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2.17
Tropical and Semi-Tropical Trees
* * and Plants * *

Catalogue and Price List

OF THE

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES



PHOENIX RUPICOLA

Season of

1887-1888

Reasoner Brothers, Prop'rs,
MANATEE, FLORIDA.

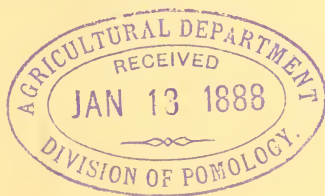
The Southernmost Nurseries in the United States.

Rare Exotics for the Greenhouse
* * and Lawn * *

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RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS.

The TRAVELER'S TREE of Madagascar. See page 88.

SEASON OF 1887-88.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

AND

PRICE LIST

OF THE

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES

Manatee, Florida.

REASONER BROTHERS,

Nurserymen and Florists.

Tropical and Semi-Tropical Trees and Plants

AND

RARE EXOTICS FOR THE GREENHOUSE OR LAWN.

The Southernmost Nurseries in the United States.

HARRISBURG, PA.:
J. HORACE MCFARLAND, PRINTER FOR NURSEMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN.



"He had gone with him to the woods and rooted up young plants of lemon trees, oranges and tamarinds, the round heads of which are of so fresh a green, together with date-palm trees, producing fruit filled with a sweet cream, which has the fine perfume of the orange-flower. Those trees which were already of a considerable size, he planted round this little enclosure. He had also sown the seeds of many trees which the second year bear flowers or fruit: such as the agathis, encircled with long clusters of white flowers, which hang upon it like the crystal pendants of a lustre; the Persian lilac, which lifts high in the air its gray flax-colored branches; the papaw tree, the trunk of which, without branches, forms a column set round with green melons, bearing on their heads large leaves like those of the fig-tree. The seeds and kernels of the gum-tree, terminalia, mangoes, alligator pears, the guava, the bread-fruit tree, and the narrow-leaved eugenia, were planted with profusion; and the greater number of those trees already afforded their young cultivator both shade and fruit. His industrious hands had diffused the riches of Nature even on the most barren parts of the plantation. Several kinds of aloes, the common Indian-fig, adorned with yellow flowers spotted with red, and the thorny five-angled touch-thistle grew upon the dark summits of the rocks, and seemed to aim at reaching the long lianas, which, loaded with blue or crimson flowers, hung scattered over the steepest part of the mountain."—PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

INTRODUCTORY.

IN GENESIS we read—

“Out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food.”

And many years after, when Milton described the same Garden, he said:

“In this pleasant soil
His far more pleasant garden God ordain'd.
Out of the fertile ground he caused to grow
All trees of noblest kind for sight, smell, taste; * * *
Flowers worthy of Paradise, which not nice Art
In beds and curious knots, but Nature boon
Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain; * * *
Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm,
Others whose fruit, burnish'd with golden rind,
Hung amiable, (Hesperian fables true,
If true, here only,) and of delicious taste.”

“But law!” Josiah Allen’s wife or Mrs. Grundy would say, “that was dretfully old-fashioned!” For in the advanced and enlightened Nineteenth Century, Oscar Wilde and the modern New York florist have decreed that Sunflowers, Gardenias, Bride roses “tied with cream-tinted satin ribbon,” and a few other *et ceteras* of tulle, plush table covers, etc., are “most elegant, chaste and fashionable arrangements,” and that the thousands of other beautiful and fragrant flowers are entirely unsuited to a “mode design;” and Mrs. Grundy herself has said that an orange grove in Florida is “just too sweet and profitable for anything, but as for Mangoes and these fancy trees, they’ll do well enough for folks that can afford it, but give me something substantial, like an orange grove!”

Patient reader, if the modern New York florist and Mrs. Grundy could be tied together by the heels and ignominiously sunk, like a kitten in a corn-sack, in the deepest part of the Indian Ocean, and people left to do as their tastes directed for awhile, the world would improve in manners, morals and good sense.

But we can only work on, “wishing, hoping, waiting” for the Millenium, when even the devotees of fashion will be allowed to smell Gardenias, fragrant Oleanders, or Skunk’s Cabbage, as they see fit. For those who can not afford to sit down and wait for the Millennium, we have prepared our new Catalogue, hoping that the few plants we have been enabled to “scrape together,” out of Nature’s abundance, may meet with their approval, whether Mrs. Grundy approves of all of them or not.



A FEW WORDS AS TO ORDERING, ETC.

Please Read Before Ordering.

I. 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.

II. We grow plants both in the open ground and in pots. As it would be practically impossible to pot the many thousands of plants which we grow, it is our aim to cultivate in pots such plants as are most difficult to transplant, such as palms, etc. *We make no difference in prices*, as to pot-grown or open-ground-grown plants, but have reduced everything to the prices of plants from open ground. In filling an order we do so with the idea of giving the purchaser the best possible chance of success with the plants he gets, sending potted plants of those most difficult to transplant, when we have them. It will also be a convenience if purchasers will state whether they prefer pot-grown plants, as a rule, to those from the ground, or otherwise.

III. Our means of protection for tender plants at present consist of two plant-houses, one 60x21 feet, the other 60x18 feet, besides many cold-frames and much space in sheds constructed of pine tops, etc.

IV. When you order a plant that is marked in the catalogue "small," don't expect it to be as large as a full-grown live-oak. We think we send out as good plants for the money as most other establishments, but we can't afford to let everything reach a *bearing size* before we send it out. Still, we are not altogether indifferent as to whether we please our customers or not, as those who have purchased of us can testify.

V. Through the winter and spring we usually have either daily or tri-weekly communication by steamer with Tampa, tri-weekly with Cedar Keys and Clearwater Harbor, and with other local coasting steamers. Plants for Fort Ogden, and all points on the Florida Southern Railroad and on Charlotte Harbor, are shipped at present *via* Tampa and Lakeland.

VI. Our prices are for plants and trees at the nursery. We can not be at the trouble to quote delivered at different localities here and there. Purchasers are of course responsible for freight and express charges.

In all cases there will be no delay at this end of the line, *as plants will not be left at steamboat wharf until immediately before departure of steamer*. Any delay after that is beyond our power to prevent, and after leaving our hands in good order, *we assume no responsibilities* on any package or box.

VII. As to the pains we take in packing, those who have had dealings with us need no further proofs; we can only say to others, try us. We ship plants to Texas, California and all parts of the Union, and also to the West Indies and Europe; in nearly all cases they are reported received in good order.

In Regard to Mode of Shipment, Etc.

VIII. No extra charge for boxing, packing or delivery at wharf on orders amounting to one dollar and upwards. We cannot afford to fill orders of less amount than one dollar, unless twenty-five cents additional is sent to cover the expense of boxing, delivery at wharf, etc.

IX. We prefer to ship plants by express, though occasionally when the distance is short it is comparatively safe to ship trees or large plants by freight. Plants worth getting at all are usually worth paying express or freight charges on. The trouble and expense of packing plants for *mailing* is considerably more than that of packing an express or freight package, *and we do not care to do a mailing business*. Those who are not near an express office, and who wish plants sent by mail, should enclose 15 per cent. *of the price of the plants, extra*, to cover postage, packing, etc.

Plants small enough to be sent by mail are usually unsatisfactory, and we do not recommend the method, although it is so largely in vogue by many prominent florists, especially in the North.

X. Prepayment of Freight.—The South Florida Railroad requiring prepayment of freight on trees and plants, when plants are to be shipped by freight a proportionate amount should be added to prepay freight on the same; in case more than enough money is sent the balance will be returned. In case cash is not sent for prepayment, plants will be shipped by express, or the amount of freight will be deducted from the order, at our discretion.

XI. We employ no agents whatever. All stock is sold directly from the nursery. Any party who claims to be our agent is an unscrupulous humbug, and we are in no way responsible for the actions of such nuisances.

XII. Terms, Strictly Cash with the order. No packages will be sent C. O. D. under any circumstances.

Remittances may be made by Money Order, Registered Letter, Express, or Draft on New York; Money Order preferred.

In writing, please give full name, post office address, and nearest express office, and state whether plants are to be shipped by freight or express, and by what route.

XIII. Substitution.—We do not substitute except with the consent of the purchaser, (or occasionally in *sizes*) but it often saves trouble and is more convenient if purchasers will mention additional plants with which we can substitute if out of any particular variety; for, as will happen frequently in any establishment, it is impossible to always have a full stock of everything, especially where so large a collection is grown, many of them exotics with whose culture we are not always familiar. It frequently happens that from some climatic cause, or from some insect work, we lose nearly our entire stock of some plants whose habits are not well known; in all such cases it is convenient to substitute, and permission from our customers to do so will be appreciated.

XIV. Not less than 6 supplied at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates, or 500 at thousand rates.

XV. For those who wish references, we can refer to our postmaster at Manatee, Rev. E. F. Gates; to Prof. A. H. Curtiss, Editor *Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower*, Jacksonville, Fla.; to H. H. Sanford, Thomasville, Georgia; A. Reasoner, Supt. M. & E. Div. of D. L. & W. R. R., Hoboken, N. J.; Siple, Perkins & Co., Syracuse Pottery Works, N. Y., Syracuse, etc.

XVI. We are often besieged with applications for pots. We do not deal in pots, but can refer all such applicants to the Syracuse Pottery Company, Siple, Perkins & Co., Syracuse, New York, who manufacture the best porous pot in the market, and at the cheapest prices. See advertisement on back cover of catalogue.

SEEDS.

We do not furnish seeds of anything except of a few forage plants and grasses of quick growth, as per catalogue. Seeds of most tropical plants lose their power of germinating in a short time after they are taken from the fruit, and we are seldom able to obtain more than we want for our own planting. We always plant all seeds as soon as received, and keep no seeds at all for sale.

REMEMBER,

We do not recommend all the plants that we offer for sale for general cultivation in Florida. Some are not hardy north of the Lower Keys, unless placed where they can be protected and watched. A few will not stand the sun, and are peculiarly adapted for pot-culture on shady verandas, or in the house; some are grown especially for greenhouse culture north and west, our climate and soil enabling us to produce certain classes of plants much cheaper than they can be grown under glass at the north.

We invite correspondence, especially from those who are preparing to fill entire greenhouses (for the cut-flower trade) with *Pancratium Caribbæum*, *Gardenia florida*, *Crinum Americanum* or *Jasminum Sambac*.

OUR CATALOGUES

Are expensive, and we cannot afford to give them away except to *bona fide* customers, or else we would gladly do so. At the moderate price for which we sell them, the receipts do not begin to cover the cost of preparation, printing, freight, mailing postage, etc., and we feel sure that all will see the justice of the charge.

CUT FLOWERS, ETC.

We can supply cut flowers, ferns, designs and bouquets of all sorts; potted palms and tropical plants for decorative work, etc., at the usual florists' prices.

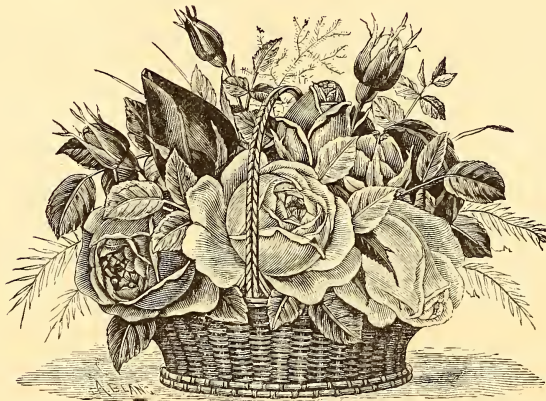
Rooms decorated for receptions, etc., at reasonable rates.

☞ SWEET POTATO plants of the standard sorts, for sale in June, at market prices.

Our Nurseries are located four miles south of Manatee. Visitors are welcome.

Address all communications to

REASONER BROS., Manatee, Fla.



POINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

As a general rule, in regard to time of transplanting trees and plants, we prefer December, January and February; or June, July and August, according to the class of plants.

For all Citrus trees—two years old or over, for Mulberries, Peaches, Pears, Persimmons, Umbrella China Trees, and all deciduous hardy trees, of course, we prefer the winter months. Little orange trees, from seed planted in the winter and spring, we transplant the following summer with the best results, sometimes not losing half a dozen out of a thousand. They stand the shock better if transplanted while small, and the warm weather and frequent showers start them to growing in a few days—without even a wilted leaf.

Most tropical trees, too, recover quicker if carefully planted out in the rainy season. In the case of the Anonas, which are deciduous, the winter months would be preferable, or rather the dry season, if we were *within the tropics*. But we are just between "hay and grass"—our *dry season* of the tropics is also our *winter* of the temperate zone—and sometimes transplanting tender plants in the winter, when the ground is cold, tends to rot the roots and "use up" the plant. This is true, however, with but few plants except the Anonas, and is more frequently the exception than the rule, even with them. If the tropical plants are planted out in summer, by the following winter they will be well established, and better conditioned to withstand a cold snap. With care and attention, the last of February is also a good time to move them—after danger of killing frosts is over, and before the long spring's drouth comes on. The spring's drouth to us has almost as great terrors as a "freeze." We never transplant in March, April and May, if it can possibly be avoided, as it frequently gets so dry in these months that well-established plants have trouble to "hold their own."

Most people, in transplanting, are too much afraid of the use of the pruning knife. Date palms (or any other palm) that have been grown in the open ground, should be deprived of every leaf. (The roots of the palm dislike to be disturbed, and so pot-grown plants are preferable, as they can be moved without mutilation of the roots.) But deprived of the leaves, there is no difficulty in transplanting any palm, even from the open ground, though they are generally slow in starting. We have safely transplanted Oreodoxa and Thrinax palms from five to ten feet in height in this manner. *Very small* palm plants, and *very large* ones, with considerable trunk, stand transplanting better than medium sized ones. In the case of the little ones, the roots can be taken up entire, without losing any of the rootlets; with large trees, the *trunk* seems to sustain the life of the tree for a long time, until the tree recovers from the shock and sends out new roots.

We have seen a Cabbage Palmetto tree cut down, leaves trimmed off, and trunk thrown upon a brush-pile; soon after, a new leaf appeared at the top, which was green and alive nine months after the tree was cut. In the case of the Thrinax palms, they had formed trunks four to six feet high. They were taken up, on the Lower Keys, in May; the leaves were all cut off, and in digging up, the roots had been all cut off within six inches of the bottom of the trunk—making them almost rootless and leafless. The roots were unsatisfactorily wrapped in grass and grey moss, there being no better packing material at hand, and after a voyage of more than a week they were set out here at Manatee. By November each tree had from two to five strong, healthy leaves, one in the meantime having sent out several blossom spikes. They passed through the two December frosts unharmed, but were killed by the "big freeze," January 9th, 1886. In the spring, when sure that they were entirely dead, we dug them up and found that during the previous summer all the old roots had rotted, and hundreds of strong, healthy new roots had taken their places.

We have seen Cabbage Palmetto trees fifteen feet high, so heavy that it took ten or twelve men to move them, transplanted in the same manner. The trees are now flourishing luxuriantly, with a full crown of leaves.

Frequent transplanting, if properly done, tends to increase the number of fibrous roots, and to make the top more stocky and vigorous. In transplanting orange plants,

Anonas, etc., from the seed-bed, at a height of six to eighteen inches, we sort and count out into bundles of one hundred, just about a good handful ; we are careful to make the bundles as even as possible, with "collars" of the little plants even ; then we hold them on a block, and with a sharp hatchet cut off about one-half of the tops, and one-third of the roots (principally tap-roots, as smaller fibrous roots are farther up.) This makes them easy and convenient to set out, and almost sure to live, in good weather. The trimming off of the roots encourages the growth of more fibrous roots.

Other plants, such as the Mango and Sapodilla, require but little pruning of the leaves if transplanted when small—but care should generally be taken to water them when they are planted out, and to shade for several days afterwards.

Another most important operation is the "firming of the earth" around a plant. In almost every case, even with quite delicate plants, the dirt should be firmly pressed down around it with the feet. Too much importance cannot be attached to this operation, so neglected by many. After this "firming" of the dirt, we water (if at all) and then cover the whole with loose, dry dirt, which acts as a mulch, in keeping the ground underneath it moist.

Most trees are better if set a trifle higher than when growing in the nursery. This is especially true of Citrus trees, LeConte and Kieffer pears, Mulberries and other trees grown from cuttings.

Strawberry plants are put out any time during the fall, winter or spring. For a full crop the following spring, *plant in September or October*. Plants set out later produce but a partial or a late crop.

Our few hints above are not given as anything new, but they will always apply in horticulture, and may be useful to cultivators.



I. TROPICAL FRUIT PLANTS.

"But how beautiful they are, all and each, after their kinds! 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 his 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."

ANTIDESMA Bunius. Java and the neighboring islands. "Furnishes small fleshy berry-like fruits, of a bright red color, ripening into black; they have a sub-acid taste, and are used chiefly for preserving."—*J. R. Jackson, Curator Kew Gardens.* \$1 each.

ANONA Africana.

A. amplexicaulis.

A. Asiatica.

A. Cherimolia (*A. tripetala*, *A. Humboldtiana*). The **CHERIMOYA** or **JAMAICA APPLE**. (Spanish—*Cherimoya*.) This delicious fruit varies from the size of an apple, to six inches in diameter. In its native home (Peru) it is said sometimes to attain a weight of from fourteen to sixteen pounds. It has proved hardy in the milder coast regions of Spain (Von Mueller), and is quite extensively grown, with slight protection, for the markets of Marseilles and Paris. A more upright grower than the Sugar-Apple. Fruit generally with a bright red cheek, though this is wanting in some specimens. Grown commonly in Key West, under the name of "Jamaica apple." Main crop of fruit ripens in April and May. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

A. cinerea.

A. glabra (*A. laurifolia*). The **POND-APPLE**. (Spanish—*Mamon*.) The wild "Custard-apple" of South Florida. A native tree, growing readily on almost any soil; seldom killed by frost here, but sprouting up readily when killed down. Fruit ripening in August; as large as a pippin apple; handsome and fragrant; palatable to most people. Worthy of extensive cultivation, even as an ornamental tree. 25 cts. each (small).

A. hexapetala.

A. longifolia.

A. Mexicana.

A. muscosa.

A. macrocarpa.

A. Maritima.

A. muricata. The **SOUR-SOP**. (Spanish—*Guanabena*.) A large green prickly fruit, six or eight 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. One tree in this region was bearing well before the freeze. This is the most tender of all the Anonas; also one of the most beautiful, with shining glossy leaves. 1 year, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; 2 year, 50 cents each.

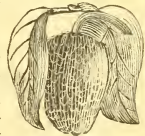
ANONA.—Continued.

A. paludosa.

A. palustris.

A. reticulata. The true **CUSTARD-APPLE**. 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

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, Fla. Fruit resembling an inverted cone, of a yellowish green color when ripe, or a small pine-apple minus the crown. As it grows in the form of a bush it could be easily managed under shelters fashioned like those for the pine-apple at "Bel-air," except in case of such a blizzard as that of January 9, 1886. It sprouts readily from the roots when killed by frost, however. A Sugar-Apple bush in this locality has ripened upwards of thirty fruits in one season; the bush itself being less than five feet high. Larger trees, of course, are still more productive. Like most of the Anonas, it is deciduous. Transplants very easily, especially in summer. Cut back all Anonas when transplanting in summer. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100; 1 to 3 feet, strong, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.



SWEET-SOP.

A. trilobata.

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.* \$1 each.

ADANSONIA digitata. The famous **BAOBAB** tree of West Africa. Often called "Monkey's Bread" "Fruit nine to twelve inches long, and about four in diameter. Is eaten with sugar, and is both pleasant and wholesome."

ARTOCARPUS incisa (*A. communis*). THE **BREAD-FRUIT TREE**. (Spanish—*Arboree Pan*.)

"That awkward-boughed tree, with huge green fruit and deeply-cut leaves, one foot or more across—leaves so grand that, as one of our party often suggested, their form ought to be introduced into architectural ornamentation, and to take the place of the Greek Acanthus, which they surpass in beauty—that is, of course, a bread-fruit tree."—*Kingsley.*

ARTOCARPUS.—Continued.

BREAD-FRUIT.

"The Bread-fruit tree is the great gift of Providence to the fairest isles of Polynesia. No fruit or forest tree in the north of Europe, with the exception of the oak or linden, is its equal in regularity of growth or comeliness of shape; it far surpasses the wild chestnut, which somewhat resembles it in appearance. Its large oblong leaves, frequently a foot and a half long, are deeply lobed like those of the Fig-tree, which they resemble, not only in color and consistence, but also in exuding a milky juice when broken. About the time when the sun, advancing toward the Tropic of Capricorn announces to the Tahitians that summer is approaching, it begins to produce new leaves and young fruits, which commence ripening in October, and may be plucked for about eight months, in luxuriant succession. The fruit is about the size and shape of a newborn infant's head."—*Hartwig*.

The tree also grows throughout the West Indies and Southern Central America, where it attains immense proportions, the trunk often being from ten to twelve feet in girth, and the branches reach out so as to cover a circumference of one hundred or one hundred and fifty feet. The fruit is prepared by splitting it open, putting a small piece of fat salt pork in a natural cavity in the center of it for shortening and seasoning, and then baking it. The taste suggests something like a cross between bread and potato. The fruit of most varieties is seedless, and the tree propagated with difficulty from layers, except in the case of an old tree, which suckers from the root. According to Von Mueller the fibrous bark can be beaten into a sort of rough cloth, the light wood used for canoes, and the gum issuing from cuts made into the stem used for closing the seams of canoes.

Our friend, Mr. Simpson, has given us a glowing description of a Bread-fruit tree which he saw in Honduras, the leaves of which by actual measurement were two feet wide by three in length.

A. integrifolia. The JACK-FRUIT, of India. Said to ascend the Indian Mountain to 4,000 feet.

AVERRHOA Carambola. "Continental and insular India. Not hurt by slight frost except when very young. Sir Jos. Hooker found this small tree on the upper Indus as far as Lahore. The fruit occurs in a sweet and acid variety; the former is available for the table, raw, the other for preserves."—*Von Mueller*. \$2 each.

A. Bilimbi. The BLIMBLING. A closely related species. Fruit valued for tarts, preserves, etc. \$2 each.

ANANASSA sativa (*Bromelia ananas*). The PINE-APPLE. (Spanish *Pina*.) Too well known to need description.

Green-Leaved Sugar-Loaf Pine. Fruit, large and of pyramidal shape. At first

ANANASSA.—Continued.

pale green, but when near ripe changing to a fine yellow color. Flesh firm, deep yellow and of exquisite flavor. Strong rooted plants, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Red Spanish Pine. (The following names are synonymous: *Strawberry*, *Scarlet*, *Cuban*, *Havana* [Speechly, page 251], *Key Largo*, *Black Spanish*.) Low, short fruit, somewhat tun-shaped. Ruddy yellow when ripe. Protuberances generally swelled very large; generally eaten with sugar. The ordinary Pine-Apple of export, and commonest variety grown on the Keys. Strong rooted plants, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen; slips supplied during July and August, for which all orders must be received before June 1st, accompanied by 10 per cent. of the price as a bonus. \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Porto Rico Pine. One of the finest varieties grown. Fruit very large, of from six to fifteen pounds in weight, and of most delicious flavor. The plants attain very large size, and are among the most robust and strong-growing varieties. Strong rooted plants, \$1.50 each.

Egyptian Queen Pine.

ANACARDIUM Occidentale.

The CASHEW-NUT. (Spanish—*Maranon*.) We give Col. Codrington's description (from *Florida Agriculturist* of March 12th, 1884): "A tree of the natural order of *Anacardiaceae*; a native probably of the tropical parts of both hemispheres, although it has been commonly regarded as of American origin. It is a spreading tree of no great height. It abounds in a clammy, milky juice, which turns black on exposure to the air, and is used in India for varnishing, but it is so acrid as to produce painful inflammation when it comes in contact with the skin of persons, or when they are exposed to its fumes. The fruit of the tree is a kidney-shaped nut about an inch long, seated on the thicker end of a pear-shaped, fleshy stalk, from which the botanical character of the genus is derived. The shell is double, the outer shell being ash-colored and very



PINE-APPLE.

ANACARDIUM.—*Continued.*

smooth; and between it and the inner is a layer of a very caustic black juice. The kernel is oily, and very pleasant and wholesome, and is in common use as an article of food in tropical countries, being made into puddings, roasted, and in various ways prepared for the table. In the West Indies it is put into wine, particularly old Madeira wine, to which it is thought to communicate a peculiarly agreeable flavor. It is also, for the same reason, sometimes an ingredient in chocolate. Yet the vapor which arises from it in roasting, but which is derived from the coating of the kernel, and not from the kernel itself, is so acrid as to cause erysipelas and other painful affections of the face in those who conduct the process, unless great caution is used. The fleshy stalk, sometimes called the *cashew apple*, varies in size, being sometimes not much larger than a cherry, and sometimes as large as an orange, and is white, red or yellow. It is perfectly free of the acidity characteristic of the natural order, is acid and eatable, very pleasant and refreshing, and much used by the inhabitants of the countries in which the tree grows. A very pleasant vinous liquor is obtained from it by fermentation, and this by distillation yields a spirituous liquor highly esteemed for its flavor. A gum which exudes from the bark of the tree, quite distinct from the milky juice already mentioned, is black, and very similar to Gum Arabic." The tree thrives well on the very poorest and lowest of land, and has produced flowers here, on the grounds of Prof. Chas. T. Simpson, prior to the freeze—though no fruit "set," owing to the small size of the tree. Mr. Theodore L. Mead, of Eustis, has fruited it in his greenhouses. 75 c. each, \$7.50 per doz.

ACHRAS sapota. (*Sapote achra*, *Sapota mammosa*) The **SAPODILLA**, or **SAPODILLA PLUM.** (Spanish—*Sapote.*) In our opinion almost equal to the Mango. Can be compared to russet apples, with the taste of a rich, sweet juicy pear, with granulated pulp. The taste does not have to be acquired, and it would be appreciated by any one who liked fruit. The tree is perfectly at home on the Lower Keys and mainland of South Florida, and has borne well prior to the freeze of 1886, at Tampa, and on the Manatee River. At the time of this freeze Mr. S. Litchfield, of Braidentown, saved the trunks and part of the leaves, branches and fruit of his fine trees by keeping fires on the north side of them all night. A spreading tree, with glossy leaves; of slow growth while young; yields gutta-percha, and the bark possesses tonic properties. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per doz., \$22 per hundred.

☞ For other sapotaceae trees, see *Mimusops*, *Lucuma*, *Chrysophyllum*, *Sapota*, etc.

ÆGLE marmelos. The **ELEPHANT-APPLE**, **MAREDOO**, or **BENGAL QUINCE.** "SCHLEIM APPLEBOOM" of the Dutch East Indies. An exceedingly rare plant, related to the *Citrus*. Perhaps almost hardy enough to be called semi-tropical, though the young plants will not stand much frost. Leaves trifoliate, resembling those of a lemon somewhat, as does also the new growth. A native of Continental India. \$1.50 each.

ARDUINA grandiflora. (See *Carissa*.)

CARYOCAR nuciferum. The famous South American "Butter-nut" or "Souarinut." \$3 each.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM cainito. The **STAR-APPLE.** (Spanish—*Cainito.*) "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 twenty 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 four to ten seeds. A first-class fruit, and in good demand. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

C. oliviforme. The **SATIN-LEAF.** (Spanish—*Caimitillo.*) A low West India brush, or small tree, occasionally found wild on the lower Florida Keys, and with most magnificent foliage; the upper side of the leaves green, and the under side of the richest satiny bronze. Fruit said to be edible.

CICCA disticha (*C. racemosa*, *Phyllanthus distichus*.) The **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 the 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. The tree sprouts up readily from the roots when killed down. There were half-a-dozen bearing trees along the Manatee river previous to the freeze last winter. 25 and 50 cents each, \$2.50 to \$5 per dozen.

COCOS nucifera. The **COCOA-NUT PALM.** See "Palms and Cycads"

CHRYSOBALANUS Icaeo. 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; tender. Small plants, 75 cents each.

COCOLOBA uvifera. The **SEA-GRAPE** or **SHORE-GRAPE.** "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 six feet long, leaves as big as the hand, shining like dark velvet, a crimson midrib 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, pendant everywhere, long, tapering spires of green grapes. This shore-grape, which the West Indians esteem as we might a bramble, we found to be, without

COCOLOBA.—*Continued.*

exception, the most beautiful broad-leaved plant which we had ever seen."—*Chas. Kingsley*. 50 cents each.

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 c. each.

CEREUS triangularis. STRAWBERRY PEAR. (See *Cacti*.)

CARICA papaya. The PAPAWE or MELON PAPAWE. (Spanish—*Papaya*.) The name *Carica* is from Caria, where the tree was first cultivated. A native of tropical America, Asia and Africa. The tree finally attains a height of twenty feet. The leaves are large, seven-lobed and terminal, after the manner of palms. Dioecious. The plant grows very fast and strikingly odd and ornamental. Very tender, but ordinarily survives the South Florida winter. Specimens here at Manatee have attained an age of seven or eight 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 sweet-meats, and the ripe fruit is sliced and eaten like the 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. It will be found to have a good effect in the case of even the toughest Florida beef, and that is saying a great deal! Care should be taken not to bruise the carrot-like fleshy roots in the least when transplanting, or it will rot from the bottom upwards. The stem is equally susceptible to bruises. Will bear and ripen fruit the second year. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

CYPHOMANDRA betacea. (See *Solanum betaceum*.)**CARISSA arduina** (*Arduina grandiflora*)

This shrub was introduced by Mr. Theodore L. Mead, of Eustis, from Australia. It has proved hardy at Eustis previous to the freeze of 1886, when it was killed to the ground, but has since started vigorously. 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 *Amateur gulu*. (Though this little plant will bear several degrees of frost, it is perhaps more suitably classed as "tropical," than as semi-tropical.) \$1 each.

C. Carandas. The CARAUNDA, of India. Fruit larger than that of the preceding species, though but very rarely produced. An exceedingly handsome plant with white flowers—locally called the "Christ-thorn."

DELTONEA luctea. The COPUASSU of the valley of the Amazon. "The *Deltonea luctea* belongs to the Cacao family. It is a medium sized tree with immense thick foli-

DELTONEA.—*Continued.*

age, so thick that in a grove of them it would be dark at noon-day. The blossoms are small, the fruit an immense elliptical vessel, (though often nearly round); a hard woody shell covered with a russet fuzz, inside a yellow mass of pulp surrounding the numerous seeds. When ripe one of the fruits will most deliciously perfume the whole air. The flavor it is impossible to describe, but to drink the 'Wine of Copuassu,' which is simply the pulp washed off in water and strained, with a little sugar added, is *worth a voyage across the Atlantic.*"—*Edward S. Rand, Jr.* \$5 each.

EUGENIA Jambos. (*Jambosa vulgaris*.)

The ROSE-APPLE or JAMBROSADE. (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 twenty-five or thirty 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. The plant bears ordinary white frosts well; if killed down will sprout as readily as the Guava. The new growth is of a rich wine-color, like the Mango. One of the handsomest ornamental trees in existence, and well worth cultivation simply for foliage. 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

E. Brasiliensis. \$1.50 each.

E. raran.

E. Wildenovii. \$1.75 each.

E. Zeylanica. A rare species from Ceylon. The value of this species as a fruit-plant for Florida is yet to be determined, as in the case of the two preceding species. \$1 each.

E. Mitchellii. (See "Semi-tropical Fruit-Plants.")

FERONIA elephantum. The TEL-LANGA, of Continental India. "Flowers and leaves of an agreeable anise-like odor." Small plants, 75 cents each.

GARCINIA pictoria. A near relative of the famous *Mangosien* tree—most beautiful, waxy leaves. Very rare. \$3 each.

GLYCOSMIS aurantiaca. A rare plant nearly related to the *Citrus*. Produces small edible berries in profusion. Will stand sharp frosts unharmed. Has produced fruit at Orlando. 75 cents each.

G. pentaphylla. From Continental India. 50 cents each.

GUILIELMA specios. The "PEACH PALM." (See *Palms*.)

JAMBOSA vulgaris. (See *Eugenia*.)

LUCUMA mammosa (*Achras mammosa*.) The MAMMEE SAPOTA or MARMALADE TREE. (Spanish—*Mamey*, *Mamey Colorado*.) A gigantic forest-tree in its native home (Central America.) Large, brown, oval fruits,

LUCUMA—*Continued.*

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*. Excellent, has not yet fruited in Florida so far as we know, unless, perhaps, on the Lower Keys. The tree sprouts readily from the roots. 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

L. cainito. The *Abio* of the Amazonian delta. "Fruit clear orange yellow, with a smooth skin like a nectarine; one of the best fruits we have. A very ornamental tree. In size the fruit varies from that of a large plum to that of an apple, and I have in Eastern Peru seen it as big as a small melon."—*E. S. Rand.* \$2.50 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 one and one-half inches in diameter, followed by large round brown fruits three to six inches in diameter, and containing one to four 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. Fine specimens are growing and fruiting, we believe, on one of the southeastern Keys. \$1 each.

MALPIGHIA glabra. The BARBADOES CHERRY. (Spanish—*Cerezas de Barbadoes.*) A beautiful evergreen tree bearing quantities of a pleasantly acid fruit resembling the Surinam cherry in color, general appearance and taste. We are not aware that this has been introduced into Florida before. We saw but two trees in Havana, one in the "Jardin Chappi," the other in the Botanical Gardens. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

MELIOCOCCA bijuga. The GINEP or SPANISH LIME. (Spanish—*Momoncillo.*) 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 Indian tree we have tried yet. The tree is of slow growth while young, but eventually attains a height of thirty 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. Fine bearing trees are growing in Key West. Small, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$18 per 100; 1 foot or over, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

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,

MYRTUS.—*Continued.*

and of an agreeable sweetish taste. The flowers are pink, five petalled, and resemble in size those of the dog-rose. The plants can be grown after the manner of currant bushes; worthy of cultivation as an ornamental evergreen. Small, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; 2 years, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100.

MONSTERA deliciosa. (*Philodendron pertusum.*) The CERIMAN of Trinidad; a rare and celebrated fruit-bearing aroid plant. Here is Kingsley's description as he saw it in the High woods of Trinidad: "Up the next the Ceriman spreads its huge leaves, latticed and forked again and again. So fast do they grow, that they have not time to fill up the space between their nerves, and are consequently full of oval holes; and so fast does its spadix of flowers expand, that (as indeed do some other aroids) an actual genial heat, and fire of passion, which may be tested by the thermometer, or even by the hand, is given off during fructification." And here are the more recent remarks of the *Key West Democrat*, over a specimen of the fruit grown by Dr. Harris: "The fruit is peculiar in appearance, resembling very much an elongated green pine cone. It is about six inches long, and when ripe the skin comes off easily in small octagonal sections, leaving the fruit with the appearance of ripe banana. The fruit has the combined flavor of pine-apple and banana, and is superior to either." \$2.50 each.

MANGIFERA Indica. The MANGO tree. We cannot speak too highly of this delectable fruit, destined, we hope, to become as plentiful in South Florida as the orange. In spite of the "big freeze" we still have unbounded faith in the culture of the Mango; most of the trees killed down by the freeze already have good sprouts from the roots, (especially those that had a diameter of from one-half to two inches.) Ripening in mid-summer, 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 twenty-five Mangoes at a sitting. In productiveness and rapidity of growth it surpasses any fruit tree we have ever seen, either temperate or tropical. 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 four feet in diameter. The trees were set sixty feet apart, and now the branches touch. Five to eight-year-old trees in South Florida bore thousands of Mangoes.

We quote Kingsley's description of this beautiful tree: "That round-headed tree, with dark, rich Portugal laurel foliage, arranged in stars at the end of each twig, is the Mango, always a beautiful object, whether in orchard or park. In the West Indies, as far as I have seen, the Mango has not yet reached the huge size of its ancestors in Hindoostan. There, to judge, at least from photographs, the Mango must be, indeed, the queen of trees, growing to the size of the largest English oak, and keeping always the round oak-like form. Rich in resplendent foliage, and

MANGIFERA.—*Continued.*

still more rich in fruit, the tree easily became encircled with an atmosphere of myth in the fancy of the imaginative Hindoo."

Two and three-year-old seedling trees have frequently borne fruit in this locality.

✓ **Common, or Turpentine Mango.** The ordinary sort; large, with red cheek; delicious. 30 cents each, \$3.25 per dozen, \$25 per 100; large, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100.

✓ **Common Yellow Mango.** Rather smaller than the ordinary Mango, bright yellow; flesh very firm and full of fibre; quality good. 75 cents each.

✓ **"Manga."** This variety, called in Cuba the "Manga" (feminine form of Mango), is nearly round, of fair size; color of pulp and skin, light yellow. Contains plenty of the objectionable fibre, but is very sweet and fine flavored. Preferred by many to any other Mango. \$1 each.

✓ **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. \$1 each.

✓ **"Apple" Mango.** (*Mango de Manzans.*) Very large and pulpy; irregularly apple-shaped, stem end depressed in most cases; color of the ordinary Mango, almost without fibre, and of good quality. \$1 each.

✓ **Lobed-Apple Mango.** This variety was decidedly the best we tasted in Cuba, during a stay of four weeks in the height of the Mango season; long, with deep furrow or crease on one side, and red blush; few fibres, and of very fine flavor; very scarce, even in the Havana market.

✓ **Purple Apple-Mango.** Long, medium sized; color, green, with rich dark purple blush; an excellent Mango, *entirely free from fibre.* \$1 each.

✓ **Guatemala Mango.** We have a number of plants from Guatemalan seed, of a variety ripening very early—in March and April. \$1 each.

✓ *IS* The above varieties do not differ essentially in foliage, especially when small.

✓ **Curacoa Mango.** Grafted plants. \$2 each.

✓ **No. 11.** Introduced to the West Indies from the South Sea Islands. Perhaps the most delicious Mango grown, at least in Tropical America. Single specimens are said to often weigh *four pounds*. Skin green; pulp of exquisite flavor, rather acid near the seed.

EAST INDIA SORTS, GRAFTED.

✓ **Kakria.** "So named from *Kakri*, the native name of a kind of cucumber. The fruit is pale green when ripe, and very long, hence its name from a supposed resemblance to this cucumber."

✓ **Kallia.** "From the native word *kala-black*. The fruit of this Mango is very dark colored, hence its name of 'Blackie.'"

✓ **Lafsia.** "From *lafsi*, a native mixture of flour, sugar and clarified butter. The flesh of this Mango is supposed to resemble this compound, or native sweetmeat; hence its name."—*W. Goltan.*



MUSA CAVENDISHII.

MANGIFERA—*Continued.*

IS In transplanting the Mango, as with any other plant, *do not neglect to tramp the earth firmly about the roots*; water and shade for a few days; pinch off young tender growth if there is any, but otherwise do not cut back unless the top of the stem and upper bearer begin to shrivel.

✓ **MUSA Cavendishii.** Lambert. (*Musa regia*, Rumph.; *Musa Chiniensis*, Sweet; *Musa nana*, Loureiro.) The CHINESE or DWARF BANANA; also called DWARF JAMAICA or MARTINIQUE BANANA. Comparatively dwarf, though very strong and robust, reaching a height of only six or eight feet. Particularly valuable for exposed locations, hence is preferred on the Florida Keys. Yield of fruit enormous, (sometimes as many as two hundred or three hundred in a bunch), and flavor excellent. Should here be cut before the fruit is fully ripe, as by so doing the taste is not impaired, and if left on until ripe the bananas are liable to split. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

✓ **M. paradisiaca.** L. The true PLANTAIN or PISING. The fruit of this species is usually improved by cooking, and in the tropics constitutes a staple food. Leaves spotted with purple, broader and shorter than leaves of the ordinary Banana. Fruit very large, from six inches to a foot in length. \$1.50 each.

✓ **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 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. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

✓ **M. paradisiaca, var. —?** The BARACOA or RED JAMAICA BANANA. The large red Banana of commerce; tender, but produces

MUSA.—*Continued.*

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. Stem and leaf-stalks richest wine-color; leaves very large and handsome, attaining, a length of 8 or 10 feet, and a width of two feet. The suckers of this variety should be carefully removed, leaving but two or three stalks to the hill, to obtain best results. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

M. paradisiaca, var. Orientum. HART'S CHOICE CUBAN, LADY-FINGER, or GOLDEN EARLY. (Often erroneously called "Fig-Banana.") Stalk and mid-rib 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 in flavor. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

M. paradisiaca, var. —? The GOLDEN BANANA. Brought from Nassau by John Gomez, to Pumpkin Key, (near Cape Romano.) A most magnificent plant, equalling the Red Jamaica in height. Fruit described to us as large (as large as the Horse Banana), very round and plump, blunt at the end; color, yellow; flavor surpassing that of any Banana ever tasted on the South Florida Keys. In appearance the plants are "Hart's Choice" on a large scale. \$2 each.

M. Ensete, and other ornamental varieties. (See Miscellaneous Department of this Catalogue.)

MIMUSOPS Elengi. A rare sapotaceous tree resembling the Sapodilla, and producing edible fruits. \$1 each.

M. Sieberi. The WILD SAPODILLA or "DILLY" of the West Indies and South Florida. Tree large and handsome. Fruit relished by many. Small, 25 cents each.

PASSIFLORA edulis. The GRANADILLA. (Spanish—*Passionaria* or *Granadilla*.) A beautiful climbing herbaceous plant with shining lobed leaves. Very quick-growing, bearing fruit the second year; one of the best of the eight or ten edible species of Passion vines, and one of the most ornamental of all the genus (which includes two hundred species.) "The Passion flowers were so named by the early Roman Catholic Missionaries to South America, who found in them symbols of the Crucifixion—the crown of thorns in the fringes of the flower, nails in the styles with their capitate stigmas, hammers to drive them in the stamens, cords in the tendrils." The Granadilla fruit is as large as a goose-egg, and of a purplish color. Petals of the flower, white; crown, whitish, with a blue or violet base. The plant is a native of Brazil. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

P. macrocarpa. The Granadilla of Jamaica; a native of Peru and Brazil. Fruits sometimes attain a weight of eight pounds. 75 c.

P. quadrangularis. The LARGE GRANADILLA of Brazil.

P. incarnata. (See Semi-tropical Plants.) (For ornamental Passifloras see Miscellaneous Department.

PEIRESKIA aculeata. The BARBADOES GOOSEBERRY. (See *Cacti*.)

PLATONIA insignis. The BACURY of the Amazonian delta. "The *Platonia insignis* is a very popular fruit. The tree is large, with broad dark green foliage and large rose colored blossoms. The fruit has a hard smooth bright yellow shell; is as big as a very small cocoa-nut, and contains a few large seeds imbedded in a semi-acid pulp of delicious flavor. The choicest and most expensive preserve in this part of Brazil is made from this fruit."—*Edu. S. Rand, Jr.*

P. species. BACURI-MIRI. Brazil.

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. "And that young thing which you may often see grown into a great timber-tree, with leaves like a Spanish Chestnut, is the Avocado or, as some call it, Alligator pear."—*Kingsley*.

This tree has been grown quite extensively in Tampa and on Point Pinellas, and here in Manatee, previous to January, 1886. Until then large bearing trees had not been injured by the cold to any serious extent since 1868. The fruit is marketable, and is said to stand transportation as well as the orange. The tree thrives best in a very high, well-drained situation. 50 cents and \$1 each.

PACHIRA aquatica. (*Carlinea princeps*.) The PROVISION TREE of Guiana and Central America. "The fruit of this tree is round, about the size of a child's head, and contains numerous chestnut-like seeds, sometimes used for food by the natives during times of scarcity."—*Morris*. This is without doubt the tree referred to by Kingsley in the following paragraph: "A flush of rose was rising above the eastern mountains, and it was just light enough to see overhead the great flowers of the "Bois chataigne" among its horse-chestnut-like leaves—red flowers as big as a child's two hands, with petals as long as its fingers; children of Mylitta, the moon goddess, they cannot abide the day, and will fall, brown and shrivelled, before the sun grows high, after one night of beauty and life, and probably of enjoyment." \$2.50 each.

PSIDIUM Guayava. Raddi. (*P. pomiferum*, Linne.; *P. pyriferum*, Linne.) The COMMON GUAVA. The Guava has become a necessity to South Florida; is to South Florida what the peach is to Georgia. This species includes many distinct varieties of pink, yellow and white-fleshed Guavas of the ordinary tender sort. From three inch pots, or from open ground, large, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Var. Saharanpur Large Round. Described as a superior sort. \$1 each.

Var. from Calcutta. Foliage distinct. 50 cents each.

P. Guiniense. The GUINEA GUAVA. "A shrub of the height of eight to twelve feet; native of Guinea; said by Don to bear a berry, fulvous, rather pubescent, red inside, about the size of a nutmeg, and of an exquisite taste."—*Firminger*. 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

PSIDIUM.—*Continued.*

P. aromaticum.

P. cujavillus. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

P. Araca. The ARACA GUAVA, of Brazil.

"A beautiful tree, unlike any other."

"Berry greenish yellow, of exquisite taste."

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

PHYLLANTHUS emblica. "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. It is stated that a half-ripe fruit, if chewed, has the effect of making water taste sweet."—*J. R. Jackson, Curator Kew Gardens.* We have had plants of this very beautiful tree growing now for two seasons, and though not entirely hardy, they may be safely set down as likely to succeed wherever the common guava will. They sprout up readily from the ground if tops are frozen down, and grow very fast. (We can hope to fruit this rare tree, and many others, in our ordinary seasons, by taking precautions to protect on cold nights, at least while young, and when of larger size, by banking up earth around the trunk, or better still by knocking out the heads of barrels and drawing down over the branches until they rest on the ground, or on top of each other, around the trunk, and filling up with earth, thus protecting the trunk, and sometimes lower limbs, from a hard freeze. As soon after a frost as the damage to the top can be well determined, it is usually best to saw off the frozen branches immediately—down into uninjured wood—and cover the ends with grafting wax, as if left on the sap in the frozen branches will sometimes *sour*, and kill the whole tree.) 50 cents each.

SAPOTA elongata. The EGG-FRUIT or "TI-ES." (Spanish—*Caniste, canistel.*) This is the "new fruit" over which there was such a breeze in the State papers a few years ago. 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 Mammee Sapota; taste said to be like that of a *hard boiled egg*. Very scarce, and brings a high price in Havana and Key West. \$1 each.

SOLANUM Guatemalense (?) (*S. muricatum*, L'Heritier?) The PEPINO or MELON SHRUB. From Central America, by way of California. We give below the introducer's description from an article in the *Pacific Rural Press*, of San Francisco:

"The Melon Shrub, as it grows in the Central American highlands, is, as the name defines it, a shrub. It reaches at its best two or three feet each way, but is generally smaller, and recalls in many respects the Chili pepper vine, the tomato or the nightshade. The flowers resemble those of the Chili pepper, are very numerous and of a beautiful violet color, most charming when used in floral decorations. When planted the plants should be set in rows four feet apart and two feet in the rows. A month and a half after being set out the fruit will begin to set,

SOLANUM.—*Continued.*

and in three months after planting the fruit will ripen and continue to ripen until checked by frost. The fruit is of the size of a hen or goose egg, or even larger, and very much of the same shape. The color is lemon or pale orange, with streaks or waves of bright violet, the whole making a fruit unrivaled in beauty. The interior of the fruit is a solid pulp, similar to that of a pear, also of a pale yellow color, and of a taste resembling that of a fine musk melon, but which has besides a most charming acid, so wholesome and so delicious that when the fruit is partaken of on a very warm day, it allays the thirst for several hours.

"The plant is an enormous yielder. I have seen plants of small size, say two by two feet, bear thirty large fruits, which, from their size and weight, pressed the branches to the ground, and thus formed a most beautiful border all around the plant.

"The Melon Shrub can stand light frost, but heavy frost will cut it to the ground. The dead branches should then be cut off, the plants covered with an inch or so of soil or straw, and will, if so protected, start up in the spring as vigorously as before.

"Having decided upon the merits of this plant and its fruit, and being satisfied that it will become a most welcome addition to the fruit, not only of California, but of all the Middle and Southern States of the Union, we decided to bring the same with us to California and try it here. After a good deal of trouble, and, I must say, no little expense and anxiety, we have now eminently succeeded. The Melon Shrub grows in California even better than in Central America, and the fruit is decidedly superior."


The above description can be taken for what it is worth. Our first few months' experience with the Melon Shrub was quite favorable—but later the plants scalded, were eaten up with the leaf rollers, and frozen out. Some of our neighbors, however, are fruiting it quite successfully. In Florida, a slight frost will kill the plants, root and branch. In California it is said to fare better. Due allowance, however, must be observed, as the introducer is a *Californian*, and went to "no little *expense and anxiety*" to introduce it. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

S. betaceum (*Cyphomandra betacea.*) The TREE TOMATO of Jamaica. A native of Central America. Cultivated as far south as Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, also on the Mediterranean sea, for the sake of its tomato-like berries. The plant is of shrubby habit, growing five or six feet high, with large shining leaves, often a foot long. The flowers are fragrant, of a pale flesh color, with yellow stamens, followed by fruit the shape and size of a hen's egg; at first of a purple tint, but gradually assuming a warm reddish color as it ripens. It answers in every respect the purposes for which the ordinary tomato is esteemed. The plants come into bearing in two years. "If the fruit is allowed to ripen on the plant it may be eaten raw, when it has a gooseberry-like flavor. If the skin is removed, and the fruit (without the seeds) stewed with sugar, it resembles an apricot, but with a sub-acid flavor that is very refreshing."

SOLANUM.—*Continued.*

With the preceding also we have had but indifferent success, as, like most of the Solanums, it seems to prefer a cooler atmosphere than that of a Florida summer, though it will stand no hard frost. The leaf-roller is the enemy of the Solanums, and the plants must be watched carefully during July and August. 50 cents each.

✓ **S. pubescens.** From seed received from Calcutta. 50 cents each.

✓  For ornamental Solanums, see Miscellaneous Department.

SPONDIAS lutea. The TAPERIBA of Brazil, and MOMBIN of the French West Indies; the celebrated HOG PLUM of the West Indies. This tree, or a nearly allied species, is grown in Key West and on Key Largo to a slight extent, and has fruited as far north as Manatee. Fruit scarlet, plum-like, *delicious*. \$2 each.

✓ **S. Amara.** (?) A closely related species from Guatemala; rare. \$1.50 each.

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. Trees have been bearing in this locality for years, prior to the "big freeze." One tree in the neighborhood measured exactly four feet in circumference at the base, when killed down. The tree seems to be more hardy than the guava. It is the most common street tree of Key West. 15 and 25 cents each, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per dozen, \$12 per hundred.


✓ **TERMINALIA catappa.** The TROPICAL "ALMOND." (Spanish—*Almendra*.) "With its flat stages of large smooth leaves, and oily eatable seeds in an almond-like husk, is not an almond at all, or in any kin thereto. It has been named, as so many West Indian plants have, after some known plant to which it bore a likeness, and introduced hither, and indeed to all shores from Cuba to Guiana, from the East Indies, through Arabia and tropical Africa, having begun its westward

TERMINALIA.—*Continued.*

journey, probably, in the pocket of some Portuguese follower of Vasco de Gama."—*Kingsley*.

"A glorious tree with very large, oblong, glossy leaves, which at this season of the year are gorgeous in foliage with the crimson tints of autumn—autumn leaves without frost."—*Chas. T. Simpson*.

The tree is common in Key West and on some of the other Keys. A few good specimens have been grown as far north as this, and they promise well. The tree reaches a height of sixty or seventy feet. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

 For other Terminalias, see Miscellaneous Department.

TRIPHASIA trifoliata, De Candolle. "A spring shrub, 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."—*J. R. Jackson, Curator Kew Gardens*.

This little shrub is sometimes used as a hedge-plant in Key West and Cuba. The fruit is profusely produced, and the plant is very beautiful when covered with the ripe fruit. In Key West it is known under the name of "Bergamot." Small plants, 50 cents each.

✓ **VANGUERIA edulis** (*Commerstoni*.) The VOA-VANGA of Madagascar. Produces round, luscious berries an inch and a half in diameter. Small plants, \$1 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 pleasant tasting, and might doubtless be improved by cultivation. The plant is the *Amatunduluku*, of Natal, where the fruits are generally eaten. Collected to order. 25 c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

COLLECTIONS OF TROPICAL FRUIT PLANTS—OUR SELECTION.

- I. Ten distinct species. \$2.
- II. Twenty-five distinct species or varieties, embracing many new and rare sorts, \$10.
- III. One hundred plants in no less than five species, \$25.

II.

SEMI-TROPICAL FRUIT PLANTS.

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

ARBUTUS unedo. The STRAWBERRY TREE. Rhind describes the tree as "A hardy and elegant looking evergreen. The leaves oblong lanceolate, and serrated at the edges, the bell-shaped flowers, forming a depending panicle, and the ripe berries, both of which are in profusion together in the end of autumn, render this shrub very ornamental at that season. It is a native of the South of Europe, and is also found in a wild state near Killarney in Ireland, where it has probably been brought originally from Spain or Italy. It, however, flourishes there in a calcareous soil, in greater luxuriance than is often to be met with in the woods of Italy. In both countries the fruit is eaten, and in Spain both a sugar and spirit are extracted from it. There are three varieties of this species: the red-flowered, double-flowered, and the entire-leaved." The tree is perfectly hardy, and at home in North Florida.

CITRUS aurantium dulcis. The SWEET ORANGE.

Sweet Seedling Orange Trees. We grow a large quantity of as fine Sweet Seedling Oranges as can be found in the State. All grown from seed of the best *Gates, Foster* and *Whitaker* Oranges.

Tip In ordering seedling Oranges or lemon trees, purchasers will please state whether they are to be cut back or not, for convenience in shipping.

PRICES OF SEEDLINGS.

Four years, extra large, six to nine feet, 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen, \$65 per 100; three years, four to six feet, bushy, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100; three years, three to five feet, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen, \$25 per 100; two to four feet, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

BUDED VARIETIES.

(For many of our descriptions of budded varieties, we are indebted to Mr. A. H. Manville's excellent work on "Orange Culture.")

Acis. Large, roundish, ovate; quality good, tree strong growing. Imported.

CITRUS (Sweet Orange).—Continued.

✓ **Arcadia.** Size large; form somewhat flattened; skin smooth; grain coarse, pulp melting, juice slightly sub-acid; quality, good; tree prolific, vigorous, somewhat thorny. Native seedling.

✓ **Beach's No. 1.** (See *Egg*.)

✓ **Beach's No. 3.** Size medium, shape flattened, color light orange, pulp tender, juice sub-acid; quality good; tree vigorous, somewhat thorny. Native seedling.

✓ **Beach's No. 4.** (Syn., *Old Vini, Buena Vista*.) "Is one of the best late ripening; large in size, often weighing one pound; shape, round; sub-acid when ripe; a beautiful, leathery rind; will keep longer than any apple in any country."—*A. J. Beach*. An exceedingly vigorous grower.

✓ **Beach's No. 5.**

✓ **Bell.** Large, pear or bell-shaped; skin firm, juicy; tree prolific, a strong grower, having fewer thorns than some varieties. Probably imported, but long grown in Florida.

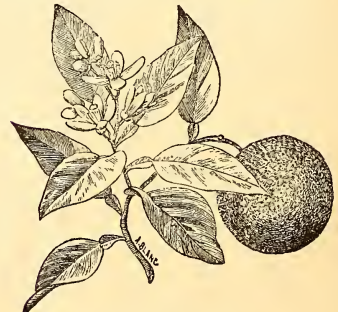
✓ **Botelha.** Rind thin, pulp rich. Imported.

✓ **Circassian.** Imported. 50 cents each.

✓ **Cunningham.** One of the best of the native seedling varieties. Scored ninety-nine points at the New Orleans Exposition. 50 cents each.

✓ **Dr. May's Best.**

✓ **Dummitt.** Large, bright, juicy, sweet, sugary; a first-class orange, except the skin is thin and tender, which renders it difficult to ship. Native seedling.



SWEET ORANGE.

CITRUS (Sweet Orange).—Continued.

- Double Imperial Navel. One of the best oranges grown. Imported. \$1 each.
- Du Roi. Size medium, round, skin firm; juicy; quality good; plainly marked, being ribbed like a muskmelon; tree very prolific, vigorous; few thorns. Probably imported, though long grown in Florida.
- Dulcissima.
- Exquisite. One of the best of all; thin-rinded, rich and very juicy fruit; very thorny.
- Early Spanish. 50 cents each.
- Egg. (*Beach's No. 1. Early Oblong, Thornless Bell.*) A good early Orange; medium size; very sweet; rich, high flavor; ripens from September 15th to October 1st. Shape, nearly round; fine shipping qualities; color, very dark orange.
- Excelsior.
- Foster. One of the old-time seedlings, growing in the orchard of Colonel C. H. Foster, Manatee, and known far and wide as "The Old Sweet Tree." Fruit is sweeter than the *Whitaker*, and perfects its juices earlier in the season. Is good in October, and perfect in November and December. 50 cents each.
- Homosassa. One of the best native sorts.
- Indian River. Long celebrated as the best Orange grown, but really no better than many others. Tree very thorny.
- Italian.
- Jaffa. Recently from Syria. Thornless or nearly so, and a very early bearer and strong grower. We have fruited this variety, and find it excellent; one of the best; foliage distinct. This variety scored very high at the Orlando fair last spring.
- Long.
- Maltese Blood. "Medium round; pulp of a blood-red color. This appears in the form of flakes when the fruit begins to ripen, which gradually increase until the entire pulp is colored. Prolific; nearly thornless; foliage peculiar. Imported." (The above description does not always hold good in Florida, as some specimens show no color at all, and others only flakes of it.)
- Maltese Oval. Nearly thornless, resembling the Maltese Blood in habit of growth. Fruit oval or elliptical.
- Melitensis. Another Maltese Orange (as the name implies); said to be first-class. Imported by the Department at Washington.
- A very early bearer, and a strong grower.
- Majorca. One of General Sanford's importations, said to be very fine; nearly thornless.
- Magnum Bonum. Size, large to very large; flattened; color, light, clear orange; skin, smooth and glossy; grain, fine, tender and melting; fruit, heavy and juicy; juice, sweet, rich, vinous; quality, best; tree prolific, vigorous, thorny. Native seedling.
- Mediterranean Sweet. Medium size; skin smooth, pulp melting, quality best; tree thornless (or nearly so), and bears young; foliage peculiar. Imported. One of the standard sorts; habit of growth reclinate.
- Mediterranean Sweet, Sanford's.
- Madame's Vinous. A choice native sort from Rockledge, Indian River. 50 cents each.

CITRUS (Sweet Orange).—Continued.

- Marquis. New; from Malta. 50 cts. each.
- Nonpareil. Size above medium, somewhat flattened; color, ordinary; grain fine, pulp melting and tender, juice sub-acid and vinous; quality best; tree prolific, vigorous and very thorny. Native seedling.
- Navel, Sanford's. From Belgium.
- Navel, Parson's. Size of fruit very large; tree shy bearer; known also as *Embiguo* or *Umbilical* Orange.
- Navel, Washington or Riverside. (*True to name.*) Scored the highest number of points at the Orlando Exposition. Introduced from Brazil by the Department at Washington. Original name, *Bahia*. 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.
- Nicaragua.
- Osceola. Native seedling; first-class.
- Orange Lake. A good native sort.
- Old Vini. (See *Beach's No. 4.*)
- Paper Rind St. Michael's.
- Parson Brown. Another native variety, with a good reputation.
- Prata. (Syn., *Silver Orange.*) Rind pale yellow and thin; flesh pale, flavor piquant and delicious. 50 cents each.
- Pride of Malta.
- Portugal. Introduced by way of California. Tree vigorous.
- Peerless. (*Rembert's Best.*) "The original tree of this variety grew in Rembert's grove on Drayton Island (from whence many of the improved varieties have been brought) until destroyed by water several years ago. It is one of the very best kinds grown. The tree is a strong grower, of beautiful form, dense foliage and nearly thornless; an early and prolific bearer and the fruit is of good size and excellent quality."—*Aaron Warr.*
- Pine-Apple. 50 cents each.
- Queen. A new orange, imported by way of California.
- Queen of the Halifax.
- Rio.
- Selecta. From Brazil. 50 cents each.
- Star-Calyx. A good sort which should be more grown on account of its peculiar "trade mark."
- Stark's Seedling.
- Sustain Navel. Large, and remarkable for its sweet juices.
- Sweet Seville. (Syn., *Sugar Sweet, Golden Angel.*) Small, thin-skinned, tender, juicy; very sweet and delicious early in the season; worthless later; tree prolific, vigorous, somewhat thorny.
- St. Michael's. Medium-sized, round; thin skinned; nearly seedless, and juicy; quality good; tree bears young and is prolific, with few thorns. Imported.
- Sweet Blood, John Saul's. 50 cents.
- Sweet Blood, Sanford's. 50 cents.
- Sirinaggar Cindra. An Orange of our own introduction from Northern Hindostan. \$1.
- Tahiti. Large size, round, pale yellow, skin very thin, grain fine, pulp tender and melting, juice sub-acid; quality good; tree vigorous, prolific and very thorny. Imported.
- Tardiff, Hart's. (Syn., *Hart's Late.*) Medium sized, round, skin smooth and thin, grain fine, with a brisk and racy flavor. In quality above the average. Retains its

CITRUS (Sweet Orange.)—Continued.

juices until the middle of July, or even later, and is especially valuable on this account. Tree prolific, a strong grower; branches thornless or nearly so; foliage somewhat distinct. Imported from Thos. Rivers, of England, by Mr. Parsons, of Flushing, Long Island, for Mr. E. H. Hart, of Federal Point.

Variiegated. Leaves beautifully variegated with creamy white and green. A handsome ornamental tree. 50 cents.

Velvet Peel.

Valencia Late. Imported. 50 cents.

Whitaker. We have tasted a great variety of the most celebrated imported and seedling oranges in the state, and we must confess that this Orange and the *Foster*, surpass them all except the *Washington Navel*. We are not propagating from these trees to make a "boom," but because we honestly think they are the best oranges we ever ate in our life. The tree from which we have propagated this Orange is growing in the Whitaker grove on Sara Sota Bay, all of which was planted over forty years ago, from Havana seed, by Colonel Snell, now of Gainesville. There is not an orange tree in the grove that does not produce delicious fruit, but this is the best of all. The fruit is at its best in January and February. 50 cents.

Whitaker No. 2. Of more sprightly flavor, and preferred by some to the *Whitaker*. 50 cents.

White. Large, pale yellow; flesh, pale; flavor, rich and good; bears when very young.

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 segments loosely adherent; flesh dark orange color, spicy and aromatic. Tree dwarf, bears young, prolific, vigorous; willow-like foliage, having few thorns. 60 cents each, \$6 per dozen, \$50 per hundred.

King. 75 cents.

Cleopatra. 75 cents.

Dancy's Tangierine. (Syn., *Bijou*, *Moragne's Tangierine*.) 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. 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

Emperor Mandarin.

Satsuma. 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, 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

CITRUS (Mandarin Orange.)—Continued.

is seedless. Habit reclinate and dwarfish. A slow grower. Most hardy of all oranges. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per hundred. Extra large, 2 years, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

Mary Bement. A very thorny orange. Fruit said to be of good quality. 75 cents each.

Spice Mandarin. Tree very hardy; fruit small. 60 cents each.

Spice Tangierine. 60 cents each.

Bouquet des Fleures. A variety much grown by florists, for its profusion of flowers. Very beautiful and distinct foliage. Thornless tree of dwarf growth, flowering freely while very small. Fruit nearly worthless. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

CITRUS aurantium Bigaradia. The SOUR ORANGE. A few large stocks for sale; price on application.

Var. Phillip's Bitter-Sweet. An improved variety of the Bitter-Sweet Orange; valuable as a summer fruit. 50 cents each.

CITRUS aurantium Bergamium. The BERGAMOT. Known also as the Bergamot Orange or Bergamot Lemon. Fruit pear-shaped, pale yellow, with green marks; subacid, firm, fragrant pulp; fruit and foliage distinct. Grown in Europe, where the fragrant Oil of Bergamot is obtained from the rind. 40 cents each.

CITRUS aurantium decumana. The SHADDOCK, Native of China and Japan; brought to the West Indies by one Captain Shaddock, from whom it has taken its name. Also known as *Pumpelmouse* and *Pomolo*. About forty varieties of the Shaddock are known to exist. 40 cents each.

Mammoth Shaddock. Very large; skin smooth and glossy; rind thick, white, spongy and bitter; pulp green, watery and subacid.

Blood, or Pink Shaddock. Very large, with pink pulp. Tree very handsome and a strong grower.

Horton's Shaddock. Large, with green pulp. Habit of tree more spreading.

"**Forbidden Fruit.**" This tree was introduced from South Africa by Col. Church, of Orlando. Its habit of growth is distinct from any other Citrus we have seen. The new growth is slightly tinged with red, as is the lemon. The extraordinary quality claimed for this fruit is that even in the hottest day the pulp is *very cold*, almost as if it had been kept on ice. It has not yet fruited in Florida.

White-fleshed Pomolo. Var. from Saharanpur, India. 50 cents each.

Red-fleshed Pomola. Var. from Saharanpur. 50 cents each

"**Grape-fruit.**" Much larger than an orange and smaller than a Shaddock. A delicious fruit, and preferred by many to the orange, especially when it becomes sweet in the spring. Skin smooth, pale yellow; subacid. The membrane dividing the pulp is bitter, and must be removed before eating the pulp. Called "Grape-fruit" from its habit of growing in clusters. Same prices as seedling orange trees.

CITRUS (Grape-fruit).—Continued.**Improved Grape-fruit.**

Pernambuco Grape-fruit. Said to be a very superior variety of Grape-fruit. Introduced by the Agricultural Department at Washington. A spreading, bushy tree.

CITRUS Japonica. The **KUMQUAT.** A small species, much cultivated in China and Japan. The plant is a shrub, sometimes six feet high, but in cultivation is not allowed to exceed the height of a gooseberry bush. The fruit is oval, 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. 60 cents each, \$6 per dozen.

CITRUS medica cedra. The **CITRON.** This fruit produces the prepared Citron of commerce. Fruit very large, often weighing five pounds or more. Inner skin 1 to 1½ inches thick. A low-growing shrub, rather more tender than the orange. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

CITRUS medica Limonium. The **LEM-ON.** Varieties:—

Communis. Imported from Italy by the Agricultural Department at Washington.

Suacco. The Suacco Lemon. This and the following variety also imported by the Agricultural Department.

Tuberculata.

Belair Premium Lemon. A superior lemon of Gen. Sanford's importation.

Eureka. From California. Is practically identical with the *Genoa* lemon.

French's Seedling. A native variety fully equal to the imported Sicily, which it closely resembles.

Genoa. This tree was introduced into California from Genoa, Italy, about ten years ago. It is an early bearer, ever-bearing, and fruit of *best quality* as a market lemon. Rind sweet, standing the test of both hot and cold water for twenty-four 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. Trees in this neighborhood have been in bearing for three or four years.

Lamb. A native variety resembling the imported Sicily. One of the best.

Malta. Our introduction, by way of India. Very strong grower. 50 cents each.

Neapolitan. Described favorably. Introduced by the Department of Agriculture.

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 flavor as a Lemon for market and home use. Quality of the very best. Said to stand more cold than other varieties.

Waring's Seedless.

Variegated. Leaves mottled with white, pale straw color and several shades of green; fruit said to be superior. Very ornamental.

CITRUS (Lemon).—Continued.

August Lemon. Seedling of the Sicily Lemon. Imported; medium size; smooth, thin skin, elongated; of good shipping qualities; fine acid; ripens in August.

See In spite of the more tender nature of the Lemon and Lime we think their culture will prove a more profitable industry for South Florida than that of the orange, for the main reason that their production is confined to a more limited territory, while the fruit is both a necessity and a luxury throughout the United States and all civilized countries.

As a stalk for the choice varieties of budded Lemons, we are much in favor of the **French or Florida Rough Lemon**, on account of its quick growth, and better adaptability for low or poor lands. This Lemon has been grown for many years in Florida and the West Indies, so long that time and manner of its introduction are forgotten. Fruit also very valuable for home use, and quite palatable in early summer, if the *outer oily skin* is thinly peeled off and the lemon sliced and sprinkled with white sugar; eat immediately. 25 cents each. Price on application for large quantities.

Variegated French Lemon. 40 cts. each.

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:

Florida. Seedlings from the best selected fruit, nearly as large as lemons, and very juicy. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen;

smaller plants, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per doz.

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.

Valentine. A strong-growing Lime, imported by the Agricultural Department.

The following eight varieties of Indian Limes we have introduced during the past year from the Himalaya region, where probably the best Limes in the world are grown.

Knatta. \$1 each.

Kaghazin. \$1 each.

Sour Turanj, } Show exceptionally strong

Sour Kurna, } growth. 75 cents each.

Sour Rangpur. \$1 each.

Sour Galgal. \$1 each.

Sour Jamberi. \$1 each.

Sadaphal. \$1 each.

CITRUS Sinensis myrtifolia. **MYRTLE-**

LEAVED ORANGE. A handsome dwarf tree, with small, dense, dark green glossy leaves; bearing a small flattened fruit of little use. A beautiful shrub for ornamental grounds. 50 cents each.

CITRUS medica trifoliata. (*Limonia trifoliata*.) A very hardy, dwarf species, often used as a stock for dwarf orange trees. Trifoliate, thorns very stout. (Entirely distinct from *Triphasia trifoliata*, for which see Tropical Fruits.) 50 cents each.

PRICES OF BUDDED CITRUS TREES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

Diameter of stock, one-half to one inch; buds, from one foot to two and a-half feet in

CITRUS (Lemon).—Continued.

height, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen, \$25 per roo. Diameter of stock, three-quarter inches to one and a-half inches; buds, two to four feet high, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen, \$30 per roo. For extra large trees, price on application.

☞ We carry a large stock only of the following sorts—Mediterranean Sweet, Majorca, Jaffa, Tardiff, Dummitt, St. Michael's, Satsuma and Mandarin Oranges; Genoa, Villa Franca, Suacco, Communis and French's Seedling Lemons; Tahiti Lime.

☞ Sizes not guaranteed of those Citrus trees that are specially priced.

To parties desirous of making collections of Citrus fruits as complete as possible, we can supply, as early as June or July, '88, small buds of the following varieties of Citrus:

Charley Brown, Excelsior, Drake's Star, St. Michael's, Egg, Brazilian, Japan Tangierine, Porter Tangierine, Dulcis sanguinea de Calmar, Ruby and Paper Rind St. Michael's Oranges; Bahama Shaddock, Canton Pomolo; Variegated and Golden Variegated Sour Oranges, Bijou and Bergamot Lemons, and other varieties.

CERATONIA siliqua. The CAROB TREE or ST. JOHN'S BREAD. (Spanish—*Algaroba*.) This beautiful tree has proved hardy in South Florida. We condense a description from that of Mr. D. Morris, Director of the Government Botanical Gardens, Jamaica: "This tree is extensively cultivated in countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and especially in such as suffer from periodical drouth, its long roots penetrating to a great depth in search of water. It is called *algaroba* by the Spaniards, and *karoub* by the Arabs, whence comes our English name. The pods contain a large quantity of agreeably flavored mucilage and saccharine matter, and are commonly employed in the south of Europe for feeding horses, mules, pigs, etc., and occasionally in times of scarcity for human food." 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen. C. *siliqua longissima*. \$1 each.

ERIOBOTRYA Japonica. (Syn., *Photinia* 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 been long cultivated in the south, where it seldom attains a height of more than fifteen 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. 1 year, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

EUGENIA Mitchellii. The CAYENNE or SURINAM CHERRY. Also known as PITANGA. This valuable plant is hardy all over South Florida, and should be more grown—(an instance of a plant taken from the heart of the tropics being capable of standing several degrees of freezing unharmed). It forms a bush or small tree and produces quantities of a beautiful cherry-like fruit with a delightful acid taste. 50 cents each.

FIGUS Carica. The FIG. The fig deserves far more attention in the South. It is one of the most delicious of fruits, and has been much neglected. Will give best satisfaction in a dry and (in Florida) a rich location. Varieties:—

✓ **Blue.** Fruit very large. 1 year, 25 cts. each.

✓ **Brown Turkey.** Very productive, giving two and frequently three crops annually. Cuttings, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

✓ **Celestial or Sugar Fig.** Fruit small, but very sweet. In favorable weather they often preserve themselves on the tree. 1 year, 25 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

✓ **Lemon.** Nearly round, straw color; of large size, and a heavy bearer. 25 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

✓ **San Pedro.** (*Fico de San Pietro*.) The largest and handsomest fig in existence, with excellent flavor and sweetness; skin white and thin; meat white. As a table fig this one is unequalled, and will exclude all other figs in the market; bears early and profusely. Imported, *via* California. Cuttings, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

White Adriatic. This is a local name for one of the most celebrated Figs of the world, producing the finest Smyrna figs of commerce, identical or similar to the brand known as *Erbelli*. It has been introduced into this country from South Italy, and is there esteemed the finest of all Figs. The tree attains an enormous size, forming a large, dense head, of an umbrella shape. The growth is very rapid. The foliage is dense; the leaves deeply and evenly lobed and glossy, of a fine lustrous, not somber, green. As a shade tree it is unsurpassed, and a finer avenue tree cannot be imagined. In growth, foliage and color it is entirely different from any known as Smyrna. The Adriatic is equally fine for the table. It is eaten fresh, and is a most delicious fruit. The fruit is of the very finest quality; the skin is thin like tissue paper—thinnest at the base of the Fig, and not like most other figs, thicker at that point. In examining the finest dried fruit of commerce they will all be found to be split at the base, caused by the thinness of the skin. The Adriatic, when dried and subjected to strong pressure in boxes, acts similarly. The pulp is like a quantity of oily honey. The seeds are small. There is no hollow space in the center of the Fig, but the whole fruit is a solid pulp. The size of the fruit is large—as large as any imported Fig. The fruit begins to ripen in July, and figs ripen from that time continually until frost. The principal crop is in August and September. The color of the fruit when dried, is amber, and, similarly to imported figs, it covers itself with a fine flowery bloom. The quantity of Figs produced is enormous. The branches are actually loaded down with fruit; no tree could bear more. It will bear tons of fruit when old. The tree begins to bear the year after it is planted, some trees bearing a few Figs the first year. From the second year the crop continually increases. 1 year, 75 cents each, \$8 per dozen.



CATTLEY GUAVA.

FIGUS—Continued.

White Celeste. A small white Fig with fair flavor and sweetness. The tree is said to be especially useful as a shade-tree, its crown forming a fine umbrella, with densest shade; it is thus both ornamental and useful. Cuttings, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

White Marseilles. Large, greenish white; quite hardy. Cuttings, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

✂ Cuttings from a great variety of Himalayan seedling Figs, none of which have yet fruited here, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

OPUNTIA Ficus Indica. The INDIAN FIG CACTUS. (See Cacti.)

O. Tuna. The PRICKLY PEAR. (See Cacti.)

PHENIX dactylifera. The DATE PALM. (See Palms.)

PSIDIUM Cattleyanum. The CATTLEY or STRAWBERRY GUAVA. This hardy Guava was introduced to England from China by Messrs. Barr & Brooks, nurserymen, and first fruited by W. Cattley, F. H. S., in 1820, according to Loudon, who ought to be good authority. But authors differ as to its origin, some giving Brazil as its native country. 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 four to eight feet apart. Foliage thick and shining, resembling that of the Camellia. 25 and 35 cents each, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per dozen, \$20 and \$30 per hundred.

PSIDIUM—*Continued.*

✓ **Adams' Purple Cattley.** Probably a superior strain of the Cattley Guava. [Fruit larger than the ordinary Cattley, of a rich purple color, produced in clusters. Foliage very rich and dark green. One of the handsomest ornamental shrubs we have ever seen. Very hardy. Same prices as Cattley Guava.]

✓ **P. Chinese.** (?) The hardy **YELLOW** or **CHINESE GUAVA.** (Probably identical with *P. Helenanum* *Hart*, the "Yellow Cattley." 50 cents each.

✓ **PUNICA granatum.** The **POMEGRANATE.** (Spanish—*Granado.*) 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:

✓ **Sweet.** 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

✓ **Sour.** Fruit used in compounding a cooling drink. More hardy than the Sweet Pomegranate. 30 cents each.

✓ **Spanish Ruby.** (New.) We copy description of its introducer: "Fruit very large, as large as the largest apple; eye very small; skin thick, pale yellow with crimson cheek; meat of the most magnificent crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. Of all fruits we have ever tasted in our temperate climate, the Spanish Ruby Pomegranate and the Adriatic

PUNICA—*Continued.*

✓ Fig are the two finest. This Pomegranate is simply magnificent, and people who never before did like the Pomegranate, have praised this fruit as unequalled. The Spanish Ruby is a fine grower and good bearer, and the fruit is a fine shipper and ripens shortly before Christmas time. It could be laid down in New York during holidays, and would there attract great attention. This fruit will prove one of our coming export fruits."

✓ Small, 50 cents each.

✓ **Paper-Shell.** Also recently from California, and highly recommended. Small, 50 cents each.

✓ **Hermosillo.** From Mexico, by way of California. Described as an excellent variety. Small, 50 cents each.

✓ **Saharanpur Red.** Small, 50 cents each.

✓ **Saharanpur White.** Small, 60 cts. each.

✓ **Alba Plena.**

✓ **Jas. Vick.**

✓ **Nana.**

✓ **Legrelliæ.**

} See Miscellaneous Department.

✓ **ZIZYPHUS jujuba.** The **JUJUBE.** Improved variety from India. This wholesome fruit should be more largely cultivated. It is very popular with the Chinese, who recognize a great number of varieties. Tree thorny. 50 cents each.



FICUS CARICA.

III.

FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS

HARDY IN WARM TEMPERATE CLIMATES.

“—On bending orchard trees, apples of Hesperides.”—WHITTIER.

CARYA olivæformis. The PECAN. Pecans succeed well in Florida, and many have made their culture profitable. Plant in rich, well-drained situations.

✓ **Large Texas.** One of the best varieties; very prolific.

✓ **Paper-Shell.** Produces a good-sized nut, of fine quality; shell very thin, as its name indicates. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

✓ **CRATÆGUS flava.** A fine ornamental tree, producing sweet edible fruit; said to be a good stock for the fine varieties of pears. 50 cents each.

✓ **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. The nomenclature of the Japan Persimmon is still very much confused, owing to the many

DIOSPYROS.—Continued.

different importations from Japan, in which the same name has often been given to several varieties, or one variety been burdened with several distinct labels. We have endeavored to obtain our original stock from the most reliable sources, but cannot guarantee our nomenclature to be entirely correct. Varieties:—

✓ Among. (Syn., *Teming*.)

✓ Haycheya. (Syn., *Imperial Tomato*.)

✓ Large, oblong, rich color; one of the best.

✓ Hyakume. (Syn., *Tanenashi*, *Seedless*, *Pound*, *Dardai Marn*, etc.) “Large, nearly globular, deep orange red; keeps very late.”

✓ Kurokume. (Syn., *Daimio*.) Slightly oblong; of reddish color, with dark point; medium size; flesh soft.

✓ Yedo Ichi. Introduced by the Agricultural Department.

✓ Zingi.

50 cents to \$1 each, according to size.

✓ D. *Virginiana*. Native PERSIMMON. 15 cents each.

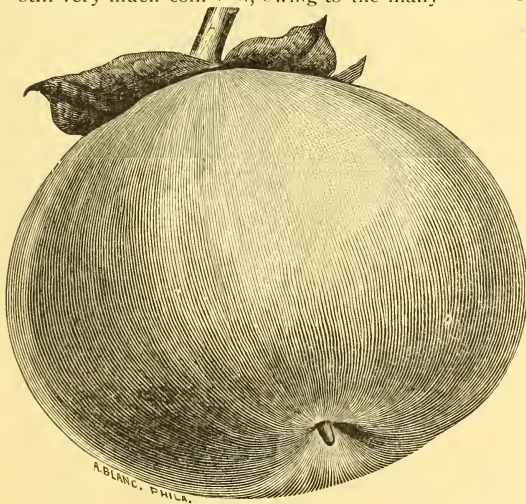
✓ D. *Montana*. } See Economic and
D. *calycina*. } Useful Plants.

FRAGARIA. The STRAWBERRY.

But few varieties of the Strawberry have been found that stand our Florida summers without scalding, and that are a complete success, as regards shipping qualities, etc. The following variety is acknowledged to be the *best in every respect* for general culture in Florida.

✓ Nunan or Charleston Seedling.

A first-class berry, though not large; does not scald, and is very prolific; plants should be set out from September to December. These plants will commence fruiting in the following February, and continue to blossom and ripen fruit until July. No family should be without strawberries through the spring and early summer, when other fruit is scarce. 50 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000.



JAPAN PERSIMMON.



RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

MORUS alba Multicaulis. The **WHITE** or **MULTICAULIS MULBERRY.** The Mulberries are well known and valuable trees for shade, timber and fruit, besides furnishing the food of the silk-worm. This variety is the best or one of the best for silk-worms. Leaves very large; tree a very rapid grower. One year, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; two year, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; very large.

M. alba Downingi. **DOWNING'S EVERBEARING.** One of the most valuable for fruit. Flavor rich and sub-acid. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

M. alba Chinensis. The **CHINESE MULBERRY.** 50 cents each.

M. alba Moretti. The **RUSSIAN MULBERRY.** Extensively planted throughout the north and west or wind-breaks, silk-worms and the fruit, which is not first class, but is produced in great quantities and used to feed pigs, etc. Grows luxuriantly here. Habit, very bushy and spreading. One year, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; two year, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; three year, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen—this size is valuable for street planting, etc.

"English" Mulberry. Producing the best fruit, and in the greatest profusion, of any Mulberry we have seen. Ripens for many weeks in succession. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

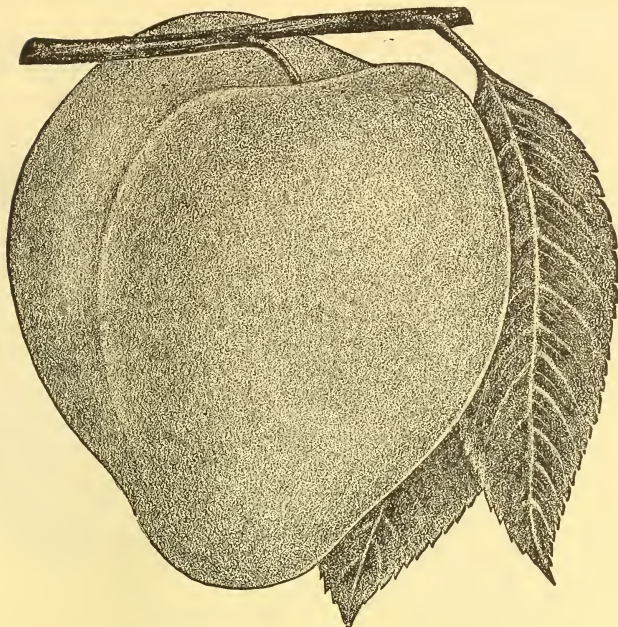
MORUS—Continued.

M. rubra. The **RED MULBERRY.** Our native Red Mulberry is one of the most valuable shade and fruit trees that we have, and more should be planted. 25 cts. each. The Mulberry tree transplants easiest of any known fruit tree.

Large Mulberry trees will be considerably cut back to reduce bulk in shipping, unless by special request to the contrary.

PRUNUS ———? The **MEXICAN APRICOT,** **CHABACAN** or **CHABACANO.** Under this name we received last year some seeds from a friend in Mexico, the plants from which have made a fine growth this season. He describes the fruit (it is grown on the highlands of Central Mexico) as follows: "The Chabacans are about the size and shape of a loquat; the skin is about like a peach-skin, but there is not so much 'fuzz' on them as there is on some peaches; the color is pale yellow, some almost white. They are both freestone and clingstone. The flavor is like that of a peach, and though not so good as the finest New Jersey peaches, in my opinion it is better than the Peen-to." The foliage and habit of growth resembles the apricot. 75 cents each.

PRUNUS Chicasa. The **CHICKASAW PLUM** grows luxuriantly and fruits abundantly in South Florida. Fruit sour, but very valua-



KELSEY'S JAPAN PLUM.

PRUNUS—*Continued*

ble when cooked, in various forms. The fruit meets with a ready local sale here at ten cents per quart. Will stand more water than the peach, but prefers high dry land. Valuable as a stock for grafting finer varieties. 10 to 25 cents each. Improved varieties:—

✓ **Wild Goose.** May possibly succeed here; large; bright vermilion red; good quality. 40 cents.

✓ **Helm.** From a seedling of unknown origin, growing on the grounds of Mr. J. M. Helm, of Manatee. Fruit produced in profusion; medium-sized; of good flavor, ripening in April and May. 50 cents each.

✓ **Marianna.** A native of Texas; highly recommended. 50 cents each.

PRUNUS domestica. The PLUM. Varieties:—

✓ **Lombard.** 50 cents.

✓ **Dawson.** We can furnish a few trees of these fine Northern varieties to those who wish to try them here. 50 cents each.

✓ **Kelsey's Japan Plum.** Good reports from this plum continue to be heard all over Georgia and Florida and the South in general. Many good qualities are claimed for it, not the least important of which is its habit of early bearing, trees beginning to bear when only two or three years old. The fruit is described as of excellent quality, very beautiful, large, and a good shipper. All the young trees in this vicinity are doing well. 50 cents each, \$5 per doz.

OTHER ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

✓ **Botan.** This and the following seem to be of the same general character as the Kelsey's, but have not been long tested yet.

✓ **Ogan.** 50 cents each.

✓ **PRUNUS Pissardii.** The PERSIAN PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM.) This beautiful and popular ornamental tree is said to produce excellent fruit. The variety promises well in Florida. 30 cents each.

✓ **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. Don't send for peach trees in the summer time, when the leaves are on; and when you get them, don't set them out on low land where the water will ever be closer than two feet to the surface. Better throw them away than do that. Varieties:

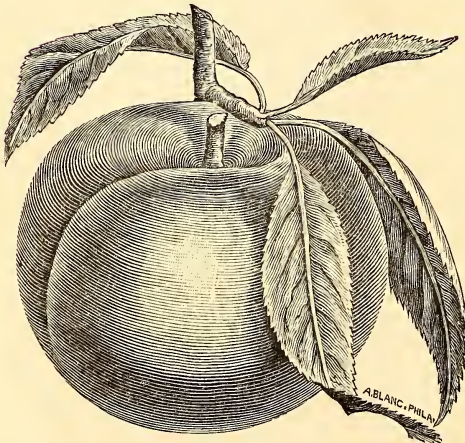
✓ **Peen-to.** The FLAT PEACH OF CHINA. This variety has succeeded well, so far, wherever planted in Florida. "Fruit two to two and one-half inches in diameter, very flat; skin pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; peels readily at maturity, flesh very finely grained, juicy and dissolving, with a delicate almond aroma; quality best; clingstone. Maturity from April 15th to May 10th." This peach was introduced into the United States by Mr. P. J. Berckmans, from seed sent from Australia in 1869, but had been long known and fruited in English hot-houses. Loudon wrote of it many years ago: "Knight has fruited it, and considers that from the early habits of the tree it will prove a valuable acquisition. He has 'found excitability of habit to be hereditary in the seedling offspring of plants, and to be transferable by the pollen;' and therefore imagines there will be

PRUNUS (Peach).—*Continued.*

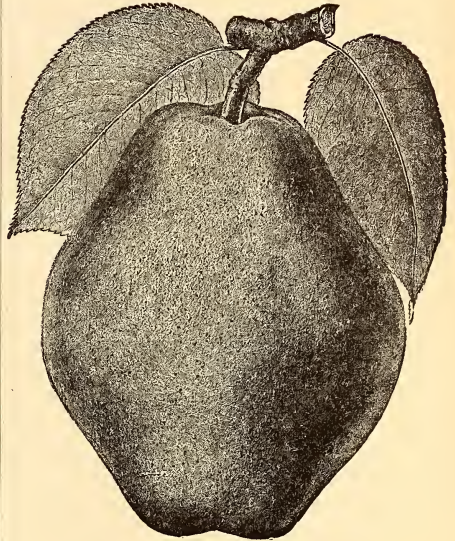
no difficulty in obtaining from the Flat Peach other varieties of similar habits, free from the deformity which has recommended it to the Chinese.'” The prophecy of this veteran English horticulturist is at last being fulfilled in Florida at the present date, the developer of the first superior variety being Mr. A. J. Bidwell, the well known nurseryman, who has obtained from seeds of the *Peen-to* the

Bidwell's Early, the description of which we quote from the *Florida Dispatch* of June 6, 1887: “General appearance good; size, medium; skin smooth; shape round, slightly oblong, with moderate suture and short recurved point; color, pale yellow, washed with carmine, deepest around the stem; half cling, with small, short, thick seed, having a sharp slightly curved point; flesh white, fine grained, melting and juicy; sweet, sprightly, with slight noyeau or bitter almond flavor; quality good. The flavor suggests the parent *Peen-to*; it is a sweeter Peach than the latter, and although it has marked almond flavor, it is an agreeable noyeau rather than the objectionable bitter so often present in the *Peen-to* until it reaches the point of perfect ripeness. The two original trees, for there are two *Bidwell's Early* trees among the nine seedlings, identical in every respect, are now but little over five years old; they measure five inches in diameter, are thirteen feet high, with spread of about fifteen feet. The trees each held at least four bushels of fruit at the time of our visit, and some had been gathered. The first ripe *Bidwell's Early* were gathered on May 7th, the same day the first *Peen-to* ripened in the adjoining orchard. On the 25th, all the *Bidwell's* were ready for market. The young orchard of this variety, planted the spring of 1886, little more than a year ago, bore a few peaches this year.”

Bidwell's Late. We give description from same number of the *Dispatch*: “At the time the foregoing descriptions were



PRUNUS SIMONI.



KIEFFER PEAR.

PRUNUS (Peach).—*Continued.*

made (May 25th) the largest specimens of this variety were about half grown. It ripened its first peaches last year, July 5th, and is said to resemble the *Bidwell's Early* in everything save that it is not as highly colored. This tree has a different habit of growth from the *Early*, being an upright compact grower, with round symmetrical head, quite different from the usual straggling habit of the Peach.”

Honey Peach. The Honey Peach is another variety which promises well for Florida. Trees have fruited well here for two or three years. Mr. Berckmans describes this Peach as “medium, oblong, with a sharp recurved point, creamy white, washed and mottled carmine; flesh of a peculiar fine texture and a honey sweetness; tree very thrifty, distinct grower and prolific. Ripe about June 25. The fruit is apt in some soils to be devoid of flavor. Originated by Charles Downing, Esq., about 1854, from pits sent from China.”

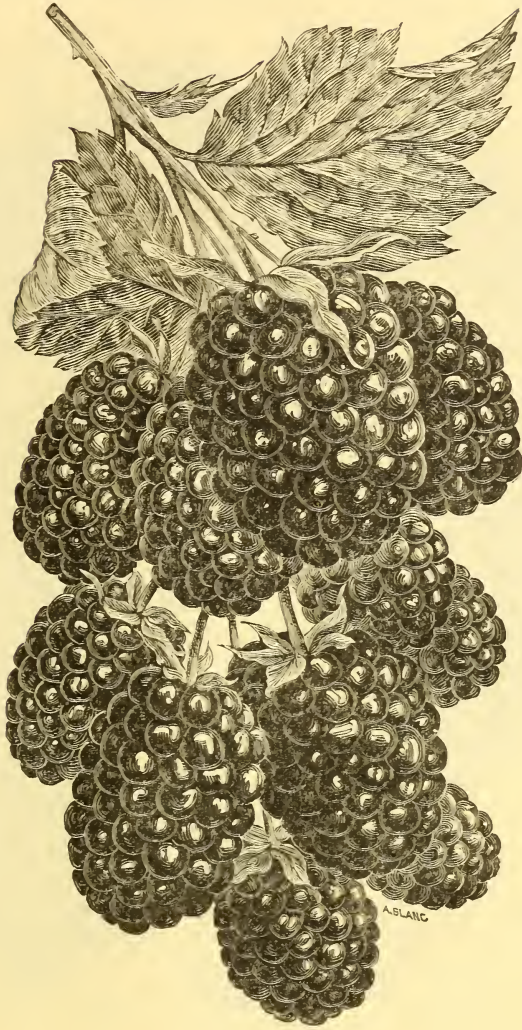
PRICES OF PEACH TREES.

Peen-to and Honey, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$18 per 100; Honey, 2 year, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen; Bidwell Early and Late, 40 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.

PRUNUS Simoni. The APRICOT PLUM. 40 cents each.

PYRUS —? The YELLOW HAW. A fine ornamental tree, producing sweet edible fruit; said to be a good stock for the fine varieties of pears. 50 cents each.

PYRUS communis. The PEAR. The following varieties have done well in South Florida as far as tried:



DEWBERRY.

PYRUS (Pear.)—Continued.

✓ **Le Conte.** Supposed to be a hybrid between the old China Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow, quality good; tree of remarkable vigor and rapid growth. Matures in July and August. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

✓ **Keiffer.** A supposed cross between the China Sand and Bartlett. Tree resembles the above; fruit superior to the Le Conte. Maturity September to October. Very prolific, and frequently blossoms at two years old. Two year old Keiffer bloomed this year for us in the nursery row, profusely, and one little tree is holding a pear, which, at this writing, July 25, is nearly full grown. 75 cents each, \$7 per dozen, strong.

PYRUS Cydonia. (*Cydonia vulgaris.*)

The QUINCE. Some varieties of the Quince grow and bear fruit exceedingly well in South Florida. The best we have seen is of the following variety:

✓ **Orange.** Fruit large, round; valuable for preserving; luxuriant grower. 25 c. each.

RUBUS trivialis. The DEWBERRY. This native fruit has been much neglected, and, it is our opinion, will pay better than the strawberry. The fruit is delicious, better than the best blackberry, and as large or larger. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

✓ **Lucretia.** This new Dewberry, of Virginian origin, has succeeded exceedingly well with us during the past summer, and will doubtless prove of great value. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

✓ **Mammoth.** 25 cents each.



MARTHA GRAPE.

VITIS. The GRAPE.

V. ÆSTIVALIS. Varieties:—

✓ **Cynthiana.** This Grape and the following are described as the best wine Grapes in America, besides being excellent table grapes.

Norton's Virginia.

Rulander. (*Louisiana.*)

V. RIPARIA. Varieties:—

✓ **Elvira.** Highly spoken of by Prof. Dubois, the vineyardist of Tallahassee.

V. LABRUSCA. Varieties:—

✓ **Concord.** Too well known to need description.

✓ **Champion.** (*Talman.*) The earliest of American grapes; vine vigorous and healthy.

✓ **Martha.** A white Concord, though somewhat inferior in quality to the latter.

✓ **Northern Muscadine.** Red or amber.

VITIS (Grape.)—Continued.

✓ **Pocklington.** A handsome new white grape.

HYBRIDS:—

✓ **Goethe.** (*Rogers' No. 1.*) Undoubtedly one of the very best grapes for Florida, succeeding wherever good care is given it. A magnificent vine of this variety may be seen at Mr. Collier's—as far south as Marco, on the Gulf Coast. Grapes very handsome, pale red or whitish green when ripe. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

✓ **Lindley.** (*Rogers' No. 9.*) Grapes brick red, of peculiar aroma. Vine a strong grower.

✓ **Salem.** (*Rogers' No. 53.*) A popular market grape and a good shipper.

✓ **Triumph.** Hybrid of *V. Labrusca* and *V. vinifera.*) A vigorous growing, beautiful and fine flavored white Grape.



Type of the productive qualities of varieties of *V. Labrusca*.

VITIS (Grape.)—Continued.

Eumelan. A hybrid of *Aestivalis* and *vinifera*. A good black grape, but said to be an irregular bearer in Florida.

V. ROTUNDIFOLIA or VULPINA. Varieties:—

Flowers. Bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty-five berries, dark black, and of sweet vinous flavor. Four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Succeeds everywhere in the south. Grows to an enormous size and bears abundantly. Fruit white or bronze color, and of good quality. Ripens in August.

Thomas. Color, reddish purple. Ripens in August.

Tenderpulp. An improved seedling of the *Flowers*. Berries large, very sweet,

VITIS (Grape.)—Continued.

and pulp quite tender. Ripens in September.

PRICES OF GRAPE VINES.

Except where noted, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

V. lanata. This species of Grape is from the Himalaya region of Northern India, and has shown a wonderful growth for us during the past year. Should at least be experimented with by those who are making a study of viniculture in the south; there may be great possibilities in the variety. The two following species are from the same locality:

V. Himalayensis. \$1 each.

V. pedata. \$1 each.

IV.

IMPORTANT ECONOMICAL, MEDICINAL AND USEFUL PLANTS, TROPICAL AND SEMI-TROPICAL.

“*Ha! physic—certainly! Salts, rhubarb, senna, coloquintida, scammony, gamboge.*”—COLMAN in “*The Poor Gentleman.*”

AGAVE rigida, var. Sisalana. The **SISAL HEMP.** The *Cabulla* or *Sosquil Jenequin* of Central America and Yucatan. Producing one of the most valuable known fibres 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 fibre 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. The Fibre Manufacturing Company, at Sanford, is a start in the right direction. 10 and 25 cents each; small plants, \$4 per hundred.

A. Mexicana. The **PULQUE PLANT** of MEXICO of Mexico. Well known for its many uses—wise and otherwise. 75 cents.

For general collection of Agaves, Dasyliirions, Fourcroyas, Yuccas, etc., both useful and ornamental, see Miscellaneous Department.

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. It is best obtained by using neither heat nor pressure for extracting the sap. By re-dissolving the aqueous part in cold water, and reducing the liquid through boiling, or other process of exsiccation, to dryness, the extract of Aloes is prepared. The bitter sap is used for dressing wounds, keeping off flies effectually. All species are highly valuable, and can be used, irrespective of their medicinal importance, to beautify any rocky or otherwise arid spot.”—*Von Mueller.*

ALOE—Continued.

We see no reason why, on a small scale, Aloe-culture could not be profitably carried on in South Florida. The plant is quite hardy, though severe frosts will kill the leaves. Small plants, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; larger, 25 cents and upwards.

For general collection of Aloes, see Miscellaneous Department.

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. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

ALSTONIA macrophylla. India. “The Sap of all Alstonias should be tried for caoutchouc.”—*Von Mueller.* \$1 each.

ACACIA Arabica. The **GUM-ARABIC ACACIA.** “The ‘Kikar’ or ‘Babur.’ North and Central Africa, also in Southwest Asia, growing in dry calcareous soil. This small tree can be utilized for thorny hedges; it furnishes the best gum-arabic for medicinal and technical purposes. The lac insect lives also on the foliage, and thus in Sind the lac is mainly yielded by this tree. The stem attains a circumference of ten feet. The astringent pods are valuable for tanning, also the bark, which is known as ‘Babot’ bark. The wood, known as ‘Sunt,’ is very durable if water-seasoned; extensively used for wheels, well-curbs and many kinds of implements, also for the knees and planks of boats.”—*Von Mueller.* 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

A. Catechu. “India, Africa, up to 3,000 feet. The extract prepared from the bark and heartwood is the Catechu of medicine or Cutch of tannery. Pure cutch is worth £25 per ton: four tons of bark will produce one ton of Cutch or terra japonica.”—*Von Mueller.* 50 cents each.

ACACIA—Continued.

A. Farnesiana. "DIOSCORIDES' SMALL ACACIA. Indigenous to South Asia; found westward as far as Japan; a native also of the warmer parts of Australia, as far south as the Darling River; found spontaneously in tropical and sub-tropical America, but apparently not in tropical Africa. Professor Fraas has recognized in this Acacia the ancient plant. The scented flowers are much sought for perfumery. This species may be utilized as a hedge plant; a kind of gum-arabic may also be obtained from it. The scent is perhaps obtainable from the fresh and slightly moist flowers by gentle dry distillation under mere steam heat; ordinarily the odorous essential oil is withdrawn from the flowers by the enfleurage process."—*Von Mueller*. This graceful shrub is locally known as the *Popinac*. 25 cents each.

For general collection of Acacias, see Miscellaneous Department.

ARALIA papyrifera (*Fatsia papyrifera*, Decaisne and Planchon.) 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 Co. 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. 50 c. each.

See Miscellaneous Department for collection of Aralias.

BROUSSONETIA papyrifera. The PAPER MULBERRY. Islands of the Pacific, China and Japan. From the fibrous barks of this tree a kind of cloth was formerly prepared by the natives of South Sea Islands. It can also be used in the manufacture of a very strong paper. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

BIXA orellana. The true ANNATTO plant. The pulp of the seed-vessels of this plant produces the Annatto dye, so much used in coloring red. Known by the South American Indians as *Roucou*. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

CAMELLIA Thea (*Thea Bohea*.) The CHINESE TEA PLANT. The only hindrance to successful tea-culture in the United States seems to be a lack of cheap labor. The tea-shrub is a handsome evergreen—hardy throughout the Gulf States—and produces a profusion of white flowers. 25 cents each.

CINCHONA officinalis. The CINCHONA or BROWN PERUVIAN BARK. This is one of the best quinine producing species. \$1 each.

- C. *condemnia*.
- C. *hybrida magnifica*.
- C. *Ledgeriana*.
- C. *Ledgeriana hybrida*.
- C. *robusta*.
- C. *succirubra*. \$1 each.

CINNAMOMUM Camphora (*Laurus Camphora*.) The CAMPHOR TREE, or CAMPHOR LAUREL of China and Japan. This tree and the *Dryobalanops Camphora* of Sumatra furnish the Camphor Gum of commerce. 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." Small, \$1 each.

CRESCENTIA eujete. 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. The leaves were almost fiddle-shaped, and right out of the enormous trunk and lower branches there sprouted out on very short stems the drollest of lurid purple ill scented flowers, three or four inches long, with the corolla cut and twisted in a most grotesque fashion. And these flowers were followed by smooth round green fruits, larger than the largest field pumpkin! It was a wise provision of nature then, that the blossoms grew on the trunk and main branches, for such a burden could never be borne by the smaller limbs. This could be no other than the wonderful Calabash tree, which I had read of and seen in pictures ever since I was a little boy, and had been told by travellers how the natives of hot climates use the shells of this same fruit for all kinds of vessels. And right there at a house on a bench before my eyes, were buckets, dippers and ladles, made from calabashes from this very tree."—*Chas. T. Simpson*. A native of the West Indies and South America. Tender. \$1 each.

COFFEA Arabica. The ARABIAN COFFEE PLANT. Native in the mountains of Southwestern Abyssinia. Several bearing coffee-shrubs on the Manatee River were killed by the freeze of 1886; they had attained a height of 10 or 12 feet. These large specimens sprouted again, and are now of good size. 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. 50 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. \$1 each.

C. Bengalensis. The BENGAL COFFEE PLANT. \$1 each.

CÆSALPINIA 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.

C. sepiaria. Another red dye wood from South Asia. Used much as a hedge-plant in Japan, being very ornamental. 75 cents each.

CORDIA Sebestena. The SEBESTEN PLUM. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

COLOCASIA esculenta. The TANYAH or TARO. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

CANNA flaccida. Available for arrow-root, as are most of the other Cannas. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

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. 25 cents each.

Many of the numerous species of Cassia produce *senna*. (For general collection see Miscellaneous Department.)

DIOSCOREA pentaphylla. One of the edible Indian yams. 75 cents each.

DIOSPYROS montana. One of the true Ebony woods. From the Himalayas, therefore probably hardy here. A near relative to our native persimmon. "The price of Ebony wood in England ranges from £8 to £10 per ton, from 700 to 1,000 tons being imported into Britain annually for piano-forte keys, the string-holders of musical instruments, the finger-boards and tail-pieces of violins, sharp note-pieces of pianos, harmoniums and cabinet organs, and other select purposes."—*Von Mueller*. 75 cents each.

D. calycina.

EUPHORBIA antiquorum. (*Trigona.*) Yields the true *Euphorbium*. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

EXCÆCARIA Sebicera. (*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; the leaves furnish a black dye."—*Von Mueller*. This tree is said to have been sparingly planted out in the coast district of South Carolina. \$1 each.

ERIODENDRON anfractuosum. The WEST INDIAN SILK COTTON TREE. (*Ceiba.*) The silk cotton produced by this gigantic tree finds a ready market in Holland, where it is known as "Kakop" and used for stuffing beds, mattresses and furniture. \$1 each.

GUAZUMA tomentosa. India. 75 cts.

GOSSYPIUM religiosum. The wild NANKIN COTTON of the Southern Keys. A true perennial shrubby Cotton, worthy of culture. 10 cents each.

G.—? *Garó Hills' Cotton.* A superior Cotton, from North India. Bolls said to be very large. Seeds, per pkt., 25 cents each.

HEVEA Brasiliensis. The true PARA RUBBER.

HIBISCUS Sabdariffa. JAMAICA INDIAN SORREL. This plant furnishes the "Roselle hemp" of the Madras territories, where it is called "Rozelle" or "Rouselle," although the name is a corruption of *Oseille*. In India its fleshy calyxes, of a pleasant acid taste, are much employed for making tarts, as well as excellent jelly, and in the West Indies for making cooling drinks; scarce. 50 cts. each.

Several other species of Hibiscus furnish valuable fibres; 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. \$1 each.

INDIGOFERA atropurpurea. The INDIGO PLANT. From this species and the two following are prepared, the choicest Indigo of commerce. Indigo was formerly cultivated in the south to a considerable extent, but its culture has declined of late years. Plants quite ornamental, and desirable also as conservatory plants north.

I. violacea.

I. tinctoria.

I. Caroliniana. Native. Prices of Indigo plants, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Those who are intending to try the culture of Indigo will do well to correspond.

JATROPHA. The PHYSIC-NUT of the West Indies. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

KIGELIA pinnata. The African FETISH TREE. A magnificent tree with purple tulip-like flowers. \$1 each.

LAWSONIA alba. The HENNE or HENNA BUSH, of North and Middle Africa, South Asia, and Northwestern Australia. Described as producing a superior hedge-plant; valuable as an orange pigment from the ground foliage. 25 cents each.

L. inermis. India. 50 cents each.

LAURUS CAMPHORA. See *Cinnamonum*.

LUFFA foetida. One of the STRAINER-VINES, or "DISH-RAG" GOURDS. The inside of the fruits are cleaned, bleached, and used for a variety of useful articles, brushes, ornamental baskets, etc. 25 cents each.

MALACHRA capitata. A tall-growing plant, a native of tropical America; fibre obtainable to a length of nine feet; it is of a silky lustre and equal in technical value to jute. 25 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. "More correctly 'aru root,' inasmuch as *aru-aru* is the Brazilian word for flour according to Martius. Native in West Indies, Mexico to Brazil."—*Von Mueller*. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen. \$5 per hundred.

MUCUNA pruriens. The "COW-ITCH" plant of Tropical America, undoubtedly the *Dolichos pruriens* of Humboldt, of which he says: "The games in which the common people indulged were occasionally not of the most pleasant kind, * * while others, carrying bags full of the hairs of the *Dolichos pruriens*, which excite great irritation of the skin blew them into the faces of those who were passing by."—*Humboldt's Travels*, page 157. 25 cents each.

MOMORDICA balsamina. BALSAM PEAR. 10 cents each.
M. mixta. 25 cents each.

- MORINGA pterygosperma.** The HORSE-RADISH TREE. Sometimes known as the "Tree of Paradise." An extremely quick-growing, useful and ornamental tree. From the seeds is prepared the finest "oil of Benn" for jeweler's use. As a horse-radish, the thick, fleshy roots will be found equal or superior to the genuine. Graceful, ternately-decompound leaves, clusters of delicate flesh-colored blossoms, followed by large pods, said to be edible in soups, etc., while young and tender. A native of India. 25 cents each.
M. aptera. Very rare.
- MENTHA piperita.** PEPPERMINT. Grows well in Florida. 10 cents each.
- MARTYNIA diandra.** Flowers handsome, gloxinia-like.
- MELALEUCA Cajepute.** (*M. leucadendron.*) A valuable and useful Australian tree. 75 cents each.
- MALLOTUS Philippinensis.** (*Rottlera tinctoria.*) South Asia and East Australia. "The powdery substance investing the seed capsules, constitutes the *Kamala*, which can be employed not only as an orange dye, but also as an anthelmintic remedy. The Hindoo silk-dyers produce the color by boiling the *Kamala* with carbonate of soda."—*Von Mueller.* 75 cents each.
- PHORMIUM tenax.** The FLAX LILY of New Zealand. A valuable hardy ornamental and fibre plant.
- RAVENALA Madagascariensis.** (See Miscellaneous Department.)
- RICINUS.** CASTOR OIL BEAN. Very ornamental foliage plants, especially in groups with other large-leaved plants. Perennial in South Florida.
R. communis. This is most used to produce the oil of commerce. 10 cents each.
R. Duchess of Edinburgh. Foliage rich wine color; very handsome. 10 cts. each.
- SAPINDUS saponaria.** The TROPICAL SOAP-BERRY. "The seed-vessels, known as soap-berries are largely employed for washing purposes. Also the round black seeds are made up into rosaries and articles of ornament. They might very well, I believe, be utilized as buttons, being very hard and of a glossy appearance when polished."—*D. Morris.* Tree a strong grower, leaves very ornamental. Will stand sharp frosts. 25 cents each.
- SANSIEVERA Guineensis.** The AFRICAN BOW-STRING HEMP. A superior fibre plant, and a very ornamental plant also. 25 cents each.
S. Zeylanica. The BOW-STRING HEMP. As a fibre plant this plant has been known and prized in India from remote antiquity under the name of *Murva*. Is extensively cultivated in Ceylon, India, and the West Indies, where it grows to a height of five or six feet. Leaves long and sword-shaped, mottled green and white. Very beautiful. 25 cents each.
- SIDA tomentosa.** Probably valuable for fibre. Grown singly it is a handsome ornamental plant. India. 50 cents each.
S. Indica. 50 cents each.
- STERCULIA sp.** North India. A tree with large, handsome leaves. A fibre is obtained from several species of *Sterculia*. 75 cents each.
- SCILLA maritima.** SQUILL.
- STRYCHNOS Nux-vomica.** The STRYCHNIA or NUX-VOMICA plant. South Asia. *Nux-Vomica* is the pure drug—Strychnine the alkaloid. \$1.50 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 American congeners. Said to be of exceedingly slow growth, "hardly undergoing a perceptible increase of size in the narrow span of man's life." It has been calculated that it requires 300 years wherein to attain a growth proper for cutting. "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.
- THEOBROMA cacao.** The CHOCOLATE or CACAO tree. The Chocolate of commerce is prepared from the seeds of this famous and beautiful tree.
- VANILLA planifolia.** See Orchids.
V. aromatica. See Orchids.
- ZINGIBER officinalis.** GINGER.
- ZAMIA integrifolia.** See Palms.

V.
**BAMBOOS, GRASSES AND FORAGE
 PLANTS,**
 ORNAMENTAL OR USEFUL.

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

—WHITTIER.

ANDROPOGON citratus. The LEMON GRASS of India. Yields an essential oil for perfumery. 10 cents each.

ARUNDO donax variegata. A beautiful bamboo reed. The tallest of all the variegated grasses. Foliage beautifully striped with white; leaves broad. 50 cents each.

BAMBUSA arundinacea. The THORNY BAMBOO of India. Attains a height of forty or more feet. \$2 each.

B. argentea striata. "A clump of this is a graceful and picturesque object; at first the canes are short and slender, but each crop of new ones is larger than the preceding, until they are as thick as corn stalks of the largest size, some of them with the foliage beautifully striped with green and silver. The stalks are fifteen or twenty feet long, spreading out like a fan, so that the top must be twenty-five to thirty feet across. It has never been injured in the slightest degree by frost."—*E. H. Hart.*

B. vulgaris. "The large unarmed Bamboo of Bengal. It rises to a height of seventy feet, and the stems may attain a length even of forty 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.* \$2 each.

CENCHRUS montanus. A rainy season fodder grass from North India. Seeds, 25 cents per packet.

CYNODON Dactylon. BERMUDA GRASS. Well known as a lawn and pasture grass. \$3 per 1,000.

CYPERUS alternifolius. UMBRELLA PLANT. This beautiful hot-house grass attains a height of three or four feet. Is at home in Florida, in a moist (not wet), shady spot. 25 cents each.

COIX lachryma. JOB'S TEARS. 10 cents each.

EULALIA Japonica zebrina. "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 five to seven feet in height, forming a most striking and graceful



EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

EULALIA—*Continued.*

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." 30 cents each.

E. Japonica variegata. "A hardy perennial from Japan, with long, narrow leaves striped with green and white, throwing up stalks four to six 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." 30 cents each.

DESMODIUM triflorum. INDIAN

CLOVER. A naturalized plant destined to become very useful as a pasture plant. "A humble little plant which we think can be made to supply the place of the northern White Clover, not as a honey plant, but for covering lawns, and perhaps for pasture."—*Prof. A. H. Culliss.* (For further description see *Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower* of April 6, 1887.) Supplied from June to September. \$1 per 100.

D. Gangeticum. } Indian species of our in-
D. umbellatum. } troduction. 10 c. each.
D. gyrans. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

GYNERIUM argenteum. PAMPAS GRASS. Grows luxuriantly in Florida. 50 cents each.

PANICUM molle. (Syn., *P. species, P. sarmentosum.*) 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 four feet apart each way) will give a 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 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. \$1 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000.

P. maximum. (*P. Jumentosum.*) GUINEA GRASS. Another good fodder plant, especially for higher land. Can be cut every six weeks during the summer. Succeeds best when planted in rows and cultivated. Does not spread fast like the Para Grass, but throws out numerous stolons, and forms large bunches, growing six or eight feet high. 25 cents per doz., \$1.75 per 100.

POA Abyssinica. The TEFF or TCHEFF of Abyssinia. "Among the vegetable articles of diet of the Abyssinians, the first place

POA—*Continued.*

is taken by "Teff," a herbaceous plant, whose grains are as small as a pin's head; the meal from this forms the bread in general use."—*Tropical Agriculturist.*

The Teff is also cultivated in India, and is said to produce excellent bread. Our trial of it during the rainy season of the past summer gives us great hopes that this may prove the "wheat of Florida." Per packet of seeds, 25 cents.

PENNISETUM holioides. A low, quick-growing fodder-grass from India. Promises well. \$1 per dozen.

P. species. This plant has made the most remarkable growth of any forage plant we have ever seen, even on the richest north-western prairie lands. A few seeds were planted about the middle of April—in the seed-beds with other Indian seeds—not knowing to what a height and with what rapidity the plants would grow. It has since been necessary to remove all the plants around it, to make room. No cultivation has been given it, except pulling the weeds, though the ground was originally well prepared. At this writing (July 28,) the clump is a luxuriant mass of green 6 feet in height, and with a spread of 7 or 8 feet. In habit and appearance it resembles Guinea grass, but grows with twice the rapidity. It sends out stolons from the roots something after the manner of Guinea grass. Whether perennial or annual we cannot yet say, having had no opportunity to judge. Roots, 50 cents per dozen.

SESBANIA Ægyptica. A tall perennial herb from India. Highly praised as a fodder plant. The green pods, as well as the seeds, are said to be nutritious, wholesome, and of pleasant taste. 50 cents each.

SORGHUM vulgare. Improved variety from Saharanpur, India. Seeds, 25 cents per packet.

STENOTAPHRUM glabrum (*S. Americanum.*) ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS. A native of the warmer parts of Asia, Africa and America. Called in Australia the Buffalo grass. Promises to be of much value as a lawn grass in Florida, though of not 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. 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 cts. per 100 cuttings, \$4 per 1,000 cuttings.
S. glabrum, fol. var. Leaves beautifully variegated with white and green. 25 cents each.

VI.

HEDGE-PLANTS.

*Old garden rose-trees hedged it in,
Bedropt with roses waxen white,
Well satisfied with dew and light,
And careless to be seen.*

* * * *

*And gladdest hours for me did glide
In silence at the rose-tree wall:
A thrush made gladness musical
Upon the other side.*

—MRS. BROWNING.

AGAVE. Of the many Agaves suitable for almost impenetrable hedge plants, *A. Sisalana* and *A. Americana* are perhaps the best. (See Economical Plants, also Miscellaneous Department.)

ACACIA Farnesiana. We can recommend this and the following species for trial in South Florida, especially the latter. (See Economical Plants.)
A. Arabica.

CÆSALPINIA. (See Economical Plants and Miscellaneous Department.)

EUPHORBIA antiquorum. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

GARDENIA florida. Make a beautiful ornamental hedge. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

LAWSONIA alba. (See Economical Plants.)

NERIUM. The OLEANDER hedges of the Bermudas are famous. Of value only as ornamental hedge-plants. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

OPUNTIA Leucotricha. (See Cacti.)
O. Tuna. (See Cacti.)

PARKINSONIA aculeata. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

ROSA bracteata. The MACARTNEY HEDGE ROSE. With proper attention this beautiful evergreen rose makes a perfectly impenetrable and very ornamental hedge in a short time. A wire or other support should be stretched above the row of cuttings, at a height of about three feet, to which the first long shoots should be fastened. They will soon become self-supporting and will serve as a support for the shoots that follow. Flowers single, pure white. 50 cents per 100 cuttings, \$4 per 1,000 cuttings.

ROSA Sinica. The CHEROKEE ROSE. Too well known to need description. 50 cts. per 100 cuttings, \$4 per 1,000 cuttings.

THUJA Orientalis. CHINESE ARBOR VITÆ. A valuable ornamental hedge plant. (See Conifers.)

TECOMA stans. Valuable as a quick-growing plant for ornamental screens. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

TRIPHASIA trifoliata. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

YUCCA aloifolia. (See Miscellaneous Department.)

VII. 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 tranquillity that purifies the soul, and while it makes us content with earth, fills us with love for heaven."—ALFRED B. STREET.

CEDRUS Deodara. The GREAT CEDAR of the Himalayas.

CASUARINA. The AUSTRALIAN PINE. Also known as the She-Oak, Beef Wood or Swamp-Oak. In our opinion these trees will become, in time, one of the commonest shade, ornamental and avenue trees in South Florida. Mostly natives of Australia, but now naturalized in many tropical and sub-tropical countries. Very rapid growing; foliage resembles the tamarix or cedar; form of tree slightly more spreading than the Lombardy poplar. All the Casuarinas can be pollarded for cattle-fodder.

C. equisetifolia. (This is the variety planted out in Key West and Cuba.) "Attains a maximum height of one hundred and fifty feet. Splendid for fuel, giving great heat and leaving little ashes. The timber is tough, nicely marked. The tree will live in somewhat saline soil at the edge of the sea. Captain Walker Campbell estimates the yield of fire-wood from this tree as four times as great as the return from any tree of the forests of France. Known to have grown in ten years to a height of eighty feet, but then only with a comparatively slender stem. In India it grows on pure

CASUARINA—Continued.

sand, and is much used as fuel for railway locomotives. It yields a lasting wood for piles of jetties and for underground work, and is much used for knees of boats and for tool-handles."—*Wilcox*. "The cost of raising Casuarinas in India has been from £4 to £10 per acre, and the return, after only eight years, £13 to £32."—*Von Mueller*. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

C. tenuissima. This most beautiful species has never suffered from cold here in the least, though plants not six inches high passed unprotected through the freeze of January, '86, without harm. With cultivation and care the rapidity of their growth is almost marvelous. From Australia, as are most of the other species. \$1 each.

C. muricata. From India. \$1.75 each.

C. distyla. "A shrubby species, well adapted for fixing the sand-drifts of sea coasts."—*Von Mueller*.

C. leptoclada.

C. quadrivalvis. "The COAST SHE-OAK of S. E. Australia. Not living merely in coast sand, but also in barren places reaching the inland hills. Height attaining sixty feet. The foliage of this species is drooping. The male tree is very eligible for

CASUARINA—Continued.

avenues, but the female less sightly. Cattle are fond of the foliage. For arresting the ingress of coast-sand by belts of timber this is one of the most important trees."—*Von Mueller*.

C. stricta.

C. suberosa. "The erect She-Oak of S. E. Australia. Height reaching forty feet. A beautiful shady species."—*Von Mueller*.

JUNIPERUS Virginiaana. The Red Cedar. A handsome ornamental tree, especially if judiciously clipped to induce a thick bushy growth. 25 cents each.

PINUS excelsa. The LOFTY or BHOTAN PINE. "Himalaya; forming large forests, at from 5,000 to 12,500 feet elevation; also in Macedonia and Montenegro. A fine tree, at length 150 feet in height."—*Von Mueller*. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen, pot-grown.

P. 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 fifty feet, the whole tree attaining a maximum height somewhat over one hundred feet, the girth of the stem twelve feet. The tree stands

PINUS—Continued.

exposure and heat well."—*Von Mueller*. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen, pot-grown.

P. Kasya. "Kasya and also Burmah, from 2,000 to 7,000 feet. Allied to *P. longifolia*. Attains a height of 200 feet."—*Kurz*. 50 c.

P. Australis. LONG-LEAVED SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE. The young two and three year old trees of this Pine form one of the most elegant and novel lawn decorations, in summer, at the north, that we know of. The long leaves are very distinct from those of most northern Pines. Selected plants, 25 cents each.

P. Cubensis.

P. inops., var. *Clausa*. The FLORIDA SPRUCE PINE. Very handsome while young.

TAXODIUM distichum. CYPRESS.

T. The three preceding native species collected to order. Price on application.

TORREYA taxifolia. STINKING CEDAR.

THUJA orientalis. (*Biota orientalis*.) CHINESE ARBOR VITÆ. Succeeds well in almost any location. Almost indispensable in decorative work. Several varieties. One year, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; two year, two to four feet, 40 cents each.



VIII.

PALMS AND CYCADS.

“For it is a joy forever 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 a while 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.

(All Palms Pot-Grown.)

ARENCA saccharifera. The celebrated SUGAR PALM of India. “This Palm attains a height of 40 feet. The black fibres of the leaf-stalks adapted for cables and ropes intended to resist wet very long; the juice converted into toddy or sugar; the young kernels 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 lbs. from a tree.”—*Von Mueller*. \$3 each.

ARECA Baueri. (*Seaforthia robusta*).

A. Sapida. (*Rhopalostylis*).

A. nobilis.

A. Madagascariensis. This choice Palm is rarely seen in America outside of the collection of wealthy amateurs. The species shows its character when quite small. \$2.50 each.

A. triandra.

ATTALEA Cohune. The rare and beautiful COHUNE PALM of Central America. A species scarce in greenhouse cultivation. \$2.50 each, \$25 per dozen.

ASTROCARYUM Tucuma.

BACTRIS sp.

B. sp. from Cuba. Probably identical with the “Black Roseau” of Trinidad.

B. sp. from Guatemala.

CORYPHA Australis. “The best of the foreign fan-palms is *Corypha (Livistona) Australis*, of Australia, which grows rapidly, attains a height of a hundred feet, and is nearly as hardy as our cabbage palmetto.”—*E. H. Hart*.

“A fan-leaved Palm of great beauty. Being of robust constitution, it withstands with-

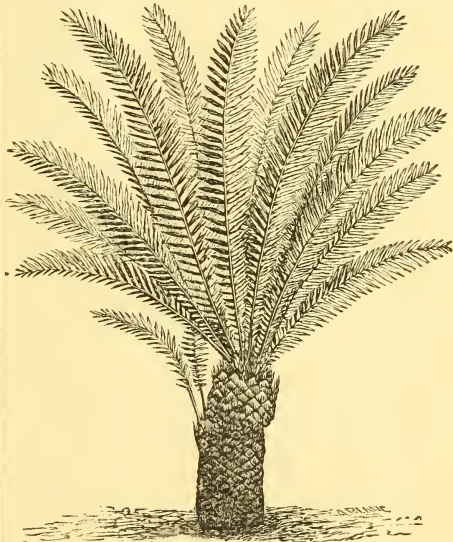
CORYPHA—Continued.

out 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*. \$1 each.

C. elata. A rare species from India. \$2 each.

C. humilis.

CYCAS revoluta. The so-called SAGO-PALM. Perfectly hardy in Florida. Rare, of



CYCAS REVOLUTA.



COCOA-NUT PALM.

CYCAS—*Continued.*

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. \$2 to \$10 each.

CHAMÆDOREA sp. from Guatemala. The *Chamædoreas* are beautiful little dwarf Palms, mostly natives of Mexico, and Central America, with pinnate leaves and graceful stems. This species comes to us without name, but is as beautiful as it is rare. \$2 each.

C. elegans.

CARYOTA *urens.* The **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. Specimens, \$5 each.

C. sobolifera. India.

C. maxima.

COCOS *nucifera.* The **COCOA-NUT PALM.**

Well known for its nuts, oil and fibre. Intra-tropic around 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 Charlotta Harbor. Quick growing, and elegant for the conservatory and house decoration. From open ground, 2 years, 75 cents each. In spring, newly sprouted nuts, 50 cents each.

C. campestris. This choice exotic Palm has proved perfectly hardy in middle Florida, and is without doubt one of the most desirable of pinnate-leaved palms for open-air planting in Florida. 50 cents to \$1 each.

C. diplothemium maritimum.

C. Gärtneri.

C. Yatai.

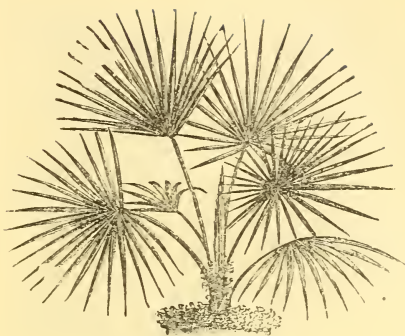
C. Bonneti.

C. botryophora.

C. Australis.

C. Petrea.

CHAMÆROPS hystrix. (*Rhaphidophyllum hystrix*, Wend.) "A stemless species growing sparingly on moist spots in portions of Florida and lower Georgia. Around the bases of the petioles bristle numerous slender, keenly-pointed brown spines about fifteen inches long, a wise provision of nature to preserve from harm the flower bud, which just before the bursting of the spathe, resemble a large snowy white egg, nestling among the hairy fibres, and which but for this protection would probably be eaten by animals. The leaf, of a green above, and silvery gray below, is deeply slit into narrow ribbons, the points of which, spurred on 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, on account of its comparative scarcity, 50 cents to \$1 each.



LIVISTONA.

GUILELMA—Continued.

feet in height, and grows quite erect, though 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 mid-rib in various directions and being themselves curled and waved, give the whole mass of foliage a singularly plummy appearance. The fruit is the size of an apricot, of a triangular oval shape and fine reddish-yellow color. In most instances the seed is abortive, the whole fruit being a farinaceous mass."—*Wallace*, in *Palms of the Amazon*.

"It is one of those few vegetable productions (including three kinds of manioc and the American species of banana) which the Indians have cultivated from time immemorial, and brought with them in their original migration to Brazil! From whence? It has never yet been found wild; 'its native home may possibly,' Mr. Bates thinks, 'be in some still unexplored tract on the eastern slopes of the Equatorial Andes.' Possibly so; and possibly again, on tracts long sunk beneath the sea. He described the tree as 'a noble ornament, from fifty to sixty feet in height, and often as straight as a scaffold pole. The taste of the fruit may be compared to a mixture of chestnuts and cheese. Vultures devour it greedily, and come in quarrelsome flocks to the trees when it is ripe.' * * * 'It is only the more advanced tribes,' says Mr. Bates, 'who have kept up the cultivation * * * Bunches of sterile or seedless fruits'—a mark of very long cultivation, as in the case of the plantain,—occur. It is one of the principal articles of food at Ega when in season, and is boiled and eaten with treacle or salt.'"—*Kingsley*. \$15 each.

KENTIA Belmoriana (*Honea Belmoriana*.) The CURLY PALM of Lord Howe's Island. Reaches a height of forty feet.
K. Fosteriana. (*Griesebachia*.)
K. Canterburyana. (*Hedyscepe Canterburyana*.) The UMBRELLA PALM of Lord Howe's Island.

LIVISTONA sp. from Cuba. A choice Livistona which we are unable to name; has come to us from Cuba, where it has been probably introduced years ago, though it is perhaps native there. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

- C. Humboldti-farinosa.** We offer a number of small plants from seeds of *C. Humboldti* fertilized from *C. farinosa*. This hybrid will undoubtedly prove very valuable, especially for open-air planting in Florida, as both the parent species flourish in North Florida. Our plants are from Florida-grown seed. \$2.50 each.
- C. Humboldti-hystrix.** Is another hybrid which we can recommend as a choice and hardy Palm. \$1 each.
- C. Ritchieana**, (or *Griffithiana* ; also known as *Nannorhops Ritchieana*.) "A singular Asiatic species, still rare in cultivation, which grows on the elevated lands of Afghanistan and Beloochistan, where the winters are very severe. Reports represent it as attaining a lofty stature, with the unusual characteristic of a stem often dividing into several branches. The bud or cabbage and the berries are used as food, and the timber, leaves and fibre are of great value to the inhabitants, particularly as other trees are scarce."—*E. H. Hart* "Seemingly the only native Palm there extensively used for cordage; leaves also made into baskets and mats; fruit locally used like dates. Has proved hardy even in England."—*Von Mueller*. \$5 each.

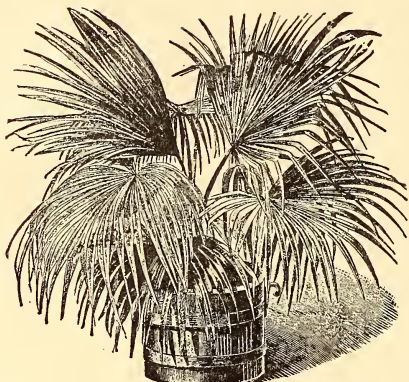
CATOBLASTUS præmorsus. Guatemala.

ELÆIS Guiniensis. The AFRICAN OIL PALM.

EUTERPE edulis. The ASSAI PALM of Brazil, extending northward to Trinidad and Central America. "But near are two or three younger ones only forty or fifty feet high, and you see their delicate feather heads, and are told that they are 'Manacques,' the slender nymphs which attend upon the forest queen, as beautiful, though not as grand as she."—*Kingsley*. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

GLAZIOVA insignis.

GUILELMA speciosa. (*Bactris Tasi-pæa*.) The PIRIJAO or PEACH PALM of the Amazon. "This most picturesque and elegant Palm has the stem slender, cylindrical, and thickly set with long needle-shaped spines disposed in rings or bands. It reaches sixty



LATANIA BORBONICA.

LATANIA Borbonica. (*Livistona Sinensis*.) One of the most popular and hardy of the Fan-Palms. Should have partial shade while young, as the hot sun yellows the foliage. Large plants, \$2.50 to \$10 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 an hundred feet. It was branchless, as a column of polished malachite or marble—as 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*."—*Mayne 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 noble trees once stood on Cape Sable, visible eighteen miles out at sea, but were destroyed by the gale of 1872. The Royal Palms of Cape Roman reach a height of 150 feet. Very valuable as a decorative palm when small. 50 cents to \$10 each.

PSEUDOPHENIX Sargentii. Florida's newly discovered Palm. Discovered in the summer of '86 on Elliotts' Key, by Prof. Sargent, of England, and named (as it was sufficiently distinct to constitute both a new species and a new genus) in honor of the latter, by Prof. Wendlandt, of Germany. It is known nowhere else in the world, and in but two small groves on the Keys—containing in all not over two hundred specimens. It is a half-dwarf species, never exceeding 20 feet in height. The palm is pinnate-leaved, and somewhat resembles some species of *Phoenix*. The leaf-stalks drop off as soon as the leaves die, leaving a free, clean-looking trunk, the upper part marked with alternate rings of green and brown. Perhaps the rarest Palm in cultivation, and destined to be so for years—as the trees rarely perfect seeds. (See cut, made directly from a photograph, on the back cover of this catalogue.) \$25, \$50 and \$100 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.

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 ten to twenty years before producing fruit, but we have known rare instances of trees three and four 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 cts. each, \$12 per 100.

P. Canariensis. From the Canary Islands, as the name indicates. Is a favorite species in cultivation for scenic effect. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

P. reclinata. Natal and Zululand. This species produces an edible fruit; leaves gracefully reclinate. Very hardy.

P. Zanzibarensis.

P. paludosa.

P. leonensis.

P. glaucescens.

P. cycadifolia.

P. Sahariensis picta-nigra.

P. Sylvestris. India. The WILD DATE.

P. Natalensis.

P. pumila.

P. tenuis.

P. farinifera. Another favorite in greenhouse cultivation. \$1 each.

P. rupicola. "This is one of the most exquisitely graceful amongst palms, and in elegance takes a similar place to that of *Cocos Weddelliana*. It is of acaulescent habit, with wide-spreading arching pinnate leaves; a most valuable acquisition."—*Saul*. 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.



P. RUPICOLA.

PHENIX—*Continued.*

P. Zeylanica. "This species has stood the most cold, unharmed, of any *Phoenix* in our collection. A small plant passed through the freeze of January, '86, without so much as browning a leaf, though totally unprotected. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100.

P. rupicola, fol. var.

PRITCHARDIA filamentosa (*Brahea filamentosa, Washingtonia filifera.*) The Fan-Palm of Southern California. Attains a height of fifty 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.

SABAL 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, also extending to the Bermudas. It exceptionally, with great age, attains a height of 80 or 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 or 10 inches in diameter. This palm, when pot-grown, is valuable for greenhouse culture at the north. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$12 per hundred.

S. serrulata (*Serena serrulata, Hooker.*) The SAW PALMETTO. A creeping species—too well known in Florida, but valued for pot-culture in the north, and in European greenhouses. Ready in spring. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

SABAL—*Continued.*

S. Adansonii. The DWARF PALMETTO of Georgia and Florida. The stem is short, very slow growing, and entirely underground. Leaves of a dark, rich green, reaching a height of four to six feet, with smooth edged petioles, in which they differ from the Saw Palmetto. The graceful flower-spike rises above the leaves, to a height of six or seven feet. This Palm resists severe cold unharmed, even as low as 10° to 17° Fahrenheit. A favorite dwarf Palm in greenhouse cultivation. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

S. dealbata. A hardy and beautiful species, succeeding well in Florida.

S. longipedunculata.

S. mocini.

S. umbraculifera.

S. glaucescens.

S. ——— ? Dwarf sp.

THRINAX 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. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

T. argentea. SILVER THATCH. West Indies and South Florida. Of greater final size than its congener, as respects stem and leaves. Leaves silvery white on the under side. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

T. species.

ZAMIA integrifolia. The FLORIDA ARROW-ROOT. ("Coontie" or "Comptie.") A true Cycad, admitting of translocation and dry shipment. Very beautiful, resembling *Cycas revoluta*. 25 cents to \$1 each, \$2.50 to \$10 per dozen.



ARECA.

IX. CACTI.

"The Cactus family contains many of the most singular and grotesque productions of the vegetable world. The flowers of many of the species are the most gorgeous; of others, the most delicate and beautiful known to botanists. Of distinct and striking forms there is no end in this strange family. The *Cereus tuberosus* has slender, graceful stems, hardly half an inch in diameter, while the *Cereus giganteus* towers to the height of fifty feet, a gaunt, wierd column two feet in diameter, rising like a giant telegraph pole out of the sands of the Mexican desert. The pretty little *Mamillaria micromeris* is a top-shaped plant, three-quarters of an inch in height and half an inch in diameter, covered with a delicate lace-work that might have been woven by fairy fingers, while the *Echinocactus Lecontei* thrusts its sturdy form from out the crevices of rocks, a solid globe more than three feet in diameter, armed with stout, forbidding thorns several inches in length.

"Nearly all the species are found in exposed situations in a country where not a drop of rain falls for months at a time; hence, in cultivation, they require little care, will endure any amount of ill-treatment and will thrive and blossom where other plants starve. The plants themselves are a bright, living green, summer and winter, while their individuality is so marked, and their manner of growth so curious and unique that no one who has ever cultivated them can fail to appreciate and admire them."—MRS. ANNA B. NICKELS.

As is well known, Cactus cuttings, when properly dried off and calloused, are as sure as rooted plants; therefore, in most cases, except with some *Mamillarias*, etc., our prices are for cuttings instead of plants.

ANHALONIUM Williamsii. "Plains of Texas and Mexico. This singular plant will not be sought 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, two and a-half inches in diameter at the top, six to eight inches in length, dark glaucous green, the top depressed and irregularly furrowed. Flowers pale rose or flesh color."—*Mrs. Nickels.* \$1 each.

CEREUS Baumannii. 50 cents each.

C. Bonplandi. 50 cents each.

C. Cavendishii. 75 cents each.

C. Boeckmannii. 75 cents each.

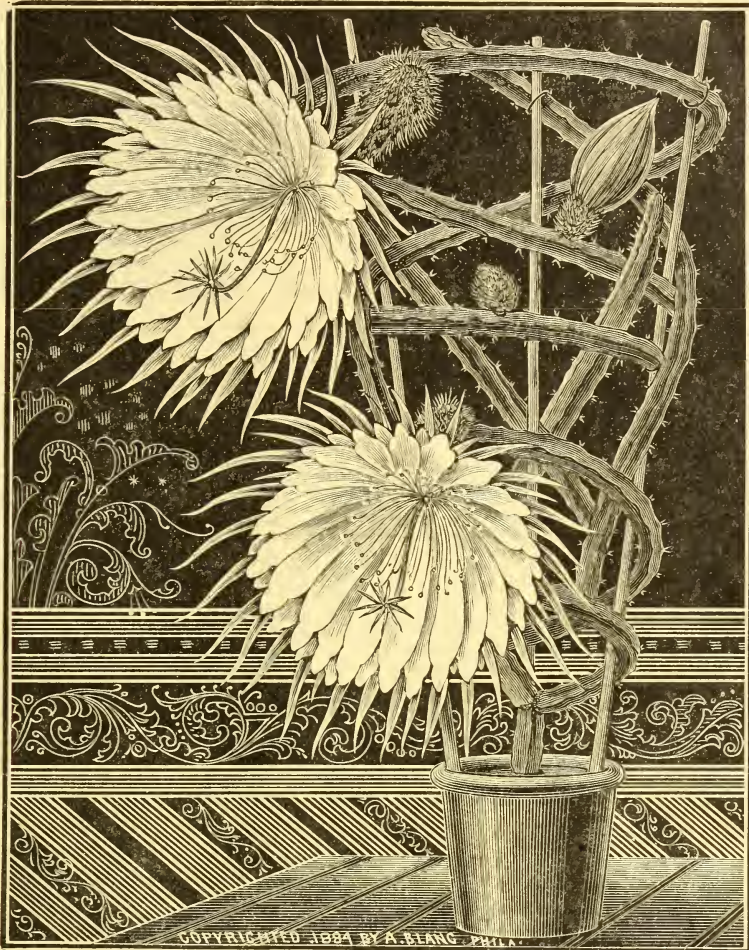
C. columbrinus flavispinus. A yellow-spined variety of *C. columbrinus*—cylindrical, tall growing; flowers creamy white; night-blooming. 75 cents each.

C. erectus. 75 cents each.

C. flagelliformis. Mexico. "A species with numerous slender cylindric trailing branches, not jointed. Petals pink; free bloomer; flowers remain open several days. A splendid plant for hanging baskets. Called by the Mexicans 'Flor de Querno.' They grow it in an ox-horn hung at the door."—*Mrs. Nickels.* 50 cents each.



COLLECTION OF CACTI.



NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

CEREUS—Continued.

- C. grandiflorus.** The NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. West India and Mexico. Flowers often a foot in diameter, deliciously fragrant. 25 cents to \$1 each.
- C. grandiflorus McDonaldii.** Producing the largest flowers of all night-blooming species, with one exception. 50 cents each.
- C. Farnacaru.**
- C. Monoclonos.** This is rarely met with, even in large collections of Cacti. So far as we know it is rare except on the islands of Key West and Upper Matacomba, 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 south-western species, and sometimes reaches a height of twenty feet. Flowers white, rather small. 50 cents to \$15 each.
- C. Nycticalus.** Night-blooming. Flowers almost yellow, and of very large size. 25 cents each.

CEREUS—Continued.

- C. rostratus.** 50 cents each.
- C. serpentinus.** 50 cents 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-pots" 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, eight inches in diameter. First brought to Florida and New Orleans, fifty years ago, by Dr. Perrine. A valuable species of the genus. 25 to 75 cents each.
- C. sp. I.** Name undetermined. From Guatemala. Stems triangular, but very small and delicate as compared with *C. triangularis*. 25 cents each.

CEREUS—Continued.

C. sp. II. Name undetermined. South Florida Keys. **CANDLE CACTUS.** It is of upright or partially recumbent growth, night-blooming; flowers straw colored, rich and creamy, five or six inches in diameter. Stems frequently attain a length of fifteen or twenty feet, one and a-half to three inches in diameter. Fruit bright red when ripe, spherical, two inches in diameter; sometimes eaten. 10 cents to \$10 each.

C. tortuosus. 75 cents each.

C. validus.

C. variabilis. South Florida and West Indies. Upright or scrambling. Stems stout, one to three inches in diameter, three to six sided. Spines few, but very stout and long; flowers handsome, white, nocturnal. We can furnish this species in quantity. 15 cents to \$2 each.

C. variabilis, var. from Cuba. With shorter and more delicate spines than the common form. 50 cents each.

EPIPHYLLUM truncatum. **CRAB'S CLAW CACTUS.** One of the best of the whole Cactus family for general cultivation. Flowers brilliant scarlet; plant continuing in bloom for a month or more. A native of Brazil. 10 cents each.

E. McDonaldii. 50 cents each.

ECHINOCACTUS setispinus. "Texas and Mexico. Often called **PINE-APPLE CACTUS**, which fruit it somewhat resembles in size and shape. Flowers lemon yellow, produced throughout the whole summer. Fruit a small bright red oval berry. A very free bloomer."—*Mrs. Nickels.* 75 cents each.

E. sinuatus. Flowers two to three inches in diameter; yellow. Mexico. 75 c. each.

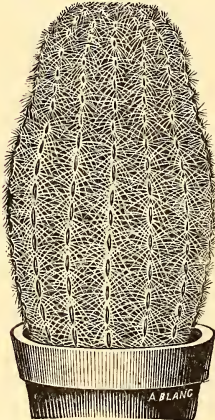
E. Texensis. **DEVIL'S PIN-CUSHION.** "Globose. Spines very broad, stout and rigid. Flowers rose-colored. Fruit red, ovate, one and a-half to two inches long, set with little tufts of white wool."

E. mamillosus.

ECHINOCEREUS cespitosus. Texas. Flowers double, bright magenta. Very free bloomer.

E. cinerascens. (*Deppei.*)

E. Ehrenbergi.



E. CESPITOSUS.

E. lamprochlorus.

E. Poselgerianus.

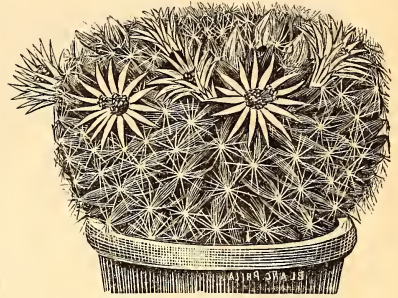
E. procumbens. Flowers three inches across; bright rosy purple.

E. papillosus.

E. Salm-Dyckianus.

E. stramineus. The flowers are bright purple, three to four inches in diameter. Fruit an edible oval berry, two inches in length.

E. Sangre de Christo. A very rare species. 75 cents each.



MAMILLARIA HEYDERI.

ECHINOPSIS oxygona. "The flowers, in good examples, are eight inches by four inches in diameter. In color the outer part of tube is curiously marked with green and red, the petals being white, stained with red on the margins."—*A. Blanc.*

E. multiplex.

E. Zuccariniana. Flowers large, Jessamine-like, white, and very fragrant.

MAMILLARIA senilis. A very rare and valuable species from Saltillo, Mexico. \$1.50 each.

M. ariacantha.

M. conopsea. (*Neumanniana.*)

M. centricirra.

M. elephantidens. A very choice species with dark rosy carmine flowers. Mexico.

M. echinata. Flowers rosy-purple.

M. elongata.

M. Forsteri.

M. gracilis.

M. Heyderi. Mexico and Texas. 75 c. each.

M. hystrix. Spines pure white.

M. macracantha. (*Recurva.*)

M. nigricans.

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 each.

M. pusilla Texensis.

M. Pfeifferi.

M. uberiformis.

M. sub-angularis.

M. Wildiana.

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, while many form peculiarly picturesque specimens for the lawn or flower garden.

O. Atacamensis. South America. 50 cts. each.

O. Bolivienis. 75 cts.

O. Comanchica. 50 cts.

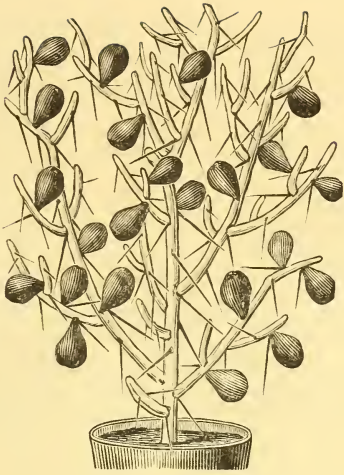
O. coccinifera. The **COCHINEAL CACTUS.**

O. bernardina.

O. frutescens, var. longispina. A very free-blooming species, attaining a height of three to five feet. Mexico. 25 cents each.



OPUNTIA.



OPUNTIA FRUTESCENS.

OPUNTIA—Continued.

- O. frutescens. 25 cents each.
- O. Ficus Indica. The INDIAN-FIG CACTUS. An exceedingly hardy and ornamental species of Cactus. The plant reaches a height of ten 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 cts. to \$1 each.
- O. filipendula.
- O. glomerata.
- O. Kleinia. Mexico. A very hardy sort, with cylindrical joints, resembling some species of Cereus. 50 cents.
- O. lurida. Very rare. California.
- O. leucotricha. This perfectly hardy and quick-growing species will undoubtedly prove a most valuable hedge plant for Florida, attaining a height of two to four feet in two years from the cutting. The oval flat branches are closely covered with long white spines, which are deflected towards the base of the plant, giving it a most unique appearance. Very ornamental, and destined to become very useful in regions afflicted by Florida "razor-backs." 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- O. Monacantha.
- O. polyantha. Found in Florida on Upper Matabombe Key only.
- O. Pentlandii. A species with Cereus-like stems; very hardy, though dwarf-growing and delicate. 15 to 50 cents each.

OPUNTIA—Continued.

- O. pulvinata microphylla. A very rare species, beset with thousands of minute yellow spines. 50 cents each.
- O. pee-corvi.
- O. Tuna. 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, two inches in length, edible; often used in jellies, preserves, etc. Plant perfectly hardy here; said to attain with age a height of twenty feet. We can supply cuttings by the hundred or thousand, or plants of any size that can be handled. 10 cents each; prices for larger sizes and per hundred sent on application.
- O. rufida. So named from the many minute red spines. A handsome species; perfectly hardy. Mexico. 25 cents.
- O. vestita.
- O. vulgaris. Common PRICKLY PEAR. One of the most handsome-flowered species of the genus. Flowers rich golden yellow, produced in great abundance. 10 cts. each.

PILOCEREUS sublanatus. Very rare.

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. 10 cents 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, four to five inches broad, deeply crenated, and eight or ten feet high. The flowers, which bloom at night, seem to share the dimensions of the plants, for they measure seven to nine inches across; the petals are of a delicate creamy white, the sepals and tube of a reddish hue."—*A. Blanc.* 25 cents each. P. sp. from Honduras.

RHIPSALIS mesembrianthoides. RICE CACTUS. 25 cents each.

Ed. We can also furnish cuttings of many species of Cacti with names yet undetermined, some of them very rare.

Collection of Cacti, 10 Species, All Distinct, Our Selection, for \$1.

X.
FERNS.
 (FILICES.)

"Ferns naturally grow in shaded and moist woods; few grow in marshes, and few are found in dry soils exposed to the sun. As a rule all like to grow between stones. The transplanting of these plants should be done in the spring before they start to grow. The soil should consist of equal parts of loam, leaf-mold and peat, with a liberal addition of sand. The ground should be well drained and set with stones, as recommended for alpine plants."—W. A. MANDA, in *American Garden*.

ACROSTICHUM 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 of 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.

ADIANTUM 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. 50 cents each.

A. Farleyense. Fronds large.
A. fulvum.

ASPIDIUM trifolium. A stately West Indian Fern, well adapted for centers of ferneries, etc. 50 cents each.

A. unitum-glabrum. A rare native fern, with fronds resembling those of *Woodwardia Virginica*. Three or more feet in height. 25 cents each.
A. sp. from Honduras.

ASPLENIUM ebeneum. This delicate little Fern should be in every collection, as but few species surpass it in beauty. 25 cents each.

A. lanceum. Exotic. 25 cents each.
A. filix-fœmina. The graceful "Lady-fern." Two varieties. 15 cts. each.

ALSOPHILA aspera. (?) Splendid Tree-Fern from Guatemala. We can supply plants of various sizes. \$2 to \$25 each.

BLECHNUM serrulatum. A n erect tropical fern—native from Trinidad to South Florida. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

B. Occidentale. A very handsome species. The new leaves of the *Blechnums* are of a rich wine-color, turning green with age. 25 cts. each.

B. Brasiliense. BRAZILIAN TREE-FERN.

CHIELANTHES microphylla. A most graceful species from the shell-mounds of South Florida. 50 cents each.

CYATHEA nigra. Beautiful Central American Tree-Fern. \$3 each.

DICTYOGRAMME Japonica.

HYMENOPHYLLUM sp. from Guatemala. A rare little Fern with translucent fronds. 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 elsewhere be purchased in the United States. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$10 per hundred.



NEPHROLEPIS DUFFII. (See next page.)

NEPHROLEPIS—*Continued.*

- N. *Duffii*. Our exotic species, with smaller fronds. 25 cents each.
- N. *cordifolia*. Another choice Fern, resembling *N. exaltata*. 25 cents each.

OPHIOGLOSSUM palmatum. An exceedingly rare tropical Fern with palmate fronds.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea. The CINNAMON FERN. This and the following species are hardy throughout the north. 25 cts. each.

O. regalis. The ROYAL FERN. And royal it is, among Ferns: the bipinnate fronds stand from two to four feet in height. The very best of the large hardy Ferns. 25 cents each.

POLYPODIUM 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. 10 cents each.

P. aureum. A tropical species found growing in South Florida in the rotten fibre of palmetto trees, on 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, \$2.50 per dozen.

P. Phyllitidis. The HART'S-TONGUE FERN of tropical America. It has straight, undivided, lanceolate fronds of the richest, darkest green, and is very striking and unique in a collection of Ferns, differing so much in form. It prefers a moist spot on limestone rocks or rotten logs. 50 cents each.

P. sp. from Honduras. Climbing.

POLYPODIUM—*Continued.*

- 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 much resemble those of *Nephrolepis exaltata*, but are broader and of darker green. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- P. vacciniifolium.** A rare climbing Fern from Guatemala, with very small fronds. 50 cents each.
- P. lycopodioides.** Another choice climbing species from Central America. 50 cents.

PTERIS aquilina. 15 cents each.

P. Cretica albo-lineata. Fronds beautifully striped with white. 50 cents each.

P. Argyræa. White striped fronds.

P. serrulata.

PLATYCERIUM alcornu. \$1 each.

PLATYTONIS rotundifolia. 75 cents each.

VITTARIA lineata. A most curious grass-like Fern, with long linear pendulous fronds. It is found growing on the palmetto trees in South Florida, though quite scarce. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

WOODWARDIA Virginica. This and the following species are both handsome hardy Ferns. 25 cents each.

W. angustifolia. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Fig.—We have also in stock many species of rare and beautiful tropical ferns, with names as yet undetermined.



PTERIS ARGYRÆA.

XI.

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.

AERIDES odorata. East Indies.

BRASSIA caudata. Jamaica. \$2 to \$5 each.

BRASSAVOLA cordata. West Indies. \$2 to \$5 each.

BROUGHTONIA sanguinea. Jamaica. \$5 each.

BLETIA Shepherdii. West Indies. The Bletias are terrestrial Orchids, with beautiful flowers, which remain in bloom a long time. \$1.50 each.

B. Tankervilleæ. (*Phajus grandifolius.*) Jamaica. The beautiful VEILED-NUN FLOWER. \$1 each.

CATTLEYA superba.
C. Eldorado.

CATASETUM tridentatum.
C. gnomus.

CYRTOPODIUM punctatum. West Indies, and very rarely extreme South Florida. Flowers yellow and chocolate, in large spikes. \$2.50 each.

DENDROPHYLAX Lindenii. The humble satellite of the *Oreodoxa regia*. This strange and beautiful little Orchid is the companion of the Royal Palms of Tropical America and South Florida. We do not find it offered for sale in any Orchid catalogue at hand. The plant is leafless, a starfish-like radiation of fleshy roots from a central point, from which issues the flower spike, bearing one or two beautiful and fantastically shaped white flowers, one to two inches in diameter. \$1.50 to \$5 each.

EPIDENDRUM bidentatum (?) A beautiful Orchid with flattened pseudo-bulbs and neat glossy leaves, recently discovered on Key Largo, by Prof. Curtiss, and thought by Prof. Sereno Watson to be *E. bidentatum*. \$1 to \$5 each, \$10 to \$15 per dozen.

E. conopseum. Very hardy, but not a showy Orchid; of the Southern States. 50 cents each.

EPIDENDRUM—Continued.

E. cochleatum. West Indies, and rarely in South Florida. Flowers beautiful purple. \$1 to \$2 each.

E. fragrans. West Indies. A beautiful species. \$2 each.

E. nocturnum. (*Odoratissimum.*) Central America, and rarely in the Palm Hammock of Florida. Stem one foot to eighteen inches in height. Flowers white, not very showy, but most exquisitely fragrant at night. \$2.50 each.

E. polybulbon. Jamaica. \$2 to \$5 each.

E. rigidum. South Florida (Palm Hammock). Leaves beautiful glossy green. Flowers small, not showy. 50 to \$1 each, \$5 to \$10 per dozen.

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 of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, who appreciates the beautiful, even though not from the antipodes. The Orchid is of neat habit, producing in summer, showy spikes of flowers three-quarters to one inch in diameter, of beautiful shades of pink and greenish chocolate color, changing with age to rich yellow and chocolate. 10 cents to \$1 each, \$1 to \$10 per dozen. The cheapest Orchid in the market, and immensely superior in beauty to many a \$5 species.

GYMNADENIA nivea. (*Orchis, Habenaria.*) A native terrestrial species with beautiful spikes of white flowers. (Collected in May.) 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

IONOPSIS utricularioides. Jamaica. \$5 each.



CATTELEYA.

ONCIDIUM luridum. West Indies and Central America. Leaves very large, often two feet long. The spikes of showy yellow and chocolate flowers are from one to two yards in length. \$2 to \$4 each.

O. triquetrum. Beautiful little species from Jamaica. \$2.50 each.

PLATANThERA ciliaris. (*Habenaria ciliaris*.) One of our most beautiful hardy terrestrial Orchids. Flowers bright orange yellow, in large spikes. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

POLYSTACHIA luteola. South Florida. Flowers yellow. 75 cents and \$1 each.

PLEUROThALLIS sp. Guatemala. \$5 each.

RODRIGUEZIA secunda.

SCHOMBURGHIS Lyonsii. Jamaica. \$5.

STANHOPEA eburnea.

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 Orchid. 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 to \$5 each.

V. planifolia. \$2 each.

Ed. Our collection also contains many species of rare Orchids, which have not yet flowered, and with names yet undetermined.

XII.

TILLANDSIAS AND BROMELIADS.

"These, as with all great trees in the tropical forests, were loaded with parasites—vrieties, long ragged-looking cact', 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.

ANANASSA sativa. (See Tropical Fruit Plants.)

BILLBERGIA splendens. \$1 each.

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

T. bracteata. One of the largest WILD PINES or AIR PLANTS. Full-grown plants are one to two feet in diameter and height, spikes often eighteen inches or more in length; the large brilliant crimson bracts and flower stalk, 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 six to ten inches in length, often faintly striped cross-wise like the rare *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. Cubana (?). A grand species from Cuba, with leaves like an immense *Billbergia*, the plant two or more feet in height, and often with a spread of three feet. Will flourish in air or soil. \$1 to \$3 each.

T. juncea. "A stout and very neat species, with polished stems a foot or two high, of a brilliant red color."—*A. H. Curtiss*. 50 cts. each.

TILLANDSIA—Continued.

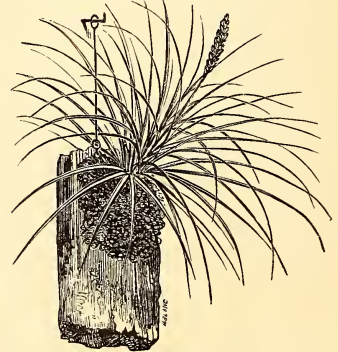
T. recurvata. A small species, differing but little, except in size, from seedlings of *T. usneoides*. 15 cents each.

T. usneoides. The LONG MOSS, BLACK MOSS or SPANISH MOSS of the South. Very effective in decorations. Now used to a great extent in the North. \$1.50 per bushel crate, price of crate inclusive.

T. Utriculata. The largest native species. Leaves an inch or two in width, and two feet or more in length in full-grown plants. Stems very tall, three to five feet, branched and many-flowered, but not so showy as *T. bracteata*. 25 and 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.

T. sp. from Guatamala. Leaves green, serrated. \$1 each.



TILLANDSIA BRACTEATA.

XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

EMBRACING TENDER AND HARD 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 columbines: 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."—OPHELIA, in Hamlet.

ABROMA augusta. India. 50 cts. each.
A. fastuosa. India. 50 cents each.

ABUTILON. These choice greenhouse plants succeed well in Florida, either in pots or in the ground. 25 cents each.

A. Boule de Nieve. Pure white; free bloomer.

Darwini. Deep orange, veined with purple; a good bloomer.

Miss Laura Powell. Bright deep golden yellow.

Sensation. Flowers very large; color, deep orange red, veined with crimson.

Pink Perfection. Of dwarf and compact habit of growth; flowers light rosy pink.

Robert George. A free and continuous bloomer; flowers large; color, orange, veined with crimson.

Rosy Morn. Flowers bright rose-color; distinct.

The Gem. Flowers deep red, slightly tinted with yellow, veined with deep crimson.



ABUTILON.

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. These beans are shaped just like the eyes that most of the sea-crabs have, on long stalks, and when I saw them the name came to me, and I remembered seeing them years ago, when I was a little boy, put among small sea-shells to heighten their color."—*C. T. Simpson.* 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

ACACIA. "And will they all grow in Florida? Indeed will they; and with greater luxuriance and rapidity, perhaps, than elsewhere under the sun; for the conditions of sandy soil, showery climate, and bright sunshine are precisely those in which Acacias revel. No difficulty either in suiting the various whims or tastes of everybody, since the varieties are as diverse in size and appearance as are seen in the canines and ophiidians of the animal kingdom. Some are low shrubs, others immense trees hundreds of feet high, often furnishing the most durable timber and precious gums, like the gum arabic of commerce, useful alike in medicine and the arts; and all are beautiful in leaf and flower."—*E. H. Hart.*

A. acicularis.

A. acuminata. "A kind of MYALL from Western Australia, attaining a height of forty feet. The scent of the wood comparable to that of raspberries. It is the best of the West Australian woods for charcoal. The stems much sought for fence-posts; very lasting, even when young."—*Von Mueller.*

A. acutissima.

A. affinis.

A. alba.

A. albicans.

A. angustifolia.

A. anceps.

A. Arabica. (See Economical Plants.)

A. armata. The KANGAROO THORN. Much grown for hedges in Australia.

ACACIA—Continued.

- A. Bartheriana.
 A. brachybotrya.
 A. calamifolia.
 A. Californica sempervirens.
 A. Catechu. (See Economical Plants.)
 A. Cavenia. The ESPINO or CAVAN of Chili. A small, hard-wooded tree, resisting underground moisture. Well adapted for hedges and valuable as a dye-plant.
 A. celastrifolia.
 A. coccinea.
 A. cornigera.
 A. cultriformis.
 A. cyanophylla.
 A. cyanophylla magnifica.
 A. Cyclopsis.
 A. dealbata. The SILVER WATTLE of Australia. "Plants of *Acacia dealbata* thrive admirably in our section. I set out a plant a few inches high, which in five years grew 30 feet, with a diameter of almost a foot."—*E. H. Hart*. This tree reaches a height of 150 feet in Australia, and yields a valuable and tough wood.
 A. dealbata hybrida.
 A. decurrens. The BLACK WATTLE. Australia. "In California *Acacia decurrens* has grown over fifty feet in eight years, and is useful as a wind-break, besides being very rich in tannin, and furnishing a gum, which exudes copiously wherever a branch is cut, equal to gum arabic."—*E. H. Hart*. Wood also valuable for fuel and for coopers' and turners' work. Is hardy in the south of England.
 A. decussata.
 A. dictyocarpa.
 A. discolor.
 A. diversifolia.
 A. dodoneifolia.
 A. dumosa.
 A. elata.
 A. elliptica.
 A. falcata.
 A. farinosa.
 A. Farnesiana. "From the golden balls of which is distilled a delightful perfume."—*E. H. Hart*. (See Economical Plants.) 25 cents each.
 A. floribunda.
 A. genistæfolia.
 A. glandulosa.
 A. glauca.
 A. glaucescens.
 A. glomerata.
 A. glutinosa.
 A. grandiflora. An elegant species with very large compound bipinnate leaves.
 A. graveolens.
 A. heteroclada.
 A. heterophylla.
 A. homalophylla.
 A. Hudsonii.
 A. Hugeli.
 A. itcaphylla.
 A. ixiophylla.
 A. Julibrissin flore roseo (*Albizzia Julibrissin*.) "From the Caucasus to Japan. A favorite ornamental shade Acacia of Southern Europe."
 A. juliflora.
 A. juniperina.
 A. latifolia.
 A. Leichhardtii.

ACACIA—Continued.


- A. Lebbek. (*Albizzia Lebbek*.) "The Siris-Acacia of Southern and Middle Asia and Northern Africa." Valuable as a shade tree. Called "Woman's Tongue" in Jamaica.
 A. leiophylla. "Southern Australia, where it is the principal tree chosen for tanners' bark. It is a wide-spreading small tree, fit for avenues. The bark contains nearly thirty per cent. of mimoso-tannin, and is extensively used by tanners in West Australia."—*Von Mueller*.
 A. leptophylla.
 A. leucocephala.
 A. linearifolia.
 A. limifolia.
 A. " glauca.
 A. longiflora.
 A. longifolia. South-eastern Australia. Of very quick growth, and said to be valued for planting on coast sands.
 A. longifolia intermedia.
 A. " magnifica.
 A. longissima elegans.
 A. " glauca pendula.
 A. lophantha (*Albizzia lophantha*.) South-west Australia. "One of the most rapidly growing plants for copses and first temporary shelter in exposed localities. For the most desolate places, especially in desert tracts, it is of great importance, quickly affording shade, shelter and a copious vegetation. Cattle browse on the leaves."—*Von Mueller*.
 "This is a very handsome plant, with fern-like foliage. It is always attractive for window decoration. Pot into soil composed of three parts sandy loam and one part leaf mould. Cut back once or twice during summer to make them branch. By autumn they will be beautiful little plants for decorative purposes."—*Ladies' Home Companion*.
 A. lophantha Borboniensis.
 A. " brachycephala.
 A. " gigantea.
 A. " magnifica.
 A. " Neumannii. Flowers pale to deep red.
 A. " speciosa.
 A. " " nana compacta.
 A. " " superba.
 A. lunata.
 A. macrademia.
 A. macrophylla.
 A. Meissneri.
 A. melanoxyton. "South-eastern Australia. Generally known as BLACK-WOOD TREE. In irrigated glens of deep soil the tree will attain a height of eighty feet, with the stem several feet in diameter. The wood is most valuable for furniture, railroad cars and carriages, boat building (stem and stern post, ribs, rudders,) for tool handles, crutches, some portions of the work of organ builders, casks, billiard tables, pianofortes, (for sound-boards and actions,) and numerous other purposes. The fine-grained wood is cut into veneers; it takes a fine polish, and is considered almost equal to walnut. The tree has proved hardy in the Isle of Arran."—*Von Mueller*.
 A. Mexicana.
 A. Mirbelli.

ACACIA—Continued.

- A. molissima.
 A. mucronata.
 A. multijuga.
 A. myriobotrya.
 A. nematophylla.
 A. " hybrida.
 A. Nemu. The JAPAN SILK TREE. Hardy in middle Europe.
 A. nigra. From Tasmania.
 A. obscura.
 A. obtusata.
 A. oleifolia.
 A. ovalifolia.
 A. " glauca.
 A. ovoidea.
 A. Oxycedrus.
 A. Pandorea (?)
 A. penninervis. "Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. A small tree, so hardy as to occupy sub-alpine localities."—*Von Mueller*.
 A. peregrina.
 A. petiolaris.
 A. pinifolia.
 A. præcox.
 A. procera. (*Albizia procera*.) India.
 A. procumbens.
 A. prosopoides.
 A. pruinosa. (*Pithecolobium pruinosum*.)
 A. pterophylla.
 A. pubescens.
 A. pugioniformis.
 A. pycnantha.
 A. reclinata.
 A. retinodes. South-eastern Australia. A small tree yielding a good tanners' bark and much gum. "While for the florist, I may mention *A. retinodes*, always in bloom and very fragrant."—*E. H. Hart*.
 A. retinodes glaucescens.
 A. " latifolia.
 A. " latisiliqua.
 A. " præcox.
 A. Richii.
 A. rigens.
 A. ruscifolia.
 A. rubicunda.
 A. rupicola.
 A. rupestris. India.
 A. salicifolia.
 A. salicina.
 A. saligna.
 A. Senegalensis. A tender species from West Africa.
 A. sentis. Interior of Australia. Seeds of this species are eaten by the natives.
 A. setosa.
 A. Sophora
 A. ———? Species from Anam.
 A. ———? Species from Australia.
 A. ———? Narrow-leaved species.
 A. ———? Species from Yarrow.
 A. ———? Species from Mulga.
 A. speciosa.
 A. spectabilis excelsa.
 A. spinosa.
 A. suaveolens.
 A. sylvestris.
 A. tenuifolia.
 A. tenuissima.
 A. tinctoria.
 A. tortusa. India.
 A. trinervis.
 A. " elliptica.

ACACIA—Continued.

- A. ulicina.
 A. uncinella.
 A. viridiflora.
 A. verticellata.
 A. " ovoidea.
 A. verbencellata.
 A. virgata.
 A. xylophylloides.

 Price of Acacias, 50 cents each except where noted. Our selection, 10 sorts, all distinct, \$2.50; 20 sorts, all distinct, \$5.50.

ACHIMENES. These are among the handsomest of summer-blooming or gesneriaceae plants. They are constantly in bloom for many weeks in the summer. The tubers can be potted to advantage in a mixture of powdered sphagnum and rich soil—and when in bloom an occasional watering with weak liquid manure will be of benefit.
 A. Royal purple. 25 cents each.

ACER dasycarpum. SILVER-LEAF OR SOFT MAPLE. 50 cents each.

A. rubrum. RED OR SWAMP MAPLE. A good shade-tree. Grows well on high or low land. Nursery grown trees, 25 and 50 cents each.

ACHYRANTHES. Handsome colored-leaved plants, much used for bedding with Coleus, or as pot plants.

- A. Caseii. Golden yellow, veined with green.
 A. Emersonii. Leaves bright red, lance-shaped.
 A. Lindenii. Foliage deep blood red.
 A. Woolseyii. Rich dark wine-color.
 Price of Achyranthes, 10 cents 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. Two varieties; 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.



ACER RUBRUM.

ACALYPHA tricolor. With our ordinary seasons these magnificent plants will attain a height of five or six feet here; usually sprout up well after tops are killed down by frost. The leaves of these species are green, yellow, red and white. 25 cents each.

A. marginata. Leaves beautifully margined, often with several shades. 25 cents each.

A. Macafeeana (?) Leaves turning a rich dark crimson in cool weather. Always a handsome plant. 15 cents each.



ACALYPHA.

ADENANTHERA pavonina. The CIRCASSIAN BEAN. A handsome ornamental plant. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

AGATI grandiflora. (*Sesbania*.) Flowers red and white. 50 cents each.

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus. AFRICAN BLUE LILY.

AGERATUM Mexicanum. Ageratums can be bedded out here in almost any situation. They are quite hardy, and sprout readily from the roots when frosted back.

Blue Tom Thumb. Dwarf growing and of compact habit. Good bloomer; flowers blue.

Cope's Gem. One of the handsomest sorts. **White Cap.** Flowers white. Height, one foot.

Price of Ageratums, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

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 fibre-plants in existence.

A. Americana. The CENTURY PLANT. This species and its varieties are perfectly hardy in Florida. Known also as the American Aloe; in Central America as *Carata* and *Pita*; in India as *Cuthaler nar* or *Banskeora*. Besides being a splendid decorative

plant, is very valuable for its fibre. Grows here in the open ground to an immense size. In Mexico the *pulque* beverage is prepared from the young flower-stalks of this species and *A. Mexicana*. 50 c. each.

A. Americana medio-picta. This variety has a broad white stripe in the center of each leaf.

A. Americana striata. Leaves beautifully striped white and green; distinct.



AGERATUM.



AGAVE AMERICANA.

AGAVE—Continued.

A. Americana Milleri-picta. One of the handsomest varieties. Center of leaves green, with broad white stripes on the margin. The exact reverse of *A. medio-picta*. 50 cents each.

A. angustifolia.

A. applanata.

A. Caribbæa.

A. Ceislana.

A. coccinea.

A. conduplicata.

A. Corderoyi.

A. Cubensis (?) This magnificent species has very broad leaves and is very handsome. Used as a hedge plant near Havana. 50 cents each.

A. densiflora.

A. filifera.

A. grandidentata.

A. horrida.

A. Ixtli. Nearly related to *A. rigida* *Sisalana*, which was introduced to Florida by Dr. Perrine. One of the Sisal Hemp plants, known as *PITA* in Yucatan. Fibre superior. A sub-variety of *A. rigida*.

A. Lechuquilla.

A. lophantha.

A. maculosa.

A. Manila. \$1 each.

A. Mexicana. The **PULQUE PLANT.** (See Economical Plants.)

A. Miradorenensis. 50 cents.

A. Ortgiesii.

A. Regeli.

A. recurvata. A very handsome species, hardy in South Florida. This species flowers in Florida when about ten years old, and when the plant has attained a height of six or eight feet. The flower-spike rises to a height of thirty or forty feet. Leaves very broad, gracefully recurved. A quick-growing species. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each, \$2.50, \$5 and \$10 per dozen.

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*. 10 cents to \$1 each, \$1 to \$10 per dozen.

A. rigida Sisalana. The **SISAL HEMP.** (See Economical Plants.)

A. Salmiana latifolia.

A. Shawii.

A. striata.

A. stricta.

AGAVE—Continued.

- A. univittata recurvispina.*
A. Salm-dyckii (?). We obtained this handsome species in Cuba last summer. Leaves narrower, and quite distinct from *A. Americana*, which it resembles in form and color of leaves. \$1 each.
A. Verschaffeltii.
A. Verschaffeltii rarispina. \$1 each.
A. Xylacantha.
 Price of Agaves, except where noted, 75 cents each.

AKEBIA quinata. Handsome hardy Japanese climber, with reddish-brown flowers. Said to ripen its fruit occasionally here; fruit said to be edible.

- ALBIZZIA bigemina.** (*Inga* or *Pithecolobium bigeminum*.) India, up to Sikkim and Nepal. Wood peculiarly dark and hard.
A. dulcis (*Inga dulcis*, *Pithecolobium dulce*). "Mexico. A valuable hedge plant. The sweet pulp of the pod is regarded as wholesome."—*Von Mueller*. \$1 each.
A. Julibrissin. (See *Acacia Julibrissin*.)
A. Lebbek. (See *Acacia Lebbek*.)
A. lophantha. (See *Acacia lophantha*.)
A. lucida. An exceedingly handsome Indian species. Young growth of a rich wine-color. 75 cents each.
A. procera. Another quick-growing and beautiful species. India. 75 cents each.
A. stipulata. South Asia to the Himalayas and China. A rapid growing shade-tree. Some young trees eighteen months old have already attained a height of six to eight feet for us. 25 cents and \$1 each, \$2.50 and \$10 per dozen.
A. species from Cuba. A most beautiful ornamental tree, with very delicate foliage and fringed white flowers two inches across. 75 cents each.

A. Saman. (*Pithecolobium Saman*.) The famous RAIN-TREE or GUANGO, indigenous from Mexico to Brazil and Peru. "It attains a height of seventy feet, with a trunk six feet in diameter, the colossal branches expanding to 150 feet; it is of quick growth, and in outline not unlike an oak; it forms a magnificent feature in a landscape. In India it attained in ten years a stem-girth of about six feet at five feet from the ground, its ramifications by that time spreading out to ninety feet. It thrives in the dry salt pond districts of the West Indies, and likes the vicinity of the sea. Not ascending to above 1,000 feet altitude in Jamaica, resisting drouth. Rain and dew fall through its foliage, which is shut up at night, thus allowing grass to grow underneath. One of the best trees in mild climates for shade by the roadside. The wood is hard and ornamental, but the principal utility of the tree lies in its pulpy pods, which are produced in great abundance, and constitute a very fattening fodder for all kinds of pastoral animals, which eat them with relish."—*Von Mueller*. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

ALLAMANDA cathartica. A magnificent climber; can be grown in bush form if desired. Covered almost all year with clusters of great velvety yellow flowers, three inches in diameter. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
A. Hendersonii.



ALOCASIA ILLUSTRIS.

- 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 dracenas. The Alocasias, especially *metallica* and *arborea*, 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. gigantea. Foliage green; forms a large plant, sometimes attaining a height of six or seven feet. 25 and 50 cents and \$1 each.
Alberto Chappi. Resembling *metallica*, a shade lighter; probably a hybrid between *A. metallica* and *A. arborea*. Stem purple spotted. \$2 each.
A. Illustris. Leaves heavily blotched with black purple. One of the most striking and beautiful of all. Attains a height of three or four feet. Will grow in the water, or in a very wet place. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.
A. violacea. Large, thick, shell-like leaves of a bronzy copper color; very striking and distinct. \$1.50 each.
Veitchii. Leaves broadly splashed with white. Very choice. \$2 each.
- ALPINIA nutans.** One of the grandest tropical scitamineous plants when fully developed that we have ever seen. In a low marshy corner of the *Jardin d'Acclimatation*, Havana, may be seen a great mass of it, ten or twelve feet in height, with large, deep green leaves, and terminal racemes two feet long of brilliant yellow, orange and white flowers. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

ALOYSIA citriodora. The LEMON VERBENA. Succeeds well in Florida. Grown for the exquisite fragrance of its foliage. 15 cents each.

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.

A. arborescens. A beautiful variety, much resembling *A. fruticosa*.

A. angustifolia. A choice species with leaves in two ranks, opposite.

A. attenuata. Rare.

A. elegans.

A. erecta. A beautiful miniature species; leaves curiously spotted.

A. fruticosa. One of the choicest and most ornamental of all. The thick, fleshy leaves are recurved and serrate; flower-spike two or three feet high, bearing a terminal racemes of orange red flowers resembling those of the *Tritoma* or "Red Hot Poker Plant." 25 cents to \$1 each.

A. granata.

A. grandidentata. The PARTRIDGE-BREAST ALOE. Leaves broad and very handsome.

A. incurva.

A. lingua. Another species with curious two-ranked leaves.

A. paniculata.

A. prolifera. A handsome miniature species.

A. saponaria.

A. suberecta.

A. verrucosa var. Leaves two-ranked, handsomely spotted with white.

A. vulgaris. (See Economical Plants.)

Price of Aloes, except where noted, 75 cts. each.

ANTHOLYZA. Cape bulbs of easy culture; flowers resembling the gladiolus. 25 cents each.



AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII.



ANTHERICUM VITATUM VARIEGATUM.

ANTHERICUM vitatum variegatum.

A good basket or pot-plant with handsome recurved leaves, which are dark green, marked with broad stripes of white. Flowers small, in long racemes. A good ornamental-leaved plant and will stand much neglect. 25 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 two or three feet in length, with square petioles. Central America and West Indies. \$1 and \$3 each.

A. ———? sp. from Guatemala. \$1.50 each.

A. ———? sp. from Honduras. \$1.50 each.

We have many other species of Anthuriums in our collection, whose names are yet undetermined.

ANISOCHILUS disticha. India. 25 cents each.

AMARYLLIS. Among the handsomest and most satisfactory of summer-flowering bulbs for the open ground in the lower south.

A. Atamasco. (*Zephyranthes Atamasco*, *Amaryllis Treatae*.)

The ATAMASCO or FAIRY LILY.

Flowers small, pink and white, changeable. 10 c. each, \$1 per doz.

A. Atamasco rosea. Flowers large, bright pink. 15 cents each.

A. Belladonna.

A. Belladonna major.

A. fulgida. Large flower; scarlet, tube striped; two flowers to the stem. \$1 each.

A. Johnsonii. Crimson, striped with white; flower very large. Profuse bloomer. \$1 each.

A. longifolia rosea.

A. ———? Flowers crimson, single. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per doz.

A. ———? Flowers very large, double crimson. 75 cents each.

ANTIDESMA Bunius. (See Tropical Plants.)

A. Ghesembilla. \$1 each.



ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.

ANTIGONON leptopus. The *ROSA DE MONTANA*, of Central Mexico. A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots; ordinarily hardy here, but when the tops are killed down by a freeze it springs up with unimpaired vigor from the root; produces long racemes of rose-colored flowers; one of the most beautiful climbers we have ever seen; grows and flowers freely all through Florida. Strong plants, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ALTERNANTHERA. Alternantheras are among the best of the colored-leaved bedding plants for Florida, standing drought and sunshine exceedingly well.

Amœna. Foliage yellow, brown and pink. *Spathulata.* Leaves tinted carmine and green.

Versicolor. Green, rose and carmine.

Price of Alternantheras, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. The well known *VIRGINIA CREEPER* or *WOODBINE*. The very best climbing plant where quickness of growth is desired, irrespective of location, from Florida to Canada, on ground wet or dry, rich or poor. Here in South Florida it is sometimes nearly evergreen; leaves a brilliant crimson during the fall months. 15 cents each.

A. tricuspidata. (*A. Veitchii.*) *JAPANESE IVY.* A miniature-leaved species; very popular North; not thoroughly tested here yet. 25 cents each.

A. Royali. 75 cents each.

ANOGEISSUS pendula. A beautiful shrub from Hindostan, with weeping habit. 50 cents each.

ANDROCHNE trifoliata. India. \$1 each.

AMARANTHUS atropurpureus. Showy bedding annual.

A. tricolor. *JOSEPH'S COAT.* Showy bedding annual.

A. salicifolius. *FOUNTAIN PLANT.* Showy bedding plant.

Prices of Amaranthus, 10 cents each, 80 cents per dozen.

APIOS tuberosa. A beautiful hardy native climber, with edible tuberous roots, and chocolate or brownish purple flowers borne in short racemes, in late summer and fall. Flowers violet scented; leaves compound, pinnate. A good climber, especially for low grounds. 15 cents each.

ARUM sp. from Cuba. A good plant for shallow water or low ground. Leaves green, caladium-like. Spathe large, cream colored. Plant one foot to eighteen inches in height. 25 cents each.

A. sp. from Honduras. A climbing aroid plant, firmly attaching itself to a tree or any solid structure, making a growth of six or eight feet in a season. Sprouts readily from the root if killed back by frost. Rare and curious. 75 cents each.

ARDISIA Pickeringia. A beautiful tropical broad-leaved evergreen shrub (native of South Florida); leaves laurel-like; the fragrant white, purple tinged flowers 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. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

A. solanacea. "Has large oblong leaves, narrowed at each end, and bears purple berries."—*Buist.* 50 cents each.

A. umbellata. (*A. littoralis.*) "Is also a fine plant for an abundance of flower and beauty of foliage. The flowers are pink, in large decomposed panicles."—*Buist.* 50 c.

ARGEMONE Mexicana. Annual. 10 c.

ARISÆMA triphyllum. *INDIAN TURNIP.* Valuable in half-shade in clumps of ornamental-leaved plants. Native. 10 c. each.

ARALIA filicifolia (?). A beautiful species with ternately decomposed leaves. 75 cents each.

A. Gullfoylei. This choice plant reaches a height of eight or ten feet in frostless regions. Leaves compound, leaflets edged with creamy white. 75 cents each.

A. papyrifera. (See *Economical Plants.*)

ARISTOLOCHIA grandiflora. This rare species comes to us from Guatemala. A very curious and beautiful climber, sure to attract admiration when in bloom. \$1 each.

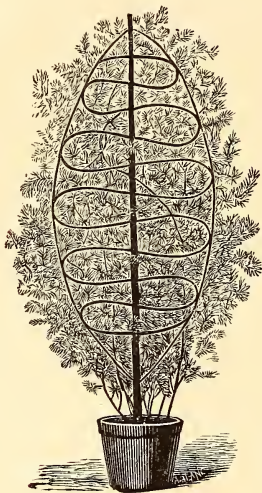
ARGYREIA nervosa. From Calcutta. We know nothing of this plant, except that the young specimens have a most interesting look. Leaves very large, white on the under side. Climber. \$1 each.

AZALIA Indica. Grow in a half shady place, in rich soil.

Comtesse de Flanders. Single purple.

Flag of Truce. Best double white.

Price of Azaleas, \$1 each.



ASPARAGUS TENUISSIMUS.

ASPARAGUS tenuissimus. A new ornamental Asparagus, much used for bouquets and cut-flower work. 25 cents each.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. BUTTERFLY OR PLEURISY WEED. This native plant when brought into cultivation is exceedingly showy. The clump increases in size each year, and is brilliant with its orange red flowers in early summer. A splendid plant for the lawn. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

A. Curassivica. Flowers brightest vermilion red. Very handsome. Found wild sparingly here, but in choice greenhouse cultivation North. 25 cents each.

A. alba. 50 cents each.

A. ———? Flowers red. 50 cents each.

ASPIDISTRA lurida variegata. A fine plant for decorative work. Leaves eight to twelve inches long, and four to six inches wide, of a deep green color, broadly striped with creamy white. 50 cents each.

AUCUBA. Handsome evergreen shrubs, hardy here, and among the choicest and best of colored-leaved foliage plants.



ASPIDISTRA LURIDA VAREIGATA.

AUCUBA—Continued.

A. Japonica. GOLD DUST TREE. Leaves large, distinctly specked with golden yellow.

A. mascula-maculata. Leaves marbled with bright yellow.

A. filix-fœmina picta. Leaves pale green, broadly margined with yellow.

A. lanceolata. Leaves lance-shaped, glossy dark green, producing an abundance of scarlet berries.

Price of Aucubas, 50 cents each.

BAUHINIA. 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 very handsome. Kingsley, while at Port of Spain, Trinidad, speaks of "The Bauhinios, 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 also 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 bloom 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 two to three inches in diameter. Leaves of the richest and most delicate green, curiously two-lobed, closing at night. 50 cents and \$1.50 each, \$5 and \$15 per dozen.

B. picta. 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

B. Malabarica. \$1 each.

B. purpurea. One of the most beautiful things we saw in Havana was a small tree of this species loaded with its great purple flowers. It is of more upright growth than *B. acuminata*, and grows very fast, but has not yet flowered for us. \$1.50 each.

B. scandens. India. A famous fibre-plant in its native country, as are several others of the species. \$1 each.

B. tomentosa. 75 cents each.

B. variegata. 75 cents each.

B. VahlII. The MALOO of the Lower Himalayan slopes. "This gigantic, woody climber occupies a place in one of the borders of the Castleton 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*. This plant is known also as *B. racemosa*, and furnishes one of the strongest fibres known. It is used in India for coarse cordage and ropes, and from their great strength have been employed in the construction of bridges across the Jumna river. The creepers extend to an immense distance from tree to tree, binding the

BAUHINIA—*Continued.*

forest into clumps, and so great is its vitality, that if cut to the ground, "after a few months its long elegant pendant boughs, laden with its great clusters of white flowers, are seen waving in defiance from the topmost branches of the trees." \$5 each.

BEAUCARNIA tuberculata. (*B. recurvata*, *Pincenectitia tuberculata*.) A rare and curious Mexican plant, somewhat resembling the dasyliirions, forming, with age, a short trunk with a strangely enlarged base. Probably hardy here. \$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, \$7.50 per dozen.

BEGONIA. In half-shade Begonias thrive luxuriantly in Florida. A good soil for their culture consists of equal parts of sifted leaf-mould and sand.

FLOWERING AND REX VARIETIES.

Argyrostigma. Foliage spotted white; flowers white; growth upright.

Argentea. One of the most magnificent of the Rex varieties.

Bruantii. Foliage green; flowers white, borne in profusion. Good for cut-flower work. 15 cents each.

Bruantii rosea. Strong grower. Flowers white in center, margined with delicate pink. 20 cents each.

Bruantii elegans. Flowers white.

Elephas.

Glaucophylla scandens. Of drooping habit, with rich salmon colored flowers. Vigorous, and of most delicate colors.

Hybrida multiflora. Flowers pink.

Manicata. Leaves bright green, flowers red.

Metallica. Flowers white; leaves of a lustrous metallic or bronzy color, veined darker. One of the best.

Miniata. A miniature leaved variety, with bright scarlet flowers, freely produced.

Olbia. New variety with ovate deeply-lobed leaves, of a velvety bronze color, with silvery blotches. 75 cents each.

Perle de Paris. One of the most beautiful of the Rex Begonias. 50 cents each.

Parnelli. Leaves olive, shaded with green and mottled with white.

Queen of England. Rex.

Queen of Hanover. Rex.

Rubella. Leaves irregular, blotched red on a light ground; under surface red. \$1 each.

Ricinifolia nigricans. Leaves large, deeply cut, mottled with blackish bronze. 75 cents each.

Rubra. Flowers red, very large. Altogether one of the best Begonias in cultivation.



BEGONIA RUBRA.

BEGONIA—*Continued.*

Richardsonii. Flowers pure white, in large panicles.

Sanguinea. Foliage green and red. 50 cents each.

Saundersonii. Flowers scarlet crimson.

Schmidtii. Flowers white, tinged with pink. Leaves metallic green, under side red.

Semperflorens rosea. Flowers white, shading to dark pink.

Semperflorens gigantea rosea. A good grower. Flowers large, of rosy carmine color.

Smaragdina nigricans. Leaves like the richest dark green velvet; unexcelled in foliage by any Begonia. \$1 each.

Tuescheri. Flowers rose colored. 75 cents each.

Washingtoniana. Flowers pale pink. 50 cents each.

Weltoniensis. Pink.

Zebrina. Leaves bronzy green with darker stripes and blotches. Under side red.

Prices of named Begonias, 40 cents each, unless noted. Choicest unnamed Rex Begonias, 25 cents each.

BERBERIS Naplensis. India. \$1 each.

BISCHOFEEA Javanica. \$1 each.

BEJARIA racemosa. FLY-CATCHER.

A native of lower Georgia and Florida. Low-growing shrub of the heath family, producing in summer large racemes of delicate rosy-white flowers, an inch or more in diameter, covered with a dew-like sticky substance—hence the name "fly-catcher." Well worth introduction into the greenhouse at the north. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

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

B. Adenophylla. From Lucknow. \$1 each.

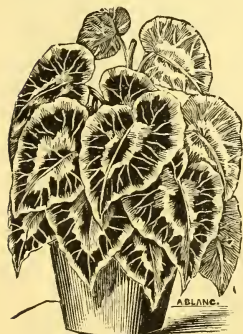
B. Thunbergiana. A good climber. 50 cts. each.

BOUSSINGAULTIA baselloides. MADEIRA VINE. A good climber for trellises or lattice work. 10 cents each.

BOMBAX Malabaricum. MALABAR SILK COTTON. 75 cents each.

B. Malabaricum, yellow. 75 cents each.

BUDDLEA — (?). A good pot plant in this climate. 25 cents each.



BEGONIA REX.



BOUVDARIA, ALFRED NEUNER.

BOUVDARIA. Valuable winter and spring blooming plants for pot-culture. Flowers useful in cut-flower work.

Alfred Neuner. Best double white.

Brilliant.

Davisonii. White, often tinged with pink.

Dazzler. Flowers scarlet.

Elegans. Truss of flowers large; color scarlet.

Humboldtii. Flowers white, very large and waxy.

Lady Hyslop. Flowers rose-colored.

Leiantha. Rich scarlet.

Multiflora.

Pres. Garfield. Dou'le pink; a sport from Alfred Neuner.

Rosea floribunda. Large trusses; flowers pink.

Sanguinea. Scarlet crimson.

Shirley Hibbard.

The Bride. Beautiful pink.

Vreelandi. Pure white.

Price of Bouvardias, 25 cents each.

BOUGAINVILLEA spectabilis. This splendid tropical climber has few equals in beauty. We remember well a low rambling cottage in the outskirts of Havana, whose roof and sides and veranda presented almost a sheet of richest color, the glowing purple of the bracts of *Bougainvillea* with a background of its own rich green foliage. The bracts are very persistent and very freely produced. A good plant for South Florida. Bank up the stem a short distance in early winter. 75 cents each.

B. splendens.

BRYOPHYLLUM calycinum. A curious rapid-growing succulent. Flowers green, in form of bladders. One of those strange plants that are propagated from leaves. 10 cents each.

BREWERIA grandiflora. A native plant closely related to the *Ipomæas*. Trailing on the ground, and producing beautiful light blue flowers an inch and a half in diameter. 50 cents each.

CÆSALPINIA Sappan. (See Economical Plants.)

C. Sepiaria. (See Economical Plants.)

C. Bonduc. (*Guilandina Bonduc.*) "Then there were 'Nickar Beans,' the fruit of another vine, the *Guilandina*, bright, shining, smooth seeds an inch through, of various shades of gray and brown, and curiously banded."—C. T. Simpson. A prickly climbing plant, with great rough curious pods, enclosing the "Nickar Beans." 35 cents each.

C. species. 75 cents each.

C. tortuosa. A species with beautiful foliage. 50 cents each.

C. pulcherrima flava. Flowers bright yellow. This variety seems to be practically unknown outside of the West Indies and South Florida. 50 cents each.

C. regia. (*Poinciana regia.*) The FAMBOY-ANTE or ROYAL POINCIANA. One of the most beautiful trees we have ever seen. Of extremely rapid growth; immense compound leaves, of a very dark, rich green; gives a striking tropical effect. In groups



CÆSALPINIA PULCHERRIMA.

CÆSALPINIA—Continued.

of tropical plants almost as effective as a palm. Specimens in this locality (killed to the ground in winter of 1886) were twenty-five feet in height, with spreading tops of the same diameter, at an age of only four 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. We have an immense stock of plants of every size. 15 to 50 cents each, \$1.50 to \$5 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 upward 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, produced all summer. Should be more grown in the greenhouse at the North, as it flowers freely when a foot or two in height. 50 cents each.

C. Regia. EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CALADIUM bulbosum. FANCY-FOLIAGED CALADIUM. Splendid ornamental foliage plants, dying down through the winter months. Leaves marked with the brightest colors. Prefer a moist shady location. Several fine sorts. 25 and 50 cents each.

C. esculentum. (*Balaviensis*, *Javanicum*, etc. (See *Colocasia*.)

CANNA. These splendid broad-leaved plants are used in semi-tropical gardening with rich effects.

CANNA—Continued.

In South Florida the roots can be left in the ground the year through, and if tops are frosted down in winter, in spring the new shoots will soon be out as large as ever.

C. Ehemanni. Flowers very large, carmine-red, and freely produced. Foliage broad and distinct. 35 cents.

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, \$5 per hundred, \$30 per thousand.

C. glauca. 15 cents.

C. Indica. Beautiful red and yellow-flowered varieties. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

C. Marechal Vaillante. Foliage deep wine-color. One of the best varieties. 25 cents each.

C. Musæfolia. Leaves very broad, like those of a banana. 25 cents each.

CAMELLIA Japonica. Camellias do well in Florida after once becoming established. They prefer a moist situation (not wet.)

Alba plena. Double white.

Albertus. Rose, with pink stripe.

Banapress.

Candidissima. Creamy white.

Carswelliana. Cherry red, striped with white.

C. H. Hovey.

Dunlap's New White.

Elata.

Imbricata. White and rose.

Lowii.

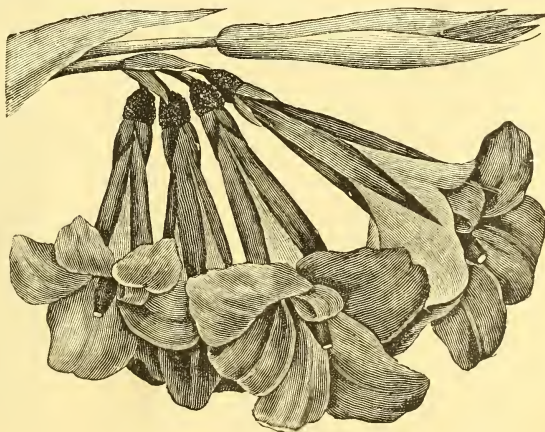
Lillia.

Mary Edmondson. Small, white.

Sherwoodii. Rose crimson.

Wood's Seedling.

Price of Camellias, \$1 each.



CANNA EHEMANNI.

CALLICARPA Americana.

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

C. cana. India. 25 cents each.

CALLA. (See *Richardia*.)

CALOSANTHUS Indicus. From North India. \$1 each.

CALATROPIS gigantea. A famous Indian asclepiad, producing the celebrated *madar* fibre.

C. procera. "Among it rose the tall *Calatropis procera*, with its fleshy gray stems and leaves, and its azure of lovely lilac flowers, with curious columns of stamens in each—an asclepiad introduced from the old world, where it ranges from tropical Africa to Afghanistan."—*Charles Kingsley*. 75 cents each.

CALOPHYLLUM inophyllum. \$1 each.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. 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.

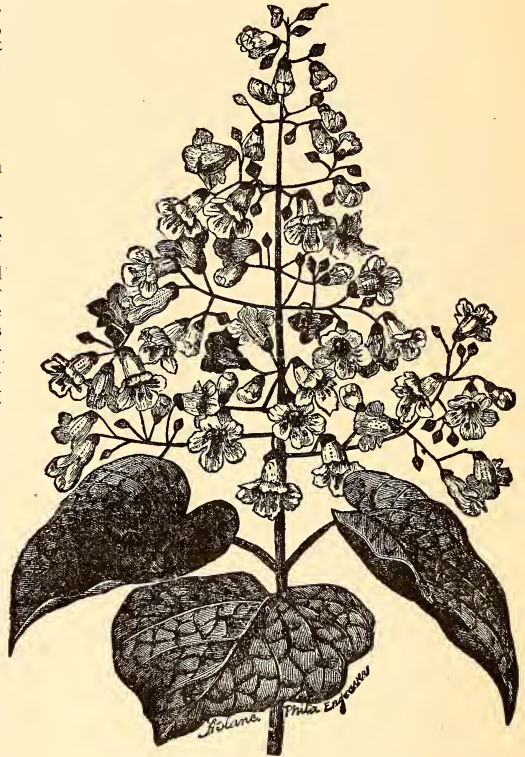
CATALPA. All the Catalpas grow well in Florida, and all are valuable trees for shade and timber, besides being very ornamental.

C. bignonioides. This species and *C. speciosa* are the largest growing trees of the genus, all of which are desirable. 2 years, large, 40 cents each, \$4 per hundred.

C. Kämpferi. The JAPANESE CATALPA. Upright, of rather slender growth, producing freely large clusters of rather small flowers, yellow dotted with purple. The flowers are very fragrant, and this is considered equal to the linden as a honey-producing tree, while its value for timber is surpassed by few trees. The tree remains in bloom a long time, also blooms occasionally through mid-summer. Small trees, when two years old, bloom occasionally. The long, slender seed-pods, with which the trees are loaded through the fall, winter and spring months, are curious and interesting. The tree is desirable for lawn, avenue or timber planting."—*Teas*. 2 years, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

C. speciosa. The WESTERN CATALPA. Flowers very large and handsome. 25 cents and \$1 each.

C. Teas' Japanese Hybrid. We give the description of J. C. Teas, its originator. "The characteristics of the new variety are very marked, and partake largely of both its parents. In its vigorous, upright growth it even surpasses either. In its foliage—large, luxuriant and often, though not always, lobed, like a maple or tulip-poplar leaf—we plainly see the Japanese influence of its parentage, while the American is un-



CATALPA, TEAS' JAPANESE HYBRID.

CATALPA—Continued.

mistakably shown in the profusion of its larger and handsomer white flowers. The seed-pods and seeds are very distinct, and are intermediate between those of *Speciosa*, which are the largest of all, and *Kämpferi*, which are the smallest. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the Catalpas, being literally loaded with flowers and remaining in bloom several weeks—a much longer period than other Catalpas. The flowers are white, with small purple dots, and a touch of yellow around the throat, which last is a mark from the Japanese side. The flowers have a very pleasant and delicate fragrance, and a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air for quite a distance with its agreeable odor. Small trees planted in village lots grew without cultivation, in five years, to be twenty-five feet high and twenty-four inches in circumference at one foot from the ground. 2 years, large, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per hundred.

CELTIS Caucasica. A handsome and hardy tree from South Asia. Succeeds well here. Large, \$1.50 each.

C. occidentalis. The HACKBERRY. A good shade or ornamental tree. Small, 10 cents each.

CEPHALANDRA Indica. 75 cts. each.

CASSIA. Many of the exotic Cassias are handsome flowering plants; many also possess medicinal properties.

C. fistula. (See Economical Plants.)

C. florida. This species and the following are among the choicest of all. 75 cts. each.

C. grandis. 75 cents each.

C. corymbosa. 50 cents each.

C. glauca. 25 cents each.

C. species. This species is perfectly hardy here. It is a graceful shrub or small tree, with white flowers. From India, as are most of the other species. 50 cents each.

C. sophora. 50 cents each.

C. Sumatrana. 50 cents each.

CENTRADENIA rosea. A good winter-blooming plant with very beautiful foliage. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

CEREHINIS cupularis. India. 15 cts.

CESTRUM coccineum. (*Habrothamnus coccineus.*) 50 cents each.

C. fascicularis.

C. Hugeli. 75 cents each.

C. laurifolium. A dwarf species with white very fragrant flowers, invaluable for cut-flower work. 25 cents each, \$2 50 per dozen.

C. nocturnum. The famous NIGHT-BLOOMING JESSAMINE. Flowers produced in great profusion; very fragrant at night; said to be the most valuable of all perfume plants. 25 cents each.

C. Bondouxi.

CELASTRUS nutans. 75 cents each.

CHIOCOCCA racemosa. The SNOW-BERRY. A beautiful native plant. 25 cents each.



CESTRUM LAURIFOLIUM.



WHITE FRINGE.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. The WHITE FRINGE TREE. The beauty of this tree is not enough appreciated. In spring, just as the leaves appear, it is a mass of pure white flowers, like delicate fringe; invaluable in bouquets and floral work, and beautiful as a lawn tree. 25 cents each.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. No spot in America is better suited for the cultivation and enjoyment of that most deservedly popular of plants, the Chrysanthemum, than is Florida. Perfectly hardy, not particular as to soil or location (provided they have good drainage), flourishing in sun or shade, and opening in all their beauty with the ripening of the golden orange, in the soft, sunny days of Florida's autumn and early winter, with the purple aster and the golden rod and the crimson woodbine leaves, who could help appreciating the "Queen of Autumn?"

Tip. If in a partially shaded position the flowers will remain open and preserve their beauty for a longer time. Varieties:

America. An immense flower, opening bluish and maturing pure white; early.

Alfonsa. Bright glowing crimson, tipped with gold.

Boule de Nieve. Beautiful silvery white.

Belle Valentine. Flower recurved, rich canary yellow.

Bob. Dark brown crimson. Pompone.

Comidea.

Christine.

Fimbriata. Handsomely fringed petals, of a most lovely shade of delicate bluish.

Fair Maid of Guernsey. White; large ball-like flowers.

Fannie.

Fair Maid.

Fascinatus.

Golden Dragon. Very large; dark golden yellow.

Hero of Magdala. Blood red crimson.

Juvena. Deep crimson. Petals narrow and twisted.



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Continued.

James Y. Murkland. "Petals purest snow white, very long, much reflexed, resembling the waxy-like curls as found in the most beautiful ostrich plumes."

King of Primrose.

La France. Pure white; double.

La Frizure. Delicate bluish; large full flowers.

Lady Talfa.

Moonlight. Large, pure white; incurved; very handsome.

Mollie Molane.

Mrs. George Rundel. Pure white.

Mrs. Slade.

Mrs. C. Carey. Pearly white; much curved and twisted; a nearly perfect ball in shape.

M. Leon Brunell.

Mrs. W. A. Harris. Delicate shaded creamy white and flesh pink.

Mastodon.

Mad. Rong.

Mrs. Hairmes.

Mavor Lusk.

Fride of France.

Perfection. Reddish brown, tipped with yellow.

Pres. Arthur.

Rubrum Striatum. Creamy, lined with rosy salmon.

Source d'Or. Intense yellow, shaded old gold.

Snowdrop. Pure white, sulphur center.

Snowball.

The Gauntlet.

The Cossack. Large, double; chestnut, brown and yellow.

White Vesuvius. Pure white; large; a good variety.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Continued.

Viceroy of Egypt.

W. A. Harris. Large, single; petals lined with deep bronze, on a pure golden yellow ground.

Yellowstone.

Unnamed. Assorted colors; good sorts.

Chrysanthemum plants ready in the spring. Price, named sorts, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; unnamed, good, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Parthenium.

(*Leucanthemum* or *Pyrethrum Parthenium*.)

DOUBLE FEVERFEW. 25 cents each.

C. frutescens. PARIS DAISY or MARGUERITE. 15 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 flowers are upwards of six inches in width. Free blooming. Sprouts from the root readily when top is frosted back. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

C. splendens. \$1 each.

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. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

C. Siphonanthus. (*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. 50 cents each.



CLERODENDRON FRAGRANS.

CISSUS. (*Vitis*.)

C. incisa. A beautiful tropical species, occasionally found on the southwest Florida coast; leaves compound (three leaflets), evergreen and very handsome. The plant will send down air-roots from a distance of six feet or more in the air.

C. bipinnatus. One of the best of our native climbers; hardy; leaves bipinnate; plant produces an abundance of shining black berries. 15 cents each.

C. discolor. Foliage beautifully shaded with silvery white, crimson and purple. 50 cents each.

C. Cubanus (?). A rapid growing and desirable climber; climbing on walls like the ivy, it will take the place of this plant in regions where there is little or no frost; foliage rich bronzy green. From West Indies. 15 cents each.

C. Sicyoides. West Indies and South Florida. 25 cents each.

CLITOREA. Among the most valuable of climbers for South Florida. Can also be pinched back and grown in bush form if desired.

C. cœrulea fl. pl. Locally known as BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND. Flowers beautiful blue, double. Produced all summer. 50 cents each.

C. ternatea. Flowers single, blue and white, freely produced. Showiest of all the species, and one of the most desirable. 25 cents each.

C. ternatea alba. Flowers white. 75 cts. each.

C. Mariana. Native species. Flowers lilac, shaded with white. Very large and beautiful. 50 cents each.

CLEMATIS. After becoming well established, some of the Clematis promise to do well in our soil and climate.

C. campanulata. Blooms continuously through the summer. Flowers bell-like; rich violet and lilac. 50 cents each.

C. Jackmanni. Deep violet purple; one of the best. 75 cents each.

C. florida, Duchess of Edinburgh. Very large, double white, two to three inches in diameter; fragrant. 75 cents each.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

CLEMATIS—Continued.

C. — Edith Jackmann. (*Jackmanni* section.)

C. viticella rubra grandiflora. Bright claret red. 75 cents each.

C. — ? Native species. Erect, flowers resembling those of *campanulata*. Lilac to white. 50 cents each.

CLEOME viscosa. Pods of this plant said to be used as a vegetable by the Malays. Native of Malay peninsula. 10 cents each.

CORDIA Sebestena. The SEBESTEN PLUM of the West Indies, GEIGER-TREE of the Lower Keys. A native of the West Indies, and found sparingly on the Lower Keys; much planted out in Key West. One of the most beautiful flowering trees we have ever seen. Large, cordate leaves, with immense trusses of flaming red flowers; will bloom the second year in most cases; is killed down by a light frost and north of here should be grown only as a pot-plant, so that protection can be given in winter. Will prove a very showy and valuable addition to the northern greenhouse. 50 cents each.

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

COTYLEDON glauca. (*Echeveria*.) 25 cents each.

C. pumila.

COSTUS. "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.

C. speciosus. Leaves beautifully striped light and dark green, two to four feet in ultimate height.

C. Zebrinus. Leaves striped green and wine-color, underside of leaves richest wine-color. A splendid plant. Two to four feet.

Price of *Costus*, 25 cents to \$1 each.

COLEUS. Where quickness of growth and brilliancy of color is desired, few foliage plants give greater satisfaction than *Coleus*.

NAMED VARIETIES.

Bergen Beauty. Edge of leaf dark green; center bright crimson, bordered with maroon.

Beacon. Crimson and maroon; very bright.

Buttercup. Green and yellow.

Gen. Grant. Richest crimson and chocolate.

Golden Bedder. Finest golden-leaved variety.

Leaves of Autumn. Scarlet, maroon, carmine, yellow and green.

Miss Retta Kirkpatrick. Leaves with white center, broad green margin.

Mrs. Langtry. Scarlet and maroon, edged with green.

Multicolor. Green, carmine, yellow and chocolate.

Negro. Dark velvety maroon. Fringed.

Oriole. Green and yellow, distinctly blotched with maroon.

Pictus. Yellow, marked with chocolate.

Progress. Green and white ground, spotted maroon and pink.

Scarlet Prince. Maroon, scarlet center.

Spotted Gem. Yellow, blotched with crimson, green and orange.

South Park Beauty. Yellow and green, veined purple.

South Park Gem. Yellowish white and green.

Thomas Franks. Center of leaf white, border green.



COLEUS.

COLEUS—Continued.

Verschaffeltii. Rich crimson.

Price of *Coleus*, named varieties, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per hundred.

C. hybridus macrophyllus. Many choice varieties, our selection. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Choicest Unnamed Varieties. From European seed; rich colors, fully equal in beauty to any of the named sorts. Our selection, all distinct. 80 cents per dozen; in several colors, \$7 per hundred, \$65 per thousand.

COLOCASIA antiquorum var. esculenta. (*Caladium esculentum*.) The TANYAH or TARO. Grand ornamental plants for groups or single specimens—growing from four to six feet high, with immense leaves two feet long. The roots are prepared in various ways for food. 10 to 50 cents each, \$1 to \$5 per dozen.

C. Bataviensis. (*Alocasia Bataviensis*.) Stem dark purple. A splendid species. 75 cents each.

C. Javanica. Green, with bluish stems. Roots of this species take many years to attain large size. 50 cents each.

CRATOXYLON carneus. 75 cts. each.

CROTALARIA Capensis. Natal. Ornamental, and perhaps available for fibre or forage. 25 cents 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.



CROTON.

CROTON—Continued.

They ordinarily survive our South Florida winters, but need protection on frosty nights. They make splendid pot-plants for the piazza or window garden.

C. Aureum-maculatum. Leaves small, deep green, spotted with golden-yellow.

Bicornutum. Leaves irregular in shape, and having a horn-like extension of the midrib. Green, blotched and spotted yellow.

Irregulare. Scarcely two leaves of this sort resemble each other. Leaves green, midrib orange-yellow, upper surface of leaf blotched and spotted with yellow.

Interruptum. Very long leaves; midrib bright scarlet, shading to a golden yellow.

Lord Cairns. Leaves trilobate. Color of leaves bright green, blotched with yellow; midribs yellow.

Mooreanum. Midrib and margin of leaf clear orange-yellow; blade crossed with parallel bands and stripes of the same color.

Multicolor. Leaves irregular in shape, light green, blotched with yellow, changing to reddish yellow and red, the midrib crimson.

Pictum. Foliage green, red and yellow.

Tortile. Olive green, crimson and yellow, with twisted foliage.

Undulatum.

Variegatum rubrum. Green, red and golden yellow.

Weismanni. Very long leaves, green, striped and mottled with yellow.

Youngii. Leaves deep red underneath, upper surface dark green, blotched with creamy yellow and red.

Many of the Crotons fail to show their fine colors until grown to a good size. Several other choice sorts with names yet undetermined.

Price of Crotons, 50 cents each; our selection of varieties, 40 cents each.

CROTON Roxburghii. India. \$1 each.

CRINUM. These magnificent flowering bulbs are closely related to *Amaryllis* and *Pancratium*. Evergreen, and 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. Americanum. A most beautiful plant, producing umbels of large white lily-like

CRINUM—Continued.

flowers, often six or eight to the spike. A native of the Florida swamps, but like most of the *Crinums*, not particular as to soil or situation. One of the choicest of all the genus, and as "fickle fashion" has recently smiled on *Crinums* and *Pancratiums*, we can hope to see this grand plant in more general cultivation soon. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per hundred.

Write for special rates on larger quantities.

C. amoënum (?) 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, three to four inches in diameter. Several distinct varieties of this fine plant. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

C. Æthiopicum. A splendid species from South Africa, blooming during the holidays, on which account alone it would prove valuable. Flowers white, very large. \$2.50 each.

C. amabile. Purple and white.

C. Capense-album. (*Amaryllis longifolia alba.*)

C. giganteum.

C. Josephine. (*Brunsvigia.*)

C. Moorei. (Syns., *C. ornatum*, *C. MacOwani*, *C. Makoyanum*, *Amaryllis Ornatus.*) White, striped rose. \$8 each.

C. scabrum (?) Scarlet and white; from Bermuda.

C. erubescens (?) Pink.

C. Schmidtii.

C. ——— ? Scarlet, from Bermuda.

C. species from Honduras.

CUPHEA platycentra. CIGAR-PLANT.

A plant constantly in bloom. Flowers scarlet. 25 cents each.

CYCLAMEN Persicum.**CYDONIA Japonica.** JAPAN QUINCE.

Fine ornamental hardy shrub with orange-scarlet flowers. 40 cents each.

DALBERGIA. A genus of tropical trees, native to Brazil and India. Famous for their valuable woods.

D. lanceolaria. India. 50 cents each.

D. Melanoxylon. 75 cents each.

D. Sissoo. "The INDIAN SISSOO TREE, extending to Afghanistan, ascending to elevations of 5,000 feet, attaining a height of eighty 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. 50 cents each.

D. scandens. India. 75 cents each.

DATURA. Coarse-growing plants, but valuable for cultivation in open ground. Flowers large and very showy.

D. suaveolens. Flowers cream colored.

D. fastuosa.

D. Metel.

D. species from Cuba. Flowers pure white, single.

Price of *Daturas*, 25 cents each.

DAHLIA. Best varieties.

DÆDALACANTHUS nervosus.
\$1 each.

DASYLIRION. Yucca-like plants, natives of Mexico, and probably hardy here. Popular scenic plants in the Semi-Tropical Gardens of Southern Europe. Leaves usually narrow and grass-like when small. Many species recommended as fibre plants.

- D. acrotriche.
- D. gracile.
- D. graminifolium.
- D. glaucophyllum.
- D. Hartwigianum.
- D. Palmeri.
- D. Parryi.
- D. serratifolium.
- D. Wheeleri.

Price of Dasyilirions, 75 cents each.

DESMODIUM pulchellum. From Lucknow. 25 cents each.

D. gyrans. East Indies. "One of the most extraordinary plants known; the smooth leaves are remarkable for their movements, the end leaflet slowly changing position with the light; the lateral ones, very much smaller, moving pretty rapidly up and down, in elliptical sweeps, through the day when the temperature is about 80° Fahrenheit."—Prof. Asa Gray. 25 cents each.

DERRIS scandens. We have not yet flowered this handsome Indian climber, but it is deserving of cultivation if only for its very beautiful thick and glossy foliage. As a beautiful climber we recommend it highly. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

DEERINGIA Indica. 75 cents each.

DEUTZIA. Deutzias are well known spring-flowering hardy shrubs, favorites with every one, and succeed in Florida.

- D. crenata. Flowers pink, 25 cents each.
- D. Fortunei. 25 cents each.
- D. gracilis. Flowers pure white.

DIANTHUS caryophyllus. CARNATION. The Carnation succeeds admirably here, bedded out or in pots. Best varieties, *Double Dwarf Vienna*, etc. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.



CARNATION.



DRACÆNA.

DIERVILLA Japonica. (*Weigelia*). BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Another hardy shrub that grows well here. 25 cents each.

DILLENIA Indica. 75 cents each.

DISSOTIS incana. Natal. 50 cts. 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*. Foliage green. A splendid decorative plant. \$1 each.

D. *Draco spectabilis*. The DRAGON'S BLOOD TREE of the Canary Islands.

D. *rubra*. \$1 each.

D. *terminalis rosea*. Foliage green and bright carmine. Easily grown and a magnificent plant for decorative work. 25 cents to \$1 each; small, \$2.50 per dozen.

D. *Veitchii*. Leaves green, with white margin. \$1 each.

DIPLADENIA. (See *Echites*.)

DURANTA ellisia. The Durantas are handsome flowering shrubs, usually hardy in Florida. This species comes to us from India. 50 cents each.

D. *Plumierii*. Delicate lilac flowers, borne in racemes, followed by yellow berries. Often used as an ornamental hedge-plant in the East Indies. 50 cents each.

ECHITES. (*Dipladenia*.) A class of plants much neglected, and none of the species more so than the three following beautiful sorts that are native on our extreme Lower Keys and of some of the West Indies. We do not know that any of these species have been introduced into cultivation before, as we find no mention of them even in the largest and most extensive European catalogues. All are climbers, of the family Apocynaceæ, which contains so many floral gems.

E. Andrewsii. Matabomba and Key Largo.

Leaves rich glossy green, wax-like. Flowers richest golden yellow, resembling the closely related Allamanda, only smaller. \$1 each.

E. paludosa. Salt marshes of the lower coast. Flowers white, tinged with the most delicate pink. The most beautiful of all. 50 cents each.

E. umbellata. A most desirable species for open air cultivation in South Florida, but unfortunately more difficult of propagation than any plant we have ever seen. Leaves prettily veined with white, and the oleander-like creamy white flowers produced in umbels, blooming through the entire summer. The plant has a tuberous root, and is found on the shell mounds and dry sand-beaches of the southern coast, especially at Cape Sable, where fires run over the ground, burning the grass almost every year. When once well established in the ground, neither fire nor frost above the ground injures its vitality, and if frozen down in the winter it appears again in spring with all its former vigor, and blooms as usual, all summer. \$1 each.

EHRETIA serrata. India. Family Cor- diacea. "Large trees of the tropics, with handsome foliage and white flowers."—*Lou- don*. This species grows very fast, and promises well in South Florida. 25 cents to \$1 each, \$2.50 to \$10 per dozen.

ELYTROPHORUS articulatus. 50 cents each.

ELÆOCARPUS serratus. 75 c. each.

ERANTHEMUM nervosum. India. 25 cents each.

E. pulchellum. Beautiful winter and spring-blooming plants, producing a profusion of deep blue flowers. Well adapted for open-air culture in South Florida. 15 cts. each.

ERILONA De Candollii. \$1 each.

ERYTHRINA. "The Erythras (BOIS IMMORTELLÉS, as they call them here,) their all but leafless boughs, now blazing against the blue sky with vermilion flowers, trees of red coral sixty feet in height."—*Kingsley*.

"Another here and there which was a mass of glowing crimson, gleaming like sheets of flame upon the mountain sides."—*C. T. Simp- son*.

E. Brasiliensis. \$1 each.

E. Caffra. Natal and Cape Colony. \$1 each.

E. coralladendron. The famous CORAL BEAN TREE of the West Indies and Central America. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

E. crista-galli. Of more dwarf habit. Often grown in greenhouses North. 50 cts. each.

E. insigis. \$1 each.



EUCHARIS AMAZONICA.

ERYTHRINA—Continued.

E. herbacea. Our native species, here frequently forming a large tree a foot or more in diameter. Should be more grown all over Florida, in the open ground, as the flowers and leaves are very beautiful. Ordinarily the tops live through the winter, but when killed down its vigor is not impaired, as the root is large and fleshy like a carrot, and sends up strong shoots which are in bloom in April and May. In South Georgia the plant dies down in this manner every fall. 25 and 50 cents each.

E. macrophylla. \$1 each.

E. Imperatrice Engie. \$1 each.

E. Indica. \$1 each.

E. "alba. Very rare.

E. ovalifolia. \$1 each.

E. speciosa. \$1 each.

E. suberosa. \$1 each.

E. viarum.

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

ERIODENDRON anfractuosum. (See Economical Plants.)

EUONYMUS Japonicus aureus. CHINESE BOX, JAPAN SPINDLE-TREE. This variety has foliage finely variegated with yellow and green. Hardy in Florida. 25 cents each.

E. Japonicus argenteus. Leaves green and white. 25 cents.

E. radicans variegata. CREEPING EUONYMUS. Leaves beautifully variegated with white. 25 cents each.

EUGENIA buxifolia, etc. Ornamental Eugenis of South Florida collected to order.

EUPHORBIA antiquorum (*E. trigona*.) 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 we ever saw, absolutely impenetrable to man and beast; would send the thinnest Florida razor-back into paroxysms of despair. Hardly available for that purpose in Florida, however, as the plant is tender and liable to be

EUPHORBIA—Continued.

frequently killed down unless protected. It is ornamental, however, especially as a specimen plant. Specimens in Key West are twelve or fifteen feet high, with stem nearly a foot in diameter at base. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

E. "Jules La Chaume." This remarkably odd plant is a sport of *E. trigona*, originating in the grounds of Jules LaChaume, Havana. 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. Scarce even in Havana. \$1 each.

E. Jacquinæflora. (*E. fulgens*.) The small insignificant flowers surrounded by showy red bracts. 25 cents each.

E. pulcherrima. (*Poinsettia pulcherrima*.) Native of Mexico. A common plant of the tropics, and well known in northern hot-houses for the great scarlet bracts surrounding its flowers, produced in winter, and often remaining bright for months at a time.

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. 25 cents each.

E. cyathophora. HYPOCRITE. Native species with pretty red bracts. 10 cents each.

EUCALYPTUS. Nearly every species of this famous tree succeeds better here than the originally introduced *E. globulus*, which is tender, and in Florida afflicted with all sorts of "die-back." All the species are valuable as ornamental trees, and the wood is put to every imaginable use. Of use also medicinally.

E. calophylla. The RED-GUM TREE. A tender but quick-growing species. Very handsome shade tree.

E. citriodora. Another tender species. "It combines with the ordinary qualities of many eucalypts the advantage of yielding from its leaves a rather large supply of volatile oil of excellent lemon-like fragrance."—*Von Mueller*.

E. ficifolia.

E. Gunni. Known as SWAMP-GUM TREE, or in Tasmania as CIDER-TREE. A very hardy species.

E. Luehmanni.

E. melliodora. "The YELLOW BOX TREE of Victoria and New South Wales. Of spreading habit, though attaining a height of 120 feet. Flowers much sought by bees."—*Von Mueller*.

E. paniculata. WHITE IRON-BARK TREE of New South Wales. Wood especially hard and durable.

E. pilularis. The BLACK-BUTT TREE of South Queensland. Of rapid growth, and timber of much value for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, etc. A tree of this species has been measured, with a girth of 45 feet and a height of 300 feet.

E. resinifera. The RED MAHOGANY EUCALYPTUS of South Queensland and New South Wales. "A superior timber tree of large size, according to the Rev. Dr. Woolls, the wood being much prized for its strength and durability. It has proved one of the best adapted for a tropical climate, although not so rapid of growth as some other species. Proved in Italy nearly as hardy as

EUCALYPTUS—Continued.

E. amygdalina and *E. viminalis*, according to Prince Troubetzkoy."—*Von Mueller*.

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

E. rostrata. The RED GUM TREE of South Australia. Gifted with more than the usual number of miraculous and useful properties accorded to each and every one of the 200 or more species of the genus.

E. Saligna. The FLOODED GUM TREE of New South Wales. Said to prefer low, moist ground.

E. species.

Price of Eucalyptus, our selection, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. A hardy shrub from North China, producing large white flowers.

FARFUGIUM grande. A beautiful plant for a shady or half-shady spot. Leaves of darkest green, spotted with yellow; hardy. 25 cents each.

FICUS Australis. One of the choicest India rubber trees.

F. aurea. This native RUBBER TREE or WILD FIG of South Florida has not been identified with any known species of the West Indies or Central America. It is unique, like *Pseudophaenix Sargentii* and *Torreya taxifolia*. 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. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

F. elastica. The true RUBBER TREE of Upper India, extending to the Chinese boundary. A splendid decorative species. \$1 each.

F. glomerata. 50 cents each.

F. repens. A pretty trailing or climbing species, valuable for covering walls, etc. 15 cents.



FICUS ELASTICA.



GLADIOLUS.

FLEMINGIA strobilifera. An Indian plant, perhaps furnishing esculent tubers. 75 cents each.

FORSYTHIA Sieboldii. A valuable hardy ornamental shrub, with drooping yellow flowers.

FOURCROYA Cubensis (?) The Fourcroyas are very desirable plants for the center of large tubs and pots of plants, for room, hall, or out-door summer decoration North. Will make splendid specimens planted out in South Florida. They very much resemble some species of Agaves, though leaves are generally more upright-growing. Also highly recommended as fibre plants. 50 cents to \$2 each.

F. pubescens. 75 cents each.

FRAGARIA Indica. 25 cents each.

FUCHSIA. As Fuchsias are rather difficult to "summer" in South Florida, we keep but a few plants of the best kinds. 25 cents each.

FUNKIA subcordata. WHITE DAY LILY. 25 cents each.

GALPHINIA nitida. A pretty shrub, originally from India. Hardy here. Flowers yellow, and freely produced. 25 cents each.

GARDENIA florida. CAPE JESSAMINE. (*Jasmine del Cabo.*) A well known and very 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. Add to the beauty and fragrance of the Gardenia the fact that just now they are *extremely fashionable* in that capricious metropolis known as New York, and we know of no plant more desirable.

Price, small, well-rooted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per hundred; 10 to 18 inches, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen; 18 inches to 2½ feet, \$1 each.

G. lucida. Species from Lucknow. \$1 each.

GARUGA pinnata. India. 50 cts. each.

GERANIUM. (See *Pelargonium.*)

GAILLARDIA Drummondii. 25 cents each.

G. Laurenjiana. 25 cents each.

GENIPA clusiæfolia. SEVEN YEARS' APPLE. Another of South Florida's coast plants, deserving cultivation on account of its exquisitely-scented jessamine-like white flowers. 25 cents each.

GOLDFUSSIA anisophylla. Fine winter-flowering plant with blue flowers. 50 cents each.

GLADIOLUS Gandavensis. Beautiful summer flowering bulbs, well-known and of easy cultivation.

HYBRIDS.

Antonius. Scarlet cherry, tinged with orange; flamed carmine, pure white blotch.

Angele. White, tinged with flesh-color.

Brenchleyensis. Bright vermilion scarlet. 20 cents each.

Eugene Scribe. Rose, blazed with crimson.

Isaac Buchanan. Fine yellow.

John Bull. White, tinted with yellow and lilac.

Louis Van Houtte. Velvety carmine with purple stains.

Napoleon III. Bright scarlet, the center of the petals white striped.

Princess of Wales. White, flamed with rosy carmine.

Stella. White, tinted with yellow and carmine.

Thalia. White, flamed and streaked with carmine.

Price of named Gladiolus, except where noted, 40 cents each; unnamed varieties, good colors, our selection, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

GLOXINIA. Good varieties.

GOMPHOCARPUS *albans*. An ornamental plant from Natal.

GORDONIA *lasianthus*. LABELLY BAY. A native tree that should be more cultivated. A handsome evergreen shrub or tree, with lovely snow-white flowers three inches in diameter, produced all summer. Will bloom when very small. Hardy as far North as Virginia, perhaps further. 25 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.

GUILANDINA *Bonduc*. (See *Casalpinia*.)

GREWIA *denticulata*. \$1 each.
G. sp. \$1 each.

GREVILLEA *robusta*. A beautiful Australian shade and lawn tree, nearly hardy in Florida. Leaves fern-like, very beautiful; flowers golden yellow.

HAMELIA *patens*. Another deserving Florida plant, escaped from the West Indies. Rarely killed by frost, and sprouting up readily when it is. Leaves of a purplish hue, and flowers bright orange red. A good greenhouse plant. Always in bloom, in summer. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

HABROTHAMNUS. (See *Cestrum*.)

HEMEROCALLIS *Kwanso*. DAY-LILY. Lily-like flowers, in bloom all summer. Orange yellow. 20 cents each.
H. *Kwanso* fl. pl. Flowers double. 50 cents each.

HELICTERES *Isora*. India; also the following species. 75 cents each.
H. *hirsuta*. 75 cents each.



HAMELIA PATENS.



HELICONIA.

HELICONIA. 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. The Heliconias are very rare in the United States, even in the choicest collections of plants. We can supply three species of these grand plants. Probably available for scenic culture in Florida wherever the banana can be grown successfully. The Heliconias like plenty of moisture. \$1 each.

HEDERA *helix*. The true ENGLISH or KENILWORTH IVY. A valuable and well-known evergreen climber, hardy as far north as Philadelphia. In Florida prefers the north side of a house or wall. 20 cents each.

H. *helix* var. VARIEGATED IVY. Leaves beautifully variegated with white. 30 cents each.

HELIOTROPIUM. HELIOTROPE. The exquisitely fragrant flowers of the Heliotrope are known and appreciated by everyone. Fortunately it is always *fashionable*, as well as beautiful, delicate and sweet, so it may be enjoyed freely.

Bernice. Deep lilac.

Beauty of Bordeaux. Lavender.

Caroline des Antioines. Lilac blue.

Mad. Blonay. Nearly white.

Roi des Noirs. Very dark violet purple, with white eye.

Snow Wreath. Pure white.

Price of Heliotropes, 25 cents each.

HELIOTROPIUM *Indicum*. 10 cents each.

HETEROPHRAGMA *chelonoides*. India. 50 cents each.



HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS.

HEDYCHIUM Gardnerianum. GARLAND FLOWER of India. Flowers light yellow.

H. coronarium. GINGER LILY, BUTTERFLY LILY. This magnificent plant flourishes best on low moist land, in half-shade, where it will form a dense clump three or four feet high. In August and September a mass of fragrant pure white flowers, looking almost exactly like large white butterflies; borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk. A splendid and desirable plant. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

H. species. 50 cents each.

HIBISCUS coccineus. A splendid species, native in the swamps of Georgia. Flowers large, red, very showy. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

H. grandiflorus. Swamps of Southern States. Flower four to six inches in diameter, pale rose or white. In favor as a lawn plant. 25 cents each.

H. Lampas. With many of the genus, perhaps available for fibre, besides being very showy. 50 cents each.

H. mutabilis. MEXICAN ROSE, COTTON ROSE. A good lawn plant, hardy here; the showy flowers, white and pink, changeable. A native of China. 25 cents each.

✓ **H. macrophyllus.** 50 cents each.

H. species. 50 cents each.

H. Sabdariffa. (See Economical Plants.)

H. tricuspis. 50 cents each.

H. tiliaceus, var. tortuosus. As all the species of Hibiscus are more or less valuable for their fibre, (besides being very ornamental plants) it is scarcely necessary to mention it of every species. Most of the species named are natives of India and the East. This variety is the *majagua* of Central America and the West Indies, where its fibre is much used for cordage. It is little affected by moisture, and is, therefore, selected by surveyors for measuring lines. It is the *bola* of Bengal, and is found throughout tropical and sub-tropical regions of both continents. "Cultivated in America prior to 1492." 25 cents each.

H. vitifolius. 50 cents each.

HIBISCUS Rosa-Sinensis. CHINESE HIBISCUS. These showy and well known plants are among the most valuable lawn or

HIBISCUS—Continued.

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 ten to twelve feet, blooming profusely from one year's end to the other.

H. Rosa-Sinensis. Deep pink, with darker center. Flowers very large. Plant most vigorous of all. 25 cents each.

H. Rosa-Sinensis. Scarlet; single, undulated petals. A beautiful variety. 30 cents. **Baptistii.** Dark red, double.

Brilliantissima. "The largest-flowered of all the single varieties; color brilliant crimson scarlet, flushed with orange, the base of petals deep crimson."

Carminatus perfectus. Flowers large, five inches in diameter; undulated petals of a rich carmine rose color, with deep crimson eye.

Cooperi tricolor. A beautiful variegated leaved plant, with bright crimson flowers. Leaves white and green, mottled and veined with red and rose color.

Fulgidus. Flowers single, carmine scarlet; on each petal a blotch of deep crimson. **Grandiflorus.** Rosy crimson.

Kermesinus. Double; rich carmine crimson.

Lutea plena. Double yellow.

Minutus semi-plenus. Semi-double; brilliant scarlet; petals waved and recurved.

Rubra plena. Double scarlet.

Sub-violaceus. Flower six inches in diameter, bright crimson, tinted with violet; semi-double.

Versicolor. Single, mottled crimson and white.

Zebrinus.

Price of Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis, except where noted, 50 cents each.

HIBISCUS Syriacus. ALTHÆA. A hardy plant of great value for lawn planting; deciduous.

H. Syriacus purpurea. Flowers single purple. 25 cents each.

H. Syriacus albus. Single white. 15 cts.

H. Syriacus albus flore pleno. Double white. 25 cents each.

H. Syriacus roseus. Single pink. 25 cts.

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



HOYA CARNOSA.

HURA crepitans. The SAND-BOX TREE of the West Indies. A famous and beautiful tropical shade tree. 75 cents each.

HYDRANGEA. Splendid plants for out-door culture in Florida. Hardy here. Flowers changeable.

H. cyanoclada. Flowers rose color; stems dark purple; good bloomer.

Cœrulea. Flowers bluish rose.

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

Otaksa. Flowers pink, tinted with blue; good bloomer.

Paniculata grandiflora. The hardy Hydrangea. Flowers white, in immense trusses.

Scandens. A fine climbing variety, with white flowers.

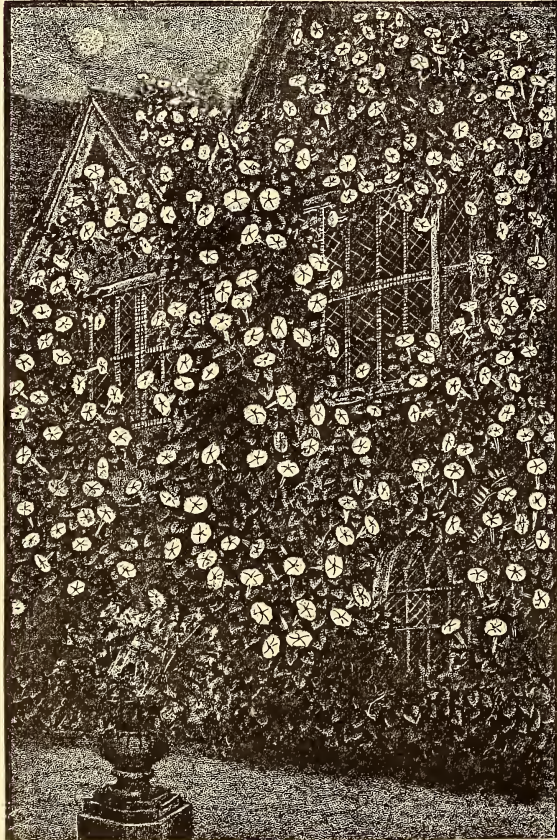
Schizophragma hydrangeoides.

Another climbing sort. Flowers white.

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

Price of Hydrangeas, 30 cents each.

INGA. (See *Albizia*.)



MOON FLOWER.



IMPATIENS SULTANI.

IMPATIENS Sultani. The SULTAN'S BALSAM. Flowers bright rosy pink; a good blooming plant. 25 cents each.

ILEX Dahoon. DAHOON HOLLY of the southern states. One of our most valuable broad-leaved evergreens. Leaves richest glossy green, tree covered with bright red shining berries in fall or winter. Small, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

INDIGOFERA pulchella. 50 cents each.

IRIS. Several sorts. 15 cents each.

I. hexagona. A handsome native blue-flowered species. 10 cents each.

ISOTOMA longiflora. A small plant, producing pretty Jessamine-like white flowers. 50 cents each.

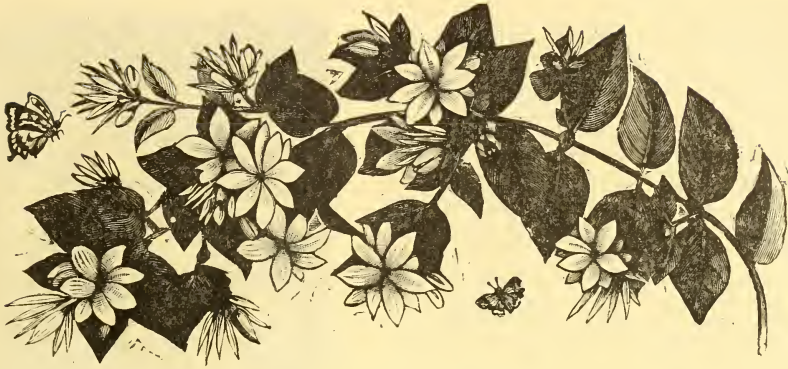
IPOMÆA Bona-nox. MOON FLOWER. A handsome white-flowered native species recently brought out and advertised extensively north under the names *I. noctiflora*, *I. noctiphyton*, *Calonyction speciosum*, *C. grandiflorum*, etc. The original old name is good enough for it, and other names, when synonyms are not given, are confusing. Flowers three or four inches in diameter, opening at night. Vine a very rampant grower. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per hundred.

I. coccinea. Constantinoile. Flowers small, red. 10 cents each.

I. dasysperma. India. 15 cts. each.

I. Michauxi. Another handsome native night-blooming species. Flowers purplish white with purple eye. 15 cts. each.


I. pentaphylla. Strong growing species from Saharanpur. 30 cents each.



JASMINUM GRACILLIMUM.

IPOMÆA—Continued.

- I. *pandurata*. MAN-OF-THE-EARTH. Beautiful hardy species. 25 cents each.
- I. *pes-capræ*. GOAT'S FOOT IPOMÆA. Our native species, found on sand-beaches. Flowers purplish-pink. 25 cents each.
- I. *quamoclit*. CYPRESS VINE. 10 cts. each.
- I. *sepiaria*. India. 15 cents each.
- I. *sinuata* (*I. quercifolia*). This beautiful species is a native or naturalized in Florida. White, with rosy centre; flowers two and a half inches in diameter; opens in the morning; leaves delicately lobed and cleft. The prettiest and most delicate of all the Ipomæas. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.
- I. *turpethrum*. India. 30 cents each.

 We have half-a-dozen other perennial Ipomæas with names yet undetermined. Many of them are very beautiful. Our selection of Ipomæas, six plants, all distinct, 50 cents.

- JACQUINIA armillaris**. "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 hot-house."—*Kingsley*. 75 cents each.
- J. ruscifolia*. From Calcutta. 75 cents each.

JACARANDA mimosæfolia. The Brazilian ROSE-WOOD TREE.

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. humile*. Our introduction, from Calcutta. Has not yet flowered for us. 50 cents each.
- J. grandiflorum*. CATALONIAN JESSAMINE. Flowers white, very fragrant. A shrubby, half climbing species. 25 cents each.
- J. multiflorum*.
- J. revolutum*. A yellow-flowered, hardy species, not twining. 50 cents each.
- 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

JASMINUM—Continued.

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*. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

- J. Sambac*. ARABIAN JESSAMINE. Flowers single, white, deliciously fragrant; climbing. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- J. Sambac flore pleno*. Flowers double. 50 cents each.
- J. Sambac, Grand Duke of Tuscany*. A shrubby variety, with very large white flowers, very double. Among the most fragrant of all. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per doz.

JATROPHA curcas. FRENCH PHYSIC NUT. West Indies. Large ornamental-leaved plant, of medicinal value. 50 cents each, large.

- J. gossypifolia*. 50 cents each.
- J. podagrica*. 50 cents each.
- J. panduræfolia*. BANJO-LEAVED JATROPHA. Flowers bright red and showy; a dwarf, very slow growing species, difficult of propagation. 50 cents each.

JUSTICIA coccinea. A quick growing, tender greenhouse plant, producing clusters



JASMINUM SAMBAC FLORE PLENO.

JUSTICIA—*Continued.*

of beautiful scarlet flowers; leaves green. 25 cents each.

J. rubra. Leaves rich wine color. A splendid ornamental-leaved plant; tender, as are all the varieties. 30 cents each.

J. ———? Variety with leaves white and green, marbled. A beautiful plant. 25 cents each.

J. ———? Variety with leaves mottled purple and wine color. 25 cents each.

KIGELIA pinnata. (See Economical Plants.)

KLEINHOVIA hospita. A low branching tree from the Malay Archipelago; the bruised leaves exhale a perfume similar to that of the violet. Of some value as a fibre plant. 75 cents each.

KYDIA calycina. 50 cents each.

LASIANDRA macrantha. "A magnificent plant of good habit, and a most profuse bloomer; the flowers are rich violet blue, between five and six inches in diameter, and produced nearly all the year through."—*Saul.* 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

LAGERSTRÆMIA Indica. CRAPE MYRTLE. Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstræmias; 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.

L. I. rosea. Flowers light pink. The favorite old variety. 10 to 50 cents each, \$1 to \$5 per dozen.

Alba. Flowers white. 25 cents each.

Purpurea. Flowers purple. 50 cts. each.

Saharanpur. Foliage large, distinct.

Flowers *very dark pink*, much richer color than the old variety. Branches graceful and willowy. Our own introduction. 50 cents each.

L. Barclayana. 75 cents each.

L. Reginae. New species from Central Hindostan. 75 cents each.

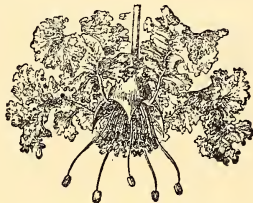
LEEA laeta. India; also the two following species.

L. macrophylla.

L. sambucina.
50 cents each.

LEPTODERMIS lanceolata. 50 c. each.

LEONOTIS leonurus. 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. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.



LAGERSTRÆMIA INDICA.



LILIUM HARRISII.

LANTANA. The Lantanas are favorite showy plants for the open ground; colors often changeable. Easily grown and satisfactory plants. Varieties and species:

L. Camara. Flowers deep yellow, changing to orange and red.

Comtesse de Biencourt. Bright rose, with orange center; dwarf.

Delicatissima.

Fulgens. Yellow and orange.

Gissell.

La Niede.

Lina. Etniger.

Meteor.

Rosea. Pink.

Sellowiana. Southern Brazil. Flowers reddish purple.

Var. from Cuba. Flowers dark pinkish purple, tinged with chocolate.

Snowball. White.

Triumph. Dark orange.

Triumph du Commerce.

Price of Lantanas, 15 cents each.

LILIUM. LILIES.

"Innocence, bride of man's childhood, Innocence, child beloved, is a guest from the world of the blest— Beautiful; and in her hand a lily."

In rich moist land many of the Lilies succeed admirably in Florida. Care should be taken that they have *thorough drainage*; some shade is also beneficial. Lilies when once established dislike to be moved often.

L. Catesbæi. THE SOUTHERN RED LILY. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

L. candidum. Pure white; large and fragrant. 40 cents each.

L. Harrisii. BERMUDA EASTER LILY. Pure white, fragrant, and very free flowering. 75 cents each.



LONICERA.

LILIUM—Continued.

- L. *longiflorum*. EASTER LILY. One of the best of all. Grows exceedingly well in Florida under proper conditions. Flowers pure white, very fragrant. 20 cents each.
 - L. *Tigrinum*. TIGER LILY. 20 cents each.
- LINARIA cymbalaria.** A delicate little trailing or basket plant. 10 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.
- L. *brachypoda aurea reticulata*. JAPAN GOLDEN-LEAVED HONEYSUCKLE. Foliage variegated with yellow. 25 cents each.
 - L. *caprifolium*. (?) FRAGRANT EUROPEAN HONEYSUCKLE. 25 cents each.
 - L. *Chinensis sempervirens*. CHINESE EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. Foliage with a rich purple tinge. Flowers pinkish. 25 cents each.
 - L. *Halleana*. HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. Very strong-growing. Everblooming, flowers white, changing to yellow; very fragrant. One of the best in cultivation. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per 100.
 - L. *Persica* (?) PERSIAN HONEYSUCKLE. This variety is covered with a perfect sheet of bloom in April; the most beautiful and fragrant of all. Blossoms produced at intervals afterward, through the summer. 25 cents each.
 - L. *Periclymenum Belgicum*. MONTHLY FRAGRANT or BELGIC HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers fragrant, red and yellow. 25 cents each.
 - L. *Japonica* (?) Fragrant, everblooming sort. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.
 - L. *sempervirens*. CORAL HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers scarlet. Handsome native climber. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.
 - L. *Tartarian*. TARTARICA HONEYSUCKLE. Upright growing shrub, with pinkish-white flowers in spring. 25 cents each.

LYCOPODIUM. (See *Selaginella*.)

- MARANTA.** Beautiful ornamental leaved plants, suitable for ferneries, or in Florida for any moist shady spot.
- M. *Makoyana* (?) A beautiful dwarf sort. Leaves finely blotched and variegated, under side rich purplish red. 50 cents each.
 - M. *pulchella*. Taller-growing; leaves beautifully striped after the manner of *Zebrina*. 50 cents each.
 - M. *Zebrina*. Leaves striped green and white. Height, one to two feet. 50 c. each.
 - M. *arundinacea*. (See *Economical Plants*.)

MAGNOLIA glauca. SWEET 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. 50 cents each.

M. *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. 75 cents each.

MELIA Azedarach. CHINA TREE, PRIDE OF INDIA. 25 cents each.

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 shade trees; leaves very rich green, and hanging on later than the old China tree. Shade, dense; form of tree, an almost perfect umbrella. Two to four feet, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100; four to six feet, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen; extra large, six to twelve feet, \$1 each.

M. *A. umbraculiformis* fol. var.

M. *sempervirens*. Under this name we received seeds from Calcutta last spring. The young plants have grown with all the vigor of *M. Azedarach*, which they much resemble. Should the species hold true to its name here (*sempervirens*, i. e., evergreen) and prove as hardy as the China Tree, it will be a most valuable acquisition to our list of shade trees. 75 cents each.

MEDICA obtusa. From Singapore.

MEYENIA erecta. 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 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

MEZONEURON cuculatum. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

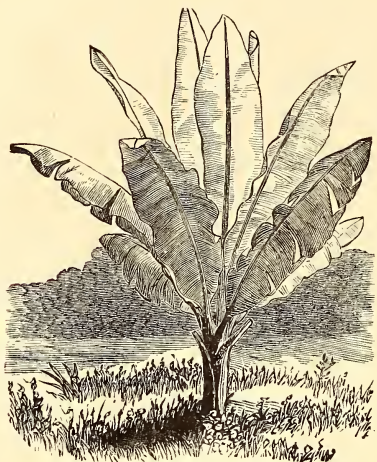
MILLETTA auriculata. The powdered seeds of this or a nearly allied species are used in Abyssinia to stupefy fish. 75 c. each.

MIMOSA pudica. SENSITIVE PLANT. 10 cents each.

M. *rubricaulis*. 10 cents each.

MURRAYA exotica. A rare Indian plant of the Citrus tribe, of which Mr. E. H. Hart says: "I have bloomed it in previous years, but found it extremely sensitive to cold, so that if the tips of the branches are touched with frost it dies out root and branch, even though the lower parts are covered with earth. It is a very handsome free-growing shrub, with pinnate leaves shaped like those of the citrus, only smaller, and produces white blooms about the size of those of *Gardenia citriodora*, and most exquisitely scented. I would not grudge any amount of trouble to have a well-grown plant of it in bloom near my house." \$1 each.

MUSSENDI frondosa. An exotic greenhouse climber, producing small yellow flowers surrounded by pure white bracts. 25 cents each.



MUSA ENSETE.

MUSA. BANANA. "As for the plant on which they grow, no mere words can picture the simple grandeur and grace of a form which startles me whenever I look steadily at it; for, however common it is—none commoner here—it is so unlike aught else, so perfect in itself, that, like a palm, it might well have become, in early ages, an object of worship. And who knows that it has not? Who knows that there have not been races who looked on it as the red Indian looked on Mondamin, the maize plant—as a gift of a god—perhaps the incarnation of a god? Who knows? * * * Most beautiful is it. The lush fat green stem; the crown of leaves, falling over in curves like those of human limbs; and below, the whorls of green or golden fruit, with the purple heart of flowers dangling below them, and all so full of life, that this splendid object is the product of a few months."—*Kingsley*.

For fruit-bearing varieties, see Tropical Fruit Plants.

M. Ensete. The ABYSSINIAN BANANA, BRUCE'S BANANA. A native of the mountains of Abyssinia. "This magnificent plant attains a height of thirty feet, the leaves occasionally reaching the length of twenty feet, with a width of three feet, being perhaps the largest in the whole empire of plants, exceeding those of *Srelitzia* and *Ravenala*, and surpassing even in quadrate measurement those of the grand water plant *Victoria regia*, while also excelling in comparative circumference the largest compound frond of *Angiopteris evecta* or the divided leaf of *Godwinia gigas*, though the compound leaves of some palms are still larger. The inner part of the stem and the young spike of the Ensete can be boiled to serve as a table esculent, but the fruit is pulplless. The plant produces no suckers and requires several years to come into flower and seed, when it dies off like the Sago plant, the Caryota palm, and others, which flower but once without reproduction from the root."—*Von Mueller*.

MUSA—Continued.

Musa Ensete prefers a clay soil, and will luxuriate in all the manure one dares to give it. \$1 each; two to three feet, \$2 each.

M. Martini.

M. superba.

M. Zebrina. Beautiful dwarf, slender-growing species, with leaves heavily blotched and striped with wine-color, and under side of richest wine-color. \$3 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.)

MYRSIPHYLUM asparagoides. SMILAX. 15 cents each.

MYRSINE Africana. AFRICAN MYRTLE.

Flowers purple. 75 cents each.

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

M. semi-serrata.

NARAVELIA Zeylanica. 75 cts. each.

NARCISSUS. Are among the best of the "Dutch" bulbs for Florida. Well known, and favorites.

N. Tazetta. POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Flowers white; valuable winter and spring blooming plant. 75 cents each.

N. Totus Albus. PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS. In favor for cut-flower work. 15 cts. each.

N. Jonquilla. JONQUIL. Flowers yellow, fragrant, and everywhere favorites. 10 cts. each.

NELUMBIUM speciosum. (Aquatic.)

The SACRED LOTUS of the Nile. This grand water lily will not grow in our sandy bottom ponds, but thrives well in a tub, or half a kerosene barrel one-third full of clay soil and manure, filled up with water. Flowers pink. \$1 each.



NARCISSUS TOTUS ALBUS.

NEMASTYLIS cœlestina. A bulbous plant, native of Georgia and North Florida, producing, throughout the summer, flowers of a delicate sky-blue color. Can be grown north like the gladiolus and other summer blooming bulbs. 15 cents each.

NERIUM. OLEANDER. The possibilities of the Oleander for Florida, in an ornamental sense, are very great. Hedges can be grown rivalling 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, almost 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.

N. album. Single white; very free-flowering. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

N. album fl. pl. Double white. 25 cts. each.

N. atropurpureum plenum. Double; flowers purplish crimson. 50 cents each.

N. carneum. Single white, with pink lines in the throat. Very free-flowering. 25 cents each.

N. gloriosum. Newest double pink. 50 cents each.

N. Lilian Henderson. Dwarf, semi-double white. 75 cents each.

N. Madoni grandiflorum. Choicest double white. 50 cents each.

N. roseum. Light single pink; very floriferous. A beautiful variety. 50 cents each.

N. rosea splendens. Double pink; fragrant. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$12 per hundred.

NYCTANTHES arbor-tristis. "India, up to Assam. This arborescent shrub may be grown in any moist regions free from frost, for the exquisite fragrance of its flowers, from which essence of Jasmin can be obtained."—*Von Mueller.* Our own introduction from India. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

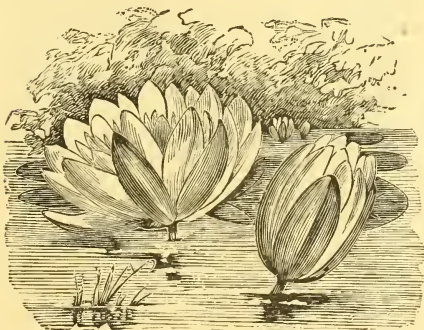
NYMPHÆA alba. (Aquatic.) 75 cents each.

N. stellata. 75 cents each.

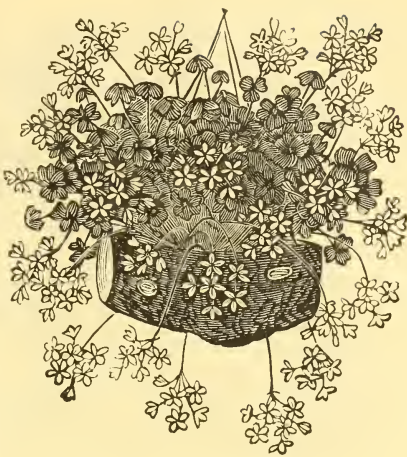
N. flava. The rare yellow Nymphæa of Florida. \$1 each.

N. odorata. 50 cents each.

NYSICARPUS rugosus var. 50 cents each.



NYMPHÆA ODORATA.



OXALIS.

OXALIS. Favorite pot plants; also succeed here in open ground.

O. floribunda alba. Flowers white. 10 c.

O. rosea. Flowers pink. 10 cents each.

OLEA species nova, non descripta.

WILD OLIVE. A native broad-leaved evergreen resembling *O. Americana*, but with larger fruit. 25 cents each.

O. fragrans. TEA-OLIVE. Popular hardy shrub. 50 cents each.

OPHIOXYLON serpentinum. 75 cents each.

ORCHIPEDA foetida. 50 cents each.

ORMOCARPUM glabrum. 75 cents each.

OMPHALODES longiflora.

OSYRIS arborea. 75 cents each.

ORONTIUM aquaticum. GOLDEN CLUB. Hardy native aquatic. 25 cents each.

OTHONNA crassifolia. Succulent. 10 cents each.

PACHYPHYTUM Hookerianum. A succulent plant of choice collections. 25 c.

PARDANTHUS Chinensis. BLACKBERRY LILY. Succeeds admirably in Florida. 25 cents each.

PARKINSONIA aculeata. A handsome hardy shrub, found from California to Montevideo; useful as a hedge plant, and very ornamental. Leaves long, pinnate. Flowers yellow and showy. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

PAULOWNIA imperialis. EMPRESS TREE. A large leaved, rapid growing hardy tree, bearing large panicles of light blue flowers, fragrant and pretty.

PEDILANTHUS tithymaloides. BIRD-CACTUS. A West Indian plant with thick fleshy leaves and small red showy flowers. 25 cents each.



PASSIFLORA, CONSTANCE ELLIOTT.

PASSIFLORA. PASSION FLOWER. A famous genus of ornamental climbers. Flowers very beautiful. Many are hardy here. (For varieties producing edible fruit, see Tropical Fruit Plants.)

- P. alba.*
- Arc-en-ciel.*
- Coccinea.*
- Cœrulea.* Purplish-blue flowers. 50 cents.
- Constance Elliott.* 75 cents each.
- Decaisneana.*
- Fœtida.* 50 cents each.
- Gracilis.*
- Hybrida.* Dr. Wittmach.
- Kermesin.*
- Loudoni.*
- Loudonia-princeps.*
- Minima.* 50 cents each.
- Pfordtii.*
- Princeps-coccinea.*

PANCRATIUM Hymenocallis. At last "fickle fortune" has smiled upon the lovely *Panocratium*, though rarely does she notice anything so lovely. We notice from Miss Emily Louise Taplin in a late number of *The American Florist*, that "last winter *Amaryllis*, *Vallota* and *Panocratium* sold fairly well and were much admired. They are handsome and striking, and show up much better than finer flowers in decorative work. The *Panocratium* is additionally attractive through its delicious odor." Well, well, Miss Emily, who would have thought that people were to be allowed to look at *Panocratiums*!

- P. Caribbæum.* SPIDER LILY, SPANISH LILY. A bulb of easiest culture, producing large clusters of fragrant flowers, a few plants giving a succession of bloom all summer. Color, pure white. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$12 per hundred.
- P. rotatum.* Plant smaller than *P. Caribbæum*, spike bearing one or two large white fragrant flowers. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PANCRATIUM—Continued.

P. ovatum. One of the most beautiful and fragrant of the genus. Flowers in immense trusses.

PELARGONIUM. GERANIUM. Geraniums cannot be bedded out satisfactorily in Florida unless protected by screens of cheesecloth or other light material. This does not apply to the Rose Geranium and other scented leaved sorts, which flourish like weeds in the open ground.

GENERAL LIST OF GERANIUMS, ZONALE, NOSEGAY, SCENTED-LEAVED, ETC.

- Asa Gray.* Fine double pink.
- Advance.*
- Amelia Baltet.*
- Abbe Legaze.*
- Asteroid.*
- Annie Creamer.*
- Annie Hippard.*
- Ami Hoste.*
- Bishop Wood.* Scarlet, shading to vermilion. Double.
- Beauty of Oxton.* A fine Pelargonium.
- Beauty of the West.*
- Beatrice.* Yellowish salmon, center white. Single.
- Boule de Nieve.*
- Beauty of Oxford.*
- Beacon.* Deep crimson-scarlet, white eye. Single.
- Belle Nancienne.* Rose and salmon. Double.
- Beauty.*
- Col. Holden.*
- Christine.*
- Chicago.* Single pink.
- Cloth of Gold.* Leaves yellow and light green.
- Crimson Velvet.* Rich dark velvety crimson. Double.
- Chas. Darwin.* Dark violet crimson. Single.
- Clemence Routard.*
- Caulderdale.*
- C. H. de Choiseul.*
- Colleen Bawn.*
- Cammell La Coure.*
- Dr. Jacoby.* Nankeen salmon. Double.
- Duke of Edinburgh.* Ivy leaf.
- De Brazza.* Ivy-leaf; flowers rose-colored.
- Dr. Denny.* Crimson violet, marked with scarlet.
- Dazzler.* Scarlet, large white eye. Single.
- Ernest Lauth.* Deep violet. Double.
- Evening Star.*
- Ed. Sutton.*
- Enyla.*
- Emancipe.*
- Flocon de Nieve.* Pure white. Double.
- Fairy King.*
- Gil Blas.* Cherry and crimson. Double.
- Ghost.*
- Gertude.*
- Gen. Sherman.* Dark double red. Good.
- Grand Chancellor.* Violet crimson. Double.
- Garfield.*
- Gen. Hood.*
- Gen. Lafayette.* Rose. Double.
- Gilded Gold.*
- Galleon.*
- Happy Thought.* Center of leaf yellow bordered green.
- Harry King.* Brilliant scarlet. Single.
- Harriet Thorpe.*
- Haysii.* Single scarlet.



GROUP OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE ZONALE PELARGONIUMS.

PELARGONIUM (Geranium)—Continued.

- Heroine. White.
- Heroid.
- Henry Cannell. Violet and red. Double.
- Hazel Kirk. Scarlet, shaded with vermilion. Double.
- Hybrida. (Pelargonium.)
- Instatuter Deval.
- Jane.
- Jeanie Dolfus. Deep magenta. Double.
- Jas. Vick.
- Jeanne d'Arc.
- Jacquard.
- Jealousy. Orange. Single.
- Jas. Y. Murkland. Rose center, margined with white. Double.
- Jewel. Deep scarlet. Double.
- J. Rosecrans.

PELARGONIUM (Geranium)—Continued.

- Le Pilot.
- Lord Granville.
- Louis Gerbeaux.
- Leviathan.
- Leon Simon.
- La Viennice.
- La Traviata.
- Mrs. Garfield. Silver tricolor. Flowers white.
- Mathilda.
- M. Hardy. Very light pink. Double.
- Madeline.
- Mad. Thibaut. Rose, shaded carmine. Double.
- Mrs. E. G. Hill. Flesh color, tinged pink. Double.
- Master Christine. Bright pink. Single.

PELARGONIUM (Geranium)—*Continued.*

Mad. Faber.
 M. Dibos.
 Mrs. Moore.
 Mlle. Laura Daix.
 Mad. Salleroi. Best white and green variegated.
 Mad. B. Oriol. Free-flowering single pink.
 Mrs. Sleight.
 Mrs. Turpening.
 Mrs. Jas. Vick.
 Mrs. Pauline Porter.
 Mountain of Snow. Leaves variegated white and green.
 Mrs. Taylor. Rose scented; scarlet flowers.
 Maid of Kent. Magenta. Single.
 Mrs. C. Blish.
 Mrs. Chas. Pease.
 Mad. Zenith.
 Marvel.
 Mary Hill.
 Mad. Menoreau.
 Mrs. Pollock. Tricolor. Red and yellow.
 Magician. Bronze zonale; flowers semi-double scarlet.
 New Life. Striped scarlet and white. Single.
 Nutmeg Scented.
 Negro. Crimson-purple. Double.
 Naomi. Dark pink. Double.
 Osterold.
 Orange Perfection.
 Ossie.
 Peter Henderson. Scarlet, double. One of the best.
 Prince Bismarck.
 Purple Prince.
 Peach Blossom.
 Perilla. Yellow leaf, with dark zone; scarlet flower.
 Panama. Rosy salmon; large truss; double.
 Queen Olga.
 Queen of Pinks.
 Quercifolia. (Oak-leaved.) Rampant growing scented variety. 10 cents each.
 Rosette.
 Ralph. Crimson; single.
 Remarkable. Deep violet
 Reumberto. Semi double orange.
 Rev. Wm. Atkinson. Dark crimson, single.
 Rose-Scented. Rampant grower in Florida. 10 cents each.
 Robert George. Light scarlet; single.
 Ruby Triumph.
 Sam. Sloane. Deep crimson; single.
 St. Elmo.
 Silver Cloud. Leaves beautifully edged with white.
 S. A. Nutt.
 Spalding's Pet.
 Styro.
 Salmon Queen.
 Tintamarre.
 Tillas.
 Unique.
 Vice President Joly. (Ivy-leaf.)
 W. K. Harris.
 Wonderful.
 Wm. E. Gladstone. Large truss; double.
 White Perfection. Pure white; free-flowering.
 Wm. Hamilton. Scarlet. Semi-double.
 Wilsonii.
 Wm. C. Bryant.
 White Clipper.

PELARGONIUM (Geranium)—*Continued.*

✂ We endeavor to always keep named varieties of Geraniums distinct, but we must confess, that not having that nice distinction peculiar to many florists whose highest ambition is to originate a new Geranium, we can not see the practical difference between very many of the named sorts.

Prices of named Geraniums, except where noted, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per doz; our selection, different varieties, \$2 per dozen; unnamed Geraniums, good sorts, all distinct, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PERIPLOCA Græca. GRECIAN SILK VINE. Hardy climber, with purple flowers; rapid grower. 25 cents each.

PANDANUS utilis. SCREW PINE. A very popular tropical plant for centers of vases, or grown as a single specimen. In Florida can be grown ordinarily in the open ground. Called "Screw Pine" from the arrangement of the leaves upon the stem. The leaves of this species are striped red and green, sharply serrate edges; scarce and expensive plants. \$1 each.

P. Veitchii. Leaves beautifully striped white and green. \$1.50 each.

PELTOPHORUM ferrugineum. (*Cæsalpinia*.) A small tree, nearly related to the species producing the Brasiletto wood. 75 cts.

PERSEA Carolinensis. RED BAY, BULL BAY. Small, 15 cents each.

PEPEROMIA resedæflora. Well known greenhouse plant. 10 cents each.

P. sp. from Guatemala. 50 cents each.

PHILODENDRON. (See *Monstera*.)

PHYLLANTHUS lanceolarius. India. \$1 each.

P. parvifolius. \$1 each.

PHYTOLACCA purpurascens. 25 cts.

PILEA arborescens. Well known basket plant, with delicate graceful foliage. 10 cents each.

P. muscosa. ARTILLERY PLANT. 10 cents each.

PITHECOLOBIUM. (See *Albizzia*.)



PANDANUS UTILIS.



MOCK ORANGE.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. SYRINGA, MOCK ORANGE. Well known hardy shrub producing a profusion of fragrant white flowers in spring. Favorites with "sweet girl graduates." 25 cents each.

PISCIDIA Erythrina. JAMAICA DOGWOOD. A tree of West Indies and South Florida, producing racemes of flesh-colored flowers. 25 cents each.

PIPER elongata. "An evergreen greenhouse shrub. Blooms at one year old, flowers in spikes six inches long, with fifteen to twenty or more flowers on each. Flowers one and a half inches in diameter, of a pale lilac color. In its season, April to June, the plants are a mass of bloom."—*G. W. McCluer.* 25 cents each.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. (*Wahlenbergia.*) Beautiful bedding plants for Florida. Root tuberous-perennial, though the top dies down in winter. *Cœruleum.* Flowers blue. *Album.* White.

PLUMBAGO. LEADWORT.

P. alba. Flowers white, small. 25 cts. each.

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 cts. each.

P. Larpenthæ. A dwarf hardy variety, with very dark blue flowers. Should be in every Florida garden, no matter how small. 10 cents each.

P. rosea. Flowers bright pink; a fine variety. 25 cents each.

P. scandens. Flowers white, small. 10 cts. each.

P. Zeylanica. White flowers; from Ceylon. 75 cents each.

POINCIANA. (See *Cæsalpinia.*)

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 cereus."—*Kingsley.*

P. alba. Flowers white. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

P. alba var. With broad leaves. \$1 each.

P. acutifolia. \$3 each.

P. hypoleuca. \$3 each.

P. incarnata. \$3 each.

P. rosea. One of the grandest flowering shrubs in existence; tender. \$2 each.

PONGAMIA glabra. \$1 each.

POTENTILLA argyrophylla. Himalayas.

POLYALTHIA suberosa. 75 cts. each.

POLYANTHES tuberosa. TUBEROSE.

A great favorite on account of its double, fragrant flowers. Bulbs should be taken up in the fall, dried, and stored in a dry warm place through the winter. Plant out in spring, at intervals of several weeks apart, to obtain a succession of flowers. Divide all the bulbs and bulbets, planting out separately. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Pearl. A variety with shorter flower-spikes than the common kind. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

P. tuberosa, fol. var. VARIEGATED TUBEROSE. 25 cents each.

POTHOS aurea. A beautiful variegated creeping plant; leaves creamy yellow and green, heart-shaped. 50 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.

POINSETTIA. (See *Euphorbia.*)

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. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

P. nana. FLOWERING ALMOND. Well known for its handsome rose-colored flowers. 40 cents each.

PRIMULA Sinensis. CHINESE PRIMROSE. Several good varieties. 35 cents each.

PSORALEA corylifolia. 25 cents each.

PSYCHOTRIA undata. A native low-growing shrubby plant with beautifully undulated leaves, and bearing showy red berries. Well worth cultivation as a greenhouse plant. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PUNICA. POMEGRANATE. Ornamental varieties.

P. alba plena. Double white.

Jas. Vick.

Legrellæ. Double scarlet, margined creamy white.

Nana. Dwarf. Flowers bright orange-scarlet.

Price of Punicas, 25 cents each.

PTEROSPERMUM acerifolium. \$1.50 each.

P. suberifolium. The Pterospermums are broad-leaved Indian evergreens, said to have white flowers, and to reach a height of about ten feet. Under side of the leaves of this species, silvery white. \$1 each.

PUTRANJIVA Roxburghii. Indian AMULET PLANT. \$1 each.

P. Roxburghii fol. aur. var. \$2 each.

QUERCUS virens. LIVE-OAK. Small, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per hundred.

Q. Phellos (?) WATER-OAK. Small, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

QUISQUALIS Indica. Indian WONDER-TREE. \$1 each.

RANDIA floribunda. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

RANWOLFIA canescens. 50 cts. each.

RAPHIOLEPIS ovata. Beautiful hardy evergreen shrub with white or pink flowers. \$1 each.

RAVENALA Madagascariensis. The famed TRAVELLER'S TREE of Madagascar. The trunk of a palm, crested with the immense leaves of the banana, in a two-ranked series. Very strange and rare. (See frontispiece.) \$2 and \$10 each.

REYNOSIA latifolia. DARLING PLUM of South Florida Keys.

RHEXIA ciliosa. Showy native plant. 15 cents each.

RHYNCOSPERMUM jasminoides. A valuable evergreen hardy climber. Flowers white and fragrant. 25 cents each.



CALLA ETHIOPICA.

RHAMNUS trigueter. 75 cents each.

RIBES aureum. MISSOURI CURRANT. Hardy ornamental plant; flowers yellow. 25 cents each.

RIVINA lævis. Flowers pinkish white, in long racemes, followed by showy red berries. 25 cents each.

RICHARDIA Africana (*Calla Ethiopica*.) 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. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

R. alba maculata. This beautiful plant has large spotted leaves and is grown in the open border, not requiring so much water as the common Calla. It dies entirely down in the fall (here in midsummer) and bulbs can be kept dry until spring and then planted out (here can be left in the ground the year round, though would be better taken up and divided.) The flowers are rather smaller than those of the common Calla, pure white, shaded with violet within, and plentifully produced. 50 cents each.

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. 25 cents each.

ROSA Indica. (Including TEA, PERPETUAL, NOISETTE ROSES, etc.) Our collection of Roses is small at present, but all we offer have been thoroughly tested here, and found "not wanting." 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 two feet in depth; fill to within six inches of the surface with half rotten 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 six inches should be ordinary light soil, with a few handfuls of thoroughly rotted and composted stable manure scattered and mixed with the soil around the roots of each plant, to give it a good start. The best time to transplant Roses is in the fall and winter months, but *look out for rabbits*, for they are hungry at that time of the year, and prefer the leaves and branches of the choicest Roses to other kind of fodder, even to cabbage plants. Don't try to save the tops of your Roses when you transplant. Cut them back well, even to only three or four buds and leaves is best, and in a few weeks you will be awakened with strong, young healthy shoots full of blossom buds.

Prune your Roses every October, cutting back everything but a few strong healthy



TYPE OF THE NEWER TEA ROSES.

ROSA (Rose)—Continued.

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. Strong one-year old plants from open ground, (have been blooming all summer), 25 cents each, except where noted.

(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. We have experimented with this class of roses to our satisfaction, and always consider ourselves exceedingly lucky if we save, with much petting, 50 per cent. of such plants.)

Agrippina.* (China.) Bright crimson; continually in bloom.

ROSA (Rose)—Continued.

Armosa.* (*Hermosa*.) (Bourbon.) Light rose, full and of good shape. Profuse bloomer.

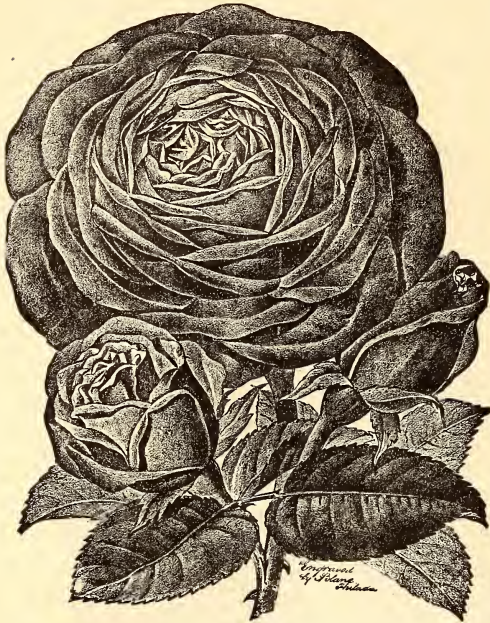
A. K. Williams. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Carmine red, changing to magenta.

Bougere.* (Tea.) Double and full; delicate pink; strong grower.

Claire Carnot.* (Noisette.) Fine bright yellow, highly fragrant; a vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. 25 and 50 cts. each.

Celine Forrestier.* (Noisette.) Most beautiful bright yellow, full and of fine form, very vigorous; one of the best of the yellow roses, both in bud and flower, and in habit of growth.

Comtesse de Labarthe.* (*Duchesse de Brabant*.) (Tea.) Flesh rose, cupped; full form; one of the best of the tea-scented roses.



TYPE OF THE NEWER HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

ROSA (Rose)—Continued.

- Comtesse Riza du Parc. (Tea.) Coppery rose, shaded carmine; very fragrant.
 Ducher. (China.) Pure white; full.
 Gen. Washington.* (Hybrid Perpetual.) Scarlet crimson; large, full flower.
 Henry Plantier.
 James Sprunt. (Noisette.) Rich dark crimson; a magnificent bud.
 Lady Warrender.* (Tea.) Pure white, creamy center.
 La Pactole. (Tea.) Cream, yellow center.
 La Reine. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Deep rosy lilac.
 Mad. Lawrence. (Polyantha.) Pink button rose; a very interesting miniature rose about the size of a ten-cent piece; very double and fragrant; a profuse bloomer. Color, clear bright pink. 50 cents each.
 Mad. Thevenot. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Bright red; large and full.
 Mad. Welche. (Tea.) Amber yellow, deepening to orange, shaded with crimson.
 Mad. Trotter. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Bright red.
 Mad. Lambard. (Tea.) Rosy bronze, changing to salmon, shaded with carmine.
 Perle des Jardins. (Tea.) Finest rich yellow; free and vigorous, with beautiful foliage.
 Perfection des Blanches. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Snowy white; very double.
 Paquerette. (Polyantha.) A beautiful variety for bedding, or for edgings to rose beds; flowers small and double, pure white, produced in panicles. Splendid for button-hole bouquets.
 Setina. (Noisette.) Climbing Armosa. Flowers light rose.

ROSA (Rose)—Continued.

- Safrano.* (Tea.) Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.
 St. Joseph.
 The Bride. (New Tea.) Pure white. Small, \$1 each.
 Triumph de la Exposition.
 Ulrich Brunner. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Cherry red.
 Viridescens. (China.) Flowers green; valuable only to show, botanically, that a flower is but a collection of altered leaves.
 Washington. (Noisette.) Pure white, very double; good bloomer.
 Wm. Jesse.
 Woodland Margaret. (Noisette.) Pure white.
 Zobeida Moss. (Moss rose, *R. centifolia*.) 50 cents each.

Price of Roses, except where noted, 1 year, 25 cents each. A few two year old plants of varieties marked with asterisks, 50 cents each. Small, from fall cuttings, 15 cents each.

ROSA multiflora. MULTIFLORA ROSE.

Well-known beautiful climbing rose. Flowers pink, blooming in April. Valuable for trellises, etc., where a rank growth is desired. 25 cents each.

R. setigera. PRAIRIE CLIMBING ROSE.

Var. *Baltimore Belle*. Pale blush, nearly white, double. Best white climbing rose. 50 cents each.

RUSSELLIA juncea. A well-known plant. Well adapted for open ground in South Florida. Flowers scarlet, tubular, produced on slender, rush-like stems. Leaves very small. 10 cents each.

SALIX Babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW.

Well-known hardy ornamental tree. 10 cents each.

S. viminalis. BASKET or OSIER WILLOW.

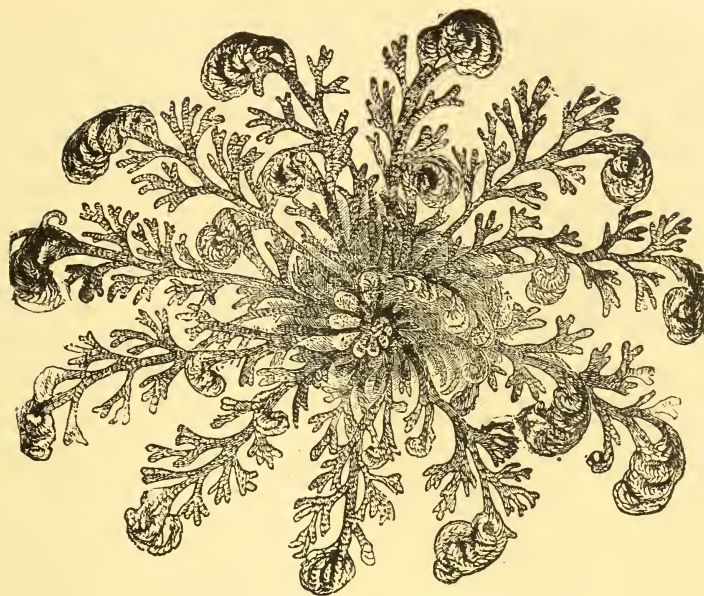
15 cents each.

"Grey" Willow. 15 cents each.

"Yellow" Willow. 15 cents each.

SAPIUM Indicum. 50 cents each.

POLYANTHA ROSE.



SELAGINELLA LEPIDOPHYLLA. (RESURRECTION PLANT.)

SALVIA. The *Salvias* are good bedders for Florida, and favorite pot plants.

S. coccinea. Flowers red.

Mrs. Stephens. Crimson-maroon flowers; free bloomer.

Mrs. Mitchell. Bright crimson purple.

Marmorata nana. Flowers marbled scarlet and white.

M. Issanchon. White, occasionally striped scarlet.

Patens. Bright blue flowers.

Royal Purple.

Splendens. Bright scarlet.

Splendens alba. Pure white.

Price of *Salvias*, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

SARRACENIA variolaris. PITCHER PLANT, SPOTTED TRUMPET-LEAF. A beautiful hardy species, native of Georgia and North Florida. Leaves white-spotted, flower yellow. 15 cents each.

SAXIFRAGA sarmentosa. BEEF-STEAK or STRAWBERRY GERANIUM. Well known basket plant. Fine for ferneries or rock-work. 10 cents each.

—? —? **SARAGATONA.** A West Indian Tree bearing yellow flowers and white mucilaginous berries. 25 cents each.

SCHINUS molle. CALIFORNIA PEPPER TREE.

SEDUM dendroideum. A Mexican species, hardy here; valuable for rock-work. 50 cents each.

SESBANIA. (See *Agati*.)

SEMECARPA anacardium. \$1 each.

S. acuminata. \$1 each.

SIPHONANTHUS Indicus. 25 cts. each.

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

S. Kraussiana. (*Lycopodium denticulatum*.) A delicate West Indian species, invaluable in cut-flower work. 25 cts. each.

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

S. lepidophylla. RESURRECTION PLANT or BIRD'S NEST MOSS of Mexico. In dry weather curls up into a nest-like ball, opening in moist weather; branches fern-like. 50 cents each.

SMILAX maculata. 50 cents each.

SOPHORA tomentosa. India. \$1 each.

SOLANUM jasminoides. Well known climber.

S. tomatillo. (?) 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. 50 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. 25 cents each.

S. Chamædrifolia. BRIDAL WREATH. Flowers white, in spring. 25 cents each.

S. Reevesii. Most beautiful of all. Flowers white, like miniature roses, completely covering the branches in spring. 25 c. each.

SPARRMANNIA Africana. Beautiful conservatory shrub (in South Florida can be grown in open ground, usually) with large white flowers, blooming in fall and winter. 50 cents each.

S. acerifolia. \$1 each.

STEVIA serrata.

S. serrata nana. Well known and popular greenhouse plant. 20 cents each.

STAPELIA hirsuta. TOAD CACTUS.

Cactus-like plants requiring the same treatment as Cacti. Cuttings, 20 cents each.

STACHYTARPHA Arabica. 50 cents.

S. mutabilis. 50 cents each.

STEREOSPERMUM chelonoides. 75 cents each.

STEPHANOTIS floribunda.

STREPTOSOLEN Jamesonii. Flowers bright orange, changing to deep red. A choice greenhouse plant. 25 cents each.

STRELITZIA reginæ. QUEEN PLANT.

Magnificent plant of the order Scitamineæ. Flowers bright yellow, with blue stigmas.

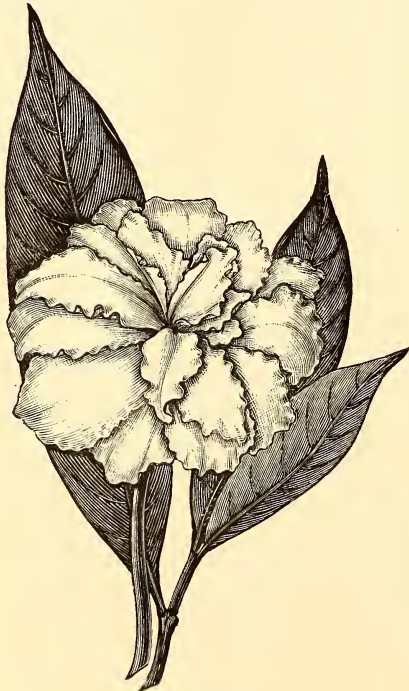
SYRINGA Persicum alba. WHITE LI-

LAC. Too well known to need description. 25 cents each.

TABERNÆMONTANA. (*Citrifolia* ?)

Splendid plants, with large fragrant Gardenia-like flowers, pure white, and produced in profusion. Tender. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

T. coronaria, fl. pl. 50 cents each.



TABERNÆMONTANA.

TACSONIA ignea. \$1 each.

T. mollissima. The Tacsonias are nearly related to *Passiflora*. \$1 each.

TAMARIX Germanica. Graceful hardy shrub, with white flowers. Weeping. 75 cts. each.

TEPHROSIA candida. 50 cents each.

TECOMA. BIGNONIA. A valuable class of climbers.

T. Capensis. A choice climber. Flowers bright red; continually in bloom; nearly hardy here. 50 cents each.

T. jasminoides. From Australia. White, with pink center. 50 cents each.

T. jasminoides rosea.

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 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

T. stans. Locally known as YELLOW ELDER. In the fall a "glory of golden yellow flowers;" very quick-growing; delights in high, well drained land; sprouting readily from the roots if cut down by frost, and blooming the same year; plants frequently make a growth of eight or ten feet the first year. Valuable as screens for unsightly fences, buildings, etc.; one of the most valuable flowering shrubs for South Florida. Extra large, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

T. stans var. Saharanpur. From seeds sent us from India. The plants have not yet bloomed for us, but are distinct in leaf. 50 cents each.

TERMINALIA Bellerica. A rare species from India. \$1.50 each.

T. tomentosa. India. \$1 each.

T. catappa. (See Tropical Fruit Plants.)

THEVETIA neriifolia. (*Cerbera thevetia*.)

Those who have read that delightful book, "*A Christmas in the West Indies*," by Chas. Kingsley, will remember the following incident at St. Thomas: "We gather a nosegay of the loveliest flowers, under a burning sun, within ten days of Christmas. * * *

As we were displaying our nosegay on deck, on our return, to some who had staid stifling on board, and who were inclined (as West Indians are) at once to envy and to pooh-pooh the superfluous energy of new-come Europeans, R—— drew out a large and lovely flower, pale yellow, with a tiny green apple or two, and leaves like those of an oleander. The brown lady, who was again at her post on deck, walked up to her in silence, uninvited, and, with a commanding air, waved the thing away. 'Dat manchineel. Dat poison. Throw dat overboard.' R——, who knew it was not manchineel, whispered to a bystander, '*Ce n'est pas vrai.*' But the brown lady was a linguist. '*Ah! mais c'est vrai,*' cried she, with flashing teeth, and retired, muttering her contempt of English ignorance and impertinence.

"And, as it befell, she was, if not quite right, at least not quite wrong; for when we went into the cabin we and our unlucky yellow flower were flown at by another brown lady, in another gorgeous turban, who had become, on the voyage, a friend and an inti-

THEVETIA—Continued.

mate; for she was the nurse of the baby, who had been the light of the eyes of the whole quarter-deck ever since we left Southampton—God bless it, and its mother, and beautiful Mon Nid, where she dwells beneath the rock, as exquisite as one of her own humming-birds. We were so scolded about this poor little green apple, that we set to work to find out what it was, after promising, at least, not to eat it. And it proved to be *Thevetia neritifolia*, and a very deadly poison."

The *Thevetia* is a rare, quick-growing shrub, always in bloom. The seeds are often worn as charms by sailors and by 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. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

T. _____? A distinct variety, with beautiful salmon colored flowers. \$1 each.

THESPESIA populnea. The HEADACHE TREE of Key West, SEA-SIDE MAHOE or MAHAUT of the West Indies. (Probably identical with *Hibiscus arboreus*, recorded as a fibre-plant.) A tree with large showy yellow flowers two or three inches in diameter, cordate leaves and large flat black seed-pods. A handsome tree. 25 cents each.

THUNBERGIA alata. 10 cents each.

T. fragrans. A magnificent climber.

T. coccinea.

TIGRIDIA. TIGER-FLOWER. Well known Mexican bulbs, producing large showy flowers in summer.

T. conchiflora. Yellow, spotted with crimson.

T. grandiflora. Crimson, center variegated with yellow.

T. grandiflora alba. White, marked with reddish brown.

Price of Tigridias, 25 cents each. Should be planted here in March.



TIGRIDIA.



TORENIA ASIATICA.

THALIA divaricata. (Chapman.) A magnificent native ornamental-leaved plant deserving of extensive cultivation. The *Thalias* are appreciated in Europe, where they are used with cannas, nausas, aloccasias, etc., with grand effect, but practically unknown in America, where native. Leaves sometimes reach a height of ten 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. 50 cents each.

TORENIA Asiatica. Free-blooming trailing plant. Flowers blue. 25 cents each.

TRICHOSANTHUS palmata. 50 cents each.

TRITOMA uvaria. RED-HOT POKER PLANT.

T. grandiflora major.

TRICYRTIS grandiflora.

TRADESCANTIA discolor. One of the most effective plants for the open ground here that we have ever seen. Equally valuable as a specimen, pot or vase plant. Upright growing, like the agaves, reaching a height of from twelve to eighteen inches; leaves sword shaped, rich green above, *bright purple* beneath. Sprouts from the roots when killed down, but is easily protected in case of a hard freeze. 25 and 50 cents each.

T. repens vittata. Creeping or drooping sort with leaves striped green and white. A good basket plant.

T. vulgaris. WANDERING JEW. Leaves green

T. Zebrina. Striped purple and green.

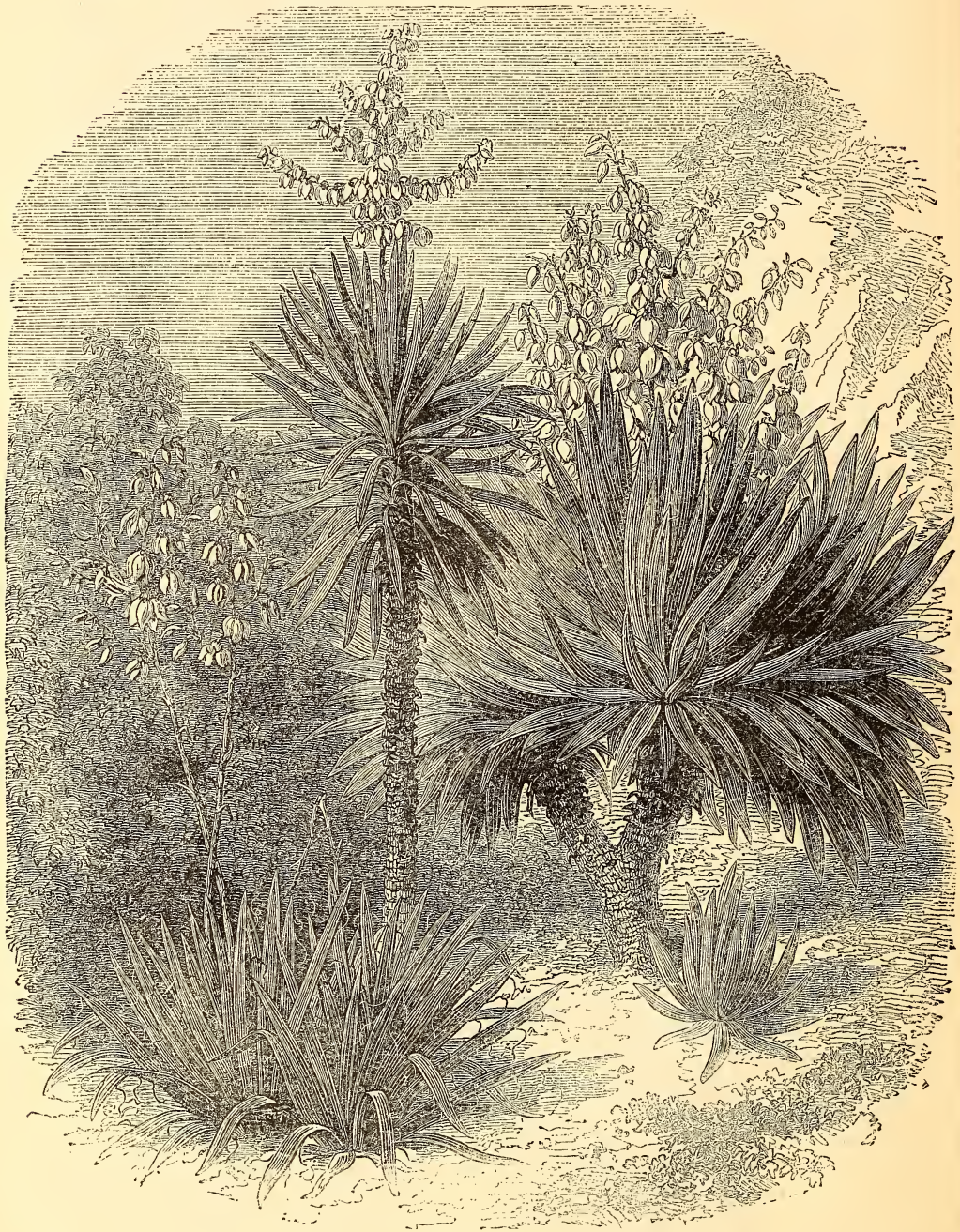
Price of Tradescantias, except where noted, 10 cents each.

ULMUS Americana. WHITE OR AMERICAN ELM. 25 cents each.

VERBENA aubletia. Native purple-flowered Verbena. Continually in bloom. 10 cents each. \$1 per dozen.

V. hybrida. Good sorts. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

VALLARIS dichotoma. Beautiful evergreen climber from India. 50 c. each.



A GROUP OF YUCCAS.



SWANLEY WHITE VIOLET.

VITEX *Agnus-castus*. CHASTE TREE.

Handsome hardy tree of the Mediterranean region, with spikes of blue flowers. 50 cents.

V. negundo. Species from India. Flowers blue. \$1 each.

VIBURNUM tinus *Laurestinus*. Beautiful white-flowered hardy shrub.

VINCA *alba oculata*. MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE. Vincas are among the most satisfactory plants for the open ground in South Florida, thriving in any situation, and very showy. This variety is white, with crimson eye. 10 cents each.

V. rosea. Purplish rose, with dark eye. 10 cents each.

V. Harrisonii. A strong growing trailing plant; leaves handsomely variegated dark green and yellowish green. Flowers light blue. 10 cents each.

VIOLA odorata. SWEET VIOLET.

Blue. Single.
Marie Louise. Double purple, white center.
Neapolitan. Double blue.
Swanley White. Double white.

Price, all varieties, 25 cents each.

WENDLANDIA species. 75 cts. each.

WRIGHTIA tinctoria. 75 cents each.

WISTARIA *brachybotrya rubra*. Flowers reddish purple. 50 cents each.

W. frutescens. The AMERICAN WISTARIA. A beautiful and well-known hardy climber (deciduous) which succeeds well in Florida. Flowers blue, in long racemes. 1 year, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; large plants, 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

W. magnifica. Flowers pale lilac. 50 cents each.

W. sinensis. "The 'FUJI' of Japan and China; hardy at Christiana. Lives through

WISTARIA—Continued.

a century and more. The stem is carried up straight, and the branches are trained on horizontal trellises at Japanese dwellings, affording shade for seats beneath. One Wistaria tree will thus cover a square 50 feet by 50 feet, the odorless trusses of flowers pendant through the trellis overhead." *Christy*. "Fortune tells us of a tree of great age, which measured at three feet from the ground, seven feet in circumference, and covered a space of trellis work 60 feet by 100 feet. Flowers probably available for scent distillation."—*Von Mueller*. 35 cents and \$1 each.

W. sinensis alba. Pure white. 75 c. each.

YUCCA aloifolia. SPANISH BAYONET, SPANISH DAGGER. Sea-coast of Southern States and West Indies. Probably not hardy north of Middle Georgia. Flowers resembling those of *Y. filamentosa*, but borne on a shorter stalk. Stem arborescent; sometimes ten to twenty feet high. Very ornamental, even when small. Will bear much neglect. 10 to 25 cents each.

Y. aloifolia fol. var.

Y. candicuaata. 50 cents each.

Y. filamentosa. BEAR-GRASS, ADAM'S-NEEDLE. Very valuable plants in semi-tropical gardening. Hardy throughout United States except far north. Producing tall flower-spikes surmounted by panicles, sometimes two feet in length, of snowy-white bell-shaped flowers. Can be used in barren, rocky places with a splendid effect. Should be in every garden. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Y. filifera. 50 cents each.

Y. macrocarpa. 50 cents each.



WISTARIA.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

MESSRS. REASONER BROS.

TARPON SPRINGS, FLA., *June 29, 1887.*

Gentlemen: The trees and plants received in fine condition, and I am greatly pleased with them, as indeed I have been with all the trees I have seen from your nursery. * * * * *
Please fill the following order, etc. * * *

Yours very truly,

CHARLES E. SMITH.

TARPON SPRINGS, FLA., *June 27, 1887.*

REASONER BROS.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed please find check for \$—— * * * The Oleanders were received in fine shape, and am very much pleased with them, as everything else I have bought of you. Plenty of roots and good packing is the thing to give good satisfaction.

Respectfully yours,

W. F. DEGOHER.

CLYDE, NEW YORK, *June 19, 1887.*

MESSRS. REASONER BROS.

Dear Sir: Please accept thanks for plants received June 15th. The plants were finely packed and in excellent condition; every way satisfactorily received. * * *

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. C. MCINTYRE.

FERNANDINA, *June 6, 1887.*

MR. P. W. REASONER.

Many thanks for the Cactus, which arrived in *perfect* order Saturday evening * * *
Very truly,

HESTER P. WALKER.

CHARLOTTE, EATON CO., MICHIGAN, *May 23, 1887.*

REASONER BROS.

The plants came in good shape; accept thanks for the "gratis." * * * I enclose list of plants which please send, etc. * * *

Respectfully,

MRS. EMMA CHURCH.

CORONADO, CAL., *May 28, 1887.*

MESSRS. REASONER BROS.

Gentlemen: * * * The box of plants arrived on the morning of the 19th in capital order, and at a favorable time as regards weather. * * *

Yours truly,

DAVID M. BALCH.

KEY WEST, FLA., *May 31, 1887.*

MR. E. REASONER.

DEAR SIR: * * * The plants arrived in splendid order; for same receive many thanks. * * *
Respectfully,

ANGELA BALDWIN.

GOLETA, SANTA BARBARA CO., CAL., *April 25, 1887.*

REASONER BROS.

Gentlemen: The plants arrived in very good order. The Banana tops had rotted and looked black and bad, but I think they will come out all right. If it had been packed dry enough for them it would have been death to the balance, but I think they will soon get over the trip and all do nicely. Please send me, etc. * * *

I remain, yours truly,

JOSEPH SEXTON.

SWITZERLAND, FLA., *May 4, 1887.*

P. W. REASONER.

Dear Friend: Yours of April 29th and plants received last night, the latter in the usual good condition. * * *

Your friend,

W. C. STEELE.

COCOANUT GROVE, DADE CO., FLA., *April 30, 1887.*

REASONER BROS.

Gentlemen: I received the trees you sent, on April 22, in *good condition.* * * *

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. PEACOCK,
Agent for T. A. & E. A. Hine.

BONNER SPRINGS, KANSAS, *March 30, 1887.*

FRIEND REASONER.

Those plants came the 18th inst., in splendid condition, not wilted in the least. * * *

Respectfully,

H. H. KERN.

DANVILLE, ILL., *April 5, 1887.*

REASONER BROS.

The plants came two days after I got your letter, and in good order, everything you sent. You can beat me packing, all to pieces. * * *

Yours, etc.,

AARON W. MORGAN.

TARPON SPRINGS, FLA., *March 10, 1887.*

REASONER BROS.:

Gentlemen: Trees and plants arrived on "Gov. Safford" in good condition. * * *

Please accept thanks for the extras. * * *

Yours truly,

W. W. SAMMONS.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, *March 18, 1887.*

REASONER BROS., Manatee.

Gentlemen: * * * The palm arrived yesterday in good shape, packing first-class. * * * I would like two more palms of this kind about six feet high, and perfect specimens, boxed and shipped by fast freight. * * *

Respectfully,

T. N. PARKER.

RAVENNA, OHIO, *March 27, 1887.*

REASONER BROS.

Dear Sirs: The plants were received on the 19th in good condition. Am very much pleased with them, and am much obliged for extras. Will try and send you another order next spring, if nothing happens to prevent.

Yours respectfully,

F. STANFORD.

AUBURNDALE, FLA., *March 5, 1887.*

REASONER BROS.

Dear Sirs: Trees arrived in good order on Friday of last week. * * *

Yours truly,

W. S. RYALL.

SAN ANTONIO, FLORIDA, *Feb. 8, 1887.*

MESSRS. REASONER BROS.

Gentlemen: Please accept my thanks for plants, which came in excellent order. * * *

Yours very truly,

J. F. CORRIGAN.

ORLANDO, FLA., *Feb. 7, 1887.*

REASONER BROS., Manatee, Fla.

Dear Sirs: The box of plants arrived in good order. Am much obliged to you for extras. * * * Will probably want something more this fall.

Respectfully,

C. A. MYERS.

RICHLAND, FLA., *February 5, 1887.*

MESSRS. REASONER BROS.

Gentlemen: My box of trees arrived in splendid condition on Monday. * * *

Yours truly,

M. P. ARNOLD.

SOUTH LAKE WEIR, *February 4, 1887.*

REASONER BROS.

Dear Sir: Trees received in good order and am much pleased with them; please accept thanks for the extras.

Yours respectfully,

M. S. ADAMS.

POMONA, PUTNAM CO., FLA., *October 11, 1886.*

P. W. REASONER.

Dear Sir: Mangoes reached me October 8th, as I supposed ruined, but I put them out and they have revived and leaves look natural and healthy, all owing to the excellent manner in which they were packed, for *they were on their way long enough to have come from Europe*, in this hot dry weather, (17 days.) Please accept my thanks for Sugar Apple and also the Spanish Lime sent.

* * *

If these do well you may have orders for more from this place. * * *

Very respectfully,

L. L. HARMON.

SAN ANTONIO, FLA., *July 25, 1887.*

Dear Sir: Please accept thanks for trees which came in excellent order. * * *

Yours very truly,

J. F. CORRIGAN.

EUSTIS, FLA., *October 28, 1886.*

The box came in excellent condition on Saturday, and I was delighted with the contents. * * *

T. L. MEAD.

LOS ANGELES, CAL. *February 17, 1887.*

Dear Sir: * * * Everything with the single exception of the *Carica papaya* and little *Plumierias* arrived in A 1 order. These latter were slightly bruised and consequently damped off, mostly. I am more than repaid, however, with the excellent condition of Ferns, Gardenias, etc. * * *

Very respectfully,

W. S. LYON, Occidental Nursery.

EXTRACT FROM *Florida Dispatch* FOR MAY 16, 1887:

"The specimen plants mentioned by Mr. Reasoner have been received. They were so well packed that they came in excellent condition, seemingly as fresh as though just dug. As two or three small lots, previously ordered, sent by mail, have arrived in like good condition, it is evident that he is a *master of the art of packing* for mailing. All who may wish to test any of the plants described can order them with perfect confidence that they will be received in a condition to grow as well as it is possible for a transplanted plant to do."—*Ed. Hort. Dept.*

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., *July 25, 1887.*

REASONER BROS.

Dear Sirs: The box of plants came to hand in good shape. * * * Find enclosed postal note for amount of order, and make package as light as possible.

Yours truly,

KINTON STEVENS.



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