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1892

Indexed

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TROPICAL
PLANTS



THE American
Exotic
Nurseries

R. D. HOYT
MANAGER

SEVEN OAKS
FLORIDA • U. S. A.

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GROUP OF *OREODOXA REGIA*, THE ROYAL PALM.

The American Exotic Nurseries.

1892

THE CULTIVATION of plants for the sake of their beautiful flowers, their graceful outlines, and their rich and varied foliage, has come to be considered an unfailing accompaniment of intelligence and refinement. The ordinary annuals, as grown from seed, are beautiful while they last, and useful in their place; but what an ever-present and increasing source of joy we find in a group of elegant and graceful palms, emblems of exuberant yet peaceful tropical life, developing new and rarer beauties as each year rolls by, and charming all beholders by the stern grace of their simple lines, shaming by mere form the richness of mere color!

The introduction of new and rare plants from the tropics for ordinary house and window culture at the north has been a labor of love, as well as a matter of business, with us. Our happiest hours are those in which we lay aside the cares of business and turn to our treasured plants—graceful and stately palms, curious and beautiful orchids, grotesque cacti, delicate ferns, richly colored foliage plants, interesting and valuable tropical fruits—of these, and hundreds more, we never weary.

Each year we note with pleasure the growing taste for choicer and rarer plants. It is an unerring indication of the expanding culture and refinement of our people, and we verily believe that the day is not far distant when, stimulated by our efforts as the pioneers and leading exponents of low prices, these charming plants will be grown in well-merited profusion by all who can appreciate nature in her most exquisite forms. There is something about these plants, which, while they may attract at first by their modest beauty, will always hold the true lover of nature with ever strengthening bands; unfolding, year by year, new wonders in rare flowers, and filling him with increased reverence for the *One* who knows and provides so well for the highest needs of His creatures.



Annual Illustrated and Descriptive

CATALOGUE

OF

New, Rare and Beautiful
Plants

OFFERED BY THE

AMERICAN EXOTIC NURSERIES

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Orchids, Palms, Cacti and Choice
Exotic Plants



PATUCA, HONDURAS, C. A.:
WILLIAM R. KING, Director.

SEVEN OAKS, FLA., U. S. A.:
ROBERT D. HOYT, Manager.



ROBERT D. HOYT,
MANAGER,

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
CLEAR WATER HARBOR.

THE AMERICAN EXOTIC NURSERIES,
SEVEN OAKS, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

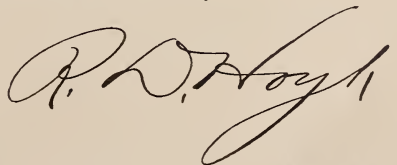
The enormous increase and extension of our business during 1891 is a matter of the utmost gratification and pride. That we have been able to please our customers beyond our most sanguine expectations is evident.

Early in the season it became necessary to establish a new post office at our nurseries to accommodate the greatly increased mails; and in the name chosen for this office our patrons will recognize the familiar "Seven Oaks Nurseries, Bay View, Florida." In order to avoid confusion by the change, we thought it best to preserve the name "Seven Oaks" for our post office, and to change the name of the nurseries.

We are pleased to present you our catalogue for 1892. Look it over carefully. In it will be found much that will interest you. It has been prepared with great care, and we believe the descriptions to be accurate and impartial.

To meet the ever increasing demand, we have, for the present season, grown a very superior stock, and are much better prepared than ever before to serve our patrons acceptably.

Very respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. D. Hoyt', written in a cursive style.

Manager.

CONCERNING OUR PLACE AND BUSINESS.

Seven Oaks is located in the western portion of Hillsborough County, on a narrow peninsula formed by Old Tampa Bay on the east, and the Gulf of Mexico on the west, and, as it is but little over five miles wide at this point, it is almost an island. These great bodies of water on each side of us serves to temper the atmosphere so that in summer it rarely exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit in the hottest part of the day, and the nights are almost invariably cool and pleasant.

In the winter this body of water being warmer than the atmosphere so tempers the cold winds from the north that even light frosts are a rarity, and it will readily be seen how we are enabled to grow plants at the very lowest cost, as we are saved the enormous outlay for glass structures, and the still greater expense of heating them from five to seven months of the year.

Our customers get the benefit of this saving in larger and stronger plants, and in most instances at less than one-half the cost of the same plants if grown north.

Our Nurseries in Florida and Honduras constitute one of the largest establishments of the kind. We are growers of choice exotic plants, and are neither seedsmen nor hawkers of "novelties"; we are not "city florists," but plantmen in the broadest sense.

Our plants are stocky and vigorous to a degree which generally surprises, as much as it gratifies, our customers. We grow them in the open air where each can have its full share of space and warmth, protected only from the rays of the sun by airy frame roofs covered with burlaps or lathing.

We have demonstrated beyond a doubt that plants grown under natural conditions of climate, moisture and fresh air, but in pots to insure the best possible root system, are vastly superior and more hardy than those grown in close and crowded greenhouses. They will stand more neglect, and thrive better if well treated, on account of their splendid constitutions. Read a few of the testimonials on other pages and see what our customers say of the size and vigor of our plants.

At our great Tropical Nurseries in Honduras we have unrivaled facilities for the propagation of all exotic plants in immense quantities, while our correspondents and collectors in all parts of the world enable us to constantly add to our extensive collection. Customers may rely upon obtaining of us any new, rare or useful plants which they may desire, not herein catalogued.

We are growers of a distinct line of stock. While most northern florists devote their energies to roses and soft wooded plants, such as they can grow at comparatively small cost, we make a specialty of palms and other rare plants generally considered difficult of propagation. Many of our palm seeds cost us from \$15 to \$20 per 100, and have to be gathered from all parts of the tropical world; if, after the long shipment, we can persuade forty or fifty per cent. of these perishable seeds to germinate, we consider ourselves fortunate. Many of them lie in the ground from six months to a year before even sprouting, and it is rare, indeed, that a palm is large enough to offer for sale under less than two years. What wonder, then, that our greenhouse contemporaries cannot compete with us in prices. Indeed it is only owing to the immense quantity we grow, and our favorable climate, that we can afford to make such low prices.

We send plants safely to all parts of the world, and have perfected a system of packing which insures their safe arrival in the best possible condition.

We pack all mail plants in strong wooden boxes, which insures their safe transit through the mails to the remotest parts of the country. A conveniently arranged packing house, 25x60 feet, and two stories high, has been erected to facilitate the work of that department.

We guarantee the safe arrival of plants either by mail or express, and should any be dead on arrival we will, if notified promptly, be pleased to replace them. We sell only strong, healthy plants, and do not consider our obligations met until our customers receive such plants. In case of complaint, however, we must insist upon the purchaser stating the number of his order as given upon our card of acknowledgment.

We endeavor to fill all orders promptly, correctly, and to the entire satisfaction of purchasers; that we have done so in the past is evinced by the numerous orders we have received through the recommendations of our customers to their friends. On this point, also, we would ask you to read a few testimonials on another page.

Pot-grown plants undoubtedly have a better root system and are less liable to be injured by removal than plants grown in the open ground or in "flats," after the manner of many florists! We therefore grow our plants in pots in every possible case, but make no extra charge, believing that our plants are our best salesmen.

This Catalogue is designed to cover a wide field, from the gardens and groves of the south to the lawns, conservatories and homes of the north and west. We call special attention to the arrangement of our different departments. Plants are listed under their correct botanical names, both for convenience and to

avoid confusion, but in every case where a common or popular name is known it is given after the botanical name and also placed in the index so that any plant to which the purchaser has the slightest clue can be found in a moment, if in our catalogue.

Please note our prices: they are the lowest consistent with the production of first-class plants, and we challenge comparison with any responsible house, north or south, in this respect.

Owners of Conservatories will do well to correspond with us before buying elsewhere. They will find that *it pays to get their Palms and Tropical Fruit or Foliage Plants from Headquarters.*

Our Means of Transportation are excellent. Our nurseries at Seven Oaks are situated upon the western shore of Old Tampa Bay, the finest deep water harbor of the south, affording us cheap and rapid water transportation to Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Mexico, Central and South America, the West Indies and all the principal cities of the Atlantic seaboard, while we are but a short distance from Port Tampa, the southern terminus of the great Pennsylvania and Plant Railway Systems reaching to the north and west. We have, therefore, every facility for the direct shipment of our goods.

Some People Hesitate to order from us on account of the supposed great distance to Florida. The fact of the matter is that we are closer to the great majority of the plant buyers of the north and west than New York or any of the principal eastern cities, and the railway time from Florida to New York is actually less than from New York to Chicago. But what of this, after all, when we send plants by mail across the desert and mountains to the remotest points on the Pacific coast and have them invariably unpack as fresh and moist as if only boxed over night!

References.—Those desiring information regarding our responsibility or business standing are respectfully referred to Dun's Commercial Agency or the Tampa National Bank.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

By Mail, Postpaid.—We send *anything in this Catalogue* at prices quoted, provided the weight does not exceed four pounds.

By Express we do not pay charges, but larger plants will be sent, and very liberal extras added to offset charges. We do not, however, advise the shipment of any but large or heavy orders in this way. Some heavy and bulky things, like large banana plants or orange trees in tubs can, as a rule, be sent by freight with perfect safety. We cannot, however, hold ourselves responsible for the safe arrival of plants ordered thus.

C. O. D.—No plants will be sent C. O. D. unless the order is accompanied by one half the probable cost.

Boxing and Packing is done free of charge, and we study our customers' interests by using the lightest packages consistent with strength.

Send Money with the order, and at our risk when sent by **Post Office Money Order on Tampa, Florida, Draft on New York or Express Money Order.** We cannot be responsible for Postal Notes, Greenbacks or coin, except when sent in Registered Letter. The Money Orders issued by all Express Companies are cheap, safe and convenient—in fact, the *very best* form of remittance, and should be used if possible. Please do not send checks for small amounts.

Do not send Postage Stamps when it can possibly be avoided. We will amply repay in extra plants for your trouble in sending remittance in some other form.

To Canada, Mexico, Australia, Hawaii, most of the countries of **South and Central America** and the **West India Islands**, we can send goods in large parcels by mail, postpaid. We can ship goods to other foreign countries by mail only in 8 or 12 ounce packages.

Be sure and write your name and address *very plainly*, using our order sheet if possible. Write your order plainly and distinctly *by itself*, and not mixed up with anything else you may wish to say.

Keep a copy of your order, with date.

Lost Orders.—It occasionally happens that an order is lost in coming to us, or the goods in going to the customer; therefore, if you do not hear from us within a reasonable time, write us, sending a duplicate order, stating date when the former was mailed, and the amount of money inclosed and in what form. This will enable us to investigate the matter and fill the duplicate order with despatch.

No inquiries will receive attention which do not contain a duplicate, etc., as above requested.

CLUB ORDERS ON PLANTS.

Combine Your Orders.—Although our prices are exceedingly low, considering the quality of plants furnished, yet we offer the following additional inducements to any one who will exert himself in our behalf

I.

New, Rare and Desirable Plants of Recent Introduction.

This list contains many plants worthy of special mention, and that will prove of great interest to all lovers of fine plants; and while many of them are decided novelties, we are able to offer them at very reasonable prices, having grown an enormous stock to meet the popular demand.

ALPINIA ALLUGHES.

A tropical scitamineous plant, growing 8 to 10 feet in height, and forming large stools; produces racemes two feet in height; flowers orange and white. Should be planted in a moist place or where it will get plenty of water, and will grow equally well in the full sunlight or in partial shade. Fine plants, 40 cts. each.

ARGYREIA NERVOSA.

A magnificent climber, with large roundish leaves, light green above, silvery white beneath. Flowers urn-shaped, white, with purple center. Will cover 100 feet of surface in the course of a summer; consequently it should only be planted in a situation where it will have plenty of room. 35 cts. each.

ARISTOLOCHIA GRANDIFLORA.

(*Pelican Flower.*)

In this we have an elegant and dense climber, that produces the most wonderful flowers that we have ever seen. Just before opening they bear a strong resemblance to some bird with a long arching tail-feather; this bird bursts open at the back, and the flower is expanded all at once; it is then oval in shape, with two long tails hanging from the under side. In color it is rich purple, shaded to black in the throat, marked with creamy lines and spots. The expanded flowers measure 10 by 23 inches. This plant is a marvel, and will attract widespread attention when in bloom. It has been also sold under the name of *Anstolochia ornithocephala*. Sold last season at \$1 to \$1.50 each; we now offer strong plants at 50 cts. each.

BIGNONIA ARGYREO-VIOLASCENS.

This is a new departure in this elegant class of plants. The leaves are a beautiful violet color, veined with silver. It is a strong climber, attaching itself to a wall with peculiar claw-like tendrils which will cling to the smoothest surface. The purple flowers are freely produced on drooping panicles. In this we certainly have an acquisition. 50 cts. each.

CALATHEA CROTALIFERA.

(*The Rattlesnake Plant.*)

A stately plant, closely related to the Marantas. The leaves are a rich lustrous green, with prominent lighter nerves, and on full grown plants measure two by three feet, borne on long arching petioles. A most curious and interesting feature of this plant are its curious flower bracts, which greatly resemble the rattles of a rattlesnake. Small plants, 75 cts. each; large plants with several leaves, \$2.50 each.

CANNA FLACCIDA. (*The Orchid Canna.*)

A beautiful native species, growing two to three feet high; leaves a beautiful light green, very pleasing. Flowers very large, clear golden yellow, and resemble an iris or some orchids more than a Canna. Strong plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

EPIDENDRUM VENOSUM.

(*The Butterfly Orchid.*)

This beautiful little orchid can easily be grown in any sunny window, simply attached to a small block of wood, and either dipped occasionally in a pan of water or sprinkled when the other plants are. For those who wish a really beautiful orchid at a low price, and one that will stand all sorts of neglect and yet bloom freely, we can recommend this. It seems to have been overlooked by most orchid growers, but has only to be seen to be appreciated. Flowers pink and greenish chocolate color, from twelve to twenty on a long spike; last for several weeks without fading. 20 cts. each; large, well established clumps, 35 cts. each.

CRINUM.

C. nobile. This magnificent species was catalogued by us last season as *Kirkii*, but we believe the above name to be correct. This is the most magnificent of all the Crinum lilies. The bulbs attain an enormous size, frequently weighing upward of four pounds.



EPIDENDRUM VENOSUM.



CRINUM NOBILE.

CRINUM, continued.

The flowers are large, pure white, with a reddish purple stripe on the outside of each petal, which, showing through, gives the flower a pink tinge on the inside; some ten to fifteen of these large flowers are produced at the top of a tall purple spike, and there are frequently two or more spikes of bloom from the bulb during the season. In addition, the foliage is very handsome, the numerous wavy-edged leaves forming a perfect rosette. This plant has created a sensation wherever seen, and we notice that it is offered by other parties at very high prices. Having a large stock, we can sell it much lower than others. Fine flowering bulbs, weighing upwards of two pounds each, by mail, 50 cts. each; largest mailable bulbs, 80 cts. each; largest size, by express, \$1 each.

C. scabrum. This species is of more dwarf habit than the preceding. Flowers pure ivory white, with a brilliant red stripe through the center of each petal; the flowers are exquisitely fragrant, and last a long time. This is a very choice and rare species; supply limited. \$2 each.

FICUS AUREA.

Our native Rubber Tree; the Wild Fig of south Florida. A magnificent broad-leaved evergreen, almost equaling the famous *Ficus elastica* in beauty. A splendid decorative plant, and one that will probably become very popular. The stem is clean and smooth; the large leathery leaves are of richest shining green, with reddish midrib. 25 cts. each; specimen plants, \$1 to \$2 each.

MELIA FLORIBUNDA.

A small evergreen shrub growing three to four feet high, with straight stem and symmetrical crown of

dark green leaves. It is almost constantly in bloom; its upright panicles of purple and white flowers are exquisite, and so fragrant that they will perfume a large room. It is of very easy culture, requiring but limited space; one of the best of our new plants. Strong plants, that will soon bloom, 40 cts. each.

PANCRATIUM CARIBBÆUM.

(*The Spider Lily.*)

This plant produced a decided sensation last season, and is likely to continue one of the most popular of summer flowering bulbs. It is of the very easiest culture, and may be grown either in pots or the open ground; if in the latter it should be taken up in the fall and potted, and may be grown on all winter either in the conservatory or window, when its rich green foliage will form an attractive addition to other plants. Our illustration gives a very good idea of its beautiful snow-white flowers, which are most delightfully fragrant, and produced in the greatest profusion for weeks during the flowering season. Large flowering bulbs, 15 cts. each; four for 50 cts.

NEW PURPLE-SEEDED POMEGRANATE.

This is a remarkable seedling of recent introduction, and originated in this state. It bears the highest endorsement of Mr. P. J. Berckmans, president of the American Pomological Society, and of other prominent fruit growers. The fruit is very large and highly colored, and the grains of the pulp resemble great clusters of rubies, while the rich juice is as dark as port wine, and of exquisite flavor. The flowers are very large, bright scarlet, and produced in great profusion, and whether grown as a tub plant at the north or in open ground in the southern states, it will prove an acquisition to its possessor, combining as it does, lovely flowers with exquisite fruit. Fine plants by mail, 35 cts. each; or large ones by express, 50 cts. each.

TELOPEA SPECIOSISSIMA.

(*The Australian Tulip or Waratah.*) A shrub growing 4 to 5 feet, with large, green, cut, glossy leaves, bearing, upon the extreme point of the shoots, flowers of a deep crimson color resembling a double tulip, but four times the size, being 4 to 5 inches across. Is quite hardy in an ordinary greenhouse, and one of the grandest flowering plants that has lately been introduced. We have imported some fine plants at a heavy expense, and they are growing nicely and are in a fine thrifty condition. \$1.50 each.



PANCRATIUM CARIBBÆUM. (SPIDER LILY.)

New Japanese Dwarf Oranges, budded on Trifoliate Stocks.

SATSUMA.

This is probably the most desirable orange for pot culture in existence. Being of very dwarf habit, it requires but limited space, and its fruiting capacity is enormous. One lady in Virginia reports that her tree ripened forty-two full sized oranges the second year after she obtained it from us, and this when confined to the limits of an eight-inch pot. The fruit is large and much flattened, wholly seedless, and of most exquisite flavor, belonging to the group known as "Kid Glove Oranges." The rind parts readily from the pulp, and can be removed without soiling the fingers. Unlike most other oranges, the tree frequently blooms at different times during the season, and will have on at times, blossoms, green and ripe fruit together. Orange trees are of easy culture in the conservatory, requiring only a moderate amount of attention; any good rich garden soil will answer, and the pot or tub

should not be larger than just sufficient to accommodate the roots. This should be plunged in the open ground in summer, and when plants need repotting, it should be done in the fall when they are taken in. Remember these are budded trees from bearing wood, and will bloom and produce fruit the year after you get them. Price of fine plants by mail, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per dozen.

KUMQUAT.

This is another of the Japanese novelties that is a fit companion for the foregoing. The fruit is only an inch and a half long by one inch in diameter, and is eaten without peeling, the acid pulp and aromatic rind forming a pleasing combination. When preserved whole in sugar it makes a most delicious conserve. The tree is very prolific, and we have had hundreds of fruit on trees but four feet in height. Price of fine plants by mail, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per dozen.

☞ For other species and varieties of Orange and Lemon, see "Semi-Tropical, Citrus and Other Fruits."



A SATSUMA ON OUR GROUNDS, FOUR YEARS PLANTED.

(From a Photograph.)

R. D. HOYT, Esq.

LAKEPORT, CAL., July 20, 1891.

Dear Sir: Your invoice and the boxes of plants by mail have just arrived safely and in magnificent condition. I must tell you that I bought between \$200 and \$300 worth of plants this season from New York, Philadelphia, Ohio and San Francisco florists, but of all, none sent such fine plants, and so well packed to go by mail. Your last sending was particularly satisfactory, coming as it did in the heat of summer, over 4,000 miles. Shall order again soon.

Respectfully,

C. GIEBEL, Florist.

R. D. HOYT, Esq., Manager, Seven Oaks, Fla.

FROM THE U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 29, 1891.

Dear Sir: The large box of plants arrived on the 27th, in excellent condition. I am very much pleased with them, and must compliment you upon your excellent packing and thrifty plants.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Horticulturist.

Dear Sir: Tillandsias arrived in good shape very promptly and were immediately put upon the trees where they have been some time, and I venture to say have caused more interest than any vegetable production ever seen here. You would be amused to hear a very common statement of fact (?) regarding them. "The Professor is grafting pine apples on elms!" "I don't believe they will grow there," is the ordinary reply. * * * * *

Yours truly,

I. L. BENNETT.


II.

Orchids.

There is no class of plants on which the stamp of individuality is more clearly impressed. In their manner of growth they are remarkable, while the flowers present the most curious and fantastic forms, combined with exquisite coloring and often the most delicate perfume. The cultivation of these beautiful plants is a very fascinating employment, and may be conducted in a small conservatory, or even in a sunny window, with most gratifying results. The old idea that all orchids had to be grown in specially constructed houses and under almost impossible conditions to insure success, has proved a fallacy, and many amateurs are now among the most successful cultivators, growing their plants among palms, roses and ordinary greenhouse plants. With us are grown hundreds of them, simply suspended under the shade of our oaks; when in flower we hang them at the sides or under the piazza roof.

There are two main divisions; the Terrestrial Orchids, so called because they grow in the ground, and Epiphytal Orchids, or those which attach themselves by their strong adventitious roots to the trunks of trees, or the bare surface of a rock. The latter division is far in the majority, and are not only the easiest to grow, but include the most beautiful and curious forms. We have a very large stock of most of those we enumerate in the following pages, and to these we are constantly adding through our importations from different parts of the world.

For convenience of amateurs we divide our list into classes, giving the most suitable temperature for each, and from either or all of them we will be pleased to make collections of plants on the most favorable terms, when the selection is left to us, it being only necessary for our customers to state which class they have the best facilities for growing, and the amount they wish to expend. Our plants are all well established, either on blocks or in suitable cribs or baskets, and ready to bloom in their season, and by judicious selection some species may be had in flower every month in the year. When in flower, plants should be dipped in a pail of water without wetting the flowers; so handled, the flowers will last for weeks in perfection.

 N. B.—See Special Offer of Cheap Collections at the end of this Department.

Tropical Orchids

For hot-house or warm conservatory where 65 to 75 degrees may be maintained in winter.

ÆRIDES.

- Æ. crispum.** A beautiful free growing orchid, producing long racemes of waxy white flowers from the axils of the leaves, which are thick and fleshy. \$2 to \$3.50 each.
- Æ. Fieldingii.** Flowers large, pure white, mottled with rose; racemes frequently two to three feet long, lasting for several weeks. \$2 to \$6 each.
- Æ. odoratum.** Flower creamy white, tipped with pink; very fragrant, thus adding this charm to beautiful coloring. \$2 to \$3 each.

ANGRÆCUM.

- A. citratum.** Flowers white, changing to pale lemon; produced on long racemes from the axils of the two year old leaves. \$2 to \$2.50 each.
- A. Sanderianum.** Flowers pure ivory white, 20 to 25 on long racemes; a winter bloomer of great merit. \$1 to \$2 each.
- A. sesquipedale.** This is a large growing species, producing stout axillary peduncles with ray-like sepals and petals six to eight inches across; pure ivory white, and very lasting. \$7 to \$10 each.

CYMBIDIUM EBURNEUM.

The Cymbidiums are erect, strong growing ever-green plants with short pseudo-bulbs. Flowers large pure ivory white, the lip and petals stained yellow; are produced on strong spike and last a long time in perfection. \$2 to \$7 each.

CYPRIPEDIUM.

This is one of the most interesting and important genera of the orchid family. Its popular name of "Lady Slipper" is suggested by the inflated pouch formed by the labellum, and this characteristic is shown by all of the numerous species. Many of them have the foliage beautifully marked with spots or lines, forming a beautiful variegation. Every one who contemplates growing orchids at all should begin with a few of the "Lady Slippers," as they are very easy to grow, and make fine exhibition plants; they are free bloomers and the flowers last in perfection for a long time. For other varieties, see list in "Orchids for Intermediate Temperature."

- C. bellatulum.** A grand new species, with exquisitely beautiful flowers of pure white, spotted with cinnamon brown; strong plants. \$4 to \$7.
- C. Haynaldianum.** Upper half of sepals pale rose, shading to green below, and beautifully blotched with brown; lip pale green; a very desirable winter bloomer. \$2 each.
- C. Lawrenceanum.** This very handsome species has elegantly variegated foliage. Flowers greenish white, spotted and striped dark purple. \$2 to \$2.50 each.
- C. Stoneii.** A superb species; flowers large, yellowish white, variegated with rich purple, the large purple lip streaked with red veins. \$2.50 each.



A BASKET OF ORCHIDS.

DENDROBIUM.

A large and very elegant genus, most of which are easily grown, and among the most satisfactory of plants. They are not as particular regarding temperature as some other orchids, and the tropical species, at least, will be benefited by removal to a cooler and dryer atmosphere, after growth is matured, and during the flowering season. Nearly all will thrive best in a basket of fern root and a little sphagnum.

- D. crassinode.** Sepals and petals clear waxy-white, tipped with rich purple; lip purple with a dark orange blotch at the base. \$2 to \$2.50 each.
- D. Dalhousieanum.** Flowers large, pale buff, shaded with lemon; lip with two large crimson blotches, margined pink. \$3 to \$4 each.
- D. densiflorum.** Flowers rather small, clear amber; lip orange. \$1 to \$1.50 each.
- D. formosum giganteum.** Flowers five to six inches in diameter, pure white, with orange throat. \$2.50 to \$4 each.

ONCIDIUM.

- O. Papilio.** Trinidad. (The Butterfly Orchid.) Flowers large, bright yellow, barred with brown. The resemblance to a large butterfly is striking. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.
- O. Papilio Kramerianum.** A distinct and beautiful variety; the flowers are large, and darker colored, the markings very clear and distinct. Large plants with three to five growths, \$2 to \$3 each.

PERISTERIA ELATA.

From Panama. (The Dove or Holy Ghost Flower; the *Espirtu Santo* of the Spaniards.) In this species the waxy white flowers are produced on strong spikes, the central portion or column of the flower appearing like a white dove, with wings partially extended. These are terrestrial orchids, and require to be grown in pots containing rough peat and sphagnum with plenty of drainage. \$2 and \$3, up to \$10 each, according to size of clumps.

PHALÆNOPSIS SCHILLERIANA.

From Manilla. A very elegant plant, producing large spikes of rose colored flowers, and remarkable for the beauty of its foliage, which is marbled with light green on a rich green ground. \$7 to \$10 each.

VANDA.

- V. cœrulea.** Khasya. Flowers large, light blue, which deepens in the lip; a very elegant plant. \$3 to \$5 each.



CYRTOPIIDIUM BELLATULUM.

- V. insignis.** Moluccas. Flowers light yellow, spotted crimson, with a lilac lip; very beautiful and quite fragrant. \$6 each.

VANILLA.

- V. aromatica.** West Indies. This orchid produces the "Vanilla Beans" of commerce. A handsome climber, ascending trees to a height of 50 feet or more. 75 cents to \$2 each.
- V. planifolia.** West Indies. Leaves much larger and thicker than the preceding; flowers clear green or with a white lip. \$1.50 each.

R. D. HOYT, Seven Oaks, Fla.

My Dear Sir: The box of plants arrived yesterday, and I have much pleasure in returning my best thanks for them. I must compliment you on your packing; the trees are all alive, and some of them have made long branched growths, owing to their long confinement (ten weeks). The run from Port Said, through the Suez canal down the Red Sea and across to Bombay occupies fully ten days, and as the temperature in those parts, in the months of April and May, is as near that of the infernal regions as is to be found on this earth, nothing but your good packing saved the plants. I should like to have a box of your best orange trees next season, packed in the same manner.

Yours faithfully,

And Again Under Date of May 26, 1890:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 5th January last and the box of oranges came duly to hand in good condition, although longer en route than usual. I am greatly obliged to you for your kindness, and would like to get another lot of oranges next cold season, if I am not imposing too far on your good nature.

Yours faithfully,

W. GOLLAN.

GOVERNMENT BOTANIC GARDENS, SAHARANPUR, INDIA.

May 13th, 1890.

Orchids for Intermediate Temperature.

Nearly all these here enumerated may be grown in an ordinary greenhouse where the temperature is not allowed to fall below 50 degrees, and will thrive among palms, begonias, and ordinary greenhouse plants under much the same general treatment, but should be somewhat protected from the direct rays of the sun.

ACINETA BARKERI.

From Mexico. Flowers yellow and dark crimson, produced on stout scapes; should be grown in baskets of rough peat and sphagnum. A very handsome plant, closely related to *Peristeria*. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

ADA AURANTIACA.

Flowers orange scarlet, produced on long terminal nodding racemes. \$2.50 to \$3 each.

BRASSAVOLA.

B. acaulis. Mexico. Very neat plants, producing quite large flowers. Sepals and petals greenish, lip large and prominent, heart-shaped, pure white, the tube spotted with red. \$1.50 to \$2 each.

B. cordata. West Indies. Similar to the preceding, but flowers larger, and lacking the red spots at the base of tube. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

BROUGHTONIA SANGUINEA.

From Jamaica. A very pretty species; flowers bright red. \$1.50 each.

BURLINGTONIA FRAGRANS.

From Brazil. Flowers fragrant, produced in erect racemes; white, spotted purple. \$2 each.

CATTLEYA.

The species of this grand genus take first rank among our most beautiful orchids. The flowers are in most cases very large, and cannot be surpassed for richness and depth of color; the long pseudo-bulbs, crowned with their massive evergreen foliage, render the plants very attractive even when not in flower. All are easy to grow in baskets of peat and sphagnum, or on a block when sufficient moisture can be maintained in the atmosphere.

C. amethystina. A medium sized flower of rich amethyst, shading to rich purple in the lip, which is beautifully fringed. \$1 to \$2 each.

C. amethystoglossa. Brazil. Flowers five inches in diameter; rich purple lip; petals rose, spotted purple. \$3 to \$5 each.

C. bicolor. Brazil. Flowers brownish green and rich magenta, eight to ten in a spike; fragrant. \$5 to \$7.50 each.

C. citrina. Mexico. Flowers bright lemon yellow; very fragrant. Large well established clumps. 75 cts. to \$1.25 each.

C. crispa. Brazil. An elegant species; flowers white or pale lilac; lip velvety crimson, edged with white. \$3 to \$5 each.

C. Gaskelliana. Central America. A very beautiful species, and a free bloomer, flowers vary in color somewhat, but usually light rose deepening to purple in the lip. Large plants, \$2 to \$3 each.

C. gigas Sanderiana. Colombia. This is a very free bloomer, producing from three to nine enormous flowers to the spike, surpassing any other *Cattleya* in size; the lip is very broad, deep magenta purple with two large, dark yellow eyes. Extra fine plants, \$3 to \$5 each.

C. labiata ("Man" species). This is an extra fine plant of the *labiata* section; those that have flowered for us have proved

fully up to the claims made for this grand plant; the flowers are mostly pure white or delicate rose, the long protruding lip beautifully fringed; in color violet rose, with a yellow and purple veined throat. \$7 to \$10 each.

C. Harrisonæ. Brazil. Flowers light rose color; lip tinged with yellow. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

C. Mossiæ. Laguayra. One of the very best of the cattleyas. Flowers vary in color somewhat, but the prevailing color is rose; lip very large and beautifully fringed or crimped around the edge. \$1 to \$5 each.

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

C. Schroederiana. Colombia. This is another of the very finest Cattleyas, and an abundant bloomer; flowers delicate rose, the broad lip shading to rich yellow in the throat. \$3.50 to \$5 each.

C. Trianae. Central America. This is perhaps the most universally grown for cut-flowers: is a free bloomer, and flowers range in color from the purest white, all through the shades of rose to royal purple. \$1 to \$6 each.

N. B. - Many other species of Cattleyas can be supplied; prices on application.

CHYSIS.

C. aurea. Mexico. A very pretty orchid; flowers golden yellow. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

C. bractescens. Guatemala. Flowers white; lip saddle shaped, with a yellow blotch in the center. \$2 each.



CATTLEYA CITRINA.



CYPRIPEDIUM INSIGNE.

CŒLOGYNE.

- C. cristata*. Nepaul. Flowers pure white; lip with a large golden yellow blotch in the center, the veins being ornamented with a golden crest-like fringe. \$1 to \$3 each.
- C. corrugata*. India. Quite similar to preceding, except that the lip is prettily veined with orange. \$1.50 each.

CYPRIPEDIUM.

While the species here enumerated will thrive best in the intermediate house, they will also adapt themselves to a much higher or lower temperature, as we have grown them very successfully when they have been subjected to 100 degrees or as low as 35.

- C. barbatum*. Mt. Ophir. Flowers of large size, the upper half pure white, the lower flecked with purple. \$1 to \$1.50 each.
- C. barbatum superbum*. Similar to above, but flowers larger, and foliage more beautifully variegated. \$2 to \$3 each.
- C. candatum*. This is one of the most singular of the species. Flowers yellowish brown on tall scapes, the petals having a tail-like appendage often thirty inches in height. \$4 to \$7 each.
- C. Harrisianum*. A very neat hybrid, beautiful in both flower and foliage. \$2 to \$3 each.
- C. insigne*. Nepaul. Flowers large, tawny yellow to pure white, streaked with reddish brown; a very fine and extremely popular variety. \$1 to \$2 each.
- C. Lawrencianum*. Borneo. Flowers medium size, the upper sepal broad and round, white, with numerous dark purple shining veins; lateral sepals, small, with numerous purple spots. \$1.50 ea.

CYRTOPODIUM PUNCTATUM.

West Indies, and (rarely) in extreme South Florida. A very large growing plant, and a noble object even when not in flower. Pseudo-bulbs from 12 to 18 inches long, with long arching leaves. Flowers produced freely from the new growth; yellowish spotted with brown, lip clear yellow. Large, well established plants, \$3 to \$4 each.

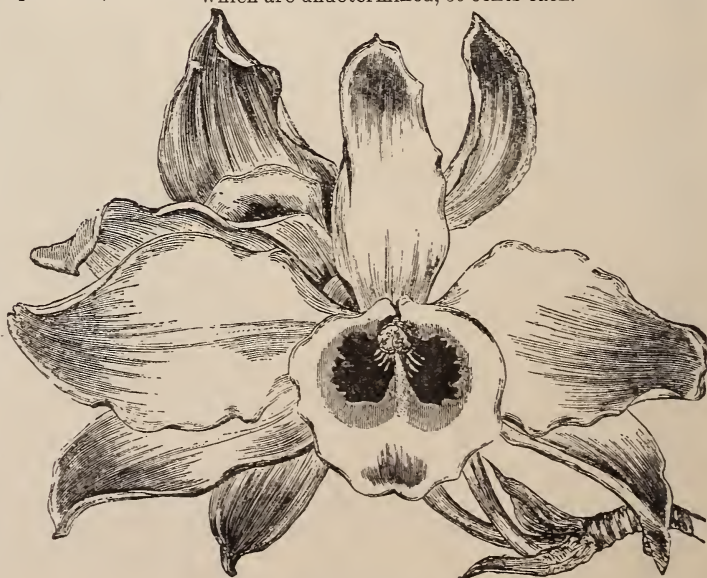
DENDROBIUM.

- D. nobile*. China. This is one of the oldest, best known and handsomest Dendrobies in cultivation; very easily grown and a good and sure bloomer. Flowers white, tinged with rosy pink; lip blotched at the base with velvety crimson. \$1.50 to \$15 each.
- D. thyrsiflorum*. Moulmein. Flowers almost transparent, sometimes tinged with pink; very free flowering. \$2 to \$5 each.
- D. Wardianum*. Assam. This is another elegant species. Flowers white, the lower portion rich magenta; lip white above, orange below, with two eye-like spots of crimson. \$1.50 to \$3 each.

EPIDENDRUM.

An extensive genus, having representatives in all tropical and semi-tropical regions. Many choice and rare plants may be found among them, and all are recommended to beginners in orchid culture as being easiest to grow. Nearly all will thrive upon a block of wood, requiring only sufficient water during the growing season.

- E. bidentatum*. Key Largo. Flowers yellowish green, thickly spotted with chocolate brown. 75 cents to \$2 each.
- E. conopseum*. Native. Flowers small, greenish white. 25 cts. each.
- E. cochleatum*. West Indies and south Florida. Flowers rich purple and light green. 75 cents to \$1.50 each.
- E. fragrans*. Mexico. Flowers similar to *E. venosum*, but powerfully fragrant, a single plant being sufficient to scent a medium sized greenhouse with its delicate perfume. \$1.50 to \$2 each.
- E. Nemorale*. Mexico. A very strong growing sort; flowers delicate mauve; lip white, striped with purple. \$1 to \$1.50 each.
- E. venosum*. (The Butterfly Orchid.) For description, see "New and Desirable Plants." 20 to 35 cts. each.
- Several other choice Epidendrums, the names of which are undetermined, 50 cents each.



DENDROBIUM WARDIANUM.

IONOPSIS UTRICULARIODES.

From Jamaica. Small, pinkish white flowers in long racemes. \$2 each.

LÆLIA.

This is a lovely genus, and among the best of epiphytal orchids. They are of compact growth, with evergreen foliage, and much resemble the Cattleyas, to which they are closely allied. The flowers are large, produced on long spikes, and are invaluable for cut-flowers, as they are very lasting.

- L. albid.** Mexico. This is an elegant plant. Flowers white, the lip streaked with yellow; very fragrant and very easy to grow. \$1 each.
- L. anceps.** Mexico. Flowers of large size, fragrant, rosy lilac; lip rich purple. One of the best. \$2 to \$5 each.
- L. autumnalis.** Mexico. Also very fragrant, and of a beautiful rose color. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.
- L. majalis.** The May-flower of Mexico (*Flor de Mato*). Flowers a bright silvery-lilac, four to five inches in diameter. Lip blotched with crimson purple and with a white center; should be grown in full light, and in the coolest situation. \$1 to \$1.50 each.
- L. peduncularis.** Mexico. Flowers dark rose, with nearly black spots on the lip; a very showy and elegant species. \$1 to \$2 each.

LYCASTE.

- L. aromatica.** Mexico. Flowers bright yellow; fragrant; lip very hairy. A free-flowering sort. \$1.50 each.
- L. Skinneri.** Guatemala. Flowers white, suffused with rose; lip crimson. A very desirable sort, the flowers lasting in perfection for many weeks. \$2 each.

ONCIDIUM.

A very large genus, and among the easiest of all orchids to grow, producing their immense racemes of flowers in the greatest profusion. They are very beautiful.

- O. ampliatum.** West Indies. Flowers large, clear yellow. \$2 each.
- O. Cavendishianum.** Guatemala. Another yellow-flowered species. Flowers produced in abundance on immense branching panicles. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.
- O. crispum.** Brazil. Flowers rich copper-color; petals waved and crimped. \$2 each.
- O. incurvum.** Mexico. Flowers pure white, streaked and blotched with purple and brown; very fragrant. A very elegant and free-flowering species. \$1.50 to \$2 each.
- O. luridum.** West Indies. Flowers dull yellow, blotched and spotted with brown or dark orange; from one to two hundred flowers are produced on the panicle, which attains a height of six to nine feet. \$1 to \$1.50 each.



STANHOPEA TIGRINA.

- O. ornithorhynchum.** Mexico. A very distinct species. Flowers soft rosy purple, with a perfume resembling heliotrope. \$1 to \$2 each.
- O. tigrinum.** Mexico. One of the finest of the genus. Flowers very large, with violet perfume; bright brown, transversely barred with yellow; lip very broad and of the richest clear golden yellow. 75 cts. to \$2 each.
- O. varicosum.** Brazil. Flowers green, banded with brown. \$2 each.

PHAJUS.

- P. grandiflorus.** Japan. A terrestrial orchid, producing large spikes of white or rose colored flowers; requires to be grown in large pots in a compost of peat and decomposed manure. \$1 to \$2.50 each.
- P. maculatus.** Differs but slightly from the preceding except in foliage, which is beautifully spotted and marked with yellow. \$3.50 to \$6 each.

SCHOMBURGHIA TIBICINIS.

From West Indies. A noble plant, producing immense spikes of mauve-purple flowers; lip white, edged with rose. \$1 to \$3 each.

STANHOPEA TIGRINA. (Lynx Flower.)

From Mexico. This is the finest species of the genus. Flowers large, often eight inches in diameter; rich orange yellow, blotched with purple, and very powerfully scented. Some extra fine specimens, with ten to fifteen growths, \$2.50 to \$4 each.

ZYGOPETALUM MACKAYI.

Flowers large, yellowish green blotched with brownish purple; lip white, lined and spotted dark blue. \$1.25 to \$2 each.

Orchids for Cool House,

Or such as will thrive best in a temperature of 45 to 55 degrees.

BLETIA APHYLLA.

From Florida. A very neat terrestrial species, throwing up long spikes of many chocolate-colored flowers; lip white, striped purple; should be grown in pots of peat and sphagnum. 75 cents each.

CATTLEYA CITRINA.

This exquisite Cattleya can be recommended for cool treatment. For description see "Orchids for Intermediate Temperature." 75 cents to \$1.25 each.

EPIDENDRUM VITELLINUM.

From Mexico. This is a beautiful Epidendrum; flowers bright vermilion and orange. It should be grown in baskets of peat and sphagnum and given plenty of room for its long, fleshy roots. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

ODONTOGLOSSUM.

This very beautiful genus contains some of the finest orchids in cultivation. Within the past few years many valuable additions have been made, which now swell the list beyond the scope of an ordinary catalogue. All of them are becoming very popular, and justly so, as few orchids can be grown with more satisfactory results. In winter they should have a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees, but some sunlight is beneficial. In summer they should be kept as cool as possible, and have ample shade and plenty of moisture. They succeed best in baskets of rough peat and fine roots, over which is placed a layer of sphagnum

ODONTOGLOSSUM, continued.

- O. *Cervantesii*. A very pretty, dwarf-growing species. Flowers rosy-lilac, barred with brownish crimson. \$1 to \$1.50 each.
- O. *cirrhum*. Flowers pure white, with dark violet spots; lips yellow, with violet radiating lines, and edged with bristles. \$1.50 to \$2 each.
- O. *citrosimum*. Flowers pure white, delicately lemon scented. \$1 to \$3 each.
- O. *grande*. Flowers five to seven inches in diameter; rich orange yellow, transversely banded with chestnut brown. \$2 each.
- O. *Hallii*. Flowers pale yellow, with large chocolate patches; lip white, with a beautiful fringed margin,

and more or less spotted with brown and purple. \$3 to \$5 each.

- O. *Insleayi leopardinum*. A very beautiful variety. Flowers deep yellow, barred with crimson bands. \$2 to \$3 each.
- O. *nebulosum*. Flowers white, more or less spotted with brown; lip lemon yellow, with brown spots. \$1.50 each.

PLATANATHERA CILIARIS.

Native. A very handsome, hardy, terrestrial orchid, producing large spikes of bright orange colored flowers. Locally known as "Snake Flower." From the tuberous roots a decoction is made that is said to be an antidote for the bites of venomous snakes.

Special Collections of Orchids at Low Prices.

(OUR SELECTION.)

These offers are made for the benefit of our friends who wish to experiment in the culture of these charming plants, and who find it difficult to determine which species to select. It should not be inferred that because these collections are offered at a low price the plants are in any way inferior, as this is not the case; and great care will be exercised in the selection, that they be suited to the situation designed for them.

TROPICAL ORCHIDS.

6 Plants in 6 distinct varieties of our selection for	\$13.00
12 " " 12 " " " " " "	20.00
25 " " 25 " " " " " "	38.50

ORCHIDS FOR INTERMEDIATE TEMPERATURE.

6 plants in 6 distinct varieties of our selection for	\$10.00
12 " " 6 " " " " " "	18.00
25 " " 6 " " " " " "	33.50

ORCHIDS FOR COOL HOUSE,

Including such of those from intermediate house as will succeed with cool treatment.

6 plants in 6 distinct varieties of our selection for	\$ 7.00
12 " " 6 " " " " " "	13.00
20 " " 6 " " " " " "	21.00



EPIDENDRUM CONOPSEUM. (See page 16.)

III.

Palms, Cycads and Screw-Pines.

In the whole world of plants the Palm stands pre-eminent. Linnæus called palms the "princes of the vegetable kingdom," and they have held the throne of royalty for centuries. The cultivation of palms is one of the most satisfactory branches of floriculture; and they are, without doubt, the most beautiful and graceful subjects for house culture at the north, or for the grand effects that may be produced by grouping the more hardy species on our southern lawns. Palms are not hard to grow, and require a great deal less care than the majority of house plants. Give them a deep pot or tub to accommodate the long roots; have this amply drained and filled with rich soil, and re-pot once a year; give partial shade and plenty of water while the plant is growing, and with an occasional sponging of the leaves to keep them clean and bright, and no difficulty will be experienced in growing small plants into fine and valuable specimens.

High prices have deterred many persons from purchasing these plants, and it is now our object to place a grand collection of them before the public at prices at which all may indulge their fancy for them, and at no greater outlay than for common plants. True, we grow some very rare and high-priced ones, but these are only offered to persons who can afford to buy them. Many of the low-priced ones are just as handsome, and from our stock of over a hundred thousand plants, we can always make satisfactory selections. At the following prices, plants are sent free by mail, except when two prices are given; the higher price will indicate a much larger size, and such as can be sent by express only. Plants of the smaller sizes do not in most cases show their true or characteristic leaves, but will be strong, well-rooted, pot-grown plants, two or more years old, and if not already showing their true leaves, they very soon will.

Those followed by an asterisk (*) are the most hardy species for open-air planting in Florida.

ACROCOMIA HAVANENSIS.*

The Carajo Palm of Cuba. An elegant pinnate-leaved species, the leaves of which are covered with sharp spines; very curious and rare. We have but a limited stock of this beautiful palm. Nice young plants from three-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

ARECA.

The several species of Areca are all very ornamental palms, and all well suited to house culture. All belong to the pinnate-leaved class. To avoid confusion of names, we list these and all the other palms under the names they are commonly known by, and whenever these names are at fault, the correct name will follow in italic.

- A. alba* (*Dictyosperma album*). Petioles and portion of the midrib covered with a white tomentum; leaves dark and rather dull green. 75 cts. to \$2 each.
- A. Baueri* (*Rhopalostylis Baueri*). Norfolk Island. An elegant palm, with very graceful, arching, dark green leaves; a useful greenhouse plant, and largely grown by those familiar with the best palms. 30 cts. each, four for \$1.
- A. lutescens* (*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*). India. One of the most elegant and useful palms; the rich, shining green foliage is very firm in texture; the plant is also a rapid grower, and with good treatment a small plant can soon be grown into a fine specimen. Our young plants all show character, and are unusually fine; we heartily recommend them. 60 cts. to \$3 each.
- A. Madagascariensis*. Tall, very slender growing species; petioles and midrib tinged with pink. A very distinct and ornamental variety, which will please. 85 cts. each.
- A. monostachya* (*Bacularia monostachya*). (Walking-stick Palm.) A distinct dwarf palm from New South Wales; the stems do not exceed an inch in thickness, and only attain a height of eight or ten feet; the edges of the leaves are very irregular in shape;

well worth a place in any collection. 60 cts. each, two for \$1.

- A. rubra* (*Dictyosperma rubra*). From Mauritius, as are all the *Dictyospermas*. The upright dark green leaves are veined and margined with dark red; a very handsome plant. 40 cts. to \$3 each.
- A. sapida* (*Rhopalostylis sapida*). This is a good companion for *A. Baueri*. The pinnæ of the leaves are much narrower, but they are otherwise quite similar. 50 cts. each, three for \$1.25.
- A. triandra*. India. An elegant palm; leaves light green; stem smooth, and of the same light shining green as the petioles. Distinct in color and habit, and very desirable. \$1.50 each.



CARYOTA URENS. (See page 20.)



COCOS NUCIFERA.

ARENGA SACCHARIFERA.

From India. (The Sugar Palm) A very useful species; the trunk supplies sago, and the sap is converted into toddy-sugar. A highly ornamental hot-house species. 80 cts. to \$3 each.

ATTALEA COHUNE.

From Guatemala. One of the most conspicuous palms of Central America; a magnificent species, distinguished from other genera in having the pinnae arranged vertically and not horizontally. The leaves spring up almost perpendicularly at the base, but the upper part is gracefully arched. \$2.50 to \$5 each.

CARYOTA.

- C. Alberti.** Price on application.
- C. sobolifera.** Malacca. An elegant, slender stemmed species; leaves bipinnate, light shining green. 65 cts. to \$1.50 each.
- C. urens.** India. (Fish-tail Palm.) The largest growing of the species, and one of the most ornamental. The sap of this species is largely used in making a kind of wine or toddy; hence it is known as the Wine Palm. In cultivation, it is called the Fish-tail Palm, from the resemblance of the pinnae to the tail of a fish. A very elegant species for house culture, and one that we can highly recommend. Fine plants, 35 cts. each; a few extra large, \$2.50 each.

CHAMÆROPS.

- C. Canariensis (?)*** A handsome fan-leaved palm, suitable for sub-tropical gardening; from the Canary Islands. 35 cts. each.

- C. excelsa** (*Trachycarpus excelsus*). A quick growing and very desirable palm. 20 cts. each.

- C. Fortunei** (*Trachycarpus Fortunei*). China and Japan. Similar to preceding, but of more dwarf habit. 30 cts. each.

- C. humilis*** Southern Europe and Northern Africa. A very hardy dwarf fan-palm, and one that can be highly recommended either for house culture at the north or for open ground in the south. Through southern Florida, and especially in the gardens of the Riviera, the three or four species of true *Chamærops* have been extensively cultivated, and these, by cross-fertilization, have produced numerous hybrids, some of which are very handsome; and as they are all equally hardy with the parents, a collection of them is very desirable. We have obtained sixteen of the most distinct varieties, all of which are named. 30 cts. each, or the entire collection of eighteen varieties for \$4.25.

CHAMÆDorea ELEGANS.

A very beautiful dwarf palm from Mexico. Leaves pinnate; stems bluish green. \$3.50 each.

COCOS.

- C. Alphonssi*** Southern Brazil. This beautiful palm is perfectly hardy throughout Florida, and can be most heartily recommended. Small plants, 50 cts. each.

- C. australis.** Buenos Ayres and Paraguay. The long pinnate leaves are a beautiful glaucous green. This species is perfectly hardy all over Florida, and is very quick growing after it has become established. Nice young plants, 35 cts. each.

- C. nucifera.** The well-known Coconut Palm. Intra-tropic around the globe. A quick growing elegant species that always attracts a great deal of interest, as it is the plant that produces the true coconut of commerce. The petioles of the dark green pinnate leaves are a rich golden yellow, which also extends to the midrib, giving a delicately rich color effect. On full-grown specimens the leaves have attained a length of 15 to 20 feet. Nice young plants, two feet high, \$1 each; larger, from 10-inch pots, \$2 to \$3 each. (The smallest of the dollar plants are too heavy to be mailed, and can be sent by express only.)

- C. plumosa.** Brazil. Has not been tested as to hardiness; a very strong grower, and among the handsomest of decorative palms. Nice young plants, 65 cts. each; larger, \$1.50.

- C. Romanzoffiana.** Brazil. This elegant species has proved quite hardy, and can be highly recommended for open ground planting; it is of a beautiful habit. The leaves are long and gracefully arched, with long, pendent, dark green pinnae. This palm is very effective as a decorative plant only. \$3 each.



CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA.



DÆMONOROPS PERICANTHUS.

COCOS, continued.

C. Weddelliana. South America. One of the most elegant and graceful palms that ever has been introduced; well known in every collection of greenhouse plants, and one of the most useful to the florist or for ordinary house culture; it endures the hardships falling to house plants easily. Beautiful little plants, 60 cts. each.

There are many other fine species of Cocos, such as *campestris*, *humilis*, *coronata*, *flexuosa*, *Yatei*, etc. 50 cts. to \$3 each.

CORYPHA.

C. australis.* See *Livistona australis*, page 23.

C. elata. India. A tall growing fan-leaved palm of great beauty. Probably hardy throughout the southern portion of the orange belt. \$2 each.

DÆMONOROPS.

D. melanochaetes. Malay Archipelago. Highly interesting. Leaves pinnate; pinnæ long and narrow; petioles sheathing at the base, where they are armed with very long sharp spines, with brown tips and much swollen bases; very rare. \$1 to \$10 each.

D. Palembangicus. Palembang. This species has very broad arching pinnæ, and the young leaves are a bright cinnamon brown. \$2 each.

D. pericanthus. Sumatra. Rare and beautiful. Leaves broadly ovate, pinnate, petioles supplied with stout spines. The young leaves are a beautiful wine color. \$1 to \$10 each.

We have been able to procure quite a stock of these three elegant palms, and to reduce the price. Fine mailing plants, with three to four characteristic leaves, can be supplied at the above low prices; the set of three for \$4.50.

DYPsis MADAGASCARIENSIS.

\$5 each.

ELÆis GUINIENSIS.

From Guinea. The African Oil Palm, from which comes the celebrated palm oil of commerce. Leaves pinnate, on well grown specimens attaining a length of 15 feet; will withstand light frosts, and is recommended for planting in southern Florida. 75 cts. to \$2 each.

ERYTHEA ARMATA.

From California. A handsome greenhouse species, with bluish green, fan-shaped leaves; will probably succeed here, if planted in a clay soil. 60 cts. each.

EUTERPE EDULIS.

The Assai Palm of Brazil. A handsome pinnate-leaved palm of rapid growth: requires plenty of heat and moisture. Large plants, \$2 each.

GLAZOVIA INSIGNIS. (Cocos.)

A rather dwarf species. The dark pinnate leaves are covered with a white tomentum. \$1 each.

GUILIELMA SPECIOSA.

From South America. The Pirijao or Peach Palm of the Amazon. "This most picturesque and elegant palm has a slender, cylindrical stem, thickly set with long needle-shaped spines disposed in rings or bands." A few specimen plants, \$15 each.



JUBÆA SPECTABILIS.

HYOPHORBE.

H. amaricaulis. Mascarene Islands. This is one of the most beautiful palms in cultivation, and quite rare; the trunk and petioles of the leaves are a deep maroon color, with an orange line extending along the outer edge of the midrib; leaves pinnate, very stout; in fact, the plant is of the most robust habit, and is, consequently, very easy to manage. Fine young plants, \$1.25 each.

H. Verschaffeltii. Another elegant species from the same locality, and should accompany the preceding. Leaves a beautiful dark green, with white midrib. \$1 each, or one plant each of the two species, \$2.

JUBÆA SPECTABILIS.

Coquito Palm, of Chile. The most southern of American palms; leaves pinnate, dark green. A very curious and beautiful species. Small plants, \$1.50 each.

KENTIA.

(Hedyscepe or Howea.)

The Kentias are all very elegant decorative palms and of easy culture, and should always be included in the collection of house plants. One each of the three species, \$3.50.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

K. Canterburyana. Lord Howe's Island. This and the two following are very popular greenhouse palms; and they are deservedly so, being singularly beautiful. The leaves are long and pinnate, forming a dense crown of wavy foliage. Fine plants for mailing, ready in spring, \$1.25 each.

K. (Howea) Belmoreana. The Curly Palm of Lord Howe's Island. This is always enthusiastically received when seen, on account of its elegance and its well-furnished growth. An elegant species, in which the pinnae are beautifully curved and reflexed. Very fine plants, showing true leaves, \$1.50 to \$4 each.

K. (Howea) Forsteriana. Also of Lord Howe's Island. Has the same general characteristics as the preceding. All the Kentias are of a compact, distinct character. Price same as preceding.



KENTIA FORSTERIANA.

LATANIA BORBONICA. (*Livistona Sinensis*.)**LATANIA.**

- L. Borbonica** (*Livistona Sinensis*). Southern China. One of the most popular palms in cultivation for decorative work; and, as it is quite hardy, it is a very suitable plant for open air culture in Florida. From this species are obtained the well-known palm-leaf fans of commerce. It is advisable with this, as with most other palms that are to be planted in the open ground, to give partial shade while plants are small; after they are once thoroughly established, they will grow rapidly, and finally attain a large size. They succeed admirably as pot plants, and will thrive wherever a rose or geranium will; and with some attention, the smallest plants will soon grow into fine specimens. Small plants, 15 cts. each; second size, 35 cts. each; large plants, from 6 and 7-inch pots, \$3 to \$3.50 each; large specimens in 16-inch tubs, price on application.
- L. Commersonii**. This and the two following species comprise the entire genus of true *Latania*s; they are elegant fern-leaved palms, native of Mauritius; this species is very distinct; the leaves are deeply divided, the segments finely toothed and edged with a dark chocolate red, the same color extending to the petioles. \$2 each.
- L. Loddigessi**. Leaves bright green, glaucous, tinged with red in a young state. \$3 each.
- L. Verschaffeltii**. Similar in form to the preceding, but petioles and midrib of leaf are a rich golden orange color. \$3 and \$10 each.

LICUALA.

This genus, called *Licuala* from its name in the Moluccas, is of the dwarf stove variety of palms. There are about thirty species, scattered over eastern tropical Asia, the Malayan Archipelago, New Guinea, and Australia.

- L. elegans**, Sumatra. A beautiful dwarf palm; leaves light shining green, fan-shaped, divided to the petiole; a very choice and rare species. \$3 each.
- L. horrida**. Leaves very large, fan-shaped; rich dark green; the petioles armed with formidable hooked spines. An imposing and handsome species. These, from the Indian Archipelago, resemble the Sumatran species. Small plants, \$2 each.

LIVISTONA.

- L. australis**.* Australia. One of the best of the foreign fan-palms; of rapid growth and perfectly hardy here; leaves rich green, on brown petioles, which are armed at the edges with stout spines. 40 cents each, three for \$1.
- L. humilis**. A very pretty dwarf fan-palm; suitable for small places, or when space is limited. 50 cts. each.
- L. rotundifolia**. A very elegant and rare species from the East; the fan-shaped leaves form nearly a perfect circle. Fine plants, \$2 each.
- L. Sp.** Hawaiian Islands. A very handsome and rapid growing species, the name of which is still undetermined. 75 cts. each.

MARTINEZIA CARYOTÆFOLIA.

From New Grenada. An elegant greenhouse species the foliage of which, having bi-pinnated fronds and pinnules, resembles the *Caryotas*, or Fish-tail Palms, but, unlike them, the petioles and veins of the pinnæ are armed with strong black spines. They make a very showy appearance, the leaves being dark green above and below, the stem slender and graceful. \$3 each.

OREODOXA.

- O. oleracea**. West Indies. The Cabbage Palm, or Palmiste of the French West Indies. This palm is said to attain a height of 150 feet, and is one of the most conspicuous objects to be seen from the water on approaching the islands. Leaves pinnate, gracefully arched; a splendid decorative species. \$1 each.
- O. regia**. (Royal Palm.) West Indies and south Florida. One of the most stately of pinnate-leaved palms. Very valuable decorative palms while young. These slender, graceful palms are of very rapid growth, and are indispensable wherever palms can be used at all. One year old plants, 12 inches high, 20 cts. each; second size, 2 feet high, 35 cts. each; large plants by express, 4 feet high, \$1 each. (See cut, frontispiece.)



PHŒNIX CANARIENSIS. (See page 24.)



PHOENIX RECLINATA.

PHOENIX.

This genus can be most highly recommended for open air cultivation in Florida, and some of the species may be planted with safety in southern Georgia. All are pinnate-leaved, but differ considerably in manner of growth and appearance. They are all beautiful palms, and in Europe they take the lead among decorative plants. Our stock of this genus is very large and complete.

- P. acaulis*.* India. A very choice species; leaves rich dark green; stem very short, resembling more a large bulb. \$1 each.
- P. Canariensis*.* Canary Islands. This palm has produced fruit in Florida, and is one of the most rapid growing of all, being in every way desirable. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen. (See cut, page 23.)
- P. dactylifera*.* The well known Date Palm of northern Africa and southern Asia. Trees of this species have produced fruit for years on Cumberland Island and at St. Augustine. They require, usually, about ten years to come into bearing, but there are cases where they have produced fruit much sooner. 15 to 25 cts. each, \$12 to \$20 per 100.
- P. farinifera*. East Indies. An elegant compact growing species; very desirable for decorative purposes. 40 cts. each.
- P. humilis*. New. A small growing species. 40 cts. each.
- P. paludosa*. India. A rather short-stemmed species with very long leaves; pinnules long and drooping. 75 cts. each.
- P. pumila*. A dwarf form. \$1 each.
- P. reclinata*.* Southeast Africa. A fine large growing species; leaves elegantly recurved. 50 cts. each.
- P. rupicola*.* Himalayas. One of the most tender of the species, but not likely to be injured in south Florida. This species is excelled by but few plants in beauty, and being of somewhat dwarf habit, it is eminently adapted for florists' use. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per dozen.
- P. Siamensis*. \$2 each.
- P. spinosa* (*P. Leonensis*). Western tropical Africa. This is, perhaps, too tender for cultivation, except in south Florida. 25 cts. to \$3 each.
- P. sylvestris*.* Bengal. (The Wild Date.) A very hardy and rapid growing palm, some magnificent specimens of which may be seen at Mr. E. H. Hart's place, at Federal Point. In India enor-

mous quantities of sugar are produced annually from the sap of this palm. 30 cts. to \$3 each.

- P. tenuis*. Habitat unknown. Of recent introduction; resembles *P. dactylifera* somewhat, but is finer in all its parts. A very handsome palm. 20 cts. to \$2.50 each.
- P. Zeylanica*.* Ceylon. A very hardy species, and one that can be highly recommended. 50 cts. each.

PRITCHARDIA.

- P. Gaudichaudii*. Sandwich Islands. The Pritchardias are elegant palms, with immense fan shaped leaves. The seeds being extremely difficult to obtain, this plant is very rare. Small plants, \$6 each.
- P. Pacifica*. A rare palm from the Pacific Islands. \$3.50 each.

RAPHIA.

(Raffia or Roffia Palms.) A genus comprising six or seven species of tall pinnate-leaved palms that are very remarkable in many respects; the leaves of some of them rise nearly vertically to a height of 50 feet or more from the trunk, and then arch over gracefully on all sides, forming a magnificent crown. Three of the most distinct species, \$3.50 each, or the set of three for \$7.50.

RAPHIS FLABELLIFORMIS.

From China and Japan. An odd little palm, growing some seven or eight feet high, with stem not more than an inch in thickness. It suckers from the root like the bamboo, and in time forms a dense clump of canes. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

RHAPIDOPHYLLUM HYSTRIX.*

From Florida and lower Georgia. A very hardy species, and most elegant for decorative purposes. "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, resembles a large snowy-white egg, nestling among the hairy fibers, and which, but for this protection, would probably be eaten by animals. The leaf, of a green above and a silver gray beneath, is deeply slit into narrow ribbons, the points of which, spurred on one side, are slightly bifid, and the slender petioles are roughened with minute prickles. It is a beautiful leaf."—*E. H. Hart*. Nice young plants, 25 cts. each; good sized plants, showing true leaves, 75 cts. each; specimens, in 20-inch tubs, \$6 each.

SABAL.

- S. Adansonii*.* The dwarf palm of Georgia and Florida. A very hardy species, and a favorite in greenhouse cultivation. The stem is short or entirely under ground; the graceful flower spike rises well above the fan-shaped leaves. 25 cts. each.



SABAL BLACKBURNIANA. (See page 25.)

SABAL, continued.

- S. Blackburniana*** West Indies. One of the handsomest of the Sabals, and well suited to sub-tropical gardening or greenhouse decoration. 30 cts. each.
- S. coerulescens*** A very handsome species, with light bluish green leaves, which make it conspicuous in a group of palms. 20 cts. each.
- S. Palmetto*** Florida, extending to South Carolina. (The Cabbage Palm.) Visitors to the Southern States have praised the beauty and majestic appearance of this familiar palm, famous from well-known historical associations which surround it. The flabellate-pinnatifid leaves are from five to eight feet long and nearly as wide. Valuable as a decorative plant for northern greenhouses. Two years, 15 cents each. \$1.50 per doz.; three years, very fine young plants, 35 cts. each; price of large specimens on application.
- S. serrulata** (*Serenoa serrulata*)* The Saw Palmetto of the Southern States. A beautiful fan-palm, and appreciated for greenhouse culture at the north and in Europe. Two years, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.
- S. umbraculifera*** One of the largest of the Sabals, the great fan-shaped leaves frequently measuring six to eight feet in diameter. 50 cts. each.

**SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS.****STEVENSONIA GRANDIFLORA.**

This is one of the most elegant palms in cultivation. It comes to us from the Seychelles, and to be grown successfully it requires a hot moist house. In a young state, the leaves are a dark reddish green, covered with yellowish spots, the stem and petioles covered thickly with long black spines. Syn., *Phœnicophorum Sechellarum*. Fine young plants, \$4 each.

SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS.(*Ptychosperma Cunninghamiana*.)

From Queensland and New South Wales. (Austrian Feather Palm). An elegant and very useful greenhouse palm. 20 cts. each, three for 50 cts.; large plants, 50 cts. each.

SYAGRUS SANCONA.

A Brazilian palm, allied to the Cocos; leaves pinnate. \$5 each.

THRINAX.

- T. argentea**. From West Indies and extreme south Florida. An elegant fan-leaved greenhouse palm; leaves rich shining green above, bright silver beneath. 15 cts. each.
- T. excelsa**. Guadeloupe, Antigua and Keys of south Florida. We found this magnificent palm growing on two or three of the southwestern Keys, while on a voyage of discovery last October, and it is as yet an undescribed species in the flora of the United

**THRINAX ARGENTEA.**

States. The fan-shaped leaves are very large, four to five feet long, and about the same in diameter; light green above, hoary glaucous beneath; trunk twenty feet high, ten to twelve inches in diameter. Small plants, 15 cts. each.

- T. multiflora**. Hayti. A rare and beautiful species; leaves fan-shaped, as are all the Thrinax. \$1.50 each.
- T. parviflora**. West Indies and South Florida. (Royal Palmetto Palm.) Leaves a rich dark green on both sides, four feet long by six feet wide; stems very slender, and at times attaining a height of thirty feet. An elegant greenhouse species. 25 cts. each.
- T. radiata**. Trinidad. Another elegant species; leaves deeply cleft, divisions numerous. 75 cts. each.

TRITHRINAX BRASILIENSIS.

Quite similar to the Thrinax, but of more rapid growth. These are unarmed palms, mostly natives of Brazil, having small hermaphrodite flowers. They succeed best when young in a compost of loam, peat, and sand. Strong plants from four-inch pots, \$3 each.

**THRINAX EXCELSA.**

WALLICHIA.

- W. disticha.** India. A stemless species; the leaves rising from the ground resemble the fronds of some immense fern. One of the most elegant palms in cultivation, and exceedingly rare. \$2 each.
- W. porphyrocarpa.** Ceylon. This species is similar to the preceding in many respects, but the leaves seem to have more substance, and are a richer and darker green; very rare. A few plants at \$2 each.

WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA.

From California. We have tried for several years to obtain true seeds of this palm, but without success until the past season. We now have a limited quantity of plants that we can guarantee true to name. This is an immense fan-leaved palm, of great beauty, and one of the most conspicuous objects in the valleys of southern California. Attains its full beauty in a few years. Nice young plants, 50 cts. each.

Special Collections of Palms.

(OUR SELECTION.)

Collection I.—One dozen nice plants in twelve species, \$3.50, postpaid.

Collection II.—One dozen larger plants in twelve species, \$4, postpaid.

Collection III.—Twenty-five plants from 5 to 7-inch pots, all showing character, \$40. This collection can be specially recommended, and will consist wholly of handsome well shaped plants. Sent by express at purchaser's expense.

N. B.—New and rare palms are constantly being added to our stock, and orders will be booked for choice specimens of any species.

See Testimonials as to how our plants carry by mail.

CYCADS.

An order of small palm-like trees of very slow growth. The foliage of most of them is very handsome, and remarkable in that it retains its beauty for some years. All are easily grown in any good garden soil, but pots should be well drained, and water should be applied sparingly during the winter months.

CYCAS.

- C. Bellefonti.** Small plants, \$6 each.
- C. circinalis.** East Indies. A slender-stemmed species, the leaves sometimes attaining a length of 12 feet; dark green on the upper surface, paler beneath. Fine plants, with 10 to 12 leaves, standing four feet high, \$10 each; specimens, with 20 or more leaves, standing five feet high, \$15 each.
- C. revoluta.** The so-called Sago Palm; Japanese Fern Palm. One of the best known and handsomest of the order, and, as it is quite hardy, it is well adapted for the sub-tropical garden, where its dark green glossy leaves make it a very conspicuous object. The illustration herewith is no exaggeration of the specimen plants we offer, and which we have by the hundred. The small plants have handsome leaves, but fewer of them. Nice plants, postpaid, 40 cts. each; larger, with 3 to 4 leaves, \$1 each, postpaid; half specimens, 5 to 7 leaves, \$2.50 each; half specimens, 10 to 12 leaves, \$4 each; good specimens, 12 to 15 leaves, \$7 each; large specimens, with trunks 16 to 24 inches high and 24 to 30 inches circumference, with crowns of 20 to 40 leaves, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each.

CERATOZAMIA.

- C. fusco-viridis.** Mexico. Trunk short, furnished with broad scales, which surround the leaf stalks; leaves long, arching; the pinnæ broad, tapering to a sharp point. The leaves of the young plant are bronzy-chocolate in color, but in time become first olive green, and at last, deep green. Large plants, \$12 each.
- C. terestis.** Quite similar to the preceding. Medium sized plants, \$4 each.

DION EDULE.

From Mexico. A singular plant, and one that should be found in every collection of Cycads. Probably the slowest growing of the order, as after making a growth they frequently rest for two or three years before making another. Leaves light bluish green, clothed at the base with white woolly hairs. Fine plants, \$6 to \$15 each. (See cut, page 27.)

ENCEPHALARTOS.

- E. grandis.** From South Africa, as are also the two following. Leaves long, arching; pinnæ broad, with sharply serrated edges. Plants with trunk 20 inches in circumference, \$75 each.
- E. horridus trispinosus.** Very curious and rare. Specimens only, \$75 to \$100 each.
- E. villosus.** This is a very handsome plant, the leaves long and arching, and in a young state thickly clothed with a white tomentum. Very fine specimens, \$60.



CYCAS REVOLUTA.

MACROZAMIA CYLINDRICA.

Plants expected in spring. Price on application.

ZAMIA.

Z. furfuracea. Mexico. A very handsome and distinct species. Small plants, \$2 each.

Z. integrifolia. Florida. A handsome Cycad, somewhat resembling *C. revoluta*. The sharp, root-like stem is entirely under ground, like others of the genus, permitting translocation and dry shipment. Starch and a kind of flour is made from the stem of this species; it is a very ornamental greenhouse plant, and will thrive anywhere that almost any other plant will, and is hardy enough to stand some frost without injury. Our plants are all pot grown and with fine crowns of leaves ready for immediate use. Nice plants, with several leaves, 25 cts. each; large specimens, with full crowns, \$1.50 each.



DION EDULE. (See page 26.)

PANDANADS OR SCREW-PINES.**PANDANUS.**

P. odoratissimus. An elegant species, with rich dark green leaves, so glossy that they appear like polished wax. As its specific name denotes, this variety is exceedingly odorous. A garden synonym of *P. heterocarpus*. Small plants, 50 to 75 cts. each.

P. odoratissimus variegata. A very beautiful variegated form of the preceding, the leaves being striped with white. Small plants, \$1 each; large plants, two feet, \$3 each.

P. utilis. One of the most popular and useful plants

that we grow for decorative purposes; in the window garden, hanging basket, or among the piazza plants, it always has its place and fills it. Here, in south Florida, it grows in the open ground, sprouting readily from the root, if cut back by frost. In this variety the sharply serrated edges of the leaves are bright red, the body of the leaf green. 30 cts. each, 4 for \$1; extra fine plants, two feet high, \$2.50 each.

P. Veitchii. In this species the leaves are broad, long, and beautifully marked; dark green at the center, with border of pure white stripes. \$1 to \$5 each.



PANDANUS UTILIS.

IV.

Ferns and Selaginellas.

Whether viewed collectively as plants of great beauty and general interest when grown as specimens, or for their general utility in the arrangement of cut-flower work, both Ferns and Selaginellas are indispensable. They are of the easiest cultivation, and nearly all will thrive in a soil composed of leaf mould and sand in equal parts, through which a little broken brick may be mixed. The receptacle for this should have ample drainage, and should be in a position where it will be shaded from the direct rays of the sun.

The very large number of genera now grown, both hardy and exotic, offer a wide field for selection. Our space does not admit of lengthy descriptions, but we can supply a good many of the best species, among them some new and very beautiful ones from the Hawaiian Islands. For Specimen Tree-ferns see special list following this department.

ACROSTICHUM AUREUM.

The great Swamp Fern, native of the West Indies and south Florida. The immense thick fronds are very handsome, and grow to a height of six or seven feet. 25 and 50 cents each.

ADIANTUM.

(Maiden-hair.)

A large genus of tropical and temperate ferns that are always in favor.

A. bellum. A very handsome species from Bermuda. 35 cts. each.

A. cuneatum. Mexico. This fine species is more generally grown than any other, and is one of the most beautiful. 25 cts. each.

A. cuneatum grandiceps. An elegant fern of *A. cuneatum*, the long fronds developing into tasseled heads. Very distinct. 50 cts. each.

A. Farleyense. Barbadoes. One of the most magnificent of the Adiantums; has large and delicate pinnæ, and grows to an immense size, specimen plants at times measuring six feet across. Good plants from 4-inch pots, \$1 each.

A. hispidulum (*A. pubescens*). Another very popular sort. 50 cts. each.

A. Le Grandi. A dwarf, compact form, suitable for small ferneries. 50 cts. each.

A. princeps. An elegant, tall-growing species that makes a very handsome specimen. 50 cts. each.

A. rhodophyllum. This more nearly resembles *A. Farleyense* than any of the other Adiantums, being but a trifle smaller in all its parts. Very fine plants. 50 cts. each.

A. Wiegandii. Very pretty, with peculiar crested pinnæ that overlap each other. 25 cts. each.

ASPLENIUM ROSECTUM.

An elegant Asplenium from Honolulu. Fronds from 1½ to 2 feet long. \$1 each.

ASPIDIUM.

A. Apiifolium. Species from Apia. \$1.50 each.

A. cyatheoides. Another Pacific Island Aspidium that is very rare in cultivation. \$2 each.

A. unitum. Pacific Islands. Rare and unique. \$2 ea.

ALSOPHILA.

A. aspera. An arborescent species from the West Indies. Nice plants, 50 cts. each.

A. australis. An elegant and rapid growing tree-fern from Australia. Fine young plants, 50 cts. each. For large plants see "Specimen Tree-ferns."

BLECHNUM.

B. Brasiliensis. A strong growing and very decorative tree-fern from Brazil. 25 cts. each.

B. rubrum. Fronds tinged with red; a dwarf compact species. 35 cts. each.

B. serrulatum. West Indies and extreme south Florida. 15 cts. each.

CIBOTIUM.

This genus has now been included in *Dicksonia*, which see.

CYRTOMIUM FALCATUM.

A very unique fern with broad pinnæ. 25 cts. each.

CYATHEA.

C. arborea. West Indies. A very handsome and rare tree-fern. Small plants, 35 cts.

C. dealbata. An elegant species. Fronds silvered on under side. Nice plants from 6-inch pots, \$2 each.

C. medullaris. One of the most elegant of the Cyatheas. Stems thickly clothed with long shining black hairs. Small plants, 60 cts. each.

DAVALLIA.

D. Fijiensis. A very rare and beautiful fern from the Fiji Islands. 60 cts. each.

D. Fijiensis plumosus. A new and very elegant fern. \$1 each.

D. stricta. A pretty Davallia, and a very useful one in cut-flower work. 25 cts. each.



ADIANTUM RHODOPHYLLUM.

DICKSONIA.

- D. Antarctica.** An elegant and well-known tree-fern from the South Pacific. 50 cts. each.
- D. Barometz.** A quick-growing and very beautiful tree-fern from Assam. The long fronds are a light bluish green, the pinnæ so fine as to appear almost like fine lace work. Nice plants, 50 cts. each. Large sizes from 5-inch pots, \$1 each.
- D. regalis.** Supply limited. 5-inch pots \$2 each.

DIDYMOCHLÆNA TRUNCULATA.

A very peculiar and distinct fern, the pinnæ very broad, the edges cut so as to form several sharp points. 40 cts. each.

GYMNOGRAMME.

- G. chrysophylla.** A beautiful West Indian species. The fronds are thickly dusted with a golden powder. 25 and 50 cts. each.
- G. chrysophylla Peruviana.** Peruvian. In this the fronds are gold-dusted above, silvery beneath. 25 and 50 cts. each.

LASTREA.

- L. aristata variegata.** One of the most beautiful ferns of recent introduction. Fronds rich dark green, with a broad band of yellowish green running through the center. Large plants, 50 cts. each.
- L. opaca.** A strong growing plant with stiff fronds that last a long time after being cut. 25 cts. each.

LOMARIA CILIATA.

Another handsome tree-fern, of which we have a good stock of medium sized plants which we can offer very low. 50 cts. each.

LYGODIUM SCANDENS.

Japanese climbing fern. 25 cts. each.

MICROLEPIA HIRTA CRISTATA.

□ A very useful decorative species, and indispensable in cut-flower work. 25 cts. each.

NEPHROLEPIS.

- N. Davallioides furcans.** Of very robust growth. Fronds three to four feet long, beautifully crested and arching. 50 and 75 cts. each.
- N. Duffii.** A small tufted species; fronds numerous and very peculiar. 25 cts. each. (See cut, page 30.)
- N. exaltata.** (The Sword Fern.) A well-known and beautiful fern. Native of southern United States. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen. Special rates for large quantities.
- N. rufescens tripinnatifida.** A new, very rare and beautiful fern; a grand addition to any collection. 50 cts. ea.

OSMUNDA.

- O. cinnamomea.** (The Cinnamon Fern). This and the following are very hardy native species, and very fine. 15 cts. each.

- O. regalis.** A magnificent species, growing from three to four feet in height. 25 cts. each; extra large clumps, 50 cts. each.

POLYPODIUM.

- P. aureum.** A tropical species found in southern Florida. It grows in the decaying fibers of the cabbage palmetto trees; a beautiful plant. 25 cts. each.
- P. incanum.** A native, half-hardy species, climbing at times to a great height on the trunks of live oak and other trees. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.
- P. pectinatum.** A rather rare species from south Florida. 25 cts. each.
- P. Phyllitidis.** The Hart's-tongue Fern of Tropical America. The straight undivided fronds are very peculiar. 50 cts. each.

PTERIS.

- P. aquilina.** Hardy native fern. 10 cts. each.
- P. argyræa.** A tropical species, the fronds of which are beautifully striped with white; a grand ornamental plant, of bold and effective appearance; one of the best ferns. 25 cts. each.
- P. Cretica albo-lineata.** Another very pretty variegated sort with drooping fronds. 25 cts. each.
- P. hastata.** A beauty, with dark-green fronds and shining black stems. Very useful for baskets. 25 cts. each.
- P. leptophylla.** Very long, slender fronds of fine texture. 30 cts. each.
- P. nemoralis.** A variegated variety; very pretty. 20 cts. each.
- P. palmata.** Broad palm-shaped fronds; a very distinct and handsome species. 30 cts. each.
- P. serrulata.** A valuable species for cutting; it is of quick growth, and the fronds are indispensable for cut-flower work. 10 cts. each.
- P. serrulata cristata.** An elegant form of the preceding, in which the apex of each pinna is beautifully crested. 35 cts. each.
- P. Sieboldi.** Very long upright fronds of firm texture. 20 cts. each.
- P. tricolor.** A very elegant species. Fronds when young, a reddish pink; when matured, a rich deep green with silver markings and a red midrib. 60 cts. each.
- P. tremula.** Another beautiful species; native of Australia and New Zealand. 20 cts. each.



PTERIS ARGYRÆA.

VITTARIA LINEATA.

A curious grass-like fern with long pendulous fronds. Found sparingly on the trunks of palm trees in extreme south Florida. 50 cts. each.

SELAGINELLA.

(Club Moss.)

These curious plants are nearly always grown with ferns, and they require about the same treatment. The genus is a large one (some 300 species), and many of the species are remarkable for the beauty and delicacy of their fronds.

A Special Collection of twelve species of Tropical Ferns, our selection, \$1.75.

A Very Choice Collection of twenty-five species of Ferns and Selaginellas, our selection, \$4.

- S. Braunii.** A handsome, erect species with pale straw-colored stems; one of the most beautiful for bouquets, etc. 25 cts. each.
- S. flabellata.** A choice species from Central America, with large, spreading fronds. 50 cts. each.
- S. lepidophylla.** The Resurrection Plant of Mexico; an interesting plant. 20 cts. each.
- S. Martensii.** Another handsome Mexican species; the stems trailing on the lower half, the upper supported by numerous strong root-fibers. 15 cts. each.
- S. uncinata.** A handsome creeping species with bright blue and bronze colored fronds; very useful in all kinds of cut-flower work. 10 cts. each.

Also, several other handsome unnamed species.

SPECIMEN TREE-FERNS.

While it is admitted that ferns are among the most beautiful of nature's gems, they also become in the arborescent species among the grandest and most imposing—rivaling the palms in elegance and grace. These wonderful tree-ferns are of the greatest utility for all decorative purposes, and have a charm peculiar to themselves, no large conservatory being complete without a few specimens. We offer the following, all in splendid condition and with magnificent crowns of foliage.

ALSOPHILA.

Alsophila aspera. A very choice West Indian tree-fern. Stems six inches to one foot, \$2 to \$3 each; larger, \$5 to \$7.50.

A. australis. Handsome, with clear upright trunks and broad, spreading fronds. Trunks six inches in diameter, two and one-half feet high, \$15. Three feet high, with extra fine crowns, \$20.

A. excelsa. Another elegant species from Australia. Stems one foot high, \$4 each.

CIBOTIUM.

(Dicksonia.)

C. Barometz. Of this we can offer only small specimens so far as stem is concerned. This plant has a remarkable historical interest, having figured in the sixteenth century in the tales of a traveler who found plants which produced birds, fishes and fruits! Fine plants from 6-inch pots with fronds three to four feet long, \$2 each.

C. Chamissoi. Of this grand fern from the south Pacific we have some of the finest specimens in the country. The fronds are very large, spreading six to eight feet, of a beautiful light-green, the upper surface so smooth and glossy as to appear as if varnished. The leaf-stalk is covered with a yellowish silk-like fur which is very curious and ornamental. Fine plants 6 inches high, with large and perfect leaves, \$5 each; stems twelve to fourteen inches high, \$10; very fine specimens 2 feet high, \$20; very fine specimens 3½ feet high, \$35. A few extra choice plants with immense crowns and four foot stems, from which some splendidly matched plants may be selected, \$50 each or \$95 per pair.

C. regalis. Good plants from 8-inch pots, but without stem, \$2 each.

CYATHEA.

C. dealbata. A charming plant, the broad dark-green fronds being silvery beneath. One foot stems, \$6. Very fine two and one-half foot stems, \$15.

C. medullaris. One of the most elegant of the Cyatheas. Stems thickly clothed with long shining black hairs. Stems one to six feet high, \$10 to \$50 each.

C. Serra. West Indies. A rather slender stemmed species, and exceedingly handsome. Very fine plants, \$4 to \$7 each.

DICKSONIA ANTARCTICA.

This is an old and well-known Australian species, and a very choice decorative plant. The fronds are of very firm and lasting texture. Good specimens, with two foot clear trunks and many fronds, \$10 each; next size, with three foot stems, \$18; grand specimens, four foot high and eight inches in diameter, \$35.

SADLERIA CYATHEOIDES.

Of this rare and elegant fern from the Sandwich Islands we have obtained fine specimens from two to five feet high. Descriptions, with price, will be given on application.

UNNAMED SEEDLING TREE-FERNS.

Of these we have some forty species, comprising some of the rarest and most beautiful kinds from all parts of the tropics. These will be sure to interest every lover of fine ferns, and we shall take especial pains in selecting, that there may be no two alike. Collections of six plants, \$1; twelve for \$1.75, post-paid.



NEPHROLEPIS DUFFII. (See page 29.)

V.

Bromeliads.

This order includes many elegant decorative plants, many of them remarkable in habit of growth, brilliant flowers or strangely marked foliage. To them belongs the well-known pine-apple, which is the only species producing edible fruit. All are of easy culture, requiring only the ordinary temperature of a greenhouse.

ANANAS.

- A. sativa.** For this fruit-bearing species see "Tropical Fruits."
A. Porteana. Leaves elegantly marked with white and green, the whole overlaid with a blush of rosy pink. \$5 each.
A. variegata. (Smooth Cayenne.) A variegated form of the fruit-bearing species. Leaves striped bright pink. \$5 each.
A. variegata. (Ripley Queen, Variegated Ripley.) Center of leaf pink, bordered with white. A very choice and rare species. \$10 each.

BILLBERGIA.

Handsome plants of easy culture, requiring a potting material of peat and sphagnum. Flowers of rich colors on spikes from the center of the plant. Foliage in most cases beautifully marbled.

- B. amena.** 50 cts. to \$1.
B. fasciata. \$1.50 to \$2 each.
B. gigantea. \$1 each.
B. Liboniana. \$1 each.
A. quadricolor. \$1 each.
B. splendens. 75 cts. each.
B. zelnina. 75 cts. each.

DYCKIA.

A genus of succulent plants from Brazil. Foliage very ornamental. They require a rich soil and ample drainage.

- D. rariflora.** 35 cts. each.
D. regalis. \$1 each.
D. sulphurea. 75 cts. each.

KARATAS PLUMIERI.

Plant somewhat resembles the pine-apple; leaves very long, with spiny edges; flowers pink in a dense head. \$1 each.

MASSANGEA TIGRINA.

Resembles some of the Tillandsias. Leaves elegantly variegated. \$2.50 each.

NIDULARIUM.

All of this genus have very handsome foliage.

- N. acanthocrates.** \$2 each.
N. fulgens. \$1 each.
N. princeps. \$1 each.

PITCAIRNIA.

A genus of ornamental South American plants allied to the pine-apple. Both foliage and flowers are very ornamental.

- P. Andreana.** 75 cts. each.
P. punicea. 50 cts. each.
P. splendens. 50 cts. each.

TILLANDSIA.

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



TILLANDSIA BRACTEATA.

- T. Bartramii.** A small species with brilliant red bracts and purple flowers. 25 cts. each.
T. bracteata. One of the largest; full grown plants are one and a-half to two feet in diameter; flower spike fifteen inches long; bracts and spike crimson; flowers purple, retaining their beauty for several weeks. Small plants, 10 cts. each; large size, 25 cts. each.
T. bulbosa. Native of extreme south Florida. A small species with recurved leaves; very odd. 25 cts. each.
T. caespitosa. Neat, with long grass-like leaves. 10c. ea.
T. Cubana (?) A very large species from Cuba; one of the handsomest, like an immense Billbergia. \$2 ea.
T. recurvata. Very small; reddish grey. 10 cts. each.
T. Juncea. "A stout and very neat species, with polished stems a foot or two high, of a brilliant red color."—A. H. Curtis. 50 cts. each.
T. Usneoides. The Long Moss or Spanish Moss of the south. This species is now being used, at least to some extent, for decorations. Selected, 20 cts. per pound.
T. utriculata. Our largest native species; leaves two to three inches broad and three feet long, of a beautiful light green color; one of the most useful for decoration, or among large plants in a bay-window. Small, 15 cts. each; full grown plants, 50 cts. each.
T. Zahnii (zebrina). Rare exotic species; leaves striped crosswise with bars of purple and grey. \$1 each.
T. sp.—South Florida. Beautiful species; found very sparingly on some of the southernmost keys; leaves curiously twisted, and striped crosswise with alternate bars of grey and green. 50 cts. each.

☞ We have several other handsome species with names yet undetermined; some of them very choice. \$1 and \$2 each.

☞ Collections of Tillandsias, small and medium sized, free by mail: Twelve plants, our selection, for \$1.50.

☞ A liberal quantity of *T. Usneoides* will be put up with any order for plants when requested, and 10 cents added to pay postage.

VI.

Bamboos and Ornamental Grasses.

ANDROPOGON CITRATUM.

The Lemon Grass of India. An ornamental grass, forming large clumps. From the blades steeped in water a tea is made that is found beneficial in cases of fever. It also yields an essential oil for perfumery. 10 cts. each.

ARUNDINARIA.

- A. gigantea.** The large Cane or Bamboo of Florida and Georgia; at times attains a height of 20 feet; in common use for fishing rods, etc. 35 cts. each.
- A. tecta.** A dwarf, slender growing species, and also very ornamental. The stems are used for pipe-stems. 20 cts. each.

ARUNDO.

- A. Donax.** A tall growing reed-like grass, with rich green foliage. 25 cts. each.
- A. D. variegata.** A variegated form of the above. Foliage beautifully striped with yellowish white. The tallest of all the variegated grasses, growing to a height of 10 to 12 feet. 25 cts. each, 4 for 90 cts.

BAMBUSA.

- B. argenta 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*. 35 cts. each.
- B. aurea.** A dwarf species; native of China and Japan. "This very handsome species forms elegant tufts, with its slender, much branched stems, which attain a height of from six to ten feet, and a light green color in a young stock, ultimately changing to a yellowish hue."—*Dictionary of Gardening*. 75 cts. each.
- B. Metake.** A very handsome dwarf species from Japan. It throws up numerous stems in the season, which form a dense clump. It also flowers very freely. 60 cts. each.
- B. nana.** A handsome broad-leaved dwarf species, rarely exceeding ten feet in height. 25 cts. each.
- B. senænsis.** This is easily distinguished from the other Bamboos by its large leaves, and by having its stem flattened on one side. This is the Giant Bamboo of Japan. \$1 each.
- B. senænsis variegata.** A variety of the above in which the leaves are beautifully striped with white. Very choice and rare. \$2.50 each.
- B. Simonii.** Leaves very long and narrow; a quick growing dwarf species that makes an elegant pot plant. \$1 each.
- B. vulgaris.** "The large unarmed Bamboo of Bengal. It rises to a height of seventy feet, and the stems may attain a length 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*. Medium size plants, \$1 each; extra large, \$2 to \$3 each. Large roots of this species weigh about 35 pounds each.

SPECIAL OFFER. For \$5 we will send 12 species of *Arundinaria*, *Arundo* and *Bambusa*, and for \$1 extra we will put in a plant of the Giant Bamboo, *B. vulgaris*, and send by express at our expense.

CYNODON DACTYLON.

(*The Bermuda Grass.*)

A well known lawn and pasture grass. Care should be taken that it does not get established where it is not wanted, as it is rather hard to eradicate. \$3 per 1,000 sets. Our northern friends can always have a liberal quantity of this packed with their orders if they desire it, without extra cost if a few cents be added for postage.

CYPERUS.

- C. alternifolius.** A grass-like plant, throwing up stems to the height of about two feet, surmounted at the top by a cluster or whorl of leaves, diverging horizontally, giving the plant a very curious appearance. A splendid plant for the center of baskets, vases or Warden cases, or as a water plant. 25 cts. each, 5 for \$1.



EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA. (See page 33.)

CYPERUS, continued.

C. alternifolius var. A variegated form of the above; leaves and stems elegantly marked with white, and sometimes entirely white; one of the most elegant plants for baskets or aquariums. 75 cts. each.

DENDROCALAMUS STRICTUS.

One of the mightiest of Bamboos. "Grows on drier ground than Bamboos generally. Its strength and solidity render it fit for many technic purposes. It attains a height of 100 feet, and occasionally forms forests of its own. It endures great cold as well as dry heat."—*Von Mueller*. We recommend this very strongly for planting in Florida, as it will withstand any south Florida frosts, we think, without injury. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNAE.

Well-known ornamental grass. 25 cts. 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 and marking across the leaf, instead of longitudinally. It grows from five to seven feet in height, forming a most striking and graceful plant, resembling nothing else that we know of. The expanded flower spike resembles the ostrich plume, and when dried will last for years. Plant entirely hardy. Whether used as a single plant or for groups on lawns, it has no equal." 25 cents each, 5 for \$1. Very heavy established clumps in five-inch pots, 50 cents each; these make elegant decorative plants for the window garden in winter. (See cut, page 32.)

GYNERIUM.

G. argenteum. The Pampas Grass of South America. On rich, moist land this soon forms magnificent clumps, and the large silvery-white plumes are much in demand for bouquets of dried grasses. 25 cents each, 5 for \$1.

G. roseum. A distinct variety, the plumes of which are tinted rose color. 25 cts. each.

PANICUM.

P. molle. (Para Grass.) One of the best of pasture grasses for south Florida. It will grow luxuriantly on ground that is too wet or too poor for anything else, and it seems to do equally well on high or low ground. In planting, the ground should be thoroughly prepared, and the cuttings put in about two feet apart each way. Afterward the grass should be plowed every spring, when it will last an indefinite time. This grass makes very fair hay, and if used for that purpose and not pastured, it will afford several cuttings during the season. 50 cents per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

P. maximum. (Guinea Grass.) Another good fodder grass that will afford several cuttings during the season. Succeeds best planted in rows and cultivated. This does not spread as fast as Para grass, but throws out numerous stolons, which form large clumps five to six feet in height. 50 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000, by express or freight only.

P. excurrens. Natal. A very elegant grass that more nearly resembles some of the small palms with broad-ribbed leaves. Fine pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each.

PENNISETUM SP.

We received a small package of this grass seed from India two years ago, and planted it in a rich, moist spot early in the spring; it soon came up, and made a most remarkable growth, throwing out stolons freely. It soon covered the ground, and by the middle of August it had attained a height of seven feet. The stems are slender and delicate, well clothed with leaves, and we look upon it as one of the most promising forage grasses yet introduced in Florida. It is an annual, and has to be replanted each spring, but as it seeds freely, this is an advantage. It may be cut at least three times during the summer, and will produce more forage to the acre than anything we have ever seen. Seed, \$1.50 per lb.; \$5 per bushel.

STENOTAPHRUM.

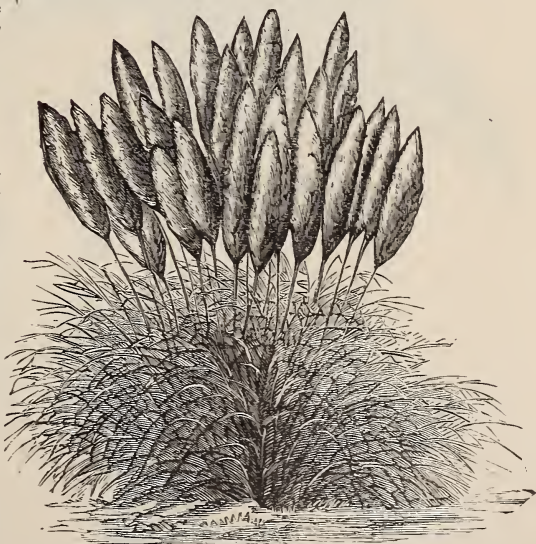
S. glabrum. (St. Augustine Grass.) A valuable lawn grass for Florida; will grow in almost any situation, even under trees, and remain green all winter. When once thoroughly established it makes a beautiful lawn, and grows so thickly that it will crowd out all other grass and weeds, making it easy to keep the lawn in good condition. 50 cents per 100 cuttings, \$4 per 1,000.

S. glabrum variegatum. A variety of the preceding, with leaves beautifully variegated white and green. 25 cents per dozen.

UNIOLA PANICULATA.

(Sea Oats.)

A native perennial, growing on the sand beaches of the coast. The flower heads are very handsome, and much in demand for decorative work. The plant thrives as well when moved to the high lands of the interior. 15 cts. each. The dried flower heads supplied in quantity: price on application.



GYNERIUM. (Pampas Grass.)

VII.

Choice Bulbs and Tuberous Plants.

As a class, these plants are among the most important, combining gorgeous flowers with ease of culture, and thriving, as most of them will, in any situation where a plant will grow at all. In early spring, nothing can exceed the *Amaryllis* in gorgeous coloring, the snow-white *Pancratium* in purity and fragrance; while later on, the new French *Cannas* present a mass of rainbow hues, lasting in perfection until frost, and then, if they are taken up and potted, will continue to bloom all winter in the conservatory. We have many rare and beautiful plants of this class, which our peculiar climate enables us to grow to great perfection.



AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII.

AMARYLLIS.

We also here include the hybrid *Hippeastrums*.

- A. Alberti.** Flowers orange red, full double and of large size. \$1 each.
- A. Atamasco.** The Atamasco or Fairy Lily. Small pink and white flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
- A. Atamasco rosea.** Flowers bright pink, and of larger size than preceding. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- A. aulicum.** Rich crimson, with green base; a very fine sort. \$1.50 each.
- A. Belladonna.** Violet and white. 35 cts. each.
- A. equestre.** (Barbadoes Lily.) Scarlet, with greenish white center. Very free flowering, the bulbs throwing up several spikes, each of which produces eight to twelve of its beautiful flowers, which open in succession for several weeks. 25 cts. each, five for \$1.
- A. formosissima.** The most intense crimson; a very fine sort. 25 cts. each.
- A. Johnsonii.** Very large flowers, striped crimson and white; profuse bloomer; one of the choicest. \$1 each.
- A. Prince of Orange.** Fine orange scarlet. \$1 each.
- A. Regina.** Very brilliant orange scarlet.
- Hybrids, Home grown.** Crosses from the choicest varieties. \$1 each.

Hybrids, English sorts, from which some fine varieties may be expected. \$2 each.

Hybrid from Southern India. This race of *Hippeastrums* is the finest in the world, and in securing them we have an acquisition. \$2.50 each.

ARUM.

A. sp. Cuba. Leaves *Caladium*-like; large cream-colored spathe. 25 cts. each.

BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS-ROOTED.

Single-flowered varieties. 20 cts. each.

Double- " " 35 cts. each.

BOUSSINGAULTIA BASELLOIDES.

The well-known Madeira Vine. A very handsome summer climber, bearing clusters of numerous white flowers. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

CALADIUMS.

Fancy Hybrids. Of these we have a superb collection; imported from India and Rio Janeiro, and for beauty and delicacy of markings, they are unexcelled.

Named varieties. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Unnamed varieties. The best of the older sorts. 20 cts. each; \$2 per doz.

CALLA.

C. Æthiopica. The well-known Calla Lily or Lily of the Nile; producing its beautiful pure white flowers in winter and early spring. 25 cts. each.

C. Richardia maculata. (Spotted Calla.) Flowers a little smaller than the preceding; foliage beautifully spotted with white. 25 cts. each. (See cut, page 35.)

CANNA.

Perhaps there are no plants for summer bedding that combine more beautiful foliage with gorgeous flowers. Beginning to bloom when not more than a foot high, they continue without interruption until cut down by frost. The foliage, of tropical richness, combines all the shades of green, bronze and rich crimson, in never ending variety. In our collection will be found the best of the new introductions.

C. Adolph Weick. Very dwarf, compact habit; flowers of a rich crimson scarlet, shaded with orange; foliage rich pea green. One of the dwarfest and most free flowering in cultivation. 15 cts. each.

C. B. Coseneaut. Rich, deep green foliage; bright orange scarlet flowers; very free flowering. 30 cts. each.

CANNA, continued.

- C. brilliantissima.** Large purplish foliage, with brilliant flowers. A fine variety. 20 cts. each.
- C. Brenningsii.** Rich dark foliage; flowers small, red. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
- C. Ehemanni.** Foliage large, rich dark green; flowers very large, carmine red, produced on long stems. 35 cts. each.
- C. Emile Le Clare.** Foliage green; flowers large, bright golden yellow, spotted crimson; a magnificent plant. 25 cts. each.
- C. Felix Crousse.** Glaucous green foliage; large coppery red flowers. 25 cts. each.
- C. Francis Morell.** Narrow green foliage; large rosy carmine flowers. 35 cts. each.
- C. Guillaume Couston.** Light green foliage; flowers golden yellow, spotted violet crimson. 25 cts. each.
- C. Henry Martin.** Flowers extra large, orange scarlet; foliage light green. 25 cts. each.
- C. Hippolyte Flandrin.** Extra large, bright salmon flowers; foliage light green. 25 cts. each.
- C. Noutoni.** Very distinct and fine; the foliage is large and fine; flowers are also very large and showy, of a bright scarlet. A grand canna. 25 cts. each.
- C. President Favre.** Foliage bronze maroon; large crimson flowers. 25 cts. each.
- C. robusta perfecta.** The grandest of all the new Cannas. The leaves are immense, from 12 to 18 inches wide and three to four feet long, of a rich bronze color; unsurpassed for tropical effect. 25 cts. each.
- C. flaccida.** Our native variety, deserving of much more attention than it has received. Of dwarf habit; foliage light green; flowers large, iris-like, and of a rich golden yellow. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.



COLOCASIA ANTIQUORUM (CALADIUM ESCULENTUM).

- C. glauca.** Broad, rich green foliage; narrow petaled, yellow flowers, dashed with red. 15 cts. each.
- C. Indica.** The old form of the Canna, from which has been produced nearly all the fine sorts of the day. Handsome red and yellow flowered varieties. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
- C. Revol Massot.** This species has a blue green foliage; its flowers are crimson, shaded orange yellow. 20 cts. each.
- C. Victor Lemoine.** Foliage bronze green; flowers yellow, of large size. 25 cts. each.

SPECIAL OFFER.—For \$4 we will send the above nineteen named varieties, and include six new seedlings—twenty-five in all; enough to make a grand show.

COLOCASIA.

Splendid decorative plants for the lawn in summer, or greenhouse during the winter months. Although they are of easy growth, they are very valuable in many situations.

- C. antiquorum (Caladium esculentum).** (Elephant's Ear.) A grand sub-tropical decorative plant, with immense dark green leaves reaching as much as four feet in length in one summer; nothing can excel it for easily produced decorative effect; flower spathe nearly a foot in length, creamy white. Very rich soil and plenty of water will induce rapid growth. Extra large bulbs, 50 cts. each; medium size, 20 cts. each.
- C. Bataviensis.** Leaves a peculiar shade of green; stems dark purple; a very handsome plant. 75 cts. to \$1 each.
- C. Javanica.** Leaves and stem of a bluish color; very handsome in its odd coloring, and in contrast to others. 50 cts. each.



CALLA RICHARDIA MACULATA. (See page 34.)



EUCHARIS AMAZONICA.

CRINUM.

Magnificent flowering bulbs, closely related to the *Amaryllis* and *Pancratium*. Splendid plants for the open ground in Florida, and are now grown to quite an extent north for the cut-flower trade. These can not be too highly recommended, and every one who plants them is sure to be pleased. The bulbs may be taken up in the fall and wintered over in the cellar, or any place where they will not freeze. Our stock is very large, and we can offer fine flowering bulbs at about one-fourth the price usually asked for them.

- C. Americanum.** A very beautiful native species, producing immense umbels of pure white, very fragrant flowers on a tall spike, and blooming several times yearly; superior to many high priced flowering bulbs. 20 cts. each, seven for \$1.
- C. capense.** Another species with pure white, fragrant flowers, and a very free bloomer. 75 cts. each.
- C. fimbriatulum.** (Milk and Wine Lily of Nassau.) Very beautiful and exquisitely fragrant; flowers pure white, with bright claret-colored stripes through the center of each petal. Fine large bulbs, 50 cts. each.
- C. nobile.** For description, see page 9. Large bulbs, 50 cts. to \$1 each.
- C. pedunculatum.** (St. John's Lily.) This should be included among the choicest of Crinums. The foliage is especially fine, very thick, and growing to a height of five or six feet; the flowers, borne in an immense umbel at top of a tall spike, are pure white, and of delicate odor. Fine bulbs, \$1 each.
- C. Macowani.** Very rare; from Natal. Flowers white, with purplish tinge; bulbs very large, eight to ten inches in diameter. Medium size bulbs, \$3 each.

EUCHARIS AMAZONICA.

The lovely Amazon Lily. This should be grown by every one who loves handsome flowers. The bulbs bloom several times in the year, producing umbels of pure white, star-shaped flowers of most delicious fragrance. They require a warm place and plenty of water. Bulbs we send out are all growing and in fine thrifty condition. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

GLADIOLUS.

Well-known spring flowering bulbs of easy culture; we have some 60 varieties in every shade of color, from pure white to richest carmine, and as they are generally bedded out regardless of names, we omit them here; customers may rely on getting a good assortment. Those wishing to purchase by name can have a printed list on application. Named bulbs of latest introduction, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; our selection of varieties, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

IMANTOPHYLLUM.

The species of this genus are peculiarly adapted to greenhouse decoration in spring and summer.

- I. miniatum.** Although one of the *Amaryllis* family, this plant does not form bulbous roots, and is consequently sent out in a growing state. They form elegant plants, with thick strap-shaped leaves, and their lovely dark orange colored flowers are produced in large umbels, which last in perfection a long time. Strong plants, 50 cts. each; extra large specimens, from 7-inch pots, \$2 each.
- I. cyrtanthiflorum.** Flowers large, flame-colored, with lighter center; a very choice variety. \$1 each.
- I. Gardeni.** Flowers orange yellow, large, and produced in immense umbels. This species of *Imantophyllum*, like *Crinum Macowani*, is from Natal, and is very rare. \$1.50 ea.
- I. grandiflorum.** A variety of *Miniatum*, but with much larger flowers and heavier foliage. Extra large plants, \$2.50.



WHITE GLADIOLUS.

LILIUM.

Many of the lilies do remarkably well in Florida, especially the Japanese sorts; no especial care is required to grow them, but the soil should be good and well drained, and the flowers will be finer and last longer if they are grown in a partially shaded situation.



LILIUM AURATUM.

- L. **auratum**. (The Golden-banded Lily of Japan.) Flowers of immense size, pure white, with a golden stripe through the center of each petal. 50 cts. each.
- L. **Catesbæi**. (The Southern Red Lily.) 15 cts. each.
- L. **candidum**. Pure white; large and very fragrant. 35 cts. each.
- L. **Harrisii**. (The Bermuda Easter Lily.) Large, white, fragrant flowers; very free flowering. 75 cts. each.
- L. **Præcox**. Japan. One of the most lovely flowers; pure white, delicately shaded with yellow toward the center of the petals. 75 cts. each.
- L. **rubrum**. Another Japanese variety, similar in shape to the preceding, only the flowers are beautifully shaded red; very fragrant. 50 cts.
- L. **tigrinum**. (The Tiger Lily.) 15 cts.
- L. **tigrinum**, fl. pl. Flowers double. 35 cts.
- 
- The illustration shows a tall, slender lily plant with long, lanceolate leaves and a single, large, trumpet-shaped flower. The plant is set in a garden with a path, other foliage, and a small building in the background. The artist's signature 'A. B. H. 1890' is visible in the lower right corner of the illustration.
- LILIUM AURATUM.

MONTBRETIA.

- M. crocosmiflora.** A good summer blooming bulb, bearing spikes of handsome orange scarlet flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
- M. Pottsi.** The flowers of this species are yellow and red. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

OXALIS.

Very pretty plants, with clover-leaf foliage, and yellow, white or pink flowers, which are freely produced. Very suitable for basket or window plants. Assorted, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

PANCRATIUM.

- P. Caribbæum.** (The Spider Lily.) See description on page 10.
- P. calathinum.** (Sea Daffodil.) Flowers pure white, very fragrant. 40 cts. each.
- P. ovatum.** West Indies. The leaves of this species are larger than the preceding; the flowers are freely produced in immense trusses, and are the most fragrant of all. \$1 each.
- P. rotatum.** Florida. Plant smaller than *P. Caribbæum*; spike bearing one or two large white fragrant flowers. 15 cts. each.

POLYANTHES TUBEROSA.

The well known and beautiful Tuberose. Our stock is large, and all bulbs sent out are ready for immediate bloom.

- Single Tuberosa.** Flowers with a decided orange flower perfume. 5 cts. each.
Double Pearl. A rather dwarf double flowered variety. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

TIGRIDIA.

Splendid summer flowering bulbs, with extremely showy flowers.

- T. conchiflora.** Dark yellow, spotted red. 10 cts.
each.
T. grandiflora. White with red markings. 10 cts.
each.

ZEPHYRANTHES.

See *Amaryllis Atamasco*.

ZINGIBER OFFICINALE.

The Ginger Plant of commerce. This plant is grown in large quantities in many of the West India islands, from which most of the supply comes; it might, perhaps, be grown with profit in Florida. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per dozen.

Special Offer.

12	Summer Flowering Bulbs, our selection	\$2.00
25	“ “ “ “ “	6.00

(The latter to contain the rare species.)

(The latter to contain the rare species.)

12	Winter Flowering Bulbs	\$5.00
25	“ “ “	12.00

(The latter to contain the best hybrids—our selection.)

Cheap Collections of Low Priced Bulbs made up to order.



A WATER GARDEN OF MODERATE SIZE.

VIII.

Water Lilies and other Aquatic Plants.

This class of plants is deservedly attracting a good deal of attention, and considering the ease with which they may be grown, and the beauty of both flower and foliage, it is not to be wondered at. The aquatic garden may be of any desired size, and if the dimensions be limited to a half-barrel it is none the less attractive. In using tubs or half-barrels, it is best to sink them to the rims in the desired spot, half fill with rich earth and manure, plant the lily tubers and fill up with water. They will only require to be filled up as the water evaporates. Larger pools may be made with brick and cement at no great cost. We saw several such while on a visit to the north, last August, in which were growing at least fifteen or more different species of water plants, nearly all of which were in bloom, the colors running through all the shades of blue, pink, red, yellow and pure white. If half-barrels are used, they may be arranged in groups with the larger growing *Nelumbiums* in the center; and if the space between the tubs be filled in with good soil and planted with Palms, Musas, Crotons, *Dracenas* and other suitable plants, they will add not only to the beauty of the aquatics, but will lend a most tropical effect to the group.

BRASENIA PELTATA.*(Water Shield.)*

A very pretty native plant; suitable for aquariums or edgings of small aquatic gardens. 10 cents each.

EICHORNIA.

E. crassipes major. (The Water Hyacinth.) One of the most curious and interesting plants we have ever seen. It grows not in the soil, but while floating on the water, which it is enabled to do by means of its inflated leaf-stems; the beautiful rosy lilac flowers are produced on spikes something after the manner of hyacinths, each flower being as large as a silver dollar. The plant is suited either to aquariums or the largest aquatic gardens. Large plants, 20 cts. each.

E. azurea. A new species which produces large spikes of flowers similar to the preceding, but of a lovely shade of lavender blue, with a rich purple center; besides, the petals are delicately fringed. Fine plants, 60 cts. each.

LIMNOCHARIS HUMBERTII.*(Water Poppy.)*

An elegant little plant from South America; very easily grown in a tub or shallow pond. Flowers bright lemon yellow, and very freely produced all summer. 25 cts. each.

LIMNANTHEMUM.

This is a beautiful genus, resembling *Villarsia*. Its habitat is widely dispersed.

L. nymphaeoides. The flowers of this are similar to above, but the leaf is larger, resembling a small Water Lily leaf, and is very pretty. It may be grown the same as the *Limnocharis* and is perfectly hardy. 30 cts. each.

L. trachyspermum. A curious native plant, with round yellowish green leaves with dark veins. Its flowers, which are freely produced, are borne on the same stem with the leaves. 20 cts. each.

LIMNOBIUM SPONGIA.

A very curious floating plant, with two distinct sets of leaves; the lower set, on short petioles, are round, the upper surface green, the lower purple, and filled with numerous inflated air-cells which serve to keep the plant afloat. The central or upper set of leaves are upright, on long petioles; dark green with lighter nerves. Flowers pure white, spider-like. An elegant plant for aquariums, and one that has not before been offered. 20 cts. each.

MYRIOPHYLLUM PROSERPINACOIDES.

An exquisite little plant with fine feathery foliage that is indispensable in the aquarium. 20 cts. each.

NELUMBium.

N. speciosum. (Sacred Lotus of Egypt.) This is certainly one of the grandest water plants. It should be grown in a pond with mud or muck bottom, as it does not succeed well in sand. The fragrant pink flowers, borne on long stalks, rise well above the immense leaves. So far it has been impossible to obtain enough tubers to supply the demand. Orders will be booked for delivery next spring, and filled in rotation until stock is exhausted. \$2 each, \$20 per dozen.

N. luteum. (American Lotus.) Although this species is a native of America, it is extremely rare. It is a very striking plant, with immense leaves that stand well above the water. The flowers are very large, resembling an immense tulip; rich sulphur yellow, and very fragrant. We have obtained a good stock of this grand plant, and offer them at a very low price. 75 cts. each.

NUPHAR ADVENA.

(*Yellow Bonnet Lily.*)

This is a very good plant, and will grow with the greatest vigor and bloom profusely either in tub or pond. The large, round, glossy green leaves are very attractive, as well as the bright yellow flowers with their incurved petals. Large roots, 30 cts. each.

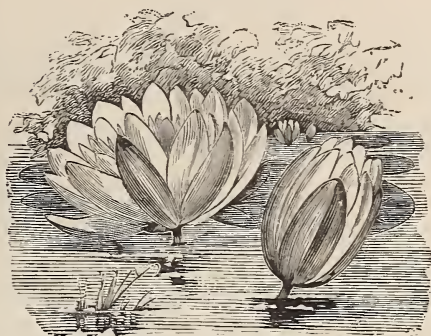
NYMPHÆA.

N. alba. The beautiful white Water Lily of the south. We have a large stock of these, and can offer them at very low prices. 25 cts. each.

N. flava. A native of Florida, and found nowhere else. Flowers bright golden yellow, in which they differ from all the other Nymphæas. This is an exceedingly rare species in cultivation, as it grows but sparingly in but few localities. Large flowering roots, 60 cts. each.



NELUMBium SPECIOSUM.



NYMPHÆA ODORATA.

N. odorata. The common fragrant white Water Lily. This well known and beautiful species will always be very popular. 50 cts. each.

N. odorata rosea. (Cape Cod Water Lily.) This is the famous pink Water Lily of Cape Cod, and is a grand acquisition to our list. It possesses all the desirable qualities of the white-flowered species—freedom of bloom and delicious fragrance—with the added charm of a deep pink color. \$2 each.

N. Zanzibarensis azurea. The wonderful blue African Water Lily. Perhaps no Nymphæa that has ever been introduced can compare with this in beauty and profusion of flowers. It is constantly in bloom the entire summer; its flowers, a rich azure blue, are delightfully fragrant, and on well grown specimens are as much as twelve inches across. The leaves are also very handsome dark shining green, covered with brown spots. \$1 each.

N. Zanzibarensis rosea. This is similar to the preceding in every way, except that in color the flowers are a rich shade of pink; in some specimens almost crimson; it is a lovely flower, and when grown with the blue one they form a striking combination. \$1.50 each.

ORONTIUM AQUATICUM.

(*Golden Club.*)

A very beautiful native plant, producing curiously shaped flowers; will grow either in water or wet soil. The leaves are nearly a foot long, and of the most beautiful dark velvety green that is changeable in different lights, resembling in this some of the most beautiful leaved Begonias. 20 cts. each.

PAPYRUS ANTIQUORUM.

This is the true Egyptian Paper Plant. It grows finely in shallow water, with rich soil or mud, and makes a splendid companion to flowering aquatics. The historical associations which surround this plant always create interest in it everywhere. 75 cts. each.

PELTANDRA VIRGINICA.

(*Arrow Arum.*)

Another native and perfectly hardy plant well worthy of cultivation, either as a pot plant or on the banks of the aquatic garden; will grow either in or out of the water. The plant looks exactly like a dwarf Calla Lily, growing but a foot, or little more, tall. Bears a curious flower something like a Calla, but smaller, and of a rich creamy white. 20 cts. each.

PISTIA STRATIOTES.

(*Water Lettuce.*)

This is another Florida plant that is of great value in the aquarium or aquatic garden. It is a floating plant and does not attach its roots to the bottom, but throws them out in all directions in the water. The leaves form a perfect rosette from six to eight inches across, and look as if stamped out of greenish yellow velvet, that had been sprinkled with diamond dust. Large plants, 20 cts. each.

PONTERDERIA.

P. cordata. This makes an excellent tub plant, growing about three feet high, with heart-shaped leaves. Flowers produced on tall spikes, small, bright blue. 15 cts. each.

P. lancifolia. Similar to the preceding, except that leaves are long and narrow, resembling the point of a lance. 15 cts. each.

SARRACENIA.

(*Pitcher Plant or Trumpet Leaf.*)

While these exceedingly interesting and curious plants are not strictly aquatic, they nevertheless require a large amount of water during the growing season, and if planted outside, they should be at the very edge of the aquatic pond. If grown inside in pots, they require a potting material of fibrous peat and chopped sphagnum in equal proportions, and this should never be allowed to become quite dry.

S. Drummondii. Flowers large, dark purple; leaves two feet long, trumpet-shaped, the upper portion variegated and veined with purple. A very elegant plant. 40 cts. each.

S. flava. This is the largest growing species, the pitchers attaining a height of three feet; yellowish

green, the upper portion and hood veined purple. Flowers also very large, bright yellow, and freely produced. 25 cts. each.

S. purpurea. This is a native of the more northern districts, and is perfectly hardy throughout the northern United States. Pitchers of a deep reddish purple, veined with a darker shade; flowers purple. 25 cts. each.

S. rubra. A very pretty species of rather dwarf habit; flowers purple; leaves slender, reticulated with purple veins. 25 cts. each.

S. variolaris. Flowers bright yellow; leaves or pitchers with handsome hood, which is spotted white and reticulated with purple veins on the inside. A very ornamental species. 20 cts. each.

☞ A collection of the five *Sarracenia*s will be sent for \$1.20, and to every order for these plants we add gratis from one to two plants of the beautiful *Drosera filiformis*.

THALIA DIVARICATA.

A magnificent native ornamental-leaved plant, deserving of extensive cultivation. 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 panicle spikes of small purple flowers. This plant will grow in water, or on ordinary soil. 25 cts. each.

☞ **SPECIAL COLLECTIONS** of water plants will be made by us, for convenience of customers, at \$5, \$10 or \$20; and these will include species of *Alocasia*, *Caladium*, *Musa*, *Maranta*, *Amomum*, *Hedychium*, *Sarracenia*, *Iris* and other moisture-loving plants that can be used as a background or side group to the aquatic garden, or elegant tropical foliage plants for dryer ground between the tubs. It will only be necessary to give us an idea of what is wanted, and we will do our best to please you.



PONTEDERIA.

IX.

Select Assortment of Cacti.

Cacti are among the most singular productions of the vegetable kingdom, combining curious and grotesque forms with rare beauty of flowers. Our collection comprises most of the best kinds, and the plants we send out have all been established, have good roots, and are free from worms and scale. We have also made arrangements by which we get large quantities at much lower rates than formerly, and we are, therefore, able to reduce the price very considerably. In growing Cacti in pots, give them plenty of drainage, and use a sandy or pebbly soil, mixed with a third of rich loam. During the winter months they may be kept very nearly dry; never, under any circumstances, allow the soil in the pots to be very wet, or injury to the plant will be sure to follow. Cacti require but little care, and a collection of them is sure to prove very interesting and satisfactory. The cut shown on this page represents a bed of Cacti as used for carpet-bedding. Planted in this way they present a very unique and attractive feature for the lawns in summer, and in the fall are easily transferred to flats or pots and moved to the conservatory. Collections of sufficient Cacti to form such a bed can be made at from \$20 to \$35. More or less may be used according to size of bed required.

ANHALONIUM.

This genus is included among the Mammillaria, all the members of which family are exceedingly attractive and effective for decoration.

- A. prismaticum.** A rare plant from the mountains of Mexico. Form globular; the prism-shaped, pearl-grey points are entirely spineless; flowers silvery white, with yellow anthers. \$1 to \$3 each.
- A. Williamsii.** A queer carrot-shaped species; flowers pale rose. 25 cts. each.

ASTROPHYTUM.

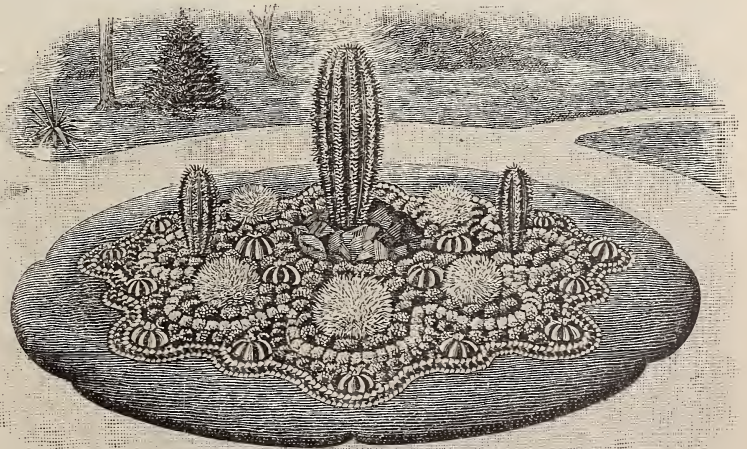
- A. capricornis.** The most elegant flowered species in cultivation. Flowers orange scarlet, and together with the hundreds of golden yellow stigmas, and the silky sheen of the petals, form a flower of unexcelled beauty. Fine plants, \$1 each; extra large, \$2.50 each.
- A. myriostigma.** (Bishop's Hood.) Called "Living Rock." Handsome and distinct. Flowers clear light yellow, of large size. The plant is a very fine bloomer, and as it is rare in collections it will form a handsome addition to the list. Nice plants, \$1.50 ea.; very large, six to eight inches in diameter, \$3 each.

CEREUS.

This genus comprises upwards of 200 species, among which are the giants of the Cactus family. These may be divided into two groups, one with erect, rigid stems, while in the other the stems are slender, and require a wall or trellis for their support. The following are a few of the best:

- C. atropurpureus.** 75 cents each.
- C. azureus.** A beautiful blue stemmed species from Chili. \$1 each.
- C. Bonplandi.** Brazil. The flowers are white; 8 to 10 inches in diameter. 30 cts. each.
- C. chalibeus.** 50 cts. each.

- C. coccineus.** Mexico. Flowers very large, bright scarlet. 75 cts. each.
- C. colubrinus.** West Indies. 50 cts. to \$2 each.
- C. Donati.** 50 cts. each.
- C. flagelliformis.** Mexico. (Rat-tail Cactus.) This species has numerous slender trailing branches; a good plant for hanging baskets; flowers pink. 30 cts. each; grafted plants, \$1 to \$3 as to size.
- C. flagelliformis monstrosus.** An odd form, with curiously flattened and distorted stems. Grafted plants, \$2 each.
- C. gemmatus.** Mexico. \$1 each.
- C. gigantea.** The Saugarro of Mexico. Attains a height of 50 feet, and a diameter of two feet; the giant of the family. \$2 to \$10 each.
- C. grandiflorus.** The well known Night-Blooming Cereus. West Indies and Mexico. Flowers pure white, and a foot or more in diameter; very fragrant, and a superb flower. 25 cts. to \$1 each. (See cut, page 42.)
- C. grandiflorus Macdonaldi.** Flowers larger than the preceding. 50 cts. each.
- C. monoclonois.** Caribbee Islands, and sparingly on a few of the lower Florida Keys. A columnar species, attaining a height of 30 feet; flowers small; night-blooming. 50 cts. to \$5 each.


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A BED OF CACTI.

CEREUS, continued.

- C. Peruvianis.** A magnificent and stately species, with fine prominent ribs; color dark bluish green. Grand specimens, three to five feet high, \$6 to \$12 each.
- C. splendens.** The Candle Cactus of the South Florida Keys. We have listed this species heretofore as *C. serpentinus*, with which it is almost identical. Flowers large, creamy white; night-blooming. 15 cts. to \$5 each.
- C. serpentinus.** 25 cts. to \$2 each.
- C. triangularis.** (Strawberry Pear.) Mexico and the West Indies, where the scaly buds are used as an ingredient in soups and the fruit for preserves. Flowers handsome, white and straw-colored, eight inches in diameter. The plant is a climber, and will cling firmly to anything against which it may be placed. 15 and 50 cts. each.
- C. tuberosus.** Mexico. A delicate tuberous-rooted species. 50 cts. each.
- C. variabilis.** West Indies and south Florida. Stems two to six sided, dark shining green; spines set wide apart; flowers white, nocturnal. A very handsome plant. 15 cts. to \$1 each.

ECHINOCACTUS.

The Echinocacti are mostly natives of Mexico, where they are known as the Hedgehog Cactus. In form they are globular and oval and more or less covered with sharp spines. All are good bloomers.

- E. bicolor.** 75 cts. each.
- E. brevinhamatus.** 50 cts. each.
- E. candicans.** (Rainbow Cactus.) Very handsome; flowers very large red, with white center. 40 to 50 cts. each.
- E. cornigerus.** One of the handsomest of all, and quite rare. \$2 each.
- E. helophorus.** \$2 to \$6 each.
- E. multicostatus.** 75 cts. each.
- E. pilosus.** \$1 to \$3 each.
- E. Escheeri.** 35 cts. each.
- E. Simpsonii.** 50 cts. each.
- E. setispinus.** 75 cts. each.
- E. Texensis.** (Devil's Pin-Cushion.) 50 cts. each.

ECHINOCEREUS.

- E. Berlandieri.** Mexico, as are most of the following. 50 cts. each.
- E. capitosus.** 50 cts. each.
- E. dasyacanthus.** 75 cts. each.
- E. Longisittus.** 75 cts. each.
- E. pictinatus.** 50 cts. to \$3 each.
- E. procumbens.** 50 cts. each.
- E. stramineus.** Very handsome; flowers bright purple, three or four inches in diameter. 75 cts. each.
- E. viridiflorus.** \$1 each.

ECHINOPSIS.

This group is remarkable for the size and beauty of its flowers, which are funnel-shaped, six to twelve inches long and three or four wide, and in some species very fragrant.

- E. Eyriesii.** Flowers white. \$1 each.
- E. multiplex.** One of the best flowers; delicate rose. 50 cts. to \$3 each.
- E. Mulleri.** Flowers double; delicate satiny rose. \$1.50 each. (See cut, page 44.)

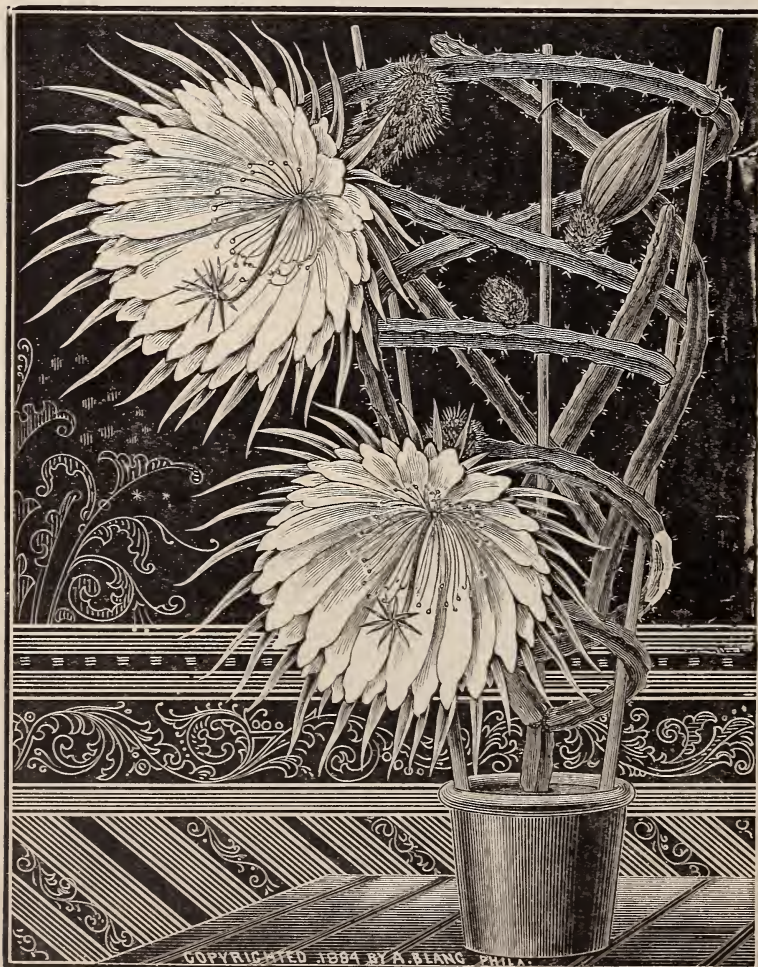
EPIPHYLLUM.

There are only a few species of this genus. They are handsome natives of Brazil, with solitary flowers, large and showy. Of these few species there are numerous varieties, nearly all of which are of rich color and among the most attractive of winter flowering plants.

E. truncatum. (Crab's Claw Cactus.) A well-known trailing species; flowers brilliant scarlet. 10 cts. each; the same grafted on *Cereus*, 1 to 3 feet high, 50 cts. to \$1 each. Last summer we imported some grand new sorts of *Epiphyllums*, all of which come most highly recommended, but as they have not flowered for us yet, we cannot describe them.

- E. Russellianum** Gartneri. \$1 each.
- E. aurantiacum.** \$1 each.
- E. Altensteini.** 50 cts. each.
- E. tricolor.** 50 cts. each.
- E. violaceum superbum.** \$1 each.

☞ All of these are grafted on *Pereskia* stock, and are fine plants.



CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS. (See page 41.)



MAMMILLARIA APPLANATA.

MAMMILLARIA.

"It would be very difficult to find any plants in the whole vegetable kingdom which present such beautiful examples of symmetry as the Mammillarias. * * A large number of them resemble exquisite pieces of mechanism, finished with the greatest minuteness and accuracy; others, again, might be imagined to have undergone a kind of crystallization, their whole surface being frosted over with star-like spiculæ, arranged with geometrical precision; and still others appear as if covered with the finest gossamer. * * Strangely beautiful, indeed, are most of the Mammillarias. Nearly all are natives of Mexico."—*Lewis Castle.*

- M. applanata.* 50 cts. each.
- M. arietina.* 50 cts. each.
- M. bicolor.* 75 cts. each.
- M. Cocassana.* \$1 each.
- M. carnea.* \$1.50 each.
- M. deflexispina.* Flowers bright red. 75 cts. each.
- M. elephantidens.* Flowers rose color. \$1 each.
- M. fulvispina.* 50 cts. each.
- M. fuscata.* Flowers purple; very handsome. 75 cts. each.
- M. Grahamii.* A very beautiful species, with slender hooked spines and rose colored flowers. 30 to 50 cts. each.
- M. macromeris.* Flowers carmine. \$1 each.
- M. micromeris.* A delicate little silky plant, known as the Button Cactus. 30 cts. each.
- M. pusilla.* Flowers yellowish white, produced in profusion. 25 cts. each.
- M. stella-aurata.* Golden Star. 50 cts. each.

MELOCACTUS COMMUNIS.

Turk's Cap. West Indies. This has a globular stem, regularly ribbed from base to summit, which is a cylindrical crown six or eight inches high. \$1 to \$5 each.

OPUNTIA.

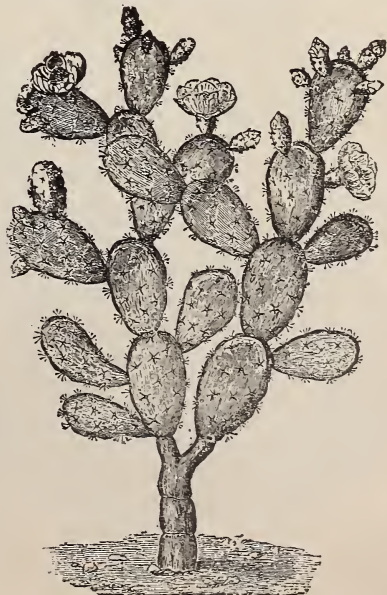
This division of the Cactææ, of which our prickly pear is a family example, is well suited to sub-tropical gardening, and very picturesque groups may be formed with them. The flowers of most species are handsome, and several produce edible fruit, which is likely to attain commercial importance. All are vigorous growers and most of them are quite hardy.

- O. arborescens.* Colorado to Mexico. (Elk-Horn Cactus.) Flowers purple. 50 cts. each.
- O. Braziliensis.* Flowers large, pale yellow. 50 cts. each.
- O. coccinellifera.* The Cochineal Cactus of Mexico. 35 cts. each.
- O. Comanchica.* Texas. 75 cts. each.
- O. brachyarthra.* A curious species, with short turned joints, somewhat resembling a jointed finger. 50 cts. each.



OPUNTIA FICUS INDICA.

- O. Emoryi.* Flowers sulphur yellow. 25 cts. each.
- O. Ficus-Indica.* (Indian Fig Cactus.) West Indies. Fruits purple, of good size; edible. 25 to 50 cts. each.
- O. Ficus-Indica alba.* (White-fruited Indian Fig.) The fruit of this species is light yellow; may be eaten raw or made into jellies and preserves. The fruit of this and the preceding are frequently found in the New York markets. 50 cts. to \$1 each.
- O. frutescens.* Texas and Mexico. 25 cts. each.
- O. filipendula.* Mexico. Flowers purple. \$1 each.
- O. leucotricha.* Mexico. A hardy quick-growing species that might be used to advantage as a hedge plant. The flat oval branches are covered with long white spines, which are deflected toward the base of the plant. Unique and ornamental; worth having. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.



OPUNTIA TUNA. (See page 44.)



PILOCEREUS SENILIS.

OPUNTIA, continued.

- O. *microdasys*. A very beautiful Mexican species. The branches are regularly set with little tufts of bright golden yellow hairs, giving the plant a most distinct appearance. 25 cts. to \$1 each.
- O. *monacantha variegata*. Stems beautifully marbled green and white; a rare South American species. \$1 each.
- O. *polyantha*. West Indies, and one or two of the southwestern Florida Keys. 25 cts. each.
- O. *pulvinata microphylla*. Mexico. Very rare; the stems are thickly beset with minute red spines. 50 cts. each.
- O. *Tuna*. (Prickly Pear.) Native of West Indies, Mexico and south Florida. Extensively employed as a hedge plant in Mexico, and also as one of the principal cochineal plants. Flowers large, yellow; fruit purple, edible, often used in making jellies, or for coloring jellies of other fruits. 10 cts. each. Cuttings by the hundred or thousand; price on application. (See cut, page 43.)
- O. *vulgaris*. The common Prickly Pear. Flowers rich golden yellow; would be highly esteemed if not so common. 10 cts. each.

PERESKIA ACULEATA.

(Barbadoes Gooseberry; Blad-apple.)

A climbing cactus with true leaves; produces edible fruit; a quick-growing ornamental plant. Extensively used as a stock upon which to graft Epiphyllums and other low-growing Cacti. 25 and 50 cts. each. Cuttings, 50 cts. per dozen.

PHYLLOCACTUS.

The broad, thin, flattened stems of this division are entirely distinct from the other Cacti, and all are remarkable for the richness and varied colors of their flowers. Natives of Tropical America.

- P. *Alexandria*. Flowers very large, rich violet. \$1 each.
- P. *Cooperi*. Flowers bright yellow. \$1 each.
- P. *Conway's Giant*. Very large, rich scarlet flowers. 75 cts. each.
- P. *Pfersdorffii*. Flowers saffron yellow. 75 cts. each.
- P. *roseus superbus*. Flowers pink. \$1 each.
- P. *latifrons*. The largest and strongest grower of all. Flowers very large, delicate creamy white. 75 cts. to \$3 each.

PILOCEREUS.

These plants may easily be distinguished from the true Cereus by the long hair-like spines that cover the plant; all are strange and interesting, and much prized by all lovers of Cacti. Mostly natives of the most inaccessible regions of Mexico.

- P. *Brunnoweii*. Bolivia. \$3 each.
- P. *Hoppenstedti*. \$2 each.
- P. *Houlletii*. \$4 each.
- P. *senilis*. (Old Man's Head Cactus.) One of the most curious plants; it is almost completely covered with long, white hairs that very much resemble the aged human head. Few plants attract more interest than this, and a good specimen is always highly prized. It is a recent discovery that the "hair" can be safely washed with soap and water. \$2 to \$5 each.

RHIPSALIS MESEMBRYANTHEMOIDES.

(Rice Cactus.)

An interesting plant from South America; fully as pretty as its neat little name! 25 cts. each.

Collection of Cacti, Our Selection.

10 species, all distinct, for	\$1.00
10 " " " including some rare ones	2.00
20 " in select assortment	3.50



ECHINOPSIS MULLERI. (See page 42.)

XI.

Roses.

Our collection of roses, though small, is composed of some of the best bloomers, and with very few exceptions they have all been tested here. In regard to cultivation of roses in this state, it is perhaps best to say nothing, but leave it entirely to the good judgment of the cultivator; there are so many different grades of soil that the method proving a success on one would avail nothing on another. We have seen the most luxuriant roses on common "flat-woods" land that never had the least care or attention, and again they will fail in the hands of the most careful cultivator. It is always safe to have the ground at least moderately well enriched before setting the plants, and as a rule clean culture afterwards seems to give best results. Fall pruning is necessary if abundant blossoms are wanted during the winter months.

Strong one-year-old plants from the open ground, 25 cents each; small plants, pot-grown, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

TEA ROSES.

Aline Sisley. Color varying from red to purplish rose.
Alphonse Karr. Semi-double flowers of a dull crimson red, with lighter shading in the open center.
Anna Ollivier. Very double; lovely cream bluish, shaded with deep carmine.
Blanche Nabonnand. Pure white.
Bon Silene. Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon.
Catherine Mermet. Silvery pink; very large and full; very extensively "forced" in the north for the lovely buds.
Clotilde. Creamy white, delicately shaded pale bluish.
Cornelia Cook. Pure waxy white; buds very large and perfect.
Douglass or Crimson Tea. Dark cherry red.
Duchess of Edinburgh. Deep crimson buds of fine shape; good bloomer.
Etoile de Lyon. Chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow.
Gloire de Dijon. Rich creamy yellow; extra large, full and sweet.
Homer. Salmon-rose; beautiful, buds varying in color.
Isabella Sprunt. Light sulphur yellow color; buds exquisite in odor and shape, and produced with great freedom; one of the best white roses.
Louis Richard. Flowers large and full, coppery rose; center deep rose.
Mad. Caro. Bright rosy pink; profuse bloomer.
Mad. Lambard. Rosy bronze, changing to salmon, shaded with carmine.
Mad. Welche. Beautiful amber yellow, delicately tinged with crimson.
Marie Guillot. Pure white; very large and double to the center.
Marie Van Houtte. White, slightly tinged with yellow.
Niphetos. Pure snowy-white, long well-formed buds; a standard white rose.
Papa Gontier. Flowers large, semi-double; a vivid rose color.
Perle des Jardins. Beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; full and fine form; the standard yellow rose in the north.
Safrano. Saffron and apricot; very fine in bud, and one of the best bloomers.
Sombreuil. Creamy white, tinted with rose; very full, and most beautiful when fully open; grand rose in the fall.
Sunset. Flowers of large size, very double; color a rich golden amber, shaded with dark ruddy copper; very beautiful.
The Bride. White, with delicate flesh color on outer petals; very beautiful in bud or open flowers; blooms profusely.

BOURBON ROSES.

Hermosa. Fine bright rose color; free bloomer.
Queen of Bedders. A very free bloomer; dark crimson.
Sir Joseph Paxton. Large dark crimson flowers.
Souvenir de la Malmaison. Beautiful clear flesh color, edged bluish; large and full, and has been a standard rose for over a generation.



PERLE DES JARDINS.



HYBRID TEA ROSE, LA FRANCE.

NOISETTE ROSES.

Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow center with sulphur edges; a splendid rose.

James Sprunt. A rich dark crimson; a very strong grower.

Lamarque. Flowers pure white.

Mad. Alfred Carriere. Flowers flesh white, with light shading of salmon.

Marechal Niel. Beautiful deep sulphur yellow; very full and large, and exceedingly fragrant; is in its glory all through the south.

BENGAL OR CHINESE.

Louis Philippe. Rich, dark, velvety crimson.

Queens Scarlet. Bright scarlet; constant bloomer, and very pretty.

Viridescens. Green rose; valuable as a curiosity only.

White Daily. Constant bloomer; pure white flower.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Duke of Edinburgh. Bright crimson.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; very large and effective in bud; very sweet.

Mad. Charles Wood. A splendid crimson; very large and full.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color; a very large rose, and most attractive.

White Baroness. Pure white.

HYBRID TEA.

American Beauty. Rich high rose color; delicious fragrance.

Beauty of Stapleford. This variety has large buds of reddish violet.

La France. Delicately silvery rose; very large, full, globular form.

POLYANTHA.

Little Pet. Flowers very small; pale blush color.

Mlle Cecile Brunner. Salmon, shaded with rose.

Mignonette. Flowers exceedingly small, borne in clusters; delicate rose color.

Paquerette. Pure white; very good sort.

Perle d'Or. Color a coppery gold, changing to salmon.

ROSE SPECIES.

Rosa bracteata. The Macartney Hedge Rose; this beautiful evergreen rose makes one of the most impenetrable as well as ornamental hedges we know of. Flowers single, pure white. Cuttings, 50 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

R. Moschata. (Muscat Rose.) The principal species from which the famous perfume "attar of roses" is distilled; a strong climber.

R. multiflora. A well-known climbing rose, blooming in early spring; flowers double pink, in large clusters.

R. Sinica. (Cherokee Rose.) This is a well known climber, that is much used as a hedge plant. Cuttings, 50 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

BUDDED ROSES.

We keep in stock the following roses budded on Manetti stock:

Varieties: Climbing Niphetos, American Beauty, Luciole, Joseph Mitral, Mme. Schwaller, Marechal Niel, Princess of Wales, Beauty of Stapleford, Meteor, Red Malmaison, Cloth of Gold, Viscountess Folkestone.

Large, thrifty plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Any other variety budded to order.

NEW ROSES OF 1891 and '92.**JEANNE GUILLAUMEZ.**

A strong grower, producing fine, large buds. Color a clear deep red touched with salmon. 75 cents each.

J. B. VARRONE.

Color soft China rose, changing to deep carmine toward the center. A strong grower, and flowers of delightful fragrance. 75 cents each.

SOUV. d'F. GAULAIN.

Violet crimson, very double, and of delicious tea fragrance. 75 cents each.

MME. MARTHA DU BOURG.

One of the handsomest of the new roses; a strong grower. Flowers large, very double and of fine form; pure white, touched with carmine. 75 cents each.

SOUV. d'AUGUSTE LEGROS.

Buds very long and pointed. Flowers quite double.

Color fiery red, with a silver tinge on edge of petals. 75 cents each.

THE WABAN.

This magnificent new rose has attracted more attention than any other of recent introduction. A sport from Catherine Mermet, it combines all the good qualities of the parent, together with the advantage of deeper and richer color, which it holds well through the dark days of winter. Supply limited. \$1 each.

MADAME HOSTE.

One of the best roses of recent introduction. A very strong grower, with heavy rich green foliage. Flowers pure ivory white in cool weather, but in summer changing to canary yellow with amber center. 35 cents each.

RED MALMAISON. (Mme. Rivouge.)

Similar to the old Malmaison except in color, which is a rich crimson scarlet. 35 cents each.

XI.

Climbing and Trailing Plants.

The beauty of flower or foliage, or both combined, together with airy gracefulness in some, or a dense mass of intertwining branches clothed with thickest foliage in others, are the striking characteristics of this interesting class of plants; and suitable subjects may be had in plenty, either for window decoration, or for covering the largest arbors. No collection of plants is complete without at least a few climbers, as they are indispensable in all decorative arrangements.

ABRUS PRECATORIUS.

(*Crab's Eye Vine.*)

A beautiful greenhouse climber, with delicate pinnate leaves; yellow flowers, followed by bunches of pods, which, when dry, burst open, disclosing the bright red seeds with black eyes; these are used for making various articles of jewelry, etc. This is the so-called "Wonderful Weather Plant" that such a fuss was made over last season. Fine large plants, 20 cts. each, six for \$1.

AKEBIA QUINATA.

A very pretty Japanese climber, producing panicles of fragrant brownish red flowers. 25 cts. each.

ALLAMANDA.

- A. *cathartica*. Guiana. A handsome climber, with large light yellow flowers. 50 cts. each.
- A. *cathartica* Hendersoni. A garden variety of the preceding; flowers very large, five inches in diameter, rich velvety yellow, with five white spots at the throat, which is delicately marked with reddish brown; the lobes are thick and waxy, tinged with brown on the outer surface. 35 cts. each; two fine plants for 50 cts.
- A. *Schottii*. Flowers large, rich yellow, the throat beautifully striped with golden brown. The plant is very rare in this country, Henderson's variety of *A. cathartica* being usually substituted. \$2 each.
- A. *Wardleyana*. New; one of the greatest Allamandas that have so far been introduced. The flowers are six inches in diameter, of the richest golden yellow, and produced in large clusters. 80 cts. each, two for \$1.50.

AMPELOPSIS.

- A. *quinquefolia*. (Virginia Creeper or Woodbine.) A very valuable climber in any situation, as it is not particular as to soil or location. 25 cts. each, three for 60 cts.
- A. *Veitchii*. (Japanese Ivy.) A small leaved and beautiful species. 25 and 50 cts. each.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.

The Rose de Montana of Mexico. An elegant climber that should be more widely distributed. It is ordinarily hardy here, but when killed down by frost it springs up again with renewed vigor, and in a very short time covers anything it is given to run on. During the entire summer and fall it is covered with its rose-colored flowers, which are produced on long racemes in the greatest abundance. The roots are tuberous, and grow to a large size. At the north they may be taken up in the fall and wintered in the cellar. Fine plants, 20 cts. each, three for 50 cts.

ARGYREIA NERVOSA.

See description, page 9.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

A most peculiar and interesting class of plants, of which the well-known "Dutchman's Pipe" is a common representative. They are exceedingly well adapted to training along a bay window at the north, or over an arbor or trellis; grows anywhere south.

- A. *cymbifera*. Flowers large, and of a distinct boat shape, light green, elegantly marked with purple and brown. 40 cts. each, three for \$1.
 - A. *elegans*. One of the best and handsomest summer climbers; the growth is rapid and very dense. It is a profuse bloomer, and its elegant dark purple flowers, blotched and waved with creamy white, are very striking. 30 cts. each, three for 80 cts. (For cut, see page 48.)
 - A. *grandiflora*. For description, see page 9.
- ☞ One each of the set of Aristolochias, fine plants, free by mail for \$1.

BIGNONIA.

- B. *capreolata*. A beautiful evergreen, native species, hardy throughout most of the state; one of the best of our evergreen climbers; the orange red flowers are produced in profusion from September to May. 25 and 50 cts. each.
- B. *Argyreo-virescens*. For description, see page 9.



ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.

BIGNONIA, continued.

B. venusta. There are few greenhouse climbers that can exceed this in beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy; flowers large, a deep yellowish crimson, and produced in immense clusters. 50 cts. each.

BOUGAINVILLEA SPECTABILIS.

A splendid tropical climber. Flowers small, but the rich purple bracts are freely produced, and on large plants present a perfect sheet of color. 75 cts. each.

BOUSSINGAULTIA BASELLOIDES.

The well-known Madeira Vine. Good tubers, 10 cts. each, six for 50 cts.

CHIOCOCCA RACEMOSA.

(*Snowberry.*)

A handsome vine; its long racemes of waxy white berries remain on a long time; very ornamental. 25 cts. each.

CISSUS.

C. bipinnatus. A native climber with bipinnate leaves, covered in the fall with beautiful shining black berries. 25 cts. each.

C. discolor. A climber with very beautiful foliage, deep velvety green, mottled with white on the upper surface, under side rich deep purple. 35 cts. each.

C. incisa. A beautiful tropical species, also native of the extreme southwestern coast of Florida. Leaves compound (three leaflets), evergreen; a rapid grower, sending down long air-roots; a curious and interesting vine. 20 cts. each, three for 50 cts.



CLERODENDRON BALFOURI.



ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS. (See page 47.)

CLERODENDRON.

C. Balfouri. A very elegant climber, with bright crimson flowers that are encased in a pure white bag-like calyx. The combination of crimson and white, backed by dark green foliage, is very pleasing and attractive. 20 cents each.

C. Whiteii. A very strong climber, with large, thick, evergreen foliage; flowers produced in immense corymbs, reddish brown, edged with white; fruit or seed pod very peculiar, resembling two bananas fastened together. Strong plants. 30 cts. each.

CLITORIA.

Delicate climbers, adapted to outdoor cultivation in Florida, and for the greenhouse north.

C. ternatea. Flowers rich, ultramarine blue; very showy. 25 cts. each.

C. ternatea alba. Flowers pure white; the two colors grown on one trellis are very attractive. 50 cts. each.

COBÆA SCANDENS.

An elegant greenhouse climber of rapid growth. Flowers large, bell-shaped, dark purple and very freely produced. Large plants 50 cts. each.

ECHITES.

A class of plants so far very much neglected, probably because the two following species were practically unknown in this country, although cultivated to some extent in Europe.

All are climbers, beautiful in flower and leaf, and are well adapted to greenhouse culture north, or for open ground in Florida, since they will sprout readily from the root if killed down by frost.



GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

ECHITES, continued.

E. Andrewsii. Matabomba and Long Key, probably also on some of the adjacent islands. Leaves wax-like; flowers rich golden yellow, resembling the Allamanda, but a little smaller. Large plants, 50 cts.

E. paludosa. Flowers white, tinged with pink, very delicate and beautiful; in cultivation it requires an abundance of water. 50 cents each; one of each for 85 cents.

ECCREMOCARPUS SCABER.

This is a very popular plant in the south, where it is known under a variety of names, Trumpet Vine, Bignonia, etc. Flowers scarlet orange, produced in profusion from the ends of the branches; leaves pinnate, and of a beautiful dark green. This is an elegant plant for training in front of a piazza. 50 cents each.

FICUS.

F. barbata. An elegant plant for covering walls in conservatories, or may be trained around inside a bay-window; the leaves are long, pointed, and of the richest green. 40 cts. each.

F. stipulata. The correct name of the little creeping plant usually sold under the name of *Ficus repens*. A very useful plant in any collection, as it will attach itself to anything it is given to climb on. 10 cts. each.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

(Carolina Yellow Jessamine.)

Exactly why this—one of the most elegant evergreen climbers we know of—has not been introduced to the public, we are at a loss to know. Probably some big northern florist is holding it in reserve to bring out sometime as a leading "novelty" at big prices. Our cut represents the plant and flowers much better than we can describe it. The flowers are the very richest golden yellow, and the foliage is thick and glossy and of the deepest green. A specimen vine which we have on our place is completely covered in spring with thousands of its beautiful flowers, which last several weeks. At the north it may be grown in a large pot or box, and wintered either in the greenhouse or cellar; or if laid down and covered with straw it may be carried through outside as far north as Philadelphia. Strong plants by mail, 20 cts. each, three for 50 cts., seven for \$1.

HEDERA.

H. helix. The English or Kenilworth Ivy. A well-known hardy climber; will grow here in any situation, but a northern exposure preferable. 25 cts.
H. helix variegata. Leaves variegated with white. 25 cts. each.

HOYA.

(Wax Plant.)

This is a very beautiful and interesting genus, and is suitable for growing in a variety of situations. In the south they may be trained to the rafters of the piazza roof, or against any shady wall. At the north the back wall of a

greenhouse, or the sides of the plant window are favorable locations. They do not seem particular as to soil, and will thrive on a damp brick wall after they have become established, and the old roots in the soil removed.

H. carnosa. A well-known greenhouse climber, with wax-like leaves and flowers which are a delicate pink, and produced in large clusters. 25 cts. each.

H. cinnamomifolia. A splendid species from Java; leaves very large, and nearly a quarter of an inch thick. Flowers large, yellow and dark purple. This is a very rare species. \$1.50 each.

H. imperialis. Another rare and beautiful plant; leaves long, light green, downy on the under surface. Flowers reddish brown, fully three inches across, thick and waxy. \$1 each.

H. mollis and **H. viridiflora** are new sorts that we have just introduced in our greenhouses; as they have not flowered yet, we cannot describe them. *H. mollis* has very beautiful foliage. Either of them, 50 cts. each; or the set of five Hoyas for \$3.25.

IPOMÆA.

I. Bona-nox. The true Moon Flower. As we haven't room for about a half page of synonyms that this plant has been sailing under for the last year or so, we omit them entirely; they are only confusing anyway. As its name implies, it is a night-blooming species, the large white flowers closing with the rising of the sun. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

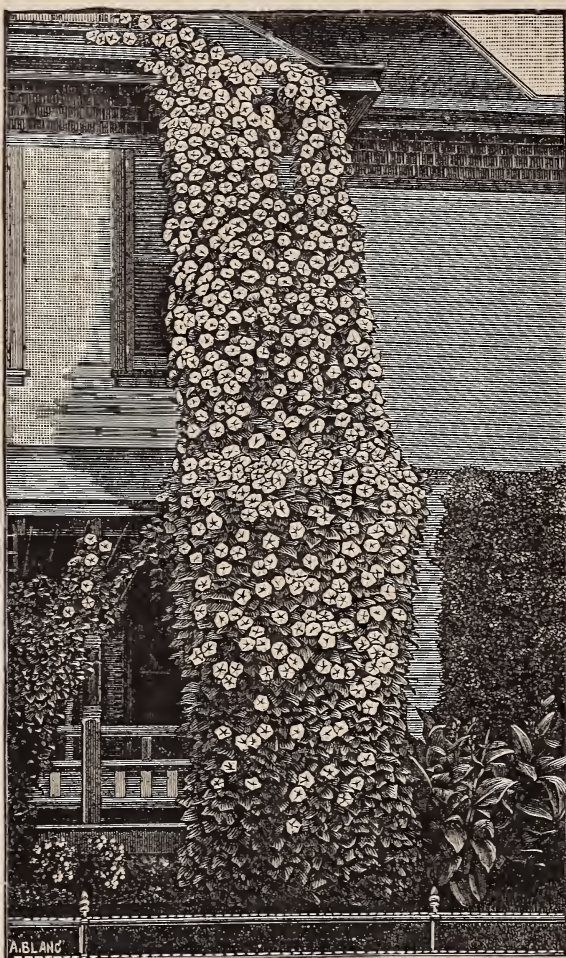
I. Learii. (Blue Moon-flower.) Flowers a beautiful dark blue. Planted with Bona-nox, the two form a most beautiful combination. 25 cts. each.

I. Michauxii. (Blushing Moon-flower.) An elegant tuberous-rooted species, and a most rampant grower; flowers a beautiful bluish pink, shading to rich purple in the throat; they open just before sundown, presenting a most beautiful appearance. The large leaves are very curiously wrinkled and crimped. Good tubers, 20 cts. each.

I. pandurata. Another beautiful tuberous-rooted species. Flowers pure white, and remain open all day. This species is perfectly hardy at the north, and may be left in the ground all winter; will be sure to give satisfaction. Large tubers, 15 to 25 cts. each. (See cut, page 50.)

I. pes-capræ. (Goat's Foot Ipomæa.) A native species growing on the sand beaches near the seashore; will grow in any situation. 15 cts. each.

I. Quamoclit. (Cypress Vine.) Red and white. 10 cts. each.



IPOMÆA PANDURATA. (See page 49.)

IPOMÆA, continued.

- I. sinuata.** A native species, and one of the most beautiful of all. The flowers are pure white, with rosy center, opening in the morning; open all day; leaves delicately lobed and cleft. 15 cts. each.
- I. turpethrum.** This species we obtained from India. It has the most beautiful flowers, of a clear ivory white, that remain open all day. The stems are very curious, being broad and flat, the edges being sharp and serrated. It has never seeded with us, and can be grown only from layers. 30 cts. each; one each of the six perennial Ipomæas for 85 cts.

LONICERA.

(Honeysuckle.)

Favorite hardy climbers, succeeding well in Florida, regardless of situation.

- L. aurea reticulata.** (Japan Golden-leaved.) Foliage variegated with yellow. 35 cts. each.
- L. Chinensis sempervirens.** (Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle.) 25 cts. each.
- L. Halleana.** (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.) One of the very best; a strong grower, almost always in bloom; flowers white, changing to yellow, very fragrant. 10 and 25 cts. each, \$1 and \$2.50 per dozen.
- L. Periclymenum** (*L. Belgicum*). (Monthly Honey-suckle.) Fragrant red and yellow flowers. 25 cts.
- L. sempervirens.** (Coral Honeysuckle.) A handsome native climber, with scarlet flowers. 20 cts. each.

LYGODIUM SCANDENS.

A very beautiful climbing fern from Japan. It is a very rapid grower, and most suitable for the window garden, as it may be trained around the glass, making a most beautiful frame work for other plants. Fine plants, 20 cts. each.

MANDEVILLA SUAVEOLENS.

A strong woody climber from Buenos Ayers. Flowers large, pure white, fragrant. This plant requires plenty of room, and should be planted out permanently in the greenhouse, as it does not succeed well in pots. \$1 each.

MANETTIA.

- M. cordifolia.** A well-known greenhouse climber, that produces its tubular scarlet flowers in great abundance. This is the wonderful Manettia Vine that was sold as a novelty at high prices last season. 20 cts. each.
- M. scandens.** Similar to the preceding, but flowers are orange instead of red; both of them make elegant house plants, and being constantly in bloom are very desirable. 20 cts. each; or one of each for 35 cts.

MOMORDICA BALSAMINA.

(Balsam Apple.)

A handsome climber, the fruit of which, broken up and put in alcohol, makes a valuable liniment. We have several other species also. All are valuable climbers for covering large arbors. Seeds, 10 cts. per paper.

MUCUNA PANICULATA.

A very desirable summer climber of extremely rapid growth. The plant itself somewhat resembles a lima bean, but its wonderful racemes of dark purple flowers are unlike anything else we have seen. It should be planted to run over an arbor or trellis, that the flowers may depend from the under side, where they will show to great advantage. As it is such a rapid grower, seeds should be planted where they are to remain, although we can supply plants during March, April and May. Plants, 20 cts. each; seeds, 15 cts. per paper.

OTHONNA CRASSIFOLIA.

A pretty little plant suitable for hanging basket. 10 cts. each.

PHILODENDRON.

An extensive genus of elegant plants, among which are some choice climbers. Several choice unnamed species, 40 cts each; three for \$1.

POTHOS AUREA.

A beautiful aroid climber, with heart-shaped leaves, marked and spotted green and yellow. The plant is easily grown on a wall or trellis, to which it will cling by the long adventitious roots. 25 cts. each.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM.

- R. jasminoides** (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*). A valuable evergreen climber, hardy throughout the state; its small, white, fragrant flowers are produced in spring in great abundance. 25 cts. each.
- R. jasminoides variegata.** Leaves edged and mottled with creamy white. 25 cts. each.
- ☞ One strong plant of each for 40 cts.

SMILAX.

This is a very pretty genus with glossy green leaves. It is generally a strong grower, and very suitable either for window or hanging basket. Several species, 15 cts. each.



MANETTIA VINE

SOLANUM.

S. azureum. This is a new Solanum from the West Indies. It is one of the most beautiful we have ever seen. The foliage is beautifully cut, and the lovely star-shaped flowers are the richest and most delicate blue, with bright golden stamens, and are produced in large clusters like great bunches of Wistaria blooms, and these are in time followed by bright red berries as large as marbles, that remain on for weeks. As the plant is almost always in bloom, the bright blue and yellow flowers, together with the bunches of red fruit, present a beautiful appearance. It does not require a great deal of space, and may be grown as a window plant. 40 cts. each; three for \$1.

S. jasminoides. A hardy climber from South America; very profuse bloomer; flowers white. 25 cts. each.

STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA.

A well-known greenhouse climber, producing trusses of pure white, fragrant flowers. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

TECOMA.

(*Bignonia.*)

A valuable class of plants for the open ground in Florida; mostly climbers.

T. Capensis. A beautiful climber, nearly always in bloom; flowers bright red. 50 cts. each.

T. jasminoides. Flowers white, streaked with purple; a choice climber. 20 cts. each; three for 50 cts.

TRADESCANTIA.

(*Wandering Jew.*)

Very pretty trailers with handsomely variegated foliage, almost indispensable for basket or vase. Several species, 10 cts. each.

VANILLA AROMATICA.

See Orchids.

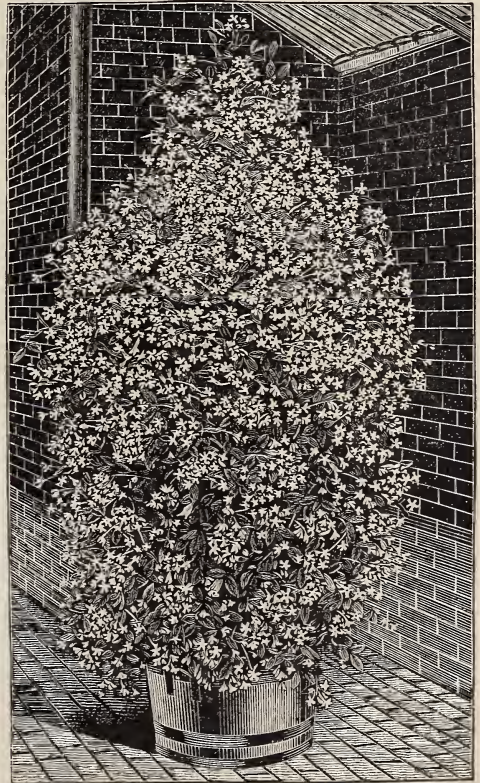
WISTARIA.

W. densiflora. Australia (?). A robust growing species; has not flowered for us yet. 75 cts. each.

W. frutescens. (American Wistaria.) Too well-known to need description; one of our best deciduous climbers. 15 to 50 cts. each.

W. Sinensis. Japan and China. Said to live to a great age, and may be trained over a very large area or trellis. Flowers blue, in immense racemes; very fragrant and ornamental. 50 and 75 cts. each.

W. Sinensis alba. A white flowered variety; very handsome. 75 cts. and \$1 each.



RHYNCHOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES.

XII.

Coniferous Evergreen Trees and Shrubs.

Evergreens are indispensable either north or south, wherever trees are planted for landscape effect; and be the grounds large or small, suitable subjects may be had in plenty to assist in beautifying them.

They also play no unimportant part in greenhouse decoration, as nothing can exceed the beauty of the Araucarias, or attract more attention, and even these will thrive in the open ground in the southern counties of this state.

So far but little attention has been paid to the cultivation of this noble order here in this state, where they will grow with scarcely any care. Strange, too, when the pines and cedars of our forests, the cypress of our swamps, and the Casuarinas of Key West show that our soil and climate are adapted to at least a few of the hundreds comprising the order, among which are many useful as well as some of the grandest ornamental evergreens in existence.

ARAUCARIA.

- A. *Bidwellii*. (Bunya-Bunya, or Moreton Bay Pine.) Height 150 feet; of very regular and symmetrical habit; foliage rich dark green. Fine plants, \$5 ea.
- A. *Brasiliensis*. A distinct and beautiful species from Brazil. Limbs drooping, and very graceful. \$2 ea.
- A. *Cookii*. New Caledonia. Height 200 feet. Described by Mr. Abbey as having "a somewhat curious habit, even when growing alone, of shedding their branches for five-sixths or more of their height, and then replacing them by a smaller and more bushy growth, so that the tree at a distance presents a very columnar appearance, the resemblance being increased by the summit being covered with a mass of foliage like a capital." \$5 each.

- A. *Cunninghamii*. Moreton Bay. A very handsome species, growing to 100 feet, and probably the hardest of Araucarias, except *A. imbricata*. \$1.50 each.
- A. *excelsa*. (Norfolk Island Pine.) This attains a height of 200 feet and over. In a young state it makes a magnificent decorative plant for the conservatory. No description we can give will do the Araucarias justice; they must be seen to be appreciated, and once seen, they are not likely to be forgotten. Small plants, \$4 each.
- A. *imbricata*. (The Monkey Puzzle.) Probably hardy as far north as Savannah. Strong plants, \$1.50 ea.

CASUARINA.

(Australian Pine.)

Known also as Beefwood, She or Swamp Oak. Very rapid growing tree, mostly native in Australia, but now naturalized in many tropical and sub-tropical countries. As avenue trees they are unique and likely to become popular.

- C. *equisetifolia*. Splendid specimens of this species are growing in Key West, and a few have become established on some of the Keys farther east. As this tree will grow well in a rather saline soil, it will be of great value as wind-breaks in many places along the coasts. It is a handsome tree, pyramidal in form, the foliage somewhat resembling the tamarix. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- C. *glauca*. Von Mueller speaks very highly of this species, as being most valuable for its wood, which is very hard and durable. It is also a very handsome tree. 60 cts. each.
- C. *tenuissima*. 75 cts. each.
- C. *torulosa*. Very handsome; from New South Wales, hardy only in southern Florida. 35 cts. each.

CEDRELA TUNA.

(Singapore Cedar.)

A very valuable timber tree. 50 cts. each.

CEDRUS DEODARA.

(Great Cedar of the Himalayas.)

Probably better adapted to the northern than the southern part of the state; stately and very interesting evergreen tree, of a habit entirely distinct from other cedars. Small plants, 25 cts. each.



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA.*(Japan Cedar.)*

A handsome rapid growing tree, with an elongated pyramidal outline; perfectly hardy, and one of the finest evergreens in existence. Small plants, 35 cts. each.

CUPRESSUS.

C. Lawsoniana. (Lawson's Cypress.) A very handsome hardy evergreen of rapid growth, growing equally well north or south. Small, 25 cts. each; extra large and fine plants, \$1.50 each.

C. sempervirens. (Cypress of southern Europe.) Famous for the durability of its timber, which is next to imperishable, and for the great age which the tree attains. "Young records the stem circumference of a cypress at Lago Maggiore as 54 feet, and this was known even six hundred years ago as a venerable tree."—*Von Mueller*. 25 and 50 cts. each.

C. torulosa. (Nepaul Cypress.) Northern India, ascending to great elevations. Young trees of this species have so far done well here. Small, 50 cts.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA.

The well-known Red Cedar. This makes a very handsome tree, and if judiciously clipped, it can be trained into any desired shape; rich dark green foliage. 25 to 50 cts. each.

PINUS.

P. australis. (Long-leaved Southern Yellow Pine.) Young trees of this pine make handsome subjects for the conservatory, or for lawn decoration in summer at the north. The economical value of its timber to the south is well known. Selected plants, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, 25 cts. each; smaller pot-grown, same price.

P. excelsa. (Lofty or Bhotan Pine of the Himalayas.) A beautiful tree. Pot-grown, 40 cts. each.

P. inops. (Scrub or Spruce Pine.) A very handsome tree while young. 25 cts. each.

P. longifolia. (Emodi Pine, or Cheer Pine.) Burmah. "A handsome tree, with a branchless stem for 50 feet, the whole tree attaining a maximum height somewhat over 100 feet, the girth of the stem 12 feet. Stands exposure and heat well."—*Von Mueller*. 40 cts. each, \$4 per dozen, pot-grown.

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA.*(Umbrella Pine of Japan.)*

A very conspicuous evergreen with horizontal branches, and leaves in peculiar whorls. A very rare plant. We have succeeded in importing and establishing some very fine plants from two to three feet high. \$3.50 each.

SEQUOIA.

S. gigantea. (Giant Redwood Tree of the Yosemite valley, California.) The largest living specimens at the present time are about 300 feet in height, with a circumference of 90 feet. Young trees are growing nicely with us, and we see no reason why they should not succeed in Florida as well as in California. Good plants, \$1.25 each.

S. sempervirens. (California Evergreen Redwood.) In this species the leaves are much broader than in the preceding, and it is a somewhat handsomer tree; does not attain, ultimately, so great a size. Large plants, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

THUYA.

The well-known Arbor-vitæ. One of our most essential evergreens, and valuable either as single specimens or for hedges.

T. globosa. A fine species, forming dense round heads. 25 to 75 cts. each.

T. Hoveyi. (Hovey's Golden Arbor-vitæ.) Foliage variegated with yellowish green.

T. occidentalis. 25 cts. each.

T. orientalis. (Chinese Arbor-vitæ.) This species includes a number of fine varieties that are distinct in form and habit of growth. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$22.50 per 100.



CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA.

XIV.

Select Foliage and Flowering Plants.

This department embraces tropical and hardy trees and shrubs, greenhouse and window plants, and all the choice and rare plants of recent introduction not listed elsewhere.

ABROMA.

- A. angusta*. India. A tall shrub, with large lobed leaves and purple flowers; handsome, and well-suited to sub-tropical gardening. 25 cts. each.
A. fastuosa. Rough-stemmed. 20 cts. each.

ABUTILON.

These plants all do well here in open ground, flowering almost the entire season. 15 cts. each.

- A. Boule de Nieve*. Pure white.
A. Couronne d'Or. Bright yellow.
A. Crusader. Dark red.
A. latifolium. A variety of our introduction from India; leaves very large, flowers bright yellow.

ACACIA.

An immense genus of ornamental and useful trees distributed over the world; nearly all will succeed in Florida. For shade they are rarely surpassed in elegance and rapidity of growth.

Many of the dwarf species make elegant greenhouse plants; flowering freely, they are very attractive in a collection of plants.

- 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. Arabica. (Gum-Arabic Acacia.) Yields the gum-arabic of commerce. It is also valuable for thorny hedges, and the wood is very lasting.
A. armata. (Kangaroo Thorn of Australia.)
A. dealbata. (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 thirty feet, with a diameter of almost a foot."—*E. H. Hart*.
A. decurrens. (Black Wattle.) Also a native of Australia; of rapid growth, and valuable for its wood.
A. Farnesiana. Locally known as the Popinac. A shrub or tree widely distributed over the world. Found wild along the coast and on the keys of southern Florida; flowers fragrant. 25 cts. each. (See cut, page 55.)
A. glauca. Shrubby, with very small leaves; handsome; height eight to ten feet. South America.
A. Nunu. A new species of dwarf habit; a rapid grower of dense habit. Very suitable for pot or tub culture under glass.

We have many other species from which we can make up collections for out-door or greenhouse cultivation.

Price of *Acacias*, except as noted in list, 30 cts. each; our selection, 12 sorts, all distinct, \$2.50.

ACALYPHA.

- A. marginata*. The *Acalyphas* are handsome plants with variegated foliage, succeeding well here in the open ground, sprouting readily from the root if cut down by the frost, and requiring little attention. In this variety the leaves are margined with several shades of white and pink. 25 cts. each.
A. Mossiæ. Variegation beautiful; leaves crimped and curled in a very curious manner. 25 cts. each; a few large specimen plants, \$1 each.
A. tricolor. Very showy variegation of green, yellow and red. 15 cts. each.

Several unnamed varieties, with handsome foliage, 15 cts. each.

ACER.

- A. dasycarpum*. (Silver-leaved Maple.) 25 and 50 cts. each.
A. rubrum. Our Native Red or Swamp Maple. Grows well in any situation. 25 cts. each.



A WELL-GROWN ABUTILON.



ACACIA FARNESIANA. (See page 54.)

ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS.

This is a good plant for Florida. We have seen a specimen here ten feet high, which, when covered with its Abutilon-like scarlet flowers, was worth going some distance to behold. 15 cts. each.

ACHYRANTHES.

Colored-leaved plants that are valuable as a background for Coleus, or as pot plants. Several varieties, 10 cts. each.

ACTINOTUS HELIANTHUS.

(Flannel Flower.)

A remarkably attractive plant, with beautiful satiny white flowers, resembling the Marguerite. The leaves are serrulated, hoary, and exceedingly ornamental. Grows two feet high, carrying the flowers in great abundance above the leaves. It loves a sandy soil, with plenty of drainage.

ÆRVA SANGUIOLENTA.

A good basket plant; dark wine-colored foliage. 15 cts. each.

ADENANTHERA PAVONINA.

(Circassian Bean.)

A handsome ornamental and useful tree of the East Indies. Seeds brilliant scarlet, highly polished, edible, and of great equality, each one weighing four grains; in consequence of this last quality they are often used as weights by jewelers and goldsmiths. 25 cts. each.

AGAVE.

The agaves have long been used wherever a tropical effect is desired, as they are among the most striking of scenic plants, not only for the immense size of some varieties, but for the striking colors and variegations of their leaves. Nearly all are valuable for their fiber, while some, indeed, produce the finest and most valuable fiber known.

A. Americana. (Century Plant.) This species and its several varieties are pretty well known throughout the state; are entirely hardy, growing to an immense size, and are unsurpassed for decorative purposes. 50 cts. each.

A. Americana Milleri-picta. Center of leaves green, with broad white stripes on the margin; one of the handsomest of all. 50 cts. to \$1.50 each.

A. coccinea. 35 cts. each.

A. lithifera. \$1 each.

A. Oeclii. \$1.50 each.

A. recurvata. A very handsome species with light bluish-green leaves, gracefully recurved; of more rapid growth than some of the others; flowers when about ten years old, the flower spike rising to a height of 30 feet. 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.50 each.

A. rigida. The only indigenous species in Florida. A handsome plant, growing to 6 or 8 feet in height, forming at length a short stalk or trunk, and sending up a flower spike 15 to 20 feet high. 15 cts. to \$1 each.

A. rigida sisalana. (Sisal Hemp.) This plant was introduced from Yucatan by Dr. Perrine in 1838, and is now naturalized in Florida and found growing wild on several of the keys. It is not only a handsome plant, but produces the most valuable fiber known for the manufacture of rope, etc. 10 to 25 cts. each.

A. Roeziana. 75 cts. each.

A. Tehuacensis. \$1 each.

A. Tonnellata. \$1.50 each.

A. univittata. \$1 each.

A. Victoria Regina. This is a very handsome and distinct dwarf species. The dark-green three-sided leaves are beautifully penciled with pure white lines. 50 cts. each.

AGERATUM.

Ageratums may be grown here without difficulty in almost any situation.

Blue Tom Thumb. Of dwarf, compact growth; a good bloomer.

White Cap. Same as above, with white flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

ALBIZZIA.

A. denticulata. A very choice species, with small, finely serrated foliage, and yellow flowers. An excellent pot plant. 25 cts. each.

A. Julibrissin (*Acacia Julibrissin*). A handsome shade and ornamental tree. 50 cts. each.

A. Lebbek (*Acacia Lebbek*). "The Siris Acacia of Southern and Middle Asia and Northern Africa. Valuable as a shade tree, and called Woman's Tongue in Jamaica." 50 cts. each.

A. Saman (*Pithecolobium Saman*). The famous Rain-tree or Guango. A splendid shade tree for frostless regions.

A. stipulata. One of the handsomest and most rapid growing shade trees that we have. Its foliage is very heavy, and somewhat drooping. 25 cts. each.



ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS.



ALOCASIA MACRORRHIZA VAR.

ALOCASIA.

Splendid aroid plants, with large and often variegated leaves; of easy culture, preferring moist ground and partial shade. When grown in pots they should have plenty of room to begin with, and they will then not require any re-potting, except at long intervals. These all make splendid exhibition plants.

- A. Alberto Chappi.** A very beautiful hybrid; leaves green, with a bronze shading; stems banded across with wavy lines of purple. \$2 each.
- A. cuprea.** (*A. metallica*.) This is an elegant species; leaves rich bronze color, purple beneath. \$1 to \$2.50 each.
- A. gigantea.** Foliage green, with lighter veins; grows to a large size if favorably situated. 25 cts. to \$1 each.
- A. illustris.** Leaves green, heavily blotched with purplish black; a very beautiful plant; requires plenty of water. 50 cts. each.
- A. macrorrhiza variegata.** Leaves bright green, marbled with a lighter shade and pure white, sometimes wholly white. This will be found a very choice plant. \$2 each.
- A. violacea.** Leaves of a bronzy copper color, with purple petioles. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

☞ Several other choice species at from 50 cts. to \$2 each.

ALTERNANTHERA.

This is the best of the colored-leaved plants for edging of walks, vases, etc., and good grown as single specimens in pots. There are several varieties. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

ALOE.

A genus of very ornamental plants, somewhat resembling the agaves in manner of growth. Their thick fleshy leaves furnish the bitter Aloes of medicine. The juice of the leaves, or the pulpy interior, is very valuable for dressing wounds of any kind. Will grow with scarcely any care, provided they have good drainage.

- A. angustifolia.** A handsome species; leaves two-ranked, opposite. 75 cts. each.
- A. fruticosa.** This is a very ornamental species of Aloe, having its leaves recurved and serrated; and having a flower spike about two feet high that bears a terminal raceme of beautiful orange red flowers. 25 cts. to \$1 each.
- A. vulgaris.** (Bitter or Barbadoes Aloes.) One of the best of the medicinal Aloes, and also highly ornamental; leaves dark green, spotted white. 15 cts. to \$1 each.

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. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

ANTHERICUM.

A. picturatum. This plant is entirely distinct from the following, having a broad, creamy white band running through the center of each leaf. 50 cts. each.

A. vitatum var. A handsome basket plant, with narrow, recurved leaves, striped with white; center of leaf green. 25 cts. each.

ANTHURIUM.

Tropical aroid plants, some of them epiphytal, but all will grow in a potting material of broken bark, powdered sphagnum and a little soil. Nothing can exceed the beauty of some of these plants, which are remarkable for their peculiar inflorescence and often noble leaves.

- A. acule.** Spadix bright blue; sweet scented. Leaves broad, two to three feet long; dark shining green. \$1 to \$1.50.
- A. Andreanum.** One of the best for general culture. Spathe bright orange red, lasting for weeks. Leaves lanceolate, dark green. \$2 each.
- A. Binotti.** \$1.50 to \$2.
- A. crystallinum.** Leaves large, bright velvety green; the vines like frosted silver. \$2 each.
- A. Ferrierense.** This elegant hybrid has a brilliant red spathe five inches long. Spadix ivory white. The leaves are large, and of a very rich shiny green. \$2.50 each.
- A. Scherzerianum.** This is a very handsome species; the flower spathe is bright crimson and holds its color for many weeks. \$1.50 each.
- A. tetragonum.** Has very large leaves, three feet long by one wide; a very ornamental plant. \$1 to \$2.50.

☞ Several other rare Anthuriums can be supplied. Names and prices on application.



ANTHURIUM SCHERZERIANUM.

ARDISIA.

- A. crenulata.** A handsome evergreen shrub, producing clusters of bright red berries, which remain on the plant a long time; hardy here in the open ground. 20 to 50 cts. each.
- A. Pickeringii.** A tropical, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, native of south Florida, producing fragrant white, purple tinted flowers in small panicles. Will flower when quite small. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.
- A. umbellata.** A handsome plant; flowers pink, in large decompound panicles. 50 cts. each.

ARALIA.

Exceedingly ornamental plants for greenhouse culture, and for open ground in south Florida.

- A. filicifolia.** Leaves fern-like; petioles marked with oblong white spots. 75 cts. each.
- A. Guilfoylei.** A very handsome species with variegated foliage. A rapid grower, and one of the most showy of the genus. 75 cts. each.
- A. monstrosa.** A very neat and desirable species with broad pinnæ. 75 cts. each.
- A. Veitchii.** One of the best of the greenhouse species. Foliage very delicate, dark green above, reddish-purple beneath. Stem erect; slender. \$1 each.



ARDISIA CRENULATA.

- A. Papyrifera.** (Chinese Rice-paper Tree.) From the pith of the stem of this plant the "rice-paper" of China and Japan is made. Here, it is of more value as an ornamental shrub, and seems particularly adapted to our soil and climate. It is quite hardy as far north as Putnam county, and 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 everyone 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 cts. each.
- A. sp. Cuba.** A very handsome greenhouse species; flowers bright red. Large plants, 50 cts. to \$1 each.
- A. Sieboldii.** A plant of very neat habit and robust growth. 75 cts. each.

ASPARAGUS.

The species of ornamental Asparagus are now so well-known for their utility in all kinds of decorative work, and are so indispensable, that they need no words of praise. We offer this season two new species of great merit.

- A. Broussoneti.** A new species from south Africa. Half-climbing; of neat and compact habit. \$1 each.
- A. plumosus nanus.** This new Asparagus is one of the finest that has so far been introduced. The foliage is as fine and filmy as the finest lace. Very useful species. Fine plants, 75 cts. each.



ARALIA PAPYRIFERA.

- A. tenuissimus.** A very graceful decorative plant. The delicate foliage is also very useful in cut-flower work. 25 cts. each.
- A. virgatus.** We received this species from south Africa last season, and find it one of the best of its class. The foliage is dense, and of a very rich shining green. \$1 each.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA VARIEGATA.

A handsome plant for border or greenhouse; leaves ten to twelve inches long, deep green, broadly striped with creamy white. 50 cts. each.

AUCUBA.

Very handsome evergreen shrubs, entirely hardy here; among them are some of the very best of our colored-leaved foliage plants. Native of Japan and China. They should have rich soil and partial shade.

- A. Japonica.** (Gold-dust Tree) Leaves green, flaked with golden yellow. 50 cts. each.
- A. variegata.** The leaves are marbled yellow and white. \$1 each.

☞ We have three other varieties, names undetermined; all handsome. 50 cts. each.

AZALEA INDICA.

Among the handsomest of our flowering shrubs are the Azaleas; the flowers are of almost every color and shade, and increase in beauty each year as the plant increases in size. Should be re-potted at least once a year in very rich soil, and grown in partial shade. Our collection comprises thirty of the best varieties. 3-inch pots, 35 cts. each; 5-inch pots, \$1 each; all distinct, \$3.50 to \$10 per dozen. (See cut, page 53.)



ASPIDISTRA LURIDA VARIEGATA.



AZALEA INDICA. (See page 57.)

BAUHINIA.*(Mountain Ebony.)*

An extensive genus of tropical plants, creepers, shrubs and trees. Kingsley, while at Trinidad, speaks of "the Bauhinias, like tall and ancient white thorns, which shade the road." All are handsome in flowers, and their curious two-lobed leaves always attract attention.

- B. alba.** Flowers white. 75 cts. each.
- B. acuminata.** Also a white-flowered species, blooming when less than a year old; their broad two-lobed leaves are very delicate and handsome. 25 cts. each.
- B. purpurea.** A rapid-growing shrub or small tree. Flowers purplish red; very handsome. 25 cts. each.
- B. tomentosa.** Flowers a clear light yellow, with a large purple spot in the throat. 50 cts. each.
- B. variegata.** Flowers red, marked with white and yellow. 50 cts. each.

BEAUCARNEA TUBERCULATA.

A rare and curious Mexican plant, somewhat resembling a Yucca or Dasylirion. The short and rather slim trunk is greatly enlarged at the base. \$1 each.

BERBERIS.

- B. Japonica.** A plant with large and handsome foliage; leaves composed of eight to nine pairs of leaflets, each with about five strong spring teeth. Large plants, \$1 each.
- B. lycium.** Another very beautiful species, with firm, stiff foliage. Fine plants, by mail, 40 cts. each.

BEGONIA.

Nearly all the Begonias thrive very well here in partial shade. Whether grown in pots or boxes, care should be taken that the soil is not too compact; half sifted leaf-mould, and the other half yellow sand sub-soil, make good material to grow them in. The following are the best of the flowering varieties: *Semperflorens rosea*, *alba picta*, *Marguerite*, *grandiflora rosea*, *rubella*, *Carrieri*, *diadema*, *argentea guttata*, *olbia*, *Moonlight*, *robusta*, *rubra*. All strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per dozen.

Rex Varieties. Of these splendid foliage Begonias we have a good assortment of the best market sorts, and can supply at all times very fine collections. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per dozen.

BIXA ORELLANA.*(Annato Plant.)*

The pulp of the seed-vessels produces the annato dye, used in coloring red or yellow. The foliage is handsome, and it is a very suitable plant for the open ground in south Florida. 50 cts. each.

BOMBAX MALABARICUM.*(Malabar Silk Cotton.)*

A tree of gigantic size in the West Indies. Specimens planted here two years ago have grown splendidly, withstanding light frosts, and have every appearance of becoming valuable shade trees for Florida. The flowers are scarlet or orange, and very handsome. Large pot grown plants, 75 cts. each.

BRYOPHYLLUM CALYCIUM.

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

CÆSALPINIA.

- C. Bonduc** (*Guilandina Bonduc*). The Gray Nickar Bean. Native in all tropical countries. A scrambling prickly vine with yellow flowers, followed by great rough pods, each with its two smooth grey seeds; a curious and interesting plant. 25 and 50 cts. each.
- C. Sappan.** An ornamental plant from India, the wood of which furnishes a red dye. 25 cts. each. □
- C. sepiaria.** Another from southern Asia, also furnishing a red dye; very ornamental. 75 cts. each.
- C. pulcherrima** (*Poinciana pulcherrima*). For this and others, see Poinciana.

CALLICARPA AMERICANA.

Commonly known as the French Mulberry. A hardy shrub worthy of cultivation. It is very picturesque in the fall, when the branches are covered with its beautiful purple fruit, which remains on for several weeks. 25 cts. each.

CALLISTEMON LINEARIS.

A very elegant greenhouse shrub. The scarlet flowers, clothed with a velvety pubescence, rise from the old branches in crowded spikes, while the stiff, dark green foliage adds much to the pleasing effect. 50 cts. each.



BEGONIA REX.



CESTRUM DIURNUM.

CAMELLIA.

Camellias do well here if sufficient care is taken of them until they are thoroughly established.

They should have partial shade at first, and an abundance of water, but should not be placed in a situation where water will stand about the roots. There are many varieties, the color running from pure white through all the shades of pink and red to richest crimson, while many have flowers variegated pink and white, or red and white.

We offer a good selection of the most distinct colors, and if purchasers, in ordering, will state color wanted, we can fill orders quite as satisfactorily as where a long list of names is given. We also grow many seedlings, the color of which cannot be told until they flower; but as there will be hardly any two exactly alike, there is a good deal of pleasure to be derived from growing and watching them, and now and then a very choice flower is found that will repay many times the cost of a dozen plants.

☞ All plants pot grown.

- C. Japonica.** Grafted plants, from four to ten inch pots, 50 cts., \$1, \$2.50 and \$5 each. Seedlings, 1 year, 40 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.
- C. Theifera.** (Chinese Tea Plant.) There is really nothing to prevent one's making his own tea in Florida if he will only take the trouble; the cost of labor will of course prevent its being grown for profit. The shrub is a handsome evergreen, producing white

flowers with yellow stamens; it is pretty in itself, and a very interesting plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

CAPPARIS SPINOSA.

The Caper Tree of southern Europe, producing the capers used for pickling. 25 cts. each.

CASSIA.

The Cassias are, many of them, rich in flower and foliage, while some possess medicinal properties. Since all the species are of very easy culture and propagation they are desirable on that account.

C. fistula. A handsome flowered variety from southern Asia. The long pods contain an aperient pulp of pleasant taste. 25 cts. each.

C. glauca. Foliage large, glaucous green; flowers large, bright yellow. 25 cts. each.

C. grandis. The choicest of all; the delicate leaves are dark green above, while beneath they are a rich maroon color. 50 cts. each.

CESTRUM.

C. diurnum. A day-blooming species. Very quick growing, and producing quantities of very fragrant white flowers. 25 cts. each.

C. nocturnum. (Night-blooming Jasmine.) The flowers of this species are exceedingly fragrant at night. 25 cts. each.

CHIONANTHUS FRAGRANS.

This is a handsome evergreen species from southern China. Its foliage is thick and glossy, and its flowers are pure white and very sweet-scented. 40 cts. each.



CHRYSANTHEMUM, MRS. ALPHEUS HARDY. (See page 60.)



ONE OF THE NEW CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

These most popular fall and winter flowering plants are entirely at home here in Florida, and will grow year after year in the same spot, putting up with all sorts of neglect, but, like everything else, amply repaying good culture.

Our collection embraces the best of the new varieties, which are unexcelled for richness of color and variety of form.

No adequate description can be written of the beauties of the new strain of Royal Japanese varieties introduced during the past season.

Our facilities for growing these royal queens of autumn are such that we are enabled to offer all the choice varieties at half the price charged by other florists, thereby placing the very choicest varieties within the reach of all, and at no more expense than for the common sorts.

Henderson's Superb Collection for 1891.

The finest collection yet introduced.

Garden Queen. Rich deep violet; reverse of petals silvery rose, forming a lovely contrast of color.

Cashmere. A novel and distinct variety with fine narrow petals. Base light crimson, changing to rich amber in the upper half.

Dawn. Delicate blush rose; flowers of largest size; an exquisite flower.

Golden Plume. A truly exquisite flower; rich gold; the lower petals drooping, the center erect, forming a tuft.

Louis Boehler. (Pink Ostrich Plume.) Without doubt this is the most superb variety ever introduced. The color is a beautiful clear silvery pink, the petals incurved and covered with the soft feathery growth which gives it its name.

Omar. This is a deep red variety with incurved petals.

L'Angelus. Of the deepest and richest purple; a very elegant variety.

Sunray. A very bright and attractive sort, the inner part bright yellow, the outer surfaces of petals light crimson.

Santa Claus. Fleecy white, and very delicate; flowers of the largest size; the best white variety yet introduced.

Price of the above Royal Japanese set 25 cts. each, or the entire set for \$1.50.

Newer Varieties of Great Merit.

Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. (White Ostrich Plume.) A grand sort of the same habit as Louis Boehler. Color pure white. 25 cts. each. (See cut, page 59.)

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. Color a dark blood red. 15 cts. each.

Kioto. A very beautiful incurved variety; bright waxy yellow. 25 cts. each.

Arabian. Lilac rose, tipped carmine. 15 cts. each.

Ben Hur. Very long silky petals; bright pink. 15 cts. each.

Damascus. Scarlet and yellow. 15 cts. each.

Ismail. Pure white; petals so fine as to resemble a cotton boll. 25 cts. each.

Lalla Rookh. Yellowish carmine. 15 cts. each.

Palestine. Deep golden yellow. 15 cts. each.

Bride of Roses. Flowers an exquisite shade of rosy pink, and of very large size. A grand new variety. 40 cts. each.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The above collection of ten sorts amounting to \$1.95 will be sent in one order for \$1.75.

The named sorts of Japanese Chrysanthemums in splendid assortment, 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

CINNAMOMUM.

C. Camphora (*Camphora officinalis*). (Camphor Tree of China and Japan.) This tree, together with several closely allied species, yields the camphor gum of commerce. The tree is a handsome broad-leaved evergreen, hardy throughout most of the Gulf states; the leaves and berries are very aromatic. 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each.

C. Zeylanicum. (Cinnamon Tree.) The bark from the young shoots of this tree is the cinnamon of commerce. Small plants, 75 cts. each; extra large, 4 feet, \$3 each.

CLERODENDRON.

C. Balfouri. A very beautiful climber that may be grown in bush form by cutting back the tips of the shoots; flowers bright scarlet, encased by a bag-like calyx, which is pure white. 20 cts. each.

C. fragrans. A half shrubby plant, suited to open air culture in Florida, and in the greenhouse north; produces large clusters of pure white flowers; very fragrant. 15 cts. each.



TYPE OF CROTON.

CROTON.

(Codiaeum.)

These most magnificent foliage plants are natives of the South Sea Islands, but are now grown everywhere in the open ground in all warm countries, and in the greenhouses north, where they have become very popular as exhibition plants. Nothing can exceed them for brilliant coloring or odd forms of foliage, which presents a never ending variety that charms every one who sees them. Having grown an enormous stock, we are able to offer large and well colored plants at prices very much lower than they have ever been sold at.

Aureum-maculatum. Leaves small, dark green, dotted

thickly with golden yellow.

Bicornutum. Leaves irregular, with a horn-like extension of midrib, green, blotched and spotted yellow.

Discolor. Light green, under surface claret color.

Disraeli. Bright scarlet, golden yellow and green.

Interruptum. Leaves very long; midrib bright scarlet, shading to golden yellow.

Irregulare. No two leaves resemble each other; leaves green, maculated yellow.

Lord Cairns. Leaves large, trifoliate; bright green, blotched with yellow.

Majesticum. Mottled and margined crimson and yellow.

CLERODENDRON, continued.

C. Siphonanthus (*Siphonanthus Indica*). (Turk's Turban.) A handsome shrub, producing very large terminal racemes of yellowish white flowers, followed by red and purple berries, which remain on a long time. 25 cts. each.

COLEUS.

These well-known "bedders" are just as useful here in Florida as at the north, and when rapid growth and brilliant coloring is desired, they will always give satisfaction. We have some of the choicest varieties introduced within the last two years, and customers can rely on getting only the best selection. We have not the space necessary for a long list of names and descriptions.

Named Sorts, 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

Unnamed, choice varieties from European seed. 75 cts. per dozen, \$7 per 100.

☞ Rates per 1,000 on application.

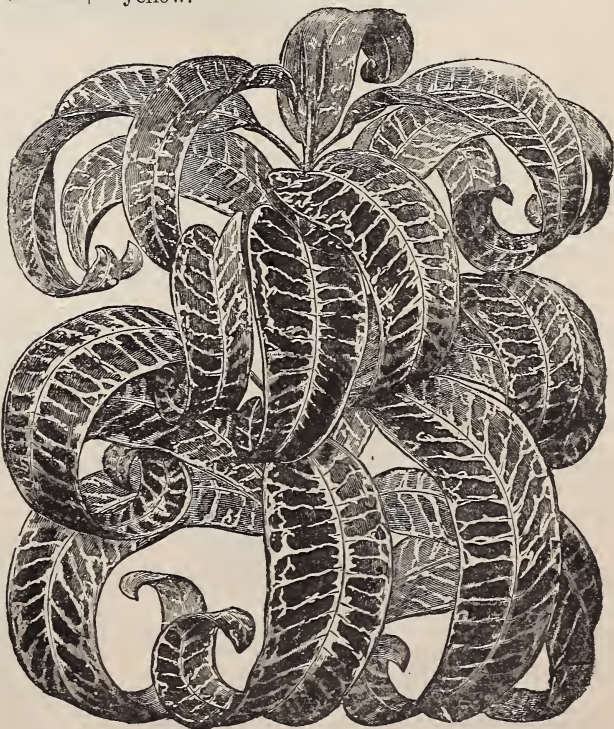
CORDIA.

C. Sebestena. (Sebesten Plum of the West Indies, and Geiger-tree of Key West.) A native of the West Indies, but found sparingly on several of the lower Keys. A handsome flowering tree, attaining a large size, but in cultivation flowering when quite small. It has large cordate leaves, and produces immense trusses of deep red flowers. As it is quite tender, it is recommended only for greenhouse culture where ever frost is likely to occur, although it sprouts readily from the root if frosted back, and will flower again the second year. 50 cts. each.

COSTUS.

C. speciosa. A species of "Flag," native of the West Indies, producing white or purple flowers; leaves striped light green; three or four feet in height. 25 cts. each.

C. zebrinus. Leaves shaded green and wine color, underside richest wine color. The Costus is a very interesting and peculiar plant in that the leaves are all borne on one side of the stem, which growing spirally brings them around in regular corkscrew order. 50 cts. each.



TYPE OF CROTON.



DRACÆNA LINDENII. (See page 63.)

CROTON, continued.

Mooreanum. Midrib and margin of leaf clear orange yellow; leaf crossed with parallel bars of color.

Nobilis. Long pendulous leaves, yellow and crimson.

Pictum. Midrib bright red, yellow blotches.

Tortile. Olive green, golden and red markings; foliage twisted corkscrew shape.

Undulatum. Glossy green; crimson and yellow.

Veitchii. Large, wide leaves, variegated red.

Weismanni. Leaves long and narrow, marked with golden yellow.

Many other choice unnamed sorts, some of them of exceeding beauty.

Price of all varieties 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen, assorted. Large plants, very fine, 65 cts. each, \$6 per dozen.

CROSSANDRA UNDULÆFOLIA.

East India. A beautiful evergreen greenhouse shrub; very free flowering. Flowers large, in terminal four-cornered spikes; rich orange red. 25 cts. each.

CUPHEA PLATYCENTRA.

(Cigar Plant.)

Flowers scarlet; constantly in bloom. 15 cts. each.

CURCULIGO RECURVATA.

A good plant for center of vase or as single specimen. Very much resembles some of the cocoa palms. Good plants, \$1 each.

DALBERGIA.

A genus of tropical trees, native of Brazil and India. Very valuable for the wood.

D. melanoxyton. 75 cts. each.

D. Sissoo. (Indian Sissoo Tree.) Wood of remarkable strength and durability. 50 cts. each.

DAHLIA.

Dahlias do well in Florida, and a well assorted bed of them presents a gorgeous appearance in the late summer. We have a good assortment in all colors; single, double and pompon. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

DASYLIRION.

Yucca-like plants, native of Mexico. Valuable in groups of plants on the piazza or in window gardening, the long pendent serrated leaves giving the plant a very striking appearance. Large plants, \$1 each.

DATURA SUAVEOLENS.

This is a perennial Datura, and the handsomest of all; locally known as Angel's Trumpet, Giant Ghost Flower, etc. Flowers ten to twelve inches long, trumpet-shaped, pure white and with a very delicate perfume. 30 cts. each, four for \$1.

DIEFFENBACHIA.

Splendid greenhouse plants, with large variegated leaves. They require a high temperature and abundance of water to grow them to perfection, otherwise they are very easy to sustain, and very satisfactory plants.

D. Bowmanni. A magnificent plant, the great leaves spotted yellow and green. \$1 each.

D. picta. Leaves a deep green, spotted silver white. \$1 and \$1.50 each.

DILLANIA SPECIOSA.

A magnificent Indian evergreen tree with very ornamental foliage and immense flowers eight to ten inches in diameter; pure white, with yellow stamens. Very rare in cultivation, and should have a place in all choice collections. \$1 each.

DRACÆNA, including CORDYLINA.

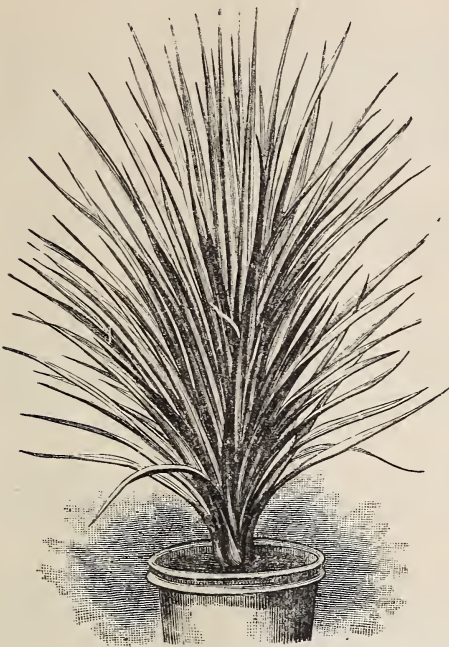
(Dragon Tree.)

A large genus of ornamental-leaved plants, very extensively grown for decorative purposes. Whenever rich tropical effect is desired, the Dracæna are indispensable, their rich and striking colored foliage making them most conspicuous in groups of other plants. They are of the easiest culture, growing in almost any soil and requiring very little attention.

They are very valuable and attractive plants for the lawn in summer, the pots being sunk to the rim in vases or the open border; need not be touched until frost. They may then be removed to the conservatory, where they will form interesting and useful subjects during the winter.

D. australis. One of the most valuable for vases or baskets, its very graceful drooping foliage of light bluish-green forming a fine contrast to other shades of green. Small plants 20 cts. each.

D. Brasiliensis. A very robust grower, with broad, rich green foliage; very bold and striking. Fine plants, 50 cts. each.



DRACÆNA TERMINALIS.

DRACÆNA, continued.

- D. Draco.** The Dragon's-blood Tree of the Canary Islands. Foliage glaucous green; a fine decorative species. 75 cts. each.
- D. ferrea.** Foliage broad, of a uniform clear dark crimson. A very distinct and striking plant. 35 cts. each.
- D. fragrans.** Of this fine green-leaved variety we have a large stock, and plants are all in splendid condition. 50 cts. to \$2.50 each.
- D. fragrans Massangeana.** Similar to the preceding, but has the center of the leaves broadly striped with golden yellow. \$2 each.
- D. Goldieana.** A very fine species, the dark green leaves being banded with silver gray. \$1.50 and \$2 each.
- L. Lindenii.** This is a grand new Dracæna; leaves a rich green, with darker bands of green and gold through leaf. \$3 to \$4 each. (See cut, page 62.)
- D. nutans.** An Australian species, with very broad dark green foliage, and very graceful drooping habit. 25 cts. each.
- D. Shepardii.** Dark bronzy green foliage edged with a peculiar shade of reddish brown. \$1.50 each.
- D. terminalis.** This is a very fine old sort that is always in demand for centers of vases, and everywhere that such a plant can be used. Foliage bronzy green, beautifully striped with red and pink. We have an immense stock of plants in all sizes. Fine plants, 20 cts. each; large, 50 cts.

ERANTHEMUM PULCHELLUM.

A very handsome greenhouse plant, free flowering; flowers a rich bright blue. 50 cts. each.

ERYTHRINA.

The Erythrinæ are all handsome, both in flower and foliage; of easy culture, and well adapted to our Florida soil and climate. Although more or less susceptible to the frost, they are not easily killed out, and if frozen to the ground, spring up again, almost at once. They are also excellent pot plants, producing their showy flowers in the greatest profusion.

- E. Caffra.** South Africa. A shrub, growing to a height of six feet; flowers scarlet. \$1 each.

- E. Corallodendron.** The famous Coral Bean Tree of the West Indies. Flowers scarlet, and like some of the Japanese Magnolias, appearing on the bare branches before the leaves. 50 to 75 cts. each.
- E. crista-galli.** Brazil and Central America. A variety often found in greenhouse culture north; flower bright scarlet. 50 cts. each.
- E. herbacea.** Our native species, extending to southern Georgia. Here in south Florida it attains the proportions of a tree, while further north the tops die down every winter; flowers and leaves handsome. 15 to 25 cts. each.
- E. Humei.** Natal. A handsome species; thorny, flowers scarlet. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

EUCALYPTUS.

Nearly every species of Eucalyptus grows well in Florida, and among them are some of the choicest shade, ornamental and timber trees. Our list is reduced to a few of the most desirable species; all natives of Australia.

- E. amygdalina.** The Giant Gum Tree of Southeast Australia, where it is said to have attained a height of 471 feet.
- E. calophylla.** (Red Gum Tree.) A quick growing and very ornamental tree; tender.
- E. citriodora.** Also quite tender; leaves yield a quantity of volatile oil of lemon-like fragrance.
- E. hæmastoma.** (White Gum.) A rapid grower, and particularly recommended for sandy soil.
- E. pilularis.** The Black Butt Tree of South Queensland. Grows to an immense size, and is very valuable for its timber.
- E. resinifera.** The Red Mahogany Tree of New South Wales. A beautiful species, and very valuable both for its timber and as a shade tree.
- E. robusta.** Another very handsome species with broad, heavy foliage; grows best on moist or swampy land.
- E. rostrata.** The Red Gum Tree of South Australia.
- Prices of any of above species of Eucalyptus, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

EUPHORBIA.

- E. Havanensis.** A Cactus-like plant with three-sided stems, mottled and marbled with white on a dark-green ground. A very handsome decorative plant, and valuable in collections of Cacti, although not a true Cactus. We saw specimens in Key West 20 feet in height, with stems 12 inches in diameter. From the abundance of milky juice in this plant, it would probably yield considerable of the drug euphorbium, which is made principally from a closely allied species—*E. resinifera*—a plant indigenous to Morocco. 30 cts. each; large specimen plants, \$1.
- E. H. monstrosa.** A "sport" from the preceding, the stems of which are wrinkled and compressed in flat coxcomb-like shapes. It is a strange, odd-looking plant, and the form is very rare. \$3 each.
- E. heterophylla.** (Hypocrite.) There are two forms of this, both native; pretty red bracts. 10 cts. ea.



FARFUGIUM GRANDE. (See page 64.)



FICUS ELASTICA.

EUPHORBIA, continued.

- E. pulcherrima** (*Poinsettia pulcherrima*). A well-known greenhouse plant, native of Mexico, grown for the scarlet bracts which surround its flowers, which are freely produced in winter, and which remain bright for months at a time. 50 cts. each.
- E. splendens**. A thorny shrub from Mauritius, well-known in greenhouse cultivation; its showy flower-like bracts are bright scarlet; succeeds well here in the open ground. 15 cts. each.

FARFUGIUM GRANDE.

A handsome plant with large, round, dark green leaves, spotted yellow. Succeeds best in a partially shaded situation; is popular and successful as a house plant. 25 cts. each. (See cut, page 63.)

FOURCROYA CUBENSIS.

A very handsome decorative plant, resembling some species of Agaves. Will be found very useful for centers of large vases of plants, or for the open ground here in Florida. 50 cts. to \$2 each.

FICUS.

F. aurea. Our native Rubber Tree; the Wild Fig of south Florida. A magnificent broad-leaved evergreen, almost equaling the famous *Ficus elastica* in beauty. A splendid decorative plant, and one that will probably become very popular. The stem is clean and smooth; the large leathery leaves are of richest shining green, with reddish midrib. 25 cts. each; specimen plants, \$1 to \$3 each.

F. elastica. The true Rubber Tree of upper India. A handsome decorative plant. 75 cts. to \$2 each.

A limited number of the following species can be supplied:

- F. Chauvieri**. \$2 each.
F. ferruginea. \$1.50 each.
F. ligustifolia. 50 cts. each.
F. lineata. 75 cts. each.
F. macrophylla. 50 cts. each.
F. princeps. \$2 each.

For other species see "Climbing Plants."

GARDENIA FLORIDA FL. PL.

(*Cape Jessamine*.)

Far too well-known to need description; hardy throughout the lower south. Of late they have become fashionable at the north—may their popularity increase! They are among the loveliest flowers grown. Small, well rooted plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen; 12 to 18 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen; 2½ to 3 feet, \$1.

GENIPA GLUSIÆFOLIA.

The Seven-Year Apple of the West Indies and south Florida. A handsome shrub or small tree; flowers white, star-shaped and exquisitely fragrant. 25 and 50 cts. each.

GERANIUM.

(*Pelargonium*.)

We keep a good assortment of these popular plants in all the best shades, both double and single flowered. The plants we send out are strong and well rooted and ready to bloom. Price 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

GORDONIA LASIANTHUS.

(*Loblolly Bay*.)

A native shrub or small tree, producing beautiful snow-white flowers three inches in diameter. The tree is evergreen, and very ornamental. 25 cts. each.

GOSSYPIUM.

(*Cotton Plant*.)

This plant produces the cotton of commerce. There are several species, all with showy flowers; large, pure white or yellowish, changing to red on the outside, and with a purple spot in the center. Very interesting plants, and if planted in the open ground at the north will produce the bolls of cotton before frost. 15 cts. each.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

The Silk-Oak. A famous lawn and shade tree; hardy, or nearly so, throughout the peninsular portion of Florida. The tree is evergreen, with beautiful, fern-like foliage; flowers golden yellow. This makes a splendid pot or tub plant, and may be used with good effect among palms or other foliage plants for decorative purposes. 35 cts. to \$1 each.



GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

HAMELIA.

H. patens. A West Indian plant, now naturalized in south Florida, and why it has not become better known is a mystery; it is deserving of a prominent place in the open ground in Florida and in the greenhouses north. Flowers in cymes, of a bright orange color, and freely produced nearly all summer. They make excellent pot plants, growing freely and blooming in the greatest profusion. 35 cts. each.

H. sphærocarpa. Quite similar to preceding, but flowers are a coppery red in color. 25 cents, or one of each for 50 cents.

HEDYCHUM.

H. coroharium. (Ginger or Butterfly Lily.) A very desirable plant, either for open ground or greenhouse; if grown in the latter, it is constantly in bloom—here in the open ground it is in flower from July to October. It prefers a moist, partially shaded situation, where it will form large dense clumps three to four feet high. Flowers are borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk, and resemble very much a large white butterfly; pure white and very fragrant. 25 cts. each.

H. Gardnerianum. (Garland Flower of India.) A beautiful species with light yellow flowers. 50 cts. each.

HIBISCUS.

H. coccineus. A handsome species, native of the Georgia swamps; has very large showy red flowers. 15 cts. each.

H. grandiflora. Native of the southern states. Flowers very large, of a pale rose color; a handsome plant. 25 cts. each.

H. mutabilis fl. pl. (Mexican Rose, or Cotton Rose.) One of the most curious of the genus. The large double flowers are pure white in the morning, changing to pink at noon, and by night are a uniform light red; and as the flowers last for nearly half the next day, the contrast between them and the newly opened white ones is very striking. In November it should be cut back nearly to the ground; this keeps the plant in a compact form, and the flowers are larger and better. 25 cts. each.

H. Sabdariffa. (Jamaica Indian Sorrel.) A very ornamental plant, and also a very useful one. It furnishes the "Rozelle hemp" of the Madras territories, and the fleshy calyxes are used to make an excellent jelly, really a very good substitute for cranberries. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

H. tricuspus. A handsome species with broad, glossy foliage; valuable for its fiber, as are most of the others. 50 cts. each.

H. vitifolius. A low growing shrub, producing quantities of light yellow flowers with rich purple centers. 25 cts. each.

HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS.

(Chinese Hibiscus.)

These showy, handsome and quite well-known plants succeed admirably here in the open ground, and are among the best of our lawn and garden plants. Their gorgeous flowers are produced in profusion nearly the entire year. While they will stand but little frost, the loss of the tops thereby seems in no way detrimental to them, and they grow right off again as vigorously as ever. If good sized plants are planted out in May at the north, they bloom in a short time and continue in all their splendor until frost. Perhaps no more satisfactory plants for show can be secured, and their low price should not be considered as placing the plants in the category of cheap plants, or those not worth attention.

HYBRIDS AND SUB-VARIETIES, *H. ROSA SINENSIS.*

Aurantiaca. Rich saffron yellow, with maroon center; flowers very double.

Carminatus perfectus. Flowers single, five to six inches in diameter; undulated petals of a deep rose color; crimson eye.

Collierii. Double, light yellow flowers.

Cooperi tricolor. A beautiful variegated-leaved variety; flowers single, crimson; foliage white and green, mottled and varied with rose-color. Should be grown in partial shade.

Dennisonii. Single white, rather dingy, but the nearest to white that has been introduced.

Grandiflorus. Large, single red; a vigorous grower.

Miniatus semi-plenus. Semi-double; scarlet petals, waved and twisted.

Rubra plena. Flowers very double, five inches in diameter, and of the most brilliant scarlet; plant very vigorous.

Schizopetalus. Flowers orange and red, petals laciniated, pistil very long; a curious flower.

Versicolor. Flowers single, mottled crimson and white.

Zebrinus. Semi-double flowers; petals waved and recurved, striped red and white.

Price of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, from 3-inch pots, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen; from 4-inch pots, or large blooming plants from open ground, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

HELICONIA.

Balisier of the West Indies and Tropical America. Splendid scenic plants. The immense plantain-like leaves grow to a height of eight or ten feet, followed by rich scarlet and black blossom sheaths; we have two species of these grand plants. 50 cts. and \$1 ea.

HURA CREPITANS.

The Sand-box Tree of the West Indies. A magnificent shade tree; the leaves are large and glossy, curiously varied. 50 cts. each.

HYDRANGEA.

The Japanese varieties are becoming very popular both north and south, as they are plants that are easily managed, and their immense trusses of flowers are very conspicuous and attractive.

H. cœrulea. Flowers light bluish rose.

H. hortensis. Flowers pink, produced in very large trusses.

H. Otaksa. Flowers pink, tinted with blue; a new Japanese variety, good bloomer.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Flowers pure white, in immense trusses.

H. Thomas Hogg. Another white-flowered variety, and one of the best.

Price of Hydrangeas, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ILEX.

I. Dahoon. The Dahoon Holly of the southern states. A handsome broad-leaved evergreen, covered in the fall with beautiful bright red berries. Small plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

I. opaca. The beautiful American Holly, so much used for Christmas decorations; makes a handsome and very ornamental small tree. 25 cts. each.



HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS.



JASMINUM GRACILLIMUM.

INDIGOFERA.

I. atropurpurea. (Indigo Plant.) From this and the following the choicest Indigo of commerce is prepared. Plants quite ornamental.
I. tinctoria. Another species.

Price of Indigo plants, 10 cents each. We can supply them in quantity at a very low price.

JACQUINIA.

J. armillaris. West Indies and south Florida. A low tree, producing racemes of small, white, fragrant flowers. 50 cts. each.

J. ruscifolia. South America and Cuba. A shrub with white flowers. 75 cts.

JASMINUM.

The Jessamines are favorites in Florida, as elsewhere. All grow with the greatest luxuriance, and combine delicacy of foliage with beauty and fragrance of flower.

J. gracillimum. Of graceful habit, the long slender branches springing out near the ground and curving over on all sides. A flower shoot is produced at every point, which terminates in a cluster of pure white, very fragrant flowers. 25 cts. each.

J. grandiflorum. (Catalonian Jessamine.) One of the most desirable of the species. The plant is of shrubby, half climbing habit, with very delicate foliage, and its small, star-shaped, fragrant flowers are produced in the greatest profusion all the year round. 25 cts. each.

J. Sambac. (Arabian Jessamine.) Flowers deliciously fragrant; single, pure white; climbing. 25 cts. each.

J. Sambac, fl. pl. A double-flowered variety of above. 50 cts. each.

J. Sambac, Grand Duke of Tuscany. A shrubby variety, producing large, very double white flowers; very fragrant. 25 cts. each.

JATROPHA.

J. Curcas. (French Physic Nut.) West Indies and South America. This is an extremely ornamental foliage plant; the large palmate leaves are a rich bronze-purple, and they, together with the stem, are smooth and glossy as though varnished. Flowers small, bright red, and produced in profusion. 20 cts. each.

JUSTICIA.

J. coccinea. A well-known greenhouse plant, with dark glossy green leaves and terminal spikes of light red flowers. 15 cts. each.

J. rubra. A handsome plant; leaves a rich wine color. 30 cts. each.

J. variegata. The leaves of this species are a bright green, beautifully marbled with white. 25 cts. each.

LAGERSTREMIA.

L. Indica. (Crape Myrtle.) Native of Japan and China. Favorites everywhere throughout the south, producing in spring and early summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers.

L. I. alba. A beautiful white-flowered variety. 25 cts. each.

L. I. rosea. Flowers a delicate pink; one of the oldest and best known. 10, 25 and 50 cts. each.

L. I. purpurea. Flowers a handsome light purple. 25 and 50 cts. each.

L. Reginae. A tree twenty or more feet in height; flowers large, rose color in the morning, turning darker through the day and becoming purple at night. 75 cts.

LEONOTUS LEONORUS.

(*Lion's Tail*.)

A showy plant, succeeding well here in the open ground; the spikes of flowers are bright orange color. It is constantly in bloom during the entire winter, and everyone that has a garden should have a good clump of it. 20 cts. each.

LASIANDRA.

L. Benthamiana. A very satisfactory plant for open air cultivation in middle and southern Florida. 50 cts. each.

L. macrantha. "A magnificent plant of good habit and a most profuse bloomer; the flowers are a rich violet blue, between five and six inches in diameter, and produced nearly all the year through."—*Saul*. 50 cts. each.

MAGNOLIA.

M. fuscata. (Banana Shrub.) A dwarf growing variety, producing in the spring quantities of small exquisitely fragrant flowers. 25 and 50 cts. each.

M. glauca. (Sweet Bay.) A beautiful native evergreen, with handsome glossy green leaves, silvery white on the under side; large white fragrant flowers. 25 cts. each.

M. grandiflora. The most magnificent of all our broad-leaved evergreens. No words can express the grandeur and beauty of these trees in their native forests, where they attain a height of seventy to ninety feet. But it is not necessary to visit the tree at home to enjoy its beauty, as it will grow and flower when quite small under ordinary greenhouse treatment, and its flowers will be just as large and fragrant as in its native woods. The rich, glossy green foliage is attractive at all times, the under surface being covered with a brownish down. The flowers are very large, pure waxy



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.



MARANTA MASSANGEANA.

MAGNOLIA, continued.

white, and of most delightful fragrance. Fine pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each; larger size, 40 cts. each.

M. grandiflora exoniensis. A Japanese variety of the preceding, blooming when quite small, but the flowers are even larger and more beautiful than those from our largest native trees. \$2 each.

MANIHOT.

M. Aipi. (Cassava Seed Cane.) 2 cts. per foot, \$1.50 per 100 feet.

M. Glaziovii. The Rubber Tree of Ceara, Brazil. \$1 to \$3 each.

M. utilisissima. The Bitter Cassava, Tapioca Plant, or Manioc of Brazil. The root of this plant is poisonous in the raw state, and is prepared carefully before being used as food. 25 cts. per foot.

MARANTA.

M. arundinacea. (Burmuda Arrowroot.) The economic value of this plant is well-known; it is also a rather handsome plant, and will not be out of place to grow among cannas and other foliage plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

M. arundinacea variegata. An elegant variegated sort of the preceding. Leaves bright yellow, finely lined with green. 50 cts. each.

M. Kerchoviana. Leaves light green, with a row of purple blotches on each side of the midrib. 40 cts. each.

M. Legrelliana. Leaves dark rich green, with a feathery band of white running through the center. 40 cts. each.

M. Massangeana. A very elegant plant, outer margin of leaf olive green, the center a delicate silvery gray, from which the whitish side veins run out in a well defined and regular manner. The portion of leaf surrounding the silver center is ornamental, with large blotches of dark velvety maroon, the whole leaf marked with silky and sparkling reflections. A choice and rare species. 75 cts. each.

M. pulchella. Leaves light green, with two series of dark green blotches alternately large and small. A very pretty species. 40 cts. each.

M. Sietzi. A very bright and pretty species, with handsomely variegated foliage. 40 cts. each.

M. Warscewiczii. Leaves a deep velvety green, relieved by a feathery stripe of yellowish green on each side of the midrib. 60 cts. each.

M. zebrina. Leaves striped crosswise, green and silver, with a beautiful satiny sheen. \$1 each.

MELIA.

M. Azedarach. (China Tree, or Pride of India.) Well-known. 25 cts. each.

M. Azedarach umbraculiformis. (Umbrella China Tree.) One of the best of our deciduous shade and ornamental trees; foliage a very rich dark green, remaining on the tree until quite late in the fall. The tree is of more rapid growth than the old Indian variety, and a great deal more symmetrical. Three to four feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen; 5 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen; extra large, \$1 each.

M. floribunda. See page 10.

M. sempervirens. (Evergreen China Tree.) This is a very rapid growing tree, and although it is not as dense in habit of growth as the umbrella tree, it has the advantage of retaining its leaves the greater part of the winter. Small, 25 cts. each.

MEYENIA.

M. alba. This is an exquisite species. In color it is a pure white, except the center, which is golden. 25 cts. each.

M. erecta. A very pretty plant, suitable for pot culture; flowers bright blue with yellow center. Almost constantly in bloom; a very easy plant to manage, and a very satisfactory one in every respect. 20 cts. each.

MONSTERA.

M. Borsigiana. A huge Aroid from Central America. The immense leaves are evenly and deeply cut all around the edges, and from each joint, as the plant grows upward, air roots are thrown out from it, and either go into the ground, or else attach themselves to anything they may come in contact with. \$1 to \$3 each.

M. deliciosa. See "Tropical Fruit Plants."

MORINGA PTERYGOSPERMA.

(Horse-radish Tree.)

A quick growing and very handsome tree, with fine bi-pinnate foliage and numerous spikes of yellowish-white flowers; it is a profuse bloomer, and the flowers are fine for bouquets or baskets. The large fleshy roots resemble the genuine horse-radish, and may be used as such. 25 cts. each.

MURRAYA EXOTICA.

A handsome Indian shrub producing quantities of fragrant white flowers. Is easily grown under ordinary greenhouse treatment. 35 cts. each.



MARANTA ZEBRINA.



MUSA ENSETE.

MUSA.*(Ornamental Species.)*

M. Ensete (Abyssinian Banana). One of the most magnificent scenic plants to be found, attaining a height of thirty feet, with leaves twenty feet long and three feet wide. This plant prefers a clay soil, and where clay is not present, a large hole may be dug and filled with clay and manure, which will answer very well, and the plant will amply repay for the trouble. 50 cts. to \$1 ea.

M. Sumatrana. A slender growing species, and one of the handsomest of foliage plants. Leaves bronze green, heavily blotched with maroon, under surface a clear, rich wine color. Fine plants, 75 cts. to \$1.

M. vittata. Leaves elegantly variegated with white and light green; may be used with splendid effect in the window garden or the center of large vases. \$3 and \$5 each.

For fruit-bearing varieties, see "Tropical Fruit Plants."

NERIUM.*(Oleander.)*

No one who has seen the oleander trees here in Florida need be told that our soil and climate are suited to their growth; they grow on any soil, rich or poor, provided it is not too wet, and bloom almost constantly from April to November; for hedges or as single specimens on the lawn, few, if any, of our flowering trees or shrubs excel them; they are obtainable in almost any desired color, and some of the newer varieties are gorgeous in the extreme.

N. album. Single white. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

N. album, fl. pl. Double white. 25 cts. each.

N. splendens. The old double pink variety. 15 and 25 cts. each, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per doz.; good plants, \$12.50 per 100.

Gilbert Brevay (triple corolla). Lilac rose, striped white; lower corolla deep carmine. 75 cts. each.

Henri Mares (triple corolla). Delicate rose, edged lilac and white stripe. 75 cts. each.

Lilian Henderson. Semi-double, white; very profuse bloomer. 50 cts. each.

Mad. Charles Baltet. Double, cherry carmine. 50 cts.

Mad. Peyre. Double, very pale flesh color. 75 cts.

Mad. Brun. Double, lilac rose, lower corolla carmine. 75 cts. each.

Professor Durand. Double; yellowish white. 75 cts.

Shaws. Single, deep crimson. 25 cts. each.

OLEA.

O. Americana (Wild Olive). A native, broad-leaved evergreen; perfectly hardy and very ornamental. 25 cts. each.

O. fragrans (Chinese Tea Olive). A popular greenhouse shrub, hardy in Florida; small, white, very fragrant flowers. 25 and 50 cts. each.

O. sp. (Wild Olive). An undescribed native species resembling *O. Americana*, but with larger fruit. 25 cts. each.

PARKINSONIA ACULEATA.

A handsome shrub from Mexico and Lower California. The well-known "Chapparral." A handsome shrub with white or yellowish flowers. Very easily grown. 20 cts. each.

PELTOPHORUM FERRUGINEUM.*(Casalpinia.)*

A low spreading tree, ornamental, and producing the *Basiletto* wood. 75 cts. each.

PIPER NIGRUM.

From the East Indies. Produces the common black pepper of commerce. It is a half climber, with rather handsome foliage; will probably succeed in the lower portions of this state. 50 cts. each.

PLUMBAGO.*(Leadwort.)*

P. Capensis. An old variety, but one that is worthy of cultivation anywhere; here in Florida they are perfectly hardy, and if the tips are cut back occasionally they will form a large bush that is almost continually covered with its beautiful light blue flowers. 25 cts. each.

P. Capensis alba. Similar to preceding except that the flowers are pure white. 35 cts. each.

PLUMERIA.

The Frangipani of the West Indies. A famous flowering shrub, the flowers of which are said to combine the fragrance of the orange, the tuberose and the jessamine.

P. alba. Flowers white. \$1 each.

P. rubra. The handsomest of all, both in tree and flower; the foliage is very large and handsome, and when the thick, fleshy shoots are covered with their scarlet flowers, it is worth going miles to see. \$2 each.

POINCIANA.

P. pulcherrima (*Casalpinia*). (Barbados Flower Fence.) A description of this handsome shrub seems almost superfluous; used as a hedge plant throughout the tropics; its mimosa-like leaves, and lovely crimson and orange flowers with their long stamens, make it one of the most striking of our tropical plants. It should become popular in the greenhouses north, as it flowers when but two or three feet high. 15 and 25 cts. each.

P. pulcherrima flava. Flowers clear bright yellow. 35 cts. each.

P. regia (Royal Poinciana). The Flamboyante of Madagascar and the West Indies. One of the most beautiful flowering trees of the tropics, but unfortunately too tender to stand much frost. It is of very rapid growth, and if it should be killed before blooming it would still have amply repaid for all the care bestowed upon it; its immense decoupled leaves alone are worth growing it for. We have plants in all sizes from six inches, at 15 cts. each, to 10 feet at \$1 each.

For other nearly related species, see *Casalpinia*.

POLYGONUM PLATYCAULON.*(Coccoloba platyclada.)*

A curious flat-stemmed plant, with small, pointed leaves; rapid growing, and invaluable in basket and rock work. 20 cts. each.

PSYCHORTIA UNDATA.

A handsome little native plant, with dark green undulated leaves, and bearing pretty, bright red berries. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS.

QUERCUS.

Q. Suber. The celebrated Cork Oak, from the bark of which the cork of commerce is obtained. A handsome evergreen species that should have a place wherever the room can be spared for it. Fine young trees, \$1 each.

Q. virens (Live Oak). One of the handsomest of our forest trees; of much more rapid growth than generally supposed; valuable in any situation when a shade tree is of use. Small, nursery-grown trees, 10 cents each, \$1 per doz.; other native species, 15 to 25 cts. each.

RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS.*(Urania speciosa.)*

The Traveler's Tree of Madagascar. A magnificent plant with palm-like trunk, crested with immense banana-like leaves, which are borne in a two ranked series, opposite. The sheathing bases of the petioles are so formed as to hold a quantity of water, which is always fresh and pure, and the natives obtain it by thrusting a spear through from the under side, and catching it in some suitable vessel. Plants eight to ten inches high, \$1 each; specimens, four feet, \$6 each.

RHODOMYRTUS TOMENTOSA.

A very ornamental and quite hardy evergreen shrub producing large pink flowers followed by red berries. Very desirable for sub-tropical gardening. 20 cts. each.

RHUS.

R. succedanea. "From the fruit of this tree the table wax, which forms a stable article of export, is extracted; all candles throughout Japan are prepared from it. This tree is not only very ornamental, the foliage appearing bright crimson and yellow before turning green, but could be made, if planted largely, very profitable. Very hardy."—H. H. Berger. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

R. vernicifera. "The lacquer used in their fine work is prepared from it by the Japanese. Tree very ornamental."—H. H. Berger. 50 cts. each.

RUSSELLIA JUNCÆA.

A good plant for the open ground here in Florida; stems rush-like; tubular scarlet flowers. 25 cts. each.

SANCHEZIA NOBILIS GLAUCOPHYLLA.

A beautiful greenhouse shrub from Ecuador. Leaves glaucous green, with yellow nerves. Flowers small, enclosed by light red bracts. Small plants, 50 cts. each.

SALVIA.*(Flowering Sage.)*

The Salvias are among the best of our bedding plants, and are very desirable owing to the fact that they bloom throughout the entire

year. The following are among the best varieties:

- S. Eriocalix.** Purple and white.
- S. Greggii.** Cherry red.
- S. Heerii.** Handsome orange flowers.
- S. marmorata.** Dwarf; flowers white, spotted crimson.
- S. Mrs. Mitchell.** Rich purple.
- S. Skinnerii.** Crimson.
- S. splendens.** Scarlet; very rich.

Price of Salvias, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SANSEVIERA.

These are exceedingly interesting plants in all the species. The genus is named for Raimond de Sanseverio, Prince of Sansevero (1710-1776).

S. Guineensis (African Bow-string Hemp). A valuable fiber plant; also very ornamental; the long, straight, sword-shaped leaves are mottled gray and brown. 25 cts. each.

S. Zeylanica. Leaves in this variety mottled and banded crosswise with white; very handsome, and in India is much prized for its fiber. 25 and 50 cts. each. (See cut, page 70.)



SANSEVIERIA ZEYLANICA. (See page 69.)

SAPINDUS SAPONARIA.

(Tropical Soapberry.)

The seed vessels of this plant are employed for washing purposes, and the round black seeds are made up into rosaries and articles of ornament. Tree quite ornamental; native of the West Indies and south Florida. 25 cts. each.

SCHIZOLOBIUM EXCELSUM.

From Brazil. A tall tree, with great decompound leaves. A very rapid grower, and will probably prove a valuable shade tree for southern Florida. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

SPIRÆA.

Spring flowering shrubs, succeeding well here.

- S. *Billardii*. Flowers light pink. 25 cts. each.
- S. *Bumateo*. Leaves beautifully variegated with white. 50 cts. each.
- S. *Reevesii*. One of the handsomest; the little white flowers, like miniature roses, completely cover the branches in spring. 25 cts. each.

STACHYTARPHA MUTABILIS.

From India. It throws out long terminal flower spikes, the little pink or blue flowers appearing at the base of the spike and opening gradually until they get to the end. 25 cts. each.

STRELITZIA.

S. *augusta alba*. A magnificent plant from south Africa, of the order Scitamineæ. The leaves are rich glossy green, and of immense size; flowers white. \$1.50 each.

S. *Reginæ*. (Queen Plant.) Similar to the above; flowers bright yellow, with blue stigmas. \$1 and \$2 each.

STRYCHNOS NUX-VOMICA.

The Strychnia or Nux-Vomica plant. \$1 each.

TABERNÆMONTANA CORONARIA FL. PL.

A well-known greenhouse plant with handsome foliage and beautiful pure white fragrant flowers; resembling a small Gardenia. Very free flowering, and easy to manage. Fine large plants, 25 cts. each.

TALINUM VARIEGATA.

A very handsome variegated basket or pot plant growing about two feet high. Flowers on long spike, bright pink. Foliage beautifully variegated white and light green. 20 cts. each.

TECOMA STANS.

(Yellow Elder.)

A magnificent upright species, covered in the fall with its rich golden yellow flowers, which resemble those of *Allamanda cathartica*. The plant is a rapid grower, attaining a height of eight or ten feet in one season; may be used for hedges if cut back once or twice during the season. 25 and 50 cts. each.

THEVETIA.

- T. *neriifolia* (*Cerbera thevetia*). Locally known as Trumpet Flower, Tiger Apple, etc. A West Indian shrub with beautiful evergreen foliage and pale yellow flowers, almost constantly in bloom. The flowers are followed by odd-shaped fruit, not edible, still not poisonous, as said to be by some, although the shrub belongs to a family of plants, some of which are poisonous. 25 and 50 cts. each.
- T. ———? An undescribed variety, with beautiful salmon colored flowers. 50 cts. each.

TORENIA.

T. *Asiatica*. A low growing and very free blooming plant, with the most beautiful little flowers of light blue and royal purple, with bright yellow throat; will grow anywhere, but prefers a moist shady spot. 15 cts. each.

T. *Fournieri*. (White Wings.) Flowers and plant similar to above, except that flowers are pure white, with golden yellow throat. 15 cts. each; one of each for 25 cts.

TOXICOPHILÆA SPECTABILIS.

A rare shrub or small tree from south Africa. Flowers white, tinged pink on the outside; produced in terminal corymbs, which form a very large dense spray, frequently over two feet in length; perfume sweet and powerful. The sap is poisonous, and care should be used in handling it. \$1 each.

TRADESCANTIA DISCOLOR.

A very handsome plant; valuable for basket or rock work, or as a specimen pot plant, growing also in the open ground. Leaves upright, dark green above, richest purple beneath. 25 cts. each.

VINCA.

(Madagascar Periwinkle.)

Red and white flowering varieties. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.



SPIRÆA BILLARDII.

VITEX.

V. Agnus-castus. (Chaste-tree.) A handsome hardy tree from southern Europe; flowers in spikes, dark blue. 50 cts. each.

V. heterophylla. A very beautiful shrub with dark blue flowers, the bruised leaves having a strong scent like lavender. 20 cts. each.

YUCCA.

The Yuccas are among the most valuable decorative plants for Florida; their foliage is handsome, and the flowers very attractive.

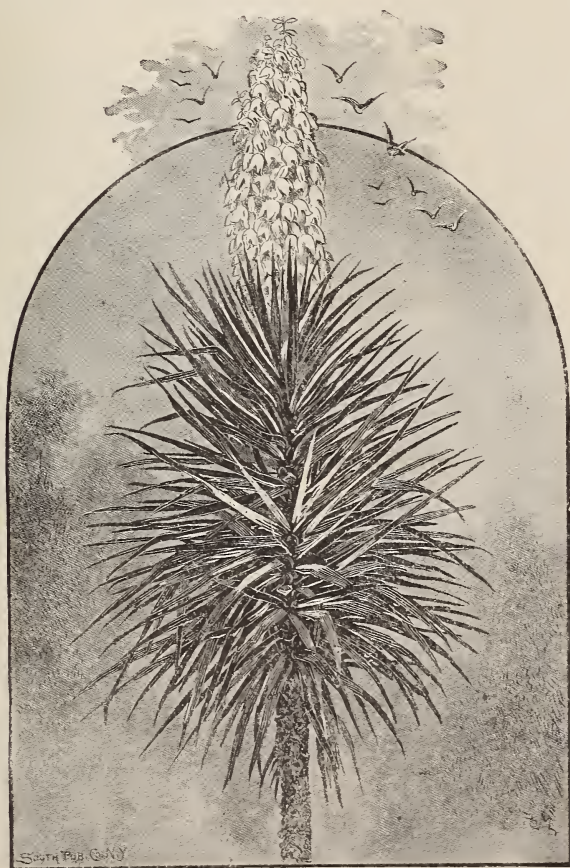
Y. aloifolia. (Spanish Bayonet.) Native of our southern sea-coast and the West Indies; hardy throughout the state. Splendid plants for decora-

tive purposes; flower stalk two feet, densely covered with its greenish white flowers; these make handsome pot plants, while small, for the conservatory. 10 to 25 cts. each.

Y. aloifolia variegata. Leaves striped white. \$1 and \$2 each.

Y. filamentosa. (Adam's Needle.) Hardy throughout the United States as far north as New York. Handsome plants; the leaves are covered with thread-like filaments; flower spike eight to ten feet high, surmounted with panicles of white, bell-shaped flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

Y. gloriosa. Perhaps the handsomest of our native species; leaves broader and thinner than those of *Y. aloifolia* and with a bluish tint; flower spike very large. Large plants. \$1 each.



YUCCA GLORIOSA.

XIV.

Tropical Fruit Plants.

It is only within the last year or two that this class of plants has attracted any attention as suitable subjects for pot culture in small conservatories; but experience has proved that many of them are not only easily grown, but that they are among the most interesting of plants, and will grow and produce fruit under ordinary greenhouse treatment, while some will flourish in an ordinary sunny window. Heretofore the very high prices demanded for most of them have debarred all but the wealthy from the pleasure of growing them. To meet the popular demand we have grown an enormous stock, and we are now prepared to offer them at such low prices that everyone may indulge his fancy for rare plants, at a small cost. Throughout the whole of the southern portion of this state most of the fruits we catalogue will grow and thrive, and their crops prove a most valuable source of revenue to the cultivator, aside from the pleasure and benefit to be derived from always having an abundant supply for home consumption.

ACHRAS SAPOTA.

(*Sapodilla*; *Naseberry*.)

A low spreading tree with glossy leaves; fruit resembles a russet apple in appearance; the sweet, spicy, granulated pulp tastes a little like some of the best pears, with a slight coffee flavor added. One of the best of the tropical fruits, and one for which a taste does not have to be acquired. The sap of the tree yields gutta-percha, and the bark contains medicinal properties; thus this is one of the remarkably useful trees characteristic of the tropics. 25 cents each, 5 for \$1.

ADANSONIA DIGITATA.

(*Baobab Tree*; *Monkey's Bread*.)

A famous African fruit tree, producing a fruit nine to twelve inches long, and four in diameter. Fruit of exceedingly pleasant taste, and said to have some remarkable medicinal properties. \$1 each.

ÆGLE MARMELOS.

(*Elephant Apple*; *Bengal Quince*.)

The Schleich Apple-boom of the Dutch East Indies. Fruit of value medicinally, and used as a conserve. The new growth of the tree somewhat resembles the lemon; leaves trifoliate, branches somewhat thorny. 50 cts. each.

ALEURITES TRILOBA.

(*Candle-nut Tree*.)

A handsome tree, producing nuts that resemble a large hickory-nut. The kernel is very rich and oily, and of excellent flavor. An oil is expressed from the kernel in Ceylon that is known as Kekune oil and is of considerable importance. Fine large plants, \$1.50 each.

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE.

(*Cashew-nut*.)

The Anacardiums are curious trees, producing a more or less edible fruit, the seed of which grows upon the outside, at the lower end of the fruit; they have produced fruit for us here, and as they fruit when quite small they are well adapted to pot culture, and form very interesting plants. 65 cents each.

ANANAS SATIVA.

(*Pineapple*.)

The Pineapple is perhaps one of the most important of all the tropical fruits. In the extreme southern

part of Florida there are immense plantations of them, and from the pineapple crop the people in that section derive almost their entire income. Great quantities are grown in Europe under glass, and much more attention is paid to them there than in this country. The plant is very easy to grow, and at the north will succeed well in any greenhouse, or even a sunny window. The plants themselves are very ornamental, and while coming into bearing they are a very interesting sight to most people. After the plant has attained its full size it begins to turn blood-red in the center, and in a few days you can see the young fruit, which looks like a red rosette, way down in the center; this is pushed up pretty rapidly by the central fruit stalk, and the young fruit begins to assume its shape and is soon one-third grown; at this stage it begins blooming, and from each one of the diamond-shaped lobes of the fruit comes a pretty bright blue flower. Of the numerous varieties, we offer the following as among the best:



PINEAPPLE.

ANANAS SATIVA, continued.

✓ **Red Spanish.** This is the one most commonly grown for export; fruit very bright yellow when fully ripe, and the young leaves of the plant strongly tinged with red. 20 cents each, 3 for 50 cts., 7 for \$1.

✓ **Sugar Loaf.** Fruit large; pyramidal in shape, fine golden yellow when fully ripe; flesh firm and fine grained, flavor excellent. Strong rooted plants, 25 cents each, 5 for \$1.

✓ **Porto Rico Pine.** One of the largest and finest varieties grown; plant of robust habit, attaining a very large size; fruit of the best quality, and often weighing from 12 to 15 pounds. Strong plants, 65 cts.

✓ **Abakchi.**

✓ **Black Jamaica.**

✓ **Smooth Cayenne.**

✓ **Trinidad.**

\$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

✓ **Egyptian Queen.**

✓ **Ripley Queen.**

✓ **Queen.**

40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

SPECIAL OFFER. For only \$5, we will mail one plant each of the above 10 varieties, amounting at single rates to \$6.30.

ANONA.

✓ **A. Cherimolia.** (Custard Apple; Jamaica Apple.) This fruit is very variable in size, which ranges from that of an apple to a good sized muskmelon; is of most delicious flavor, for which a taste has not to be acquired; fruit a rich brown on the outside, with more or less red cheek; pulp white, with many black seeds. Pot grown plants, 35 cts. each.

✓ **A. muricata.** (Sour Sop.) A large, greenish brown, prickly fruit, containing a cottony, juicy, white pulp; is much esteemed in Key West; a cooling drink is also made from it; one of the tenderest of tropical fruits; tree one of the most beautiful of the Anonas; leaves rich shining green. As it produces fruit while quite small, it is a good plant for greenhouse culture, and is one of the most interesting tropical fruits. 35 cents each, 3 for 90 cts.

✓ **A. reticulata.** (Custard Apple.) We can see little difference between this and the other species of Anona as far as hardness is concerned; fruit of good quality, four inches in diameter. 50 cts. each.

✓ **A. squamosa.** (Sugar Apple.) A delicious fruit, much grown in Key West, and to some extent throughout south Florida; fruit resembling an inverted cone, is a yellowish green in color, pulp very sweet, of the consistency of soft butter, containing numerous shining black seeds; as it grows in bush form, it is very easy to protect in winter. Like most Anonas, it is deciduous, and is best transplanted in February, although if it should be well cut back it may be moved at any time. It is one of the best tropical fruits, and will adequately repay careful attention. This species may be grown and fruited in a greenhouse, as the plants do very well with pot culture. Small plants, pot grown, 15 cents each, 7 for \$1.

ARTOCARPUS.

✓ **A. incisa.** (Bread-fruit Tree.) This is the most important food staple of the tropical islands in the Pacific ocean. The tree attains a moderate height, has very large, acutely lobed, glossy leaves; the male flowers in spikes, and the female flowers in a dense head, which, by consolidation of their fleshy carpels and receptacles, form the fruit; the fruit is globular in shape, about the size of a melon, with tuberculated or (in some varieties) nearly smooth surface. It may be cooked and prepared for use in a great variety of ways, the common practice in the South Sea Islands being to bake it entire in hot embers, and scoop out the interior, which, when properly cooked, should have a soft smooth consistence, with a taste which has been compared to that of boiled potatoes and sweet milk. Mr. A. R. Wallace, in his "Malay Archipelago," says: "With meat and gravy it is a vegetable superior to anything I know, either in temperate or tropical countries; with sugar, milk, butter or treacle it is a

delicious pudding, having a very slight and delicate but characteristic flavor, which, like that of good bread and potatoes, one never gets tired of." This tree is very tender, and north of Charlotte Harbor it should have winter protection. \$3 to \$5 each.

✓ **A. integrifolia.** (Jack fruit; Phunnus.) A celebrated Indian fruit tree that is probably hardy in southern Florida, as it grows in India at an elevation of 4,000 feet. This is one of those peculiar trees that produce their fruit directly from the larger limbs and trunks, and frequently from that portion of it that is under ground. \$1 each.

CARICA PAPAYA.

(Melon Papaw.)

"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 20 feet; the leaves are large, seven-lobed and terminal (after the manner of palms). Dioecious. The plant grows very fast, and is strikingly ornamental; very tender, but ordinarily survives the south Florida winters. The green fruit is said to be used as we use the turnip; the buds are used for sweetmeats, and the ripe fruit is sliced and eaten like the musk-melon, 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 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 beef—and this surely makes it a valuable fruit, which might well be popular wherever there are restaurants." Fine young plants, 20 cents each, 6 for \$1.

CEREUS TRIANGULARIS.

(Strawberry Pear.)

See "Cacti."

CICCA DISTICHA.

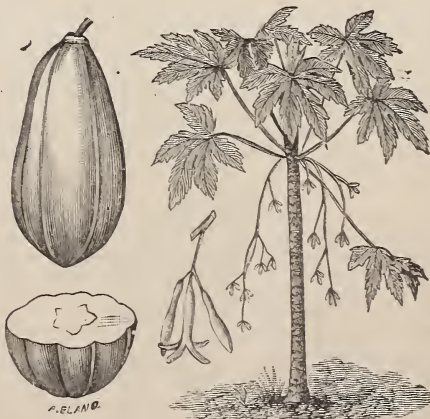
(Otaheite Gooseberry.)

A rare and beautiful tree, with immense decomposed leaves of a peculiar light bluish-green. The fruit is of a waxy whiteness, and produced in long pendent racemes. 35 cts. each; extra large, 60 cts. each.

CHRYSOBALANUS ICACO.

(Cocoa Plum.)

Of value more as an ornamental plant than for its fruit; plant evergreen; leaves rich and glossy; flowers showy. 50 cents each.



THE PAPAW OR MELON FRUIT.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM CAINITO.*(Star Apple.)*

A beautiful evergreen tree; leaves dark green above, the under side with a yellowish satiny luster. Fruit purple, the size of a small apple, ripening in early summer. An excellent fruit, and in much demand in the Key West market; will doubtless become commercially important for northern shipment. 50 cts. each; larger by express, \$1 each.

COCCOLOBA.

C. uvifera. (Sea Grape.) Perhaps of little value as a fruit, although the berries are liked by some, but as an ornamental shrub it is superb; the round leaves, as large as a saucer, are of the richest velvety green, with crimson midrib, and lapping one over the other, form one of the most elegant of plants. 50 cts. each.

C. floridana. (Pigeon Plum.) In this species the fruit is probably of more value. Leaves clear shining green, with a tendency toward wine color in the young growths. Supply limited; 50 cts. each.

COCUS NUCIFERA.*(Cocoanut Palm.)*

See Department of "Palms, Cycads and Screw-Pines."

COFFEA.

C. Arabica. (Arabian Coffee Plant.) Native in the mountains of southwestern Abyssinia. The shrub is a beautiful evergreen, with white flowers. 50 cts. each.

C. bengalensis. (Bengal Coffee Plant.) Berries of inferior quality, but flowers very ornamental. 75 cents each.

C. Liberia. (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.

EUGENIA JAMBOS.*(Rose Apple.)*

A beautiful evergreen tree; a native of the East Indies, but has long been grown in the West India Islands; the leaves are long and narrow, and resemble those of the oleander; the new growth is wine-colored like the mango; fruit resembles a large crab-apple, is white or yellowish, with red flush on one side; is rose-scented, very fragrant, with apricot flavor; sprouts readily from the root if killed down. 75 cts. each; plants five feet high, of fruiting size, \$2 each.

FERONIA ELEPHANTUM.*(Yellanga, or Elephant Apple.)*

Mountains of Coromandel. "Flowers white with reddish anthers; fruit large, about the size of an apple, with a grayish rind; the pulpy part is universally eaten on the coast of Coromandel. The wood is white, hard and desirable. There is a transparent liquor which exudes from the stem when cut or broken, which is useful for mixing with painters' colors."—Don. This tree is so closely related to Citrus that it can be worked on orange and lemon stocks; the flower and leaves when bruised emit a delicious odor, and in the east are used for flavoring guava jelly and confectionery. 50 cts. each.

GARCINIA.

G. mangostana. (The Mangosteen.) This celebrated fruit tree is from the equatorial East Indies. "The fruit is round, the size of a medium orange. The shell is like that of a pomegranate; the inside of a rose color, divided by thin partitions, as in the orange, in which the seeds are lodged, surrounded by a soft juicy pulp of a delicious flavor, partaking of the strawberry and grape, and is esteemed one of the richest fruits in the world." We have succeeded in importing this magnificent tree, and can offer a limited number. \$5 each.

G. morella. \$2 each.

GARUGA PINNATA.

From the East Indies. This is a deciduous tree, reaching sixty feet in height. Its fruit is eaten raw by the natives, but is chiefly used for pickling. 50 cts. each.

LUCUMA.

L. mammosa. (Mammee Sapota; Marmalade Fruit.) In its native home (Central America), this tree attains an immense size; the fruit is as large as a cocoanut, and nearly the same color, having a rough brown skin: the pulp is a rich yellow, and contains from one to three large glossy brown seeds that extend nearly the whole length of the fruit. 60 cts. each.

L. rivicoa angustifolia. (Egg-Fruit.) Known also under the name of Ties. (Spanish, *Canistel*.) A low tree or shrub, producing a fruit about the size of an egg, that looks like a small Mammee Sapota, and of most delicious flavor; will grow and produce fruit under ordinary greenhouse treatment. 50 cents each.

MAMMEA AMERICANA.*(Mammee Apple; San Domingo Apricot.)*

This species of Mammee is one of the handsomest trees grown in the tropics. The leaves are large, thick and glossy, resembling somewhat those of the famous "rubber tree," and as it is an evergreen, it makes an elegant conservatory plant; the fruits are as large as a child's head, nearly round, and of a dark brown color; in taste they much resemble a fine apricot. Fine plants, 60 cents each, 3 for \$1.50; extra large, by express, \$1 each.

MANGIFERA INDICA.

The famous Mango Tree. This is one of our most important fruits. The tree is of very rapid growth and enormously productive; we have seen trees only eight years old that were producing thousands of Mangoes, and had been in bearing three or four years then. There is always a ready market for all that can be produced. The tree is very ornamental, with its rich, green lanceolate leaves, while those of the new growth are a beautiful wine color. The fruit is the size of an egg or larger, and is borne on long racemes in immense clusters at the ends of the branches; the color is yellow in some, green in others, with more or less red cheek; contains one large seed, from which a tough fiber extends through the skin; pulp from a light to a deep yellow color, and very juicy. Our plants are from seed taken only from the choicest varieties. These are well adapted to pot or tub culture north, as they will produce fruit abundantly when not over four feet high. Fine plants, 35 cts. each; large, 4 to 5 feet, 60 cts. each; three for \$1.50.



MAMMEE APPLE.

MELICocca BIJUGA.*(Spanish Lime or Ginep.)*

Not a lime at all. A sapindaceous tree with very odd foliage—compound leaves with winged petioles; of slow growth while young, but attains a height of 20 to 30 feet eventually. Produces a yellow, plum-like fruit of a pleasant grape taste, and encloses a large seed, which may be roasted and eaten like a chestnut. 25 cts. each.

MONSTERA DELICIOSA.

The Ceriman of Trinidad. "This is a highly ornamental Aroid plant, a native of the forests of Trinidad; it is a half scrambler, half climber, often in its native forests ascending tall trees, to which it clings with its wiry roots, which come out anywhere on the stem. The large leaves are cut and forked, and full of oval holes. It is said of this plant when flowering that 'so fast does its spadix of flowers expand, that (as indeed in 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.' The plant is rare in Florida, but has been fruited by Dr. Harris, of Key West. It will bear a slight frost unharmed, and it is probable could be cultivated quite extensively in south Florida were more plants obtainable; the fruit is said to resemble very much an elongated green-pine cone; it is about six inches in length, and when ripe the skin comes off easily in octagonal sections, leaving the fruit with the appearance of a ripe banana; it is said to have the combined flavor of pineapple and banana, though superior to either."—*Bulletin No. 1, Div. Pomology.* \$1.75 each.

MUSA.*(The Banana and Plantain.)*

These make elegant decorative plants for the lawn in summer. The growth is very rapid, and the immense dark green leaves are very striking. Just before frost, if the leaves are cut off and the plant dug up and placed in the cellar with the roots in a box of dry earth, they will winter as easily as Cannas, and the next spring may be planted out with the expectation of seeing them bloom and fruit: of course if space can be spared to grow them inside, they may be grown right on through the winter—the dwarf varieties do not require such a great amount of space.

M. Cavendishii. (Dwarf Banana.) This species is comparatively dwarf-growing, but five to six feet high. The whole plant presents a very robust appearance, and although small, each plant produces an enormous bunch of fruit (frequently as many as 200 fruits to the bunch) and of most exquisite flavor. As a decorative plant for the lawn in summer or the conservatory in winter it is unexcelled, its immense dark green leaves spotted and blotched with purple, lending a most tropical effect to landscape or lawn. This



MUSA CAVENDISHII.

plant requires but little room, and will grow and fruit in an ordinary 20-inch tub. Strong tubers, 25 cts. each; large plants by express, 40 cts. each.

M. magnifica. A very large growing species, red fruited, and with reddish stem and petioles. A magnificent species wherever it can be given room to develop properly. \$1 each.

M. palustris. (Dacca Banana.) A large and strong grower; fruit small, but of very fine quality. 50 cts. each.

M. paradisiaca. (Plantain or Pising.) This is one of the most important of fruits in all tropical countries, constituting the staple food of the natives in many localities. Plant highly ornamental, the long glossy dark green leaves being heavily blotched and spotted with reddish purple. 75 c. ea.



BREAD-FRUIT.

MUSA SAPIENTUM VARIETIES.

Hart's Choice. One of the best for this latitude; fruit from 2 to 5 inches long, and an inch and a half in diameter, of a clear golden yellow; skin soft and thin as a kid glove; flesh firm, yet melting and buttery in texture; stalk grows to about 10 feet in height; is stout and able to bear weight of bunch without breaking; blossoms in 7 to 9 months after planting. Plant very ornamental; leaves light green, the petioles edged with red. A very rapid growing variety and we recommend it most highly for planting on the lawn in summer, as it will be found far superior to *Musa Ensete* as a decorative plant. 35 cts. each, large plants by express, 50 cts. each.

Red Jamaica or Baracoa. The long red Banana of commerce; very tall growing, reaching a height of 20 feet; stem and leaf stalks a dark dull red; one of the most magnificent of the genus; skin of fruit a rich, dark red; flesh yellow, and of fine flavor; excellent. 60 cts. each, 3 for \$1.50; very large plants by express, \$1 each.

Tall French. A tall slender-growing variety, with very large leaves, leaf stalks and midrib beautifully shaded with pinkish red. 50 cts. each, by express only.

Golden or Tahiti (?) "Brought from Nassau by John Gomez, to Pumpkin Key, near Cape Romano. A most magnificent plant, equaling the Red Jamaica in height. Fruit described to us 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." \$1.25 each, three for \$3.25; extra large, by express, \$1.75 each.

Orinoco or Horse Banana. The most commonly cultivated of all Bananas through the middle and south part of Florida; fruit of excellent quality if allowed to get thoroughly ripe on the stalk; the hardest Banana grown, and one of the best for decorative purposes, as, the plants being very low priced, they may be planted in large clumps. 20 cts. each, 6 for \$1; large plants, by express, 30 cts. each, 4 for \$1.

Fig Banana. Fruit small, dark purple in color, and of delicious flavor; a very distinct sort. 65 cts. each, 2 for \$1.20.

SPECIAL OFFER.—For \$5 we will send the entire set of ten varieties of Bananas, amounting at single rates to \$6.05, and other plants may be selected to full amount of our discount.

PASSIFLORA EDULIS.*(Granadilla.)*

A handsome evergreen climber, with shining lobed leaves. Very quick growing, and no vine is better suited for covering arbors or trellises; fruit produced the second year: is about the size of an egg, purple outside; flesh yellow, filled with small black seeds;

PASSIFLORA EDULIS, continued.

has an orange flavor; petals of the flower white; crown whitish, with violet base; one of the most beautiful of the Passifloras, and as it is very free from all insect pests it should be ordered by everyone who desires a handsome climber. 30 cts. each, 4 for \$1.

PERSEA GRATISSIMA.

(Alligator or Avocado Pear.)

A tree of rapid growth, attaining eventually a very large size, but begins fruiting when four or five years old. The fruit of this species is exceedingly large, and shaped like a pear, and is green or purple in color; its flesh is buttery, having a delicate nutty flavor. This fruit is much in demand in all the southern cities, and of late has become very popular also in New York. It has the merit of bearing shipment well. Fine plants, 60 cts. each; larger, four to five feet, \$1 each.



GUAVA.

PERESKIA ACULEATA.

(Barbadoes Gooseberry.)

See "Cacti."

PSIDIUM.

P. Guaiava. The common Guava. This species includes *P. pyriferum* and *P. pomiferum* of Linnæus, which embrace many distinct varieties of pink, yellow and white fleshed Guavas, and varying in shape from that of a pear to an apple. The Guava is a most important fruit in all warm countries, and from it is made the famous Guava Jelly of commerce. They have been grown and fruited in green-houses, but require more room than can usually be allowed them. Fine young plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

White Winter Guava. This species is apparently distinct from the foregoing, and there seem to be no varieties of it; the fruit is large, pear-shaped, greenish-white; one of the best for preserving, as the flesh is thick, and there are but few seeds. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

For hardy Guavas, see Department, "Semi-Tropical Fruits."

SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM.

(Marking Fruit.)

An East Indian tree, producing a fruit similar to the Cashew nut. The tree is very ornamental, having immense leaves a foot wide and two feet long. \$1 ea.

SPONDIAS LUTEA.

The *Tapereiba* 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. 75 cts. each.

SOLANUM GUATEMALENSE.

(Pepino or Melon Pear.)

This elegant little plant belongs to the egg-plant family, but is a fruit rather than a vegetable. As it is a perennial plant, the roots may be taken up in the fall and wintered in the cellar, or it may be grown on in the house all winter. It is almost constantly in bloom, and when covered with its fruit and flowers both, it is wonderfully attractive. The fruit is as large as a goose-egg, light orange color, streaked and waved with purple lines; in taste it is between a banana and muskmelon. Where it bears freely it is likely to be highly esteemed. 15 cts. each, 8 for \$1.

TAMARINDUS INDICA.

(Tamarind.)

A tree with delicate, acacia-like foliage, producing pods from six to eight inches in length, which enclose with the seed an acid pulp, which, when preserved in sugar, forms the basis of the drink known as "tamarind water"; trees were in bearing here previous to the freeze, and it will stand quite severe frosts without injury; is valuable as an ornament as well as for its fruit, the tree attaining an ultimate height of 25 to 30 feet, and becoming very handsome as it develops. The fruits or pods are of considerable use in medicine in some countries, in addition to their use for producing "tamarind water." 25 cts. each, five for \$1.

TERMINALIA CATAPPA.

(Tropical Almond.)

"With its flat stages of large smooth leaves and oily edible seeds in an almond-like husk, is not an almond at all, or any kin thereto; it has been named, as so many West India 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 journey in the pocket of some Portuguese follower of Vasco de Gama."—*Kingsley*. Aside from its fruit this tree is considered one of the best shade trees of the tropics, and a tree that when well grown is very ornamental. 50 cts. each.

TRIPHASIA TRIFOLIATA.

"A spiny shrub, nearly related to *Citrus trifoliata*, with which it is often confounded, though entirely distinct. A native of southern China, but now naturalized in India and the West Indies. The fruits are about the size of a large black currant, with a reddish skin; in an unripe state they are said to have a sticky, tenacious pulp, and a turpentine flavor, but when fully ripe they have an agreeable sweet taste and are preserved in syrup. They occasionally come to this country in this form, under the name of lime berries."—*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 ripe fruit. In Key West it is known under the name of "Bergamot," another misnomer. 50 cts. each.

Collections of Tropical Fruit Plants, our Selection.

- I. Twelve distinct species \$2 00
- II. Twenty-five species and varieties, including some new and rare ones . . . 10 00
- III. One hundred plants in ten species; a very fine assortment 30 00

These will consist of small plants free by mail, or large ones by express at purchaser's expense.

The above choice collections include many valuable plants. Cheap collections may be made as low as \$10 per 100 plants.

XV.

Semi-Tropical Fruit-Bearing Trees and Plants.

CITRUS FRUITS,

Including the Orange, Lemon, Lime, etc.

These are of the utmost importance in Florida, and we believe our list of suitable varieties for profitable culture is not excelled. We also grow large quantities of the most suitable varieties for pot or tub culture at the north; these are budded on the dwarf stock, *Citrus trifoliata*, and have been trained with great care to make strong stocky plants. Special mention and description of some of the best of these will be found in the first department of this catalogue, "New, Rare and Desirable Plants."

Of all the other species and varieties catalogued we have grown a good stock in special sizes for mailing, which will be sent, *postpaid*, at prices quoted. For prices for large trees for open ground planting in Florida and California, see end of the list of Citrus Fruits.

CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS.

(Sweet Orange.)

BUDDED VARIETIES.

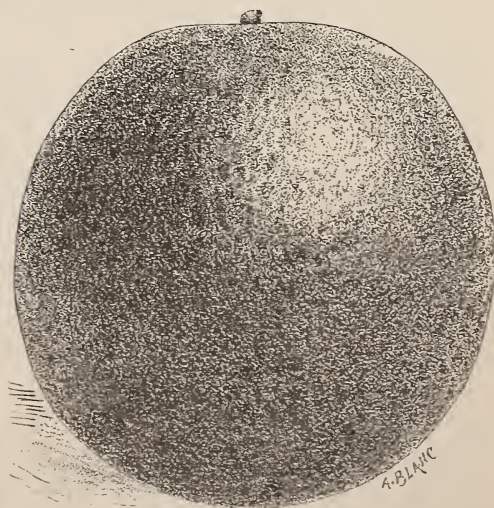
- ✓ **Acis.** An imported variety of good quality; large, roundish, ovate; skin rather rough.
- ✓ **Beach No. 2.** (Old Vini, Buena Vista.) Introduced by Mr. A. J. Beach. A vigorous grower; fruit of large size and best quality; remains on the tree in good condition until late in the spring.
- ✓ **Bell.** Large, pear or bell-shaped; tree prolific, with few thorns, and of vigorous upright growth. Probably imported.
- ✓ **Centennial.** A new variety, introduced by Mr. E. H. Hart, which took first prize at the State Fair in 1885, and at the New Orleans Exposition, the number of points awarded proving it to be among the highest class of Florida oranges. Said to be exceedingly rich and delicious, and destined to become one of the leading varieties.
- ✓ **Cunningham.** A seedling from Sumpter County, Florida. This fruit scored the greatest number of points of all oranges at the New Orleans Exposition, and has since been one of the prize oranges wherever exhibited. Supply limited. \$1 each.
- ✓ **Double Imperial Navel.** A new variety of Navel which comes to us from Major Roundtree, of Louisiana, in which state it originated from the seed of a Bahia orange. With us the tree is a strong, upright grower, very thorny, but prolific bearer; fruit medium size, flattened; ranks with other Navels as to quality and has the same umbilical protuberance. 75 cts. each.
- ✓ **Du Roi.** Size medium, round; quality superior; fruit ribbed like a muskmelon, a distinctive mark which adds much to its market value; fruit will remain sound on the tree until late in spring.
- ✓ **Dulcissima.** Imported from the Mediterranean; fruit of small size, but fine flavor.
- ✓ **Early Oblong.** (Thornless Bell.) Fruit of medium size, oblong; attains perfection in September and October, but does not change color much before other varieties; juice agreeable, but wanting the sub-acid of other kinds; the tree is a vigorous grower and is very prolific; branches thornless, foliage distinct; this variety is recommended chiefly because of its early ripening.

✓ **Exquisite.** Said to be a very superior orange; has not fruited for us yet. Imported by Gen. Sanford.

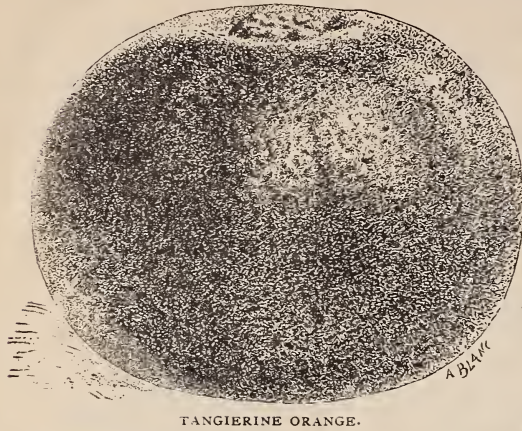
✓ **Egg.** (Beach No. 1.) Classed with the early ripening varieties; with us it matures little if any earlier than many others; good, of sprightly flavor.

✓ **Homosassa.** This orange is justly classed among the favorites in every grove, and has taken several prizes at different exhibitions; color bright; skin thin, dense and very tough, this quality rendering it one of the best shipping oranges we have.

✓ **Jaffa.** Imported from the Mediterranean by General Sanford, and is probably one of the best imported varieties; a medium-sized fruit, very heavy and juicy, with few seeds, and of unsurpassed flavor; tree distinct in foliage; of vigorous upward growth, and while it sometimes shows a few thorns, it may be classed with the thornless varieties.



HOMOSSASSA ORANGE.



TANGIERINE ORANGE.

CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS, continued.

Maltese Blood. □ Size medium, round or slightly oblong; in the fall the pulp is streaked with red, which increases as the season advances, until the whole pulp is colored; quality best; tree a strong, free grower, entirely thornless; when properly placed on the market, the fruit always commands the highest price.

Maltese Oval. The beautiful specimens of this orange exhibited at the Sanford exposition the past winter attracted a great deal of attention; it is a perfect oval, with smooth, dense glossy peel, and ranks with the other Malta oranges in quality; tree entirely thornless.

Majorca. From the eastern Mediterranean; tree resembles the Jaffa; fruit similar, but averages a little smaller, and not quite as highly colored; desirable in every respect.

Magnum Bonum. Large, flattened, light clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; flesh light colored, fine grained, tender and melting; an excellent shipper, as well as the best quality; tree very vigorous grower; thorny; a native seedling.

Mediterranean Sweet. This variety was introduced into California some years ago by Thomas A. Garey, and with the exception of Washington Navel, has been and still is the favorite; fruit medium size, oblong, nearly seedless, very tender and juicy; tree entirely thornless; a vigorous grower, bears young and is very prolific; of the above there are two varieties in this state, which are similar in almost every respect, the only difference being that the fruit of one is round, while Mr. Garey's is oblong.

Mediterranean Sweet, Garey's. See above.

Nonpareil. Size above ordinary; color, clear dark orange; skin smooth; pulp very tender, melting and vinous; tree vigorous and symmetrical; took first prize at the State Fair, 1878, and has since proved all that was claimed for it; a native seedling.

Navel, Washington or Riverside. This is considered by many the king of oranges; size large, very heavy; rind medium thickness; pulp tender and melting; nearly seedless; flavor delicious; bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the blossom end, from which it derives its name; tree nearly thornless. In this state it has with many people proved a shy bearer, with others quite the reverse; we don't consider the question settled yet, but in the meantime we are planting the Washington Navel.

Paper-Rind St. Michael. As its name implies, this is remarkably thin-skinned; still the rind is so dense and tough when properly cured that it carries as well as many of the thick-skinned oranges; in quality it is unsurpassed.

Parson Brown. Size medium, oblong; skin smooth; fine flavor; a good shipper, and by some considered the best of the early oranges; it begins to ripen in October, and reaches perfection by the middle of November; native seedling.

Pride of Malta. Medium size, flattened, skin some-

what rough; juice very sweet, attaining perfection in November; tree a vigorous grower and of fine form; branches nearly thornless; this variety is comparatively new, but has been well tested and approved on the Halifax river. Imported. 75 cts.

Peerless. (Rembert's Best.) Originally from Rembert's grove on Drayton Island; in quality it is one of the best; tree a strong upright grower, with broad, thick foliage; very thorny.

Pine-Apple. New, originating in one of the groves of Bishop Hoyt & Co., on Orange lake; has a slight pine-apple flavor, more or less distinct in different specimens, and is most remarkable for the solidity and "meatiness" of its flesh; may be classed as one of the very best oranges. 75 cts. each; supply limited.

Star Calyx. An orange of good quality, its distinctive mark being a broader and thicker calyx than common, which has five well-defined points.

Sweet Seville, Hick's. Small; thin but rather tough skin; ripens early, and is very sweet; tree a very vigorous grower, and prolific.

Tahiti. Of large size, round, pale yellow; skin thin, pulp very tender and melting; tree vigorous and very thorny. Imported.

Tardiff. (Hart's Late.) Medium size, round; skin thin, smooth and dense; grain fine, juice sub-acid; very fine and racy. This variety is attaining a reputation only second to the Washington Navel, owing to the length of time it takes to mature; while it colors up as early in the season as others, it does not reach perfection much before the first of June, and remains good on the tree until the middle of July. Imported.

Price of any of above, except where otherwise noted, free by mail, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; one each of the thirty sorts for \$10.50.

THE MANDARIN and TANGIERINE ORANGES.

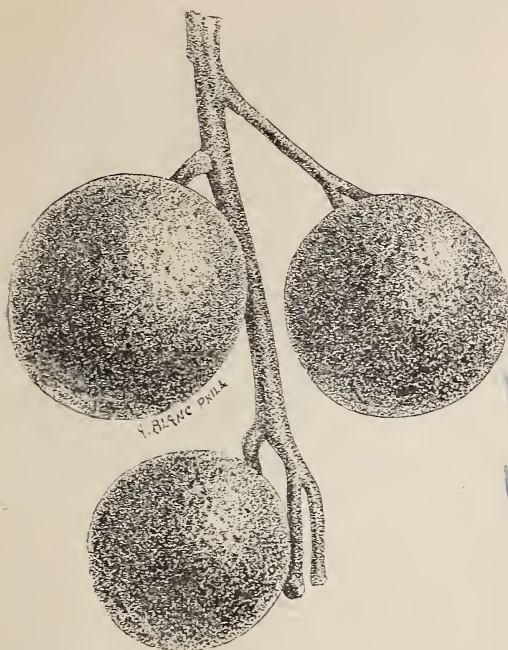
(*Citrus aurantium nobilis Varieties.*)

China. (Willow-leaved Mandarin.) Tree of dwarf habit; branches drooping, with narrow willow-like foliage; very compact and symmetrical in its growth, with very few thorns; fruit medium size, flattened, dark yellow, juicy and aromatic.

King. An upright growing variety, very thorny; foliage very nearly resembles the ordinary sweet orange. Fruit large, dark yellow, flattened, with rough skin; quality best of type. We predict that this is going to become a very popular orange. The supply is limited. 75 cts. each.



MANDARIN ORANGES GROWN IN POT.



KUMQUAT.

MANDARIN and TANGIERINE ORANGES, continued.

Satsuma. Size medium, flattened; color dark orange; skin thin, sweet and aromatic; pulp fine grained and juicy; best of the type. Tree of dwarf habit, prolific, entirely thornless. Thrives best when budded on some sweet seedling stock.

Tangierine, "Dancy's." Tree of strong upright growth, attaining the size of the sweet orange; is very nearly thornless; foliage rich and glossy, and when bruised gives forth a peculiar pungent odor very different from any other orange tree; fruit medium size, much flattened, of deep tomato red, with the appearance of having been varnished; quality no better than the Mandarin, but its color always commands for it a high price as a fancy dessert fruit. To grow this fruit to perfection requires more moisture than for the others, and an abundance of fertilizing matter.

Tangierine, Spice. A variety of the above; fruit small, dark red, very juicy and aromatic.

Bouquet des Fleurs. A very ornamental tree of dwarf habit; foliage distinct; thornless. Cultivated chiefly for its flowers, which are produced in profusion on very young trees. The fruit is not of any value.

Price of any of above, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., or one each of the six sorts for \$2.75.

OTHER SPECIES OF CITRUS FRUIT TREES.

Sour Orange. (*C. Bigaradia*.) 20 cts. each.

Phillips' Bitter Sweet. A hybrid of the wild and sweet orange. The fruit is large, thin-skinned; juice slightly bitter and aromatic. Tree a strong grower; bears early, and is very prolific; thornless. Fruit retains its juice nearly all summer, and is very refreshing on a hot day. 40 cts. each.

Myrtle-leaved. A highly ornamental dwarf tree, with very small leaves of a dark glossy green; bears a medium sized flattened fruit, similar in flavor to the wild bitter-sweet. 50 cts. each.

Sour Seville. Imported from the Mediterranean. Fruit large, thick-skinned and very juicy. This orange is used in making the famous Dundee Marmalade, large quantities of them being sent to Scotland for that purpose. 40 cts. each.

Variegated. Foliage beautifully striped and blotched creamy white. It is decidedly ornamental, and is one of the best of all the variegated Citrus trees. 50 cts. each.

POMELO.(*Citrus pomelanus*.)

Commonly known as "Grape-fruit;" in size between the orange and shaddock; skin smooth, pale yellow, varies in thickness in specimens from different localities. Membrane dividing the pulp is bitter and should be removed before eating; pulp sub-acid, very refreshing. Lately the demand for this fruit in the north has increased very much, and hence we confidently expect to see it in a short time one of the most popular of our fruits.

Improved Pomelo. An improved variety of the above, and said to be much superior. 40 cts. each.

Pernambuco Pomelo. Introduced through the Department of Agriculture at Washington; has not yet fruited in Florida. 75 cts. each.

Canton Pomelo. Very large, round, tapering toward the stem; rind smooth, thick and aromatic; flesh red. Foliage dense, dark green above, silvery beneath. Small tree, 50 cts. each.

KUMQUAT.(*Citrus japonica*.)

A native of Japan, where it is in very general cultivation. Tree dwarf, growing from six to eight feet in height; foliage resembles the Mandarin somewhat, and like most of the Citrus trees from Japan, is very hardy. The fruit is small, from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter; the rind is sweet and pulp acid. The Chinese preserve it in sugar, making an excellent sweetmeat. This is unexcelled as a pot plant, and when covered with its hundreds of bright yellow fruits it is very attractive. It is no wonder the Japanese think highly of it, as it is a beautiful decorative plant, besides being prized for its fruit. For special prices for dwarf trees see page 11. 40 cts. each.

SHADDOCKS.(*Citrus decumana*.)

Mammoth. Fruit grows to an enormous size; skin smooth and glossy; pulp green, sub-acid, slightly bitter. 75 cts. each.

Red Shaddock. Also very large; pulp red, darker in some specimens than in others; foliage distinct from all others. 50 cts. each.

Whittaker Shaddock. From the Whittaker Grove at Sara Sota. Of medium size, round, skin much thinner than in most varieties, pulp very high colored; in quality is one of the best we have seen. 50 cts. each.

Forbidden Fruit. We give Reasoner Bros.' description of it: "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 in the lemon. The extraordinary quality claimed for this fruit is that even in the hottest weather the pulp is very cold, almost as if it had been kept on ice. It has not yet fruited in Florida." 75 cts. each.

CITRON.(*Citrus medica cedra*.)

The various species of Citron that we have propagated so far have proved very unsatisfactory, and we will not list them. Eight new varieties have been imported from Italy by the Department of Agriculture, and sent us for propagation. Such as prove valuable will be listed after we have fruited them.

LEMONS.*(Citrus medica limonium.)*

The cultivation of lemons in south Florida has now passed the experimental stage. Success is assured, and we expect in a few years to see the imported fruit driven from our markets by the superiority of our home-grown lemons. We have selected only the very finest varieties to propagate from, and they are guaranteed true to name. These will all bear fine fruit under greenhouse treatment, but we especially recommend the Genoa variety for the purpose of pot culture; it will be found satisfactory.



GENOA LEMON.

Belair Premium. We do not hesitate to place this at the head of the list for Florida planting; it is hardy, a strong grower and good bearer, and has probably been awarded more premiums than any other; fruit medium sized, smooth, thin-skinned and very juicy. Imported by Gen. Sanford.

Eureka. Imported by way of California; generally described as thornless, but the young trees, at least, are quite thorny; of upright growth, prolific, and the fruit of good quality.

Everbearing. *(Sicilian.)* A fine variety of Gen. Sanford's importation. Tree thornless or nearly so; quality best.

Genoa. Imported from Genoa, Italy, to California, and from there brought to Florida by Mr. Albert I. Bidwell. Tree an early and prolific bearer; fruit of best quality, ripening up early in the season, which makes it of especial value for market.

Sicily. General Sanford's importation. This is the true Sicily lemon of commerce, and one of the first varieties we planted. After five years experience we have no hesitation in offering it as one of the best.

Suaco. Imported by the United States Department of Agriculture; has not yet fruited with us.

Tuberculata. Also imported by the Department at Washington; not yet tested, although recommended for trial.

Variiegated. Leaves and new wood of the tree beautifully striped and mottled with creamy white; very ornamental.

Villa Franca. Considered by many growers as the best variety in cultivation. We can see but little difference in habit of growth between it and Belair Premium; specimens of fruit are more rounded in form, as a rule, but in quality there is no perceptible difference that we can discover.

Sweet Lemon. *(Dulcis or Sweet Lime.)* Of no particular value, although a place should always be found for a specimen tree, as both fruit and tree are ornamental.

Prices of any of above, free by mail, 35 cts. each, \$3.75 per dozen.

LIMES.*(Citrus medica limetta.)*

Florida. *(West Indian or Mexican.)* The common variety, found all over South Florida; has been much neglected, but the time is coming when more attention will be paid to their cultivation. The tree is tender, but if killed to the ground by a freeze it sprouts readily from the root, and in two years time is producing a full crop. Good seedling plants, 15 to 25 cts. each; bearing trees, 50 cts. to \$1 each.

Tahiti. An imported variety that cannot be too highly recommended; tree a rapid grower and an early and heavy bearer; fruit large size, very thin skin; acid, strong and rich; this fruit scored ninety-four points at the South Florida Exhibition last February, the highest of any Citrus fruit on exhibition. 40 cts. each.

Valencia. Introduced through the United States Department of Agriculture. 50 cts. each.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.*(Ægle Sepiaria.)*

This is the most hardy of the Orange family, and will stand hard freezing without injury; it is growing in the open ground as far north as Philadelphia, and blooms and produces fruit in abundance. The flowers are large, pure white and sweet scented. As the tree or shrub rarely exceeds six feet in height, it has been found very valuable as a stock for dwarfing the larger growing varieties, so that almost any orange budded on it may be grown within the limits of an ordinary greenhouse. Strong young plants, 20 cts. each, six for \$1.

SWEET SEEDLING ORANGE TREES.—Of these we have a good stock. Fine young trees by mail, 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen. Large stocks for budding, one to one and one-half inches in diameter, 40 cts. each, \$4 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

PRICES OF BUDDED TREES FOR FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA GROVE PLANTING.—Good straight trees, average three feet high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25 per 100. Trees averaging four feet high with strong stocks, 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen, \$35 per 100. Extra large trees, some in bearing, \$1 to \$3 each.

BEARING TREES established in 16-inch cypress tubs, \$6 each. Orders should be placed twelve months in advance if a quantity is desired.

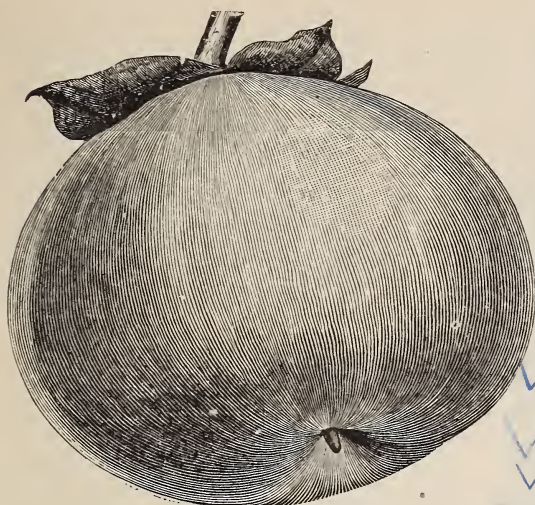
BUDDING WOOD of any of the Citrus trees we catalogue can be supplied at \$1 per 100 buds, and in quantity at \$4 to \$10 per 1,000.

OTHER SEMI-TROPICAL FRUITS.**CERATONIA SILIQUA.***(The Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread.)*

A very handsome evergreen tree that is perfectly hardy in southern Florida. This tree is extensively cultivated in southern Europe, where the pods are used for feeding stock, and as they contain a large quantity of saccharine matter they are very nutritious. The dried pods are also sold in drug stores in the north, and the story is told that these pods are the "husks" upon which the Prodigal Son was constrained to subsist before he returned to his father. 35 cents each.

DIOSPYROS KAKI.*(Japan Persimmon.)*

We cannot speak too highly of the merits of this fruit; we have had it long enough now to appreciate its value. It is certainly a delicious fruit, and its large size and attractive appearance always command for it a good price when placed on the market. The nomenclature is still somewhat confused, but as the trees come into bearing they are being classified, and we hope with the assistance of the nomenclature



JAPAN PERSIMMON. (See page 80.)

DIOSPYROS KAKI, continued.

committee appointed by the Florida Horticultural Society, soon to be able to get ours correctly named beyond dispute. We offer named varieties only of those we are sure of. The others are numbered, and as we get the names, we will place them opposite the number, so that purchasers can eventually name their trees by keeping the numbers correctly. The following five varieties are all distinct, and among the very best that we have found.

No. 1. Yemon. Very large, round, somewhat flattened; orange red; two and one-half by three inches in diameter; some specimens much larger, weighing ten ounces and sometimes as much as one pound; a late keeper.

No. 2. —. Usually oblong and acute apex; two and one-half by three inches in diameter—perfectly globular specimens frequently found on the same tree; orange red; good keeper.

No. 3. —. Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; average weight of fruit seven to nine ounces; dark orange red; very sweet and delicious; all fruit from our trees has so far proved entirely seedless.

No. 4. Tane-Nashi. Fruit conical, medium size; light reddish yellow; very solid and meaty; one of the very best.

No. 5. Zengi. This variety is the smallest one of the list. The fruit is nearly globular, its average size being two inches; the pulp is dark, and very sweet and rich; best quality. Dried, it is superior to the best Smyrna figs. The tree will be found exceedingly productive.

Prices of home grown trees: 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 60 cents each, \$6 per dozen; 5 to 8 feet, branched, \$1 to \$1.25 each.

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA.

(Loquat, or Japan Medlar.)

A highly ornamental evergreen tree, with thick, leathery lanceolate leaf, the under surface of which is covered with a brownish down, while the upper is a dark rich green; the tree blossoms in winter, ripening its fruit in the early spring; resembles a plum in size and shape, and is produced in clusters of a bright yellow color; sub-acid, with a very agreeable flavor. Small trees, 25 cents each, five for \$1; larger, by express, 40 cents each, three for \$1.

EUGENIA MITCHELLI.

(Cayenne or Surinam Cherry.)

A highly ornamental shrub or small tree, perfectly hardy all over south Florida; produces quantities of cherry-like fruits of a pleasant acid taste. 50 cts. each.

FICUS CARICA.

(The Fig.)

More attention is now being paid to fig culture in the south than formerly, and at the north every one should have them, as they may be grown with the assurance that they will produce their delicious fruits, and with but little care. They grow readily in any good garden soil, and in the fall they may be taken up and wintered in the cellar like a Geranium or Canna.

Brown Turkey. A very productive variety; fruit medium size, of a rich brown color; quality among the very best.

Celestial or Sugar. Fruit small, very sweet, and will cure itself on the tree if left there. (See cut, page 82.)

San Pedro or Apple Fig. One of the largest and handsomest varieties in existence; skin and flesh white; is unexcelled as a table fig.

White Adriatic. This is one of the most celebrated figs of the world, from which the finest dried figs of Smyrna, known as *Erbelli*, are produced; the fruit is of large size, thin skinned; pulp solid, rich and melting; the tree is a very rapid grower, attaining eventually a very large size, and on old trees the amount of ripe fruit produced is said to be enormous. It comes into bearing the second year after planting, the crop increasing each year; probably more of this variety is being planted in Florida than all others put together, and it is a standard fig the world over.

White Marseilles. A large greenish white fruit; excellent for preserving. Has long been grown in this country.

Price of well rooted plants, 25 cts. each; the set of 5 varieties for \$1, or 6 sets for \$5.

OPUNTIA FICUS INDICA.

(Indian Fig Cactus.)

See "Cacti."

OLEA EUROPÆA.

(The Olive.)

The Olive was introduced in the southern states over a hundred years ago, but its culture seems to have made little progress until recent years. Importations have been made by Gen. H. H. Sanford,



JAPAN MEDLAR.



CELESTIAL OR SUGAR FIG. (See page 81.)

OLEA EUROPÆA, continued.

A. I. Bidwell, and perhaps others. Mr. Bidwell's trees, while they had been planted but little over four years, were holding fruit when we saw them last February, and had made as fine a growth as could be desired. Every one knows the commercial value of the Olive, and if its culture proves a success here, as it promises to do, it adds one more to the long list of profitable industries for south Florida. There are a great many varieties of the Olive; the one most cultivated both in Italy and California, and the only one we as yet propagate, is the Picholine. The tree is quite hardy, a good yielder, and the fruit may be used both for pickling and oil. 50 cts. to \$1 each, as to size; \$5 to \$10 per dozen.

PASSIFLORA INCARNITA.

(The May Apple, or Flesh-colored Granadilla.)

Our native Passion Vine, producing an edible fruit, and well worth cultivating as an ornamental climber. The root is perennial, and hardy throughout all the southern states; should be grown in pots or boxes, as it is apt to become unmanageable by reason of its running root-stalks. 15 cts. each, two for 25 cts.

PSIDIUM.

P. Cattlejana. (Cattley or Strawberry Guava.) This fruit is becoming more popular all the time, as its merits become better known. It is a handsome shrub for lawn or garden, and the most persistent fruit-producing plant we ever saw. No sooner is one crop ripe than it is blooming for another, and frequently it has blooms, half-grown and ripe fruit, all at the same time. The fruit is round and about an inch in diameter, of a dark red color, sometimes with a yellow cheek. As a jelly fruit it surpasses the common Guava. Foliage a rich dark green, thick and shining, somewhat resembling the camellia; in growth it is of dwarf habit, and plants should be set out in rows eight feet apart each way. It makes an elegant pot plant, and

at the north it may be grown out-doors all summer, and then transferred to the house, where it will continue to produce more or less fruit all winter. Fine pot grown plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.

P. Sinensis. The Hardy Yellow, or Yellow Cattley. A species much resembling the above, with yellow fruit a little larger than the red, sweeter and much superior for eating raw; it is also being largely planted, with the intention of making the jelly one of our commercial products. Price same as preceding. For price of either of the species in large quantities, please correspond.

PUNICA GRANATUM.

(Pomegranate, Carthaginian Apple.)

This plant, beautiful in both flower and fruit, has a world-wide reputation, and if we should attempt to describe it as we should like to, it would take up several pages of this catalogue. It should be more universally planted through the south, as it is perfectly hardy as far north as Charleston, S. C., and in sheltered situations much farther north. At the north it makes an elegant tub plant, and its beautiful flowers and unique fruit will always make it one of the "pet plants" of its possessor. The following varieties offered are the newest and best fruit plants, and

should not be confounded with the ornamental sorts offered by northern florists, which produce flowers only, or at the best a worthless fruit.

Early Scarlet. Very showy; ripens in October; sub-acid, fine flavor. 30 cts. each, four for \$1.

Large Green. A strong grower; fruit very large, skin thin, of light green color, pulp bright crimson, sub-acid, of best quality. 25 cts. each, five for \$1.



PICHOLINE OLIVE.

PUNICA GRANATUM, continued.

Spanish Ruby. New; imported. Is described as very large, with small eye; thick skin of a pale yellow, with crimson cheek; meat of a rich crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. Small plants, 35 cts. each, three for \$1.

Paper Shell. From California, and comes highly recommended. Price same as above.

NEW PURPLE-SEEDED POMEGRANATE.

This is a remarkable seedling of recent introduction, and originated in this state. It bears the highest endorsement of P. J. Berckmans, president of the American Pomological Society, and of other

prominent fruit growers. The fruit is very large and highly colored, and the grains of the pulp resemble great clusters of rubies, while the rich juice is as dark as port wine, and of exquisite flavor. Strong plants, by mail, 30 cts. each; extra large, by express only, 50 cts. each.

ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA.

(*The Jujube.*)

Of this decidedly valuable little fruit we have an improved variety from northern India, where it is a very popular fruit, making a very superior preserve. 50 cts. each.

Common Jujube. Fruit resembling a small date: 25 cts. each.

A FEW HARDY FRUITS THAT CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVATED AT THE SOUTH.

DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA.

(*Native Persimmon.*)

The fruit of this tree is highly esteemed by nearly every one who is acquainted with it, and it should be much more generally planted than it is.

Seedlings from selected fruit, 15 cts. each; large trees, five to six feet high, 50 cts. each.

FRAGARIA.

(*Strawberry.*)

There are but few varieties that are adapted to this climate, as most of them will scald during our summers; still, it is well enough to experiment on a small scale, especially with southern hybrids, or seedlings from the finest berries. The three following are now the leading varieties grown, both for home use and market.

Hoffman's Seedling. A berry of recent introduction, which with us has proved all that is claimed for it, and we shall plant more largely of it another season; berry medium size, conical; ripens evenly all over, and remains firm for a long time after being picked.

Improved Mobile or Noonan. A first class berry, averaging rather small; withstands drought and any amount of heat, and its shipping qualities are unexcelled; is a very prolific bearer—the last season we had berries from January till June 15, right along, from the same vines; plants should be set out during September and October to obtain best results, although it may be done as late as December.

None Such. This berry came to us last season from the northern part of the state, where it is very highly recommended. In our trial grounds it made very strong, vigorous plants, and carried its fruit until very late in spring. The fruit is of very good quality and fair size, and seems equal to the Noonan as a keeper.

Price, 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

HICKORIA.

(*Pecan.*)

Grow luxuriantly here on any well drained soil. Planted on a large scale they might prove very profitable.

Large Texas. One of the best; nut very long; shell medium thickness; very full meat.

Paper Shell. As its name implies, shell is very thin; nut of good size, and is a very prolific bearer.

Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

MORUS.

(*Mulberry.*)

The Mulberry is a familiarly known shade and ornamental tree, the fruit of which may be used for various purposes. The following named are the best varieties:

"English" Mulberry. Said to produce the best fruit; a profuse bearer, ripening its fruit for several weeks in succession.

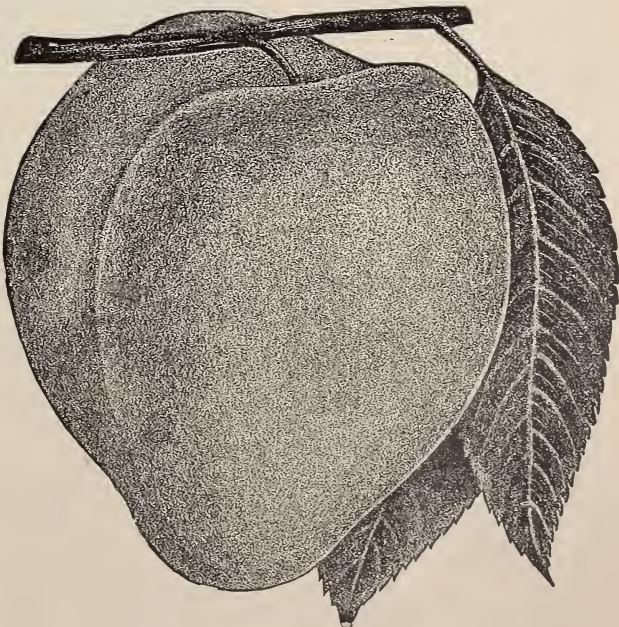
Downing's Everbearing. The best for fruit, which is sub-acid and of fine flavor, and produced for three months in the year.

Hicks. More acid than the above; of rapid, upright growth, and should be grown by every farmer for chickens and hogs.

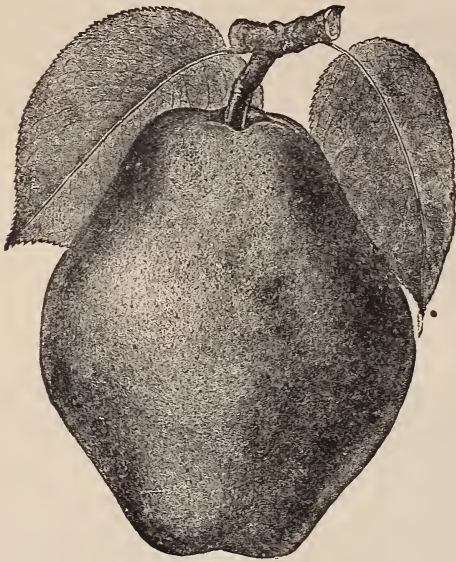
Russian. Grows luxuriantly and is a very handsome tree; fruit of little value; habit very bushy and spreading.

White (*Morus alba multicaulis*). (Silkworm Mulberry.) leaves large; tree of rapid growth, and the best for feeding the silkworm.

Price, 3 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.



KELSEY'S JAPAN PLUM. (See page 84.)



KIEFFER PEAR.

PRUNUS.

The following species and varieties of plums and peaches have all been found to do very well in south Florida, and while they may not have proved altogether a success from a commercial point, the value of a few trees to produce fruit enough for home consumption will be apparent to every one.

PLUMS.

P. Chicasa. (Chickasaw Plum.) Several good varieties of this plum have originated here, much larger and with less acidity than the type. Of these we have selected two of the best, grown on Marianna stock. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Kelsey's Japan Plum. This has not come up to its promise of a year ago, and it is evident that here in south Florida we will have to be content with an occasional crop. The trees continue healthy and vigorous, but it needs a sharp frost now and then to make them fruit. (See cut, page 83.)

P. Pissardii. (Persian Purple-leaved Plum.) A very desirable ornamental tree, whether it ever produces fruit or not; leaves a rich dark purple, retained on the tree nearly all winter.

Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Other varieties of Japanese plums can be supplied to any who desire them. Price on application.

PEACHES.

P. Persica. (The Peach.) The recently introduced Chinese varieties are the only ones that can be relied upon to produce fruit in south Florida. They are, strictly speaking, semi-tropical fruits, producing fruit in the same soil and under the same climatic conditions as the orange. In fact, owing to their blooming season, January, they cannot be grown outside the orange belt. In this latitude the Peen-To begins ripening from April 20 to May 10, followed some three weeks later by the Honey. These peaches, when properly placed on the market, have invariably sold at high prices, and are therefore well worth a trial. The list of varieties we recommend is as follows:

Peen-To, or Flat Peach of China, The Honey, Red Ceylon, Pallas, Bidwell's Early, Bidwell's Late, Bidwell's No. 4 and No. 7.

Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$18 per 100.

P. Serotina. (Wild Black Cherry.) A highly ornamental tree, the fruit of which prepared in spirits has well-known and valuable medicinal qualities. 25 cents each.

PYRUS COMMUNIS.

(The Pear.)

Le Conte. Now so well known that any description is superfluous. While the trees here do not grow with quite the same vigor as on the clay lands of middle Florida, they still do very well, and so far are free from blight or insect enemies of any kind.

Kieffer. A supposed cross between the old China Sand Pear and the Bartlett; fruits here much sooner than the Le Conte, and the fruit is of very good quality; matures with us the latter part of September. Price, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

Pyrus—? The native Yellow Haw. An ornamental tree of dwarf habit, bearing a sweeter edible fruit. May prove of value as a stock on which to work some of the early varieties of apples, which fruit we have so far failed to produce, but which we believe to be among the possibilities. Small plants, 25 cts. each.

PYRUS CYDONIA.

(The Quince.)

Orange. Has produced fruit in south Florida, and is worthy of cultivation; requires plenty of manure, and thorough tillage during the growing season. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each.

Chinese. We do not know of this variety having been fruited here; in Georgia it is well thought of; fruit of very large size and fair quality; tree of upright growth. Price, according to size, 50 to 75 cts. each.

VITIS.

(The Grape.)

This fruit is now so well known in Florida that it needs no commendation. The vines are easily grown, requiring only well drained land and a moderate quantity of fertilizer; plant at least twelve inches deep. The limits of a catalogue do not admit of full cultural directions, and we would advise our patrons to consult Professor E. Du Bois' treatise on "Grape Growing in Florida."

VARIETIES OF V. ÆSTIVALIS.

Cynthiana. Berry small; bunches long, shouldered and very compact; black, with blue bloom; very juicy and vinous, and in addition to its being a good table grape, it is one of the best wine grapes in America.

Norton's Virginia. Differs but little from the above.

VARIETIES OF V. LABRUSCA.

Brighton. This has produced fruit here for three years now, and we consider it one of our best grapes; resembles the Delaware in flavor, but has a much larger bunch and berry; of violet color, nearly transparent and of delicious flavor.

Concord. This well-known grape grows well with us here, and is one of the standards.

Martha. A white Concord, but inferior in quality to its parent.

Prentiss. A white grape of good quality; bunches medium size, compact, and ripen evenly; vine of strong growth and very prolific (with us at least). Reports from the northern part of the state do not agree with our experience.

HYBRIDS.

Goethe. (Rogers' No. 1.) A magnificent grape, resembling the Malaga; bunches medium to large; berries very large, pale whitish green, in some reddish; a vigorous grower and very prolific; requires rich soil.

Lindley. (Rogers' No. 9.) Brick red in color, with a strong and peculiar aroma; a good grower, but has not fruited enough for us to determine its value.

Delaware. Too well-known to need description; has done equally well south as at the north.

VITIS, continued.

Niagara. This new white grape is now being very largely planted in Florida, as the past two or three years have demonstrated that it can be grown very profitably for early shipment to the markets of the north.

Price of all the above varieties, 20 cts. each, \$2.25 per dozen.

VARIETIES OF *V. ROTUNDIFOLIA* or *VULPINA*.

Bullace or Muscadine Type. This type is purely southern; is of the easiest cultivation, and yields enormously. Vines should be planted 30 feet apart each way, and trained on arbors or trellises, and never trimmed.

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of eight or ten ber-

ries, large, round, of bronze color when fully ripe; thick skin, fleshy pulp, very vinous and sweet, with a peculiar musky aroma; makes a good, sweet wine resembling Muscat, and when properly manipulated produces an excellent sparkling wine.

Flowers. Bunches composed of from 15 to 25 berries, dark black in color, and of sweet vinous flavor; matures in October, or from four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

Tenderpulp. An improved seedling of the Flowers; berries large, very sweet, and pulp quite tender. Ripens end of September.

Thomas. Bunches, 6 to 10 berries; berries slightly oblong, large, of violet color, quite transparent; quality best of the type; matures middle to end of August.

Price, 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.



NIAGARA GRAPE.

EXCELSIOR!

New Odorless Fertilizer for Pot-Plants and the Garden. Makes Plants Grow and Bloom Luxuriantly, and Drives Insects from the Soil.

This excellent Fertilizer is used by dissolving a teaspoonful in a pint of water and applying to the soil of the pot-plants every week or two. It starts the plants at once into a healthy, vigorous growth, and abundant bloom. It has no disagreeable odor, and is the only artificial Fertilizer which can be used without danger of injury to the plants. It takes the place of liquid manures and is just the thing that has been wanted for a long time. Mr. Eben E. Rexford says: "There is nothing so convenient to use as Excelsior Fertilizer, or better in results, especially for pot-plants. It produces a vigorous growth, and plants to which it is given, flower very freely."



Half-Pound Packages, by mail, post-paid, 25 cts.
One Dozen Packages, by Express, \$1.20.

"BY A MAN'S ACTS SHALL YE KNOW HIM."

Testimonials.

New Orleans, La.—"I enclose draft in payment of bill of plants sent Mrs. Stauffer. The plants came in excellent order, and have proved highly satisfactory."—J. H. STAUFFER.

Marcellus, Mich.—"Plants and bulbs came duly to hand in good condition. The *Crinum* bulb is especially fine."—J. H. YOUNG.

Davenport, Iowa.—"Your parcel of palms, ferns, etc., reached me in excellent order, and I should like to say that I am very much pleased with them."—REV. WM. K. BERRY.

Stockton, Cal.—"I received the plants and am more than pleased with them. They were as fresh as if just taken from the ground, and you sent so much more than I expected."—MISS MABEL AARON, 147 Commerce St

Philadelphia, Pa.—"Please accept thanks for such nice trees. They cannot fail to be an ornament."—M. C. STAFFORD.

Ithaca, N. Y.—"Your goods were beautifully packed and came in perfect order. The plants looked so fresh and healthy. I have never seen little rootlets retain so perfectly the shape of the pots as these palms did. They were really cunning. Your peninsular home for these tropical plants must be very favorable as well as attractive."—MRS. L. R. KING.

Jefferson, Va.—"The box of palms and orchids arrived in perfect order, and as fresh as could be. One of the orchids had a lovely flower, which was not injured in the least."—MISS MAXWELL.

Galveston, Texas.—"The palms you shipped on the 4th arrived yesterday in perfect condition, although they had been delayed 13 days *en route*. I am much pleased with them." And again: "The Kieffer pear trees arrived in good condition and have given great satisfaction. I am only sorry we could not get more. You may expect a large order next season."—W. S. CARUTHERS, Nurseryman and Florist.

Meridian, Miss.—"Thanks for the plants sent last. Those received heretofore are doing remarkably well."—MRS. H. B. DAVES.

Augusta, Ga.—"Yours of 27th and box of plants both received, and very satisfactory. We always know we will get good plants from you."—P. J. BERCKMANS, Fruitland Nurseries.

Columbus, Ohio.—"Thanks for the generous supply of ferns and palms sent. I did not expect so much."—MRS. E. L. DEWITT.

Harrisburg, Pa.—"Allow me to compliment you upon your system of packing; you have certainly convinced me that you can pack plants to go any distance in safety, by mail. I was very much pleased with the palm, and so surprised to find such a fine, large, beautiful plant, when I had only expected a plant three or four inches high."—MRS. H. C. WATSON.

Ashland, Ky.—"Received my small order of plants in excellent condition, and am more than pleased with my small investment. Shall order largely soon."—W. H. CARP, Florist.

San Francisco, Cal.—"The plants came in beautiful condition and were very nice indeed. I have never received plants in as good order."—MISS VINNIE E. GREENLAW.

Oakland, Ill.—"Plants received all right, not a leaf wilted. Many thanks for your liberality. I never received so many or such fine plants from any florist for the money, and I have been collecting plants for twenty years."—C. I. CHAPMAN.

Davenport, Iowa.—"I have just received the box of plants and have to sit right down and thank you; I am so delighted and pleased, and the plants are so much larger and finer than I had expected. I only had to pay \$1.75 express charges, and you may be sure I don't regret it. Few books have given me so much pleasure as your catalogue. I have read and studied it through until my friends laugh at me. For years I have tried to grow a cocoanut—when one was rotten I would plant another—but I never succeeded. You can imagine how pleased I was when I found you had them growing, and only charged a dollar for one. I just had to order it right away."—MRS. J. C. EMEIS.

Radnor, Pa.—"Plants arrived last evening in very good condition. I am delighted with them. They are so much larger than I expected to find—no deception about your advertisement. Many thanks."—MRS. C. F. HATCH.

Boston, Mass.—"I have never seen anything to equal the thrifty growth of the plants bought of you nearly two years ago. They have only had ordinary care, but have grown so fast and been so healthy! I think it must be owing to their splendid constitutions, and tell my friends that they are living examples of the advantage of buying plants grown in the open air, instead of in a close, hot greenhouse."—MRS. C. A. BACON.

Chicago, Ill.—"The plants came to hand all safe, and I am more than pleased with them. They are doing nicely, and the air plants are very much admired."—MRS. W. F. WHEELER.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—"The plants came to hand on the 16th in splendid condition. I am delighted with them."—MRS. ELWOOD COOPER.

Guntersville, Ala.—"As I unpacked the box and saw that immense *Crinum Kirkii* and those lovely palms, packed so nicely that not a single thing was injured, I rejoiced that I had at last found a florist who would send me what I wanted. To say that I thank you but feebly expresses my feelings. The orchids are just lovely, and the *Kentia Belmoreana* is as handsome as a picture."—MRS. WM. M. CANTRELL.

San Francisco, Cal.—"I have bought plants from many eastern nurseries, but never had so fine a lot of plants before, or so well packed for mail. They are just perfect."—MRS. R. A. LEDGLEY.

Portland, Oregon.—"I am delighted with the box of beautiful plants just received by mail. How can you afford to send such fine large plants postpaid?"—MISS E. D. RADCLIFF

Freeport, Maine.—"The palms arrived in excellent condition. If I had known that they were such fine plants I should have ordered two dozen, by express."—W. G. BAILEY, Florist.

Rockland, Del.—"The plants arrived in splendid order on Saturday. They are elegant plants, and are as fresh this morning as if only just moved from one pot to another. Your packing is most excellent. Please accept thanks."—MRS. MARY E. DAY.

Jacksonville, Ill.—"The plants arrived to-day in fine condition. Must say that I have never seen such perfect packing—they would have gone to Europe and back. When taken out they were so fresh and perfect one could not tell they had been boxed up. Many thanks for the liberal extras."—MRS. B. F. BEESLEY.

Tarpon Springs, Florida.—"Plants received in good shape and very satisfactory. Thanks for your liberality."—GEO. MCAROV.

McMinnville, Tenn.—"I received the package of flowers yesterday, for which accept thanks. I am so pleased with them, and they reached me in such perfect condition."—MRS. SALLIE TURNER.

Providence, R. I.—"Received the package of plants in fine order. They were the finest and most thrifty I have ever had from any florist."—MRS. A. C. WILLIAMS.

Grinnell, Iowa.—"The plants came in beautiful condition, notwithstanding the hot weather. You put them up so well that I shall not be afraid to order at any time hereafter."—MRS. MARCH GREEN.

Caldwell, Texas.—"The plants I purchased of you last year have done remarkably well. They are much superior to many I have had."—MISS V. HIGGASON.

Detroit, Mich.—"The plants ordered last came in as perfect condition as the first. Thanks for the extra orchid. All are doing well, and I get much pleasure from watching them."—WM. C. ROHNS.

Elizabethport, N. J.—"I cannot begin to tell you how delighted I am with the plants. I think a great deal of cacti, and those you sent were so beautiful."—MRS. L. DAVIS.

St. Louis, Mo.—"I was surprised to receive such fine large plants. They are worth a great deal more than the amount paid." And again, later. "I have just received the last lot of plants, and they look as if they had never been transplanted. I do not know how to thank you for the fine plants you sent. It seems as if the money I sent would not more than cover the expense of packing and postage. Will order again soon."—MISS A. SPANGLER.

Yuba City, Cal.—"The plants arrived in fine condition. Many thanks for the extras."—MRS. B. DEANER.

Titusville, Pa.—"I have received a great many plants by mail during the last few years, and from all the leading northern florists, but the package received from you goes ahead of anything yet in my experience. When I began to open them I surely thought you had made a mistake and put up some order along with mine, there were so many extras. I am a little ashamed of myself when I think of the small amount sent, and the number of fine plants received."—C. B. HOLDEN.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.—"The plants came yesterday and were so nice. Many thanks for the extras, and for the fine orange trees."—MRS. H. PLUM.

Sand Mountain, Ala.—"Bulbs have just arrived and are the largest and finest I have ever seen. Thanks for the extras."—MRS. W. H. HALLIDAY.

Alexandria, Va.—"The plants reached me yesterday by express in fine condition, and I am very much pleased with their size and vigor. The fine size of the orange pleases me particularly."—MISS MARY V. AGNEW.

Bennetts, Pa.—"The plants arrived on Monday in fine condition, and I was delighted with them. They are indeed fine, and I shall order of you hereafter."—ADOLPH STUEBNER.

Sewanee, Tenn.—"The plants ordered from you arrived in excellent condition, and the generous extras filled me with astonishment."—R. P. ARMISTEAD.

Baraboo, Wis.—"The palms and ferns arrived in splendid condition, and are doing well. Many thanks for the fine large palm sent extra."—MRS. E. PFANNSTIEHL.

Janesville, Wis.—"The dollar collection received this afternoon is a genuine surprise. It was so beautifully packed, and the plants were so much larger and finer than I expected."—MISS OLLIE RICHMOND.

Logansport, Ind.—"Plants received this morning in excellent shape and I am very much pleased with them. I can say that you are the first florist that ever sent me an order and sent it according to the bill of goods I ordered. I like your way of doing business, and you will hear from me again."—JOHN A. LINTNER, Florist.

Palatka, Fla.—"Package of plants received in good order. You surely do understand putting up plants beautifully, and I hope I will be as successful in rearing them."—MRS. E. C. CASWELL.

Adrian, Mich.—"The plants came nicely. Many thanks for the extras, and for sending such nice plants. Every one who sees them admires them and promises to order for themselves next year."—MRS. E. A. BORDEN.

Springfield, Mass.—"You will be glad to learn that the box of palms, etc., arrived safely, and that the contents are succeeding finely."—G. W. SOLLEY.

San Francisco, Cal.—"I must inform you that I never received plants in better order. I am very much pleased with them and feel sure they will grow. Your plants came several days sooner than some ordered from New York at the same time, and in vastly better condition."—JOHN D. WHITE.

Pearsall, Texas.—"Please accept my most grateful thanks for the splendid lot of plants received from you on the 12th, I was perfectly delighted with them. They are by far the largest and nicest plants I have ever seen from any nursery, and were so fresh we could hardly realize they had been in the box over a week."—MRS. KATE D. STAFFORD.

Bertrand, Neb.—"Box of plants arrived promptly last Saturday by mail, not the least injured by cold weather. They were very satisfactory."—E. E. WHITEHORNE.

Parry, N. J.—"Enclosed find check for 1,000 *Citrus trifoliata*, which came to hand in excellent condition, and were very fine trees."—WILLIAM PARRY, Pomona Nurseries.

Oakford, Pa.—"Let me compliment you upon the very excellent plants you supply. I never saw finer."—C. W. TAYLOR.



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