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Annual Illustrated and Descriptive

CATALOGUE

OF

NEW, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL
PLANTS AND SEEDS

OFFERED BY THE

AMERICAN EXOTIC NURSERIES

Seven Oaks, Florida, U. S. A.,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Orchids, Palms, Cacti and Choice Exotic Plants

ROBERT D. HOYT,

MANAGER.

HARRISBURG, PA.:

J. HORACE MCFARLAND COMPANY, MOUNT PLEASANT PRINTERY.

1895.

COCOS NUCIFERA (COCOANUT PALM), IN FRUIT. (See page 6.)

THE AMERICAN EXOTIC NURSERIES.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

WE TAKE sincere pleasure in presenting this, our Ninth Annual Catalogue, and at the same time we wish to thank our patrons for their many kind letters of appreciation and encouragement, as well as the substantial support given us. Since last season we have added two plant houses 20 by 260 feet, and as all are filled to overflowing with good things, we have no hesitation in saying that we are better equipped than ever to serve our patrons acceptably.

This Catalogue has been completely revised and enlarged, and is the most complete we have ever issued. We have also reduced the prices of plants wherever it has been possible to do so. We trust the Catalogue will interest you, and you may be assured that the business with which you may favor us shall have our best attention.

Very sincerely yours,

R. D. HOYT.

Treatment of Plants on Arrival.

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

Soil for Potting.—Those who handle plants in any quantity generally have a pile composed of two-thirds rotted sod and one-third old, well-rotted manure, thoroughly mixed; but should this not be available, any good, rich garden soil will answer for most plants. Those requiring special soils have reference made to it in this Catalogue. Persons living in cities can generally get a supply of proper soil by applying to their local florist. We prepare a Tropical Plant Food that is an easy and convenient fertilizer to use for pot plants, an advertisement of which will be found on another page. We recommend every one to use it.

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

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

For more explicit cultural directions than it is possible to give here, we refer our customers to several books that are advertised at the end of this Catalogue.

Special Instructions.

Please Read Carefully Before Ordering.

BY MAIL, POSTPAID. We send *anything in this Catalogue* at prices quoted, provided, of course, that the plant does not exceed four pounds. The size and weight are within the limits prescribed by the Post-Office Department. **To Canada, Mexico, Australia, Hawaii, most of the countries of South and Central America and the West India Islands,** we can send goods per "parcels post" in packages up to eleven pounds in weight.

BY EXPRESS. We do not pay charges, but, where possible, larger plants will be sent, and very liberal extras will be added to help offset the charges. All plants now go at 25 per cent. less than merchandise rate.

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 request 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 other pages.

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 Seven Oaks** (International Money Orders on Tampa), Draft on New York, or Express Money Order. We cannot be responsible for Greenbacks or Coin, except when sent in Registered Letter.

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.

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 not only to the remotest points in the United States, but to all parts of the world as well.

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 in 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.

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 those who will exert themselves in our behalf by soliciting their neighbors to unite with them in ordering plants, etc., of us, and thus increase the amount remitted.

FREE PLANTS. By this arrangement anyone desirous of obtaining plants who does not wish to spare the money for the purpose, can readily obtain the same free of cost by spending a little time soliciting orders of friends and neighbors, and by sending the same to us in one letter.

PACKING CLUB ORDERS. Each person's order will be selected as directed, tied separately and labeled, so that there is nothing to be done but deliver the bundle. Always give the address of each member of the club in full and, if requested to do so, we will mail direct to each one.

Great Inducements for the Formation of Clubs.

Those sending \$2 may select extra plants valued at	\$0 20
" " 3 " " " " " "	35
" " 4 " " " " " "	50
" " 5 " " " " " "	75
" " 6 " " " " " "	1 00
" " 8 " " " " " "	1 60
" " 10 " " " " " "	2 20

And for each dollar sent, above ten dollars, you may select extra plants to the value of 25 cents.

Address all communications, and make money orders payable to

R. D. HOYT,
SEVEN OAKS, FLORIDA.

Telegraph Address, CLEAR WATER HARBOR, FLA.

~~As~~ This Catalogue abrogates all previous prices.

Palms, Cycads and Screw-Pines.

IN the whole world of plants the Palm stands pre-eminent. Linnaeus 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, with an occasional sponging of the leaves to keep them clean, and small plants will easily grow into fine and valuable specimens.

High prices have deterred many persons from purchasing these plants, and it is our object to now place a grand collection before the public at prices far below even those at which we offered them last season. Our stock has been increased to nearly *half a million* plants, and at the prices at which we now offer them everyone may indulge their fancy for these grand plants, and at no greater outlay than for common plants. True, we grow some very rare and high-priced ones, but many of the low-priced ones are just as handsome. At the following prices, the smaller sizes are sent free by mail, but large plants can go by express or freight only. Small plants of some species do not show their true or character leaves, which do not appear until after the plant has made from 7 to 9 leaves; but all Palms sent out by us are strong, pot-grown plants, two or more years old, and with good care will soon make specimen plants. Those followed by an asterisk (*) are the most hardy species for open-air planting in Florida. See special offer of low-priced collections, at the end of this department.

SELECT PALMS.

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 3-inch pots, \$1 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 other Palms under the names they are commonly known by, and whenever these names are at fault, the correct name will follow in *italic*; either may be used in ordering.

A. alba (*Dictyosperma alba*). Petioles and portion of the midrib covered with a white tomentum; leaves dark and rather dull green. Plants 8 inches high, 75 cts. each.

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 usually fine; we heartily recommend them to lovers of the Palm. This variety is one of the most popular of all the family. Very fine plants, 20 inches high, 35 cts. each; second size, 3 to 3½ ft., bushy, and with 2 to 3 offsets, \$3 each.

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. Fine plants, 20 inches high, 40c. each; second size, 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

ARENGA SACCHARIFERA.

The celebrated Sugar Palm of India, where it grows to a height of about 40 feet. The black fibers of the leaf stalks are used in making the strongest cables; the juice obtained by tapping the tree near the top may be made into toddy, or distilled for alcohol; and large quantities of sugar are also made from it. The pith of the trunk also yields a large quantity of sago. Von Mueller states that

this Palm dies as soon as it produces its fruit, but the writer knows of trees that have been fruiting for the past fifteen years that are still in the most vigorous condition. Small plants, 40 cts. each; fine specimens, \$7.50 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. Plants 20 inches high, \$2.50 each.

ARECA LUTESCENS.

CARYOTA.

C. Philippinensis. A very graceful species, with small, narrow and sharply serrated pinnæ. Very rare. Plants 5 to 6 feet high, \$10 each.

C. sobolifera. Malacca. An elegant, slender-stemmed species; leaves bipinnate, light shining green. Specimens 4 feet high, \$3.50 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 pinnæ to the tail of a fish.

CARYOTA URENS.

A very elegant species for house culture, and one that we can highly recommend. Fine plants, 10 to 12 inches, 20 cts. each; 18 to 20 inches, 50 cts.; 3-foot specimens, \$1.50 each; very heavy specimens, 6 feet high, \$5 each.

CHAMÆROPS.

C. excelsa* (*Trachycarpus excelsus*). A quick-growing and very desirable Palm from China and Japan. Very hardy, standing heavy frosts without injury. The leaves are palmate, deeply divided, and of a dark, rich green. Small plants, from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each; second size, 10 to 12 inches, 35 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 France, 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, all of which are very handsome. We have the following in stock: *Argentæto mentosa*, *Cochinensis*, *Conduplicata*, *Elegans*, *Elatior*, *Gracilis*, *Viva* and *Robusta*. All of these seem to be equally hardy with the parent plants. Any of them can be supplied in plants 18 inches high, at 40 cts. each.

COCOS.

C. Alphonssii.* 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

CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA.

species is perfectly hardy all over Florida, and is very quick-growing after it has become established. Nice young plants, 25 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, 2 feet high, \$1 each; larger, from 10-inch pots, \$2 to \$3 each. The smallest of the \$1 size can be sent by mail, the second size by express only. See illustration on page 2 of this catalogue.

C. coronata. A beautiful Palm, with long, slender pinnate leaves. A conservatory species, that is not sufficiently hardy for the open ground in the central portion of Florida. 20 inches high, 50 cts. each.

C. flexuosa. Another tender species, with very long, plume-like pinnate leaves. A magnificent conservatory plant, and one of the handsomest of the *Cocos* family. Plants 20 to 24 inches, 75 cts. each.

C. plumosa. Brazil. Has not been tested as to hardiness; a very strong grower, and among the handsomest of decorative Palms. Nice young plants, 2 feet high, 50 cts. each.

COCOS WEDDELIANA.

C. Weddeliana. 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 easily endures the hardships falling to house plants. Beautiful little plants, 50 cts. each.

GLAZIOVA INSIGNIS. (Cocos.)

A rather dwarf species. The dark pinnate leaves are covered with a white tomentum on the under surface; equal to *Cocos Weddeliana* as a decorative Palm, and will stand more neglect. Fine young plants, 50 cts. 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." Small plants, \$2 each; 4 feet high, \$10 each.

HYOPHORBE VERSCHAFFELTII.

An elegant species from the Mascarene Islands. Leaves a fine, dark green, with white mid-rib; a strong grower, and sure to give satisfaction. The leaves are stiffer than in most Palms, and it will bear a great deal of handling without injury. Plants 1 foot high, 50 cts. each; 24 to 30 inches, \$1.25 each.

LATANIA BORBONICA.

KENTIA (Howea) FORSTERIANA.

A handsome Palm from Lord Howe's Island. Somewhat similar to *Areca lutescens*, but leaves of a darker green. Medium sized plants, 50 cts. each.

LATANIA.

L. Borbonica* (*Livistona Chinensis*). 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 a geranium will; and with some attention and care in culture, the smallest plants will soon grow into fine specimens. Small plants, 15 cts. each; second size, 25 cts. each; fine plants, showing character, by mail, at 50 and 75 cts. each; large specimens from 12-inch pots, and standing 4 to 4½ feet high, \$7.50 to \$10 each. We have intermediate sizes between these and mailing plants at \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

L. Commersonii. This and the following species comprise the entire genus of true Latanias. They are elegant fan-leaved Palms, native of Mauritius; this species is very distinct; leaves deeply divided, the segments finely toothed, edged with a dark chocolate red, the same color extending to the petioles. \$2 each.

L. Loddigesii. Leaves bright green, glaucous, tinged with red in a young state. \$3 each.

LIVISTONA.

L. australis.* Australia. One of the best of the foreign Fan Palms; of rapid growth, and perfectly hardy here; the leaves are a rich green, on brown petioles, which are armed at the edges with stout spines. Small plants, only 25 cts. each.

L. altissima. This is one of the grandest Palms in existence, but unfortunately is of very slow growth while young. The leaves are broadly ovate, deeply divided, and the petioles are armed with strong, dark brown spines. In time these plants make very valuable specimens. Plants from 3-inch pots, 50 cts. each.

MARTINEZIA CARYOTÆFOLIA.

From New Granada. An elegant greenhouse species, the foliage of which, having bipinnated fronds and pinules, resembles that of the Caryotas, or Fish-Tail Palms, but, unlike them, the petioles and veins of the pinnae 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. Fine plants, 12 inches high, and showing character leaves, \$1 each; 24 to 30 inches, \$2 each; large specimens, 4 feet and over, \$7.50 each.

OREODOXA 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 rapid growth, and are indispensable wherever Palms can be used. 1-year-old plants, 12 inches high, 15 cts. each; second size, 2 feet high, 35 cts. each; large plants, by express, 4 feet high, \$1 each.

PHŒNIX (The Date Palms.)

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. 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. Small plants, 25 cts. each.

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. Small plants, about 10 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$10 per 100.

P. farinifera.* East Indies. An elegant, compact-growing species; very desirable for decorative purposes. Most of our plants are showing character, and they are so rapid-growing that mailing-size plants will make fine specimens in a year. Plants 16 to 18 inches high, 35c. each; larger, from 6 inch pots, very fine, \$1.25 each.

OREODOXA REGIA.

PHOENIX RECLINATA.

PHOENIX, continued.

- P. humilis.*** New. A dwarf species, that came to us from Northern India. Is likely to prove valuable for fern cases, or other places when only the more dwarf Palms can be used. Shows its character leaves early. Nice young plants, 30 cents each.
- P. Leonensis.*** Remarkably choice, upright-growing plant. Leaves with a peculiar cast of bluish green. Very strong and rapid grower, and one of the best for avenue planting. 20 inches high, 30 cents each; very strong plants, from 5-inch pots, \$1 each.
- P. Leonensis×Canariensis.*** A new hybrid, of which Leonensis is the parent, fertilized with Canariensis pollen; likely to prove a very choice cross. Plants ready in spring. 40 cents each.
- P. paludosa.** India. Rather short-stemmed species; very long leaves; pinnules long and drooping. 75 cts. each.
- P. pumila.** A dwarf form, 25 cents each.
- P. reclinata.*** Southeast Africa. A fine, large-growing species; leaves elegantly recurved. A favorite decorative Palm, as it is one of the handsomest. Nice plants, 20 inches high, 25 cents each; 24 to 30 inches, 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 in beauty by but few plants, and being of somewhat dwarf habit, it is eminently adapted for florists' use. 50 cents each.
- P. sylvestris.*** (The Wild Date.) Bengal. 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 enormous quantities of sugar are produced annually from the sap of this Palm. Strong plants, from 3 and 4-inch pots, 30 and 50 cts. each.
- P. sylvestris×Canariensis.*** We have a hybrid that we have grown from seed of Sylvestris crossed with Canariensis. In habit it is more vigorous than either parent, and it promises to be the finest avenue Palm that we have, and we unhesitatingly recommend it for use wherever a strong, rapid-growing Palm is required. Plants 14 to 16 in. high, 50 cts. each; 24 to 30 in., \$1 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. vinifera.*** This seems to be very closely allied to *P. Leonensis*, but is a little stronger and of more vigorous habit. A very desirable Palm in every respect. 30c. each.
- P. Zeylanica.*** A dwarf grower, of beautiful reclinate habit. Dark green, slightly tinged with a bluish cast. The most hardy of all the species of Phoenix yet planted out here. Fine, large plants in 7-inch pots, \$2.50 each.

RAPHIA TÆDIGERA. (*Metroxylon*.)

A rare and elegant Palm from the Amazon and some parts of Central America. The trunk of this Palm, while only 6 to 8 feet high, sends its leaves nearly vertically, to a height of 70 feet, and these, binding out on every side, form a magnificent plume 40 feet in diameter. Fine plants, 4 feet high, \$3.50 each.

PTYCHOSPERMA.

P. Alexandræ. This elegant and rapid-growing Palm comes to us from Queensland. In habit it somewhat resemble *Seaforthia elegans*, but is much superior in every way. The leaves are the richest green, the under surface covered with a silvery tomentum. This plant is rare in cultivation. Very fine plants, 50 cts. each; 2 to 2½ feet, \$1 each.

P. Cunninghamiana. Another elegant species from the same locality as the preceding. In this the dark green, pinnate leaves are stiffer, and of more upright habit. A rare plant in cultivation. Plants from 3-inch pots, 75 cts. each.

RHAPIS FLABELLIFORMIS.

From China and Japan. An odd little Palm, growing some 7 or 8 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. 75 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 15 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 11-inch pots, \$3 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 underground; the graceful flower spike rises well above the fan-shaped leaves. 15 to 25 cts. each.
- 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. cærulescens.*** A very handsome species, with light bluish green leaves, which make it conspicuous in a group of Palms. 20 cts. each.

SABAL BLACKBURNIANA.

SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS.

SABAL, continued.

S. palmetto.* (The Cabbage Palm.) Florida, extending to South Carolina. Visitors to the Southern states have praised the beauty and majestic appearance of this familiar Palm, famous from the well-known historical associations which surround it. The flabellate-pinnatifid leaves are from 5 to 8 feet long and nearly as wide. Valuable as a decorative plant for Northern greenhouses. Two years, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; three years, very fine young plants, 35 cts. each; price of large specimens on application.

S. umbraculifera.* One of the largest of the Sabals, the great fan-shaped leaves frequently measuring 6 to 8 feet in diameter. 25 cts. each.

SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS.

(*Ptychosperma Cunninghamiana*.)

From Queensland and New South Wales. (Australian Feather Palm.) An elegant and very useful greenhouse Palm of exceedingly graceful habit. 20 cts. each; plants 24 to 30 inches high, 50 cts. 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; of very slow growth while young, but gets much stronger as it increases in size. Plants from 3-inch pots, 35c. each. These do not, as yet, show their character leaves.

THRINAX ARGENTEA.

T. parviflora. The Prickly Thatch, or Royal Palmetto Palm of the West Indies and extreme South Florida. A very attractive and beautiful Fan Palm, with smooth stem and dark shining green leaves. Small plants, 20 cts. each.

WALLICHIA.

W. disticha. India. This is a stemless species; the leaves, rising from the ground, resemble the fronds of some immense fern. A rare Palm, and one that is seldom seen in cultivation. Plants 2 feet high, 75 cts. each.

W. porphyrocarpa. Ceylon. This species is similar to the preceding in many respects, but the leaves seem to have more substance, and are 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, where it flourishes. Attains its full beauty in a few years. Nice young plants, 20 cts. each. Specimens from 10-inch pots, \$3 to \$5 each.

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, each year adding to the beauty and value of the plants as the crown of leaves increases in size. They are of the easiest culture, requiring only ordinary soil and well-drained pots. Abundance of water should be given in the summer, but applied sparingly during the winter months. No collection of Palms is complete without a few plants of this genus, and as we have a very large stock, we have been able to so reduce the high prices asked for them that all who wish may add some of the species to their collections.

CYCAS.

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; the pinnae much broader than in *C. revoluta*. The long leaves are beautifully arched, making it one of the most magnificent of all decorative plants. It is still one of the rarest of the Cycas, and has never been offered before at the low prices we now quote. Fine plants, with 3 to 4 leaves, \$4 each; 10 to 12 leaves, \$10 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. Our plants have handsome leaves. Nice plants will be sent, postpaid, at 25 cts. to 50 cts. and 75 cts. each, according to size. Fine plants, by express, at \$1 to \$1.50; good specimens, 18 to 24 leaves, \$7.50 each. Grand specimens, with trunks 18 to 20 inches high and 24 to 30 inches in circumference, with crowns of 40 to 60 leaves, \$15 to \$25 each.

DIOON EDULE.

From Mexico. A singular plant. 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, 75 cts. to \$1.50 ea.

CYCAS REVOLUTA. (See page 9)

E. horridis trispinosus. Very curious and rare. Specimens only, \$75 to \$100 each.

E. villosus. A very handsome plant, the leaves long and arching, and in a young state thickly clothed with a white tomentum. Very fine specimens; \$40 each.

ZAMIA 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 are 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; they are especially desirable as easily-managed decorative plants, and we heartily recommend them for this purpose to our customers everywhere, in full confidence that they will please in every case. Nice plants, with several leaves, 15 cts. each; large specimens, with full crowns, 18 to \$1.50 each.

ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA.

PANDANUS OR SCREW-PINE.

PANDANUS UTILIS.

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—rather a rare attribute of any like plant. 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; very ornamental and desirable. Small plants, \$1 each; large plants, 2 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 and the body of the leaf green. Nice plants, 20 cts. each; 12 inches high, very fine, 35 cts. each.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF PALMS, CYCADS AND PANDANUS.

Collections of these will be made for any one at the following low figures, but it is understood that selection must be left to us:

Collection I. For \$1.50 we will send postpaid ten nice little plants—all different.

Collection II. For \$2.50 we will send ten choice plants, many of which are showing their true character leaves, and guarantee their safe arrival, postpaid, at destination.

Collection III. For \$20 we will deliver (express charges prepaid to any point in the United States) ten large plants, from 5 to 7-inch pots, all showing true character leaves, and guaranteed to be one of the finest collections ever sent out. Do not fail to take advantage of this unprecedented offer to get a splendid collection of plants.

N. B.—New and rare Palms are constantly being added to our stock, and we now have specimens of some species that cannot be duplicated in the world, they being the only existing plants in cultivation. We shall be pleased to correspond with collectors of rare plants.

See Testimonials as to how our plants carry by mail.

Order received. The plants came through frost and snow in excellent condition, thanks to good packing.
NORWICH, CONN.
MRS. M. E. BERRY.

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-mold 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. As we grow Ferns by the tens of thousands, we are able to offer them at very low prices. Please note some of our special offers.

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 6 or 7 feet. 25 and 50 cts. ea.

ADIANTUM.

(Maiden-Hair Fern.)

Very useful and popular for all purposes. For cutting they are indispensable, while for jardinières, table, mantle, or general decoration they cannot be surpassed.

A. Aneitense. A magnificent species from the Aneiteum Isles. Fronds 1½ to 2 feet high, and of a very rich, dark green; forms splendid specimens. 25 cts. each.

A. bellum. A very handsome species from Bermuda, with tufted fronds about 4 inches long; fine for Wardian cases. 35 cts. each.

A. concinnum latum. A small-growing species; elegant either for baskets or rockery. 30 cts. each.

A. cuneatum. Mexico. This fine species is more generally grown than any other, and is one of the most beautiful. 20 cts. each.

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

A. hispidulum. (*A. pubescens*.) Another very popular sort. 20 cts. each.

A. princeps. An elegant, tall-growing species, that makes a very handsome specimen. 30 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, 50c. each.

A. tenerum. One of the most elegant of the Maiden-Hair Ferns in existence. It closely resembles *A. Farleyense*, a variety originating from it. Fronds 1 to 3 feet high, with ebony-black stems, the younger growth tinged with dark red. Large plants, 25 cts. each.

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

ALSOPHILA AUSTRALIS.

An elegant and rapid-growing Tree-Fern from Australia, in time forming a palm-like trunk of great size. The enormous fronds are delicate and lace-like. One of the best decorative Ferns. Fine young plants, 50 cts. each.

ASPLENIUM.

A. Abcissum. A very graceful Fern, growing about a foot in height; the fronds a clear light green, with broad pinnæ. A rare Fern in cultivation, as they are found sparingly in but few localities in Florida. We have noticed this in but one catalogue besides our own, and in this it is charged just four times our price. 20 cts. each.

ASPIDIUM (CYRTOMIUM) FALCATUM.

A very unique and handsome Fern from Japan, the fronds upright, broad and curiously formed. 25 cts.

BLECHNUM.

B. Brasiliense. A strong-growing and very decorative Tree-Fern from Brazil. In this, as in all the *Blechnums*, the new leaves are of a rich wine color, turning to dark green with age. Fine plants 50 cts. each; large ones, from 6-inch pots, \$1 each.

CYATHEA MEDULLARIS.

A handsome and scarce Tree-Fern from the South Sea Islands. Somewhat resembles *Alsophila Australis*, but is entirely distinct from it. The large fronds are very delicately cut; the stems are clothed with brownish-black hairs. Handsome plants, \$1.50 each.

DAVALLIA.

D. Fijensis. A very rare and beautiful Fern from the Fiji Islands. 30 cts. each.

D. Fijensis plumosus. A new and very elegant Fern. 50 cts.

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

ADIANTUM TENERUM.

DICKSONIA.

D. antarctica. An elegant and well-known Tree-Fern from the South Pacific. Fronds very finely cut, but of great substance, making it valuable for decorative work, as it will stand a great deal of handling without injury. Strong plants, 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, 20 cts. each; large sizes, from 5-inch pots, 60 cts. each.

DAVALLIA STRICTA. (See page 11.)

DIDYMOCHLÆNA TRUNCULATA.

A very peculiar and distinct Fern, the pinnae very dark green, the new growth tinged with red. 25 cts. each.

GYMNOGRAMME.

G. chrysophylla. A beautiful West Indian species. The fronds are thickly dusted with a golden powder. 25 cts. each.

G. rufa. Fronds of a dull green above, the under surface thickly covered with a golden brown powder. 30 cts. each.

G. Tartarea. A magnificent Silver Fern from Central America; the under sides of the finely-cut fronds are covered with a silvery white powder. Fine plants, 20 cts. each; extra larger specimens, 50 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 VOLUBILE.

Japanese climbing Fern. This pretty species is a vigorous climber, forming a vine from 8 to 12 feet long. Fronds of good substance, lasting well when cut. 20 cts. each.

NEPHROLEPIS DUFFII.

NEPHROLEPIS.

N. Cordifolia. One of the Sword Ferns, the fronds growing about 2 feet in height. Somewhat resembles *N. exaltata*, but is quite distinct from it, and is much handsomer. 20 cts. each.

N. Davallioides. Of very robust growth. Fronds 3 to 4 feet long, beautifully crested and arching. 20 to 50 cts. each.

N. Davallioides furcans. In this species the divisions of the pinnae are spreading at the ends, and divided somewhat after the manner of a stag's horn. 35 cts. each; very fine, large specimens, \$1.

N. Duffii. A small tufted species; fronds numerous and very peculiar. This is well shown in the accompanying illustration. 20 cts. each.

N. exaltata. (The Sword Fern.) A well-known and beautiful Fern. Native of Southern United States. 15 cents 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. 40 cts. each.

NEPHROLEPIS EXALTATA.

NEPHRODIUM. (Lastrea)

N. 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; of most decorative effect. Large plants. 30 cts. each.

N. Emersoni cristatum. A handsome variety, with fronds 2 feet long, the pinnae beautifully tasseled and crested at the ends; most distinct and desirable. 40 cts. each.

N. opaca. A strong-growing plant with stiff fronds, that last a long time after being cut; it is thus very useful for designs and bouquets. 25 cts. each.

OSMUNDA.

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

O. regalis. A magnificent species, growing from 3 to 4 feet in height. 25 cts. ea.; extra large clumps, 50 cts. ea.

POLYPODIUM.

- P. aureum.** A tropical species, found in Southern Florida. It grows in the decaying fibers of the cabbage palmetto trees, and is a very beautiful and desirable plant. 20 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 doz.
- 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.

We have several handsome climbing species of Polypodiums from Central America, that are both odd and handsome. 25 cts. each.

PTERIS.

- P. aquilina.** Hardy native Fern. 10 cts. each.
- P. argyrea.** 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. 20 cts. each.
- P. Cretica magnifica.** A new and very handsome species, and being of dwarf habit is very useful for Fern cases. 25 cts. each.
- P. Cretica Mayi.** A very beautiful crested or tasseled form of *albo-lineata*, but of still more dwarf habit; very fine for Wardian cases, or for use where space is limited. 30 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. 20 cts. each.
- P. palmata.** Broad palm-shaped fronds; a very distinct and handsome species. 30 cts. each.
- P. semi-pinnata.** A very pretty Indian species. The dark green fronds are quite distinct from any other. 35 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. Sieboldii.** Very long, upright fronds of firm texture. 20 cts. each.
- P. tremula.** Another beautiful species; native of Australia and New Zealand. 20 cts. each.
- P. Victoriae.** One of the finest and most chaste Ferns ever introduced. The foliage is neatly divided, the sterile fronds being much broader than the fertile ones; the center of the frond is beautifully variegated with silvery white. For decorations it is a gem, its peculiar and delicate appearance making it very prominent. 25 cts. each.

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.

SPECIMEN TREE-FERNS.

We have these in several sizes, from 1 to 6-feet stems: *Alsophila aspera*, *Cibotium Chamassoi*, *Dicksonia antarctica*, and others. Prices on application.

Plants received in fine condition, and were as fresh as if only transferred from one pot to another. I have spent several hundred dollars for plants in the last few years, but never received an order that could compare with your plants, either in size or price.

I must say that your packing of plants is something extra. I believe that they would have gone around the globe and come out all right.

PTERIS VICTORIAE.

SELAGINELLA.

(Club Moss; Lycopodium.)

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.

- S. Braunii.** A handsome, erect species, with pale straw-colored stems; one of the most beautiful for bouquets, etc. 25 cts. each.
- S. Emiliana.** A new upright-growing variety, with stems branching from the base and forming a dense tuft. 25 and 50 cts.
- S. flabellata.** A choice species from Central America, with large, spreading fronds. 30 cts. each.
- S. Kraussiana.** A delicate trailing species from the West Indies. Fine for fern cases or for cutting. 15 cts.
- S. lepidophylla.** The "Resurrection Plant" of Mexico. An interesting plant. 20 cts. each.
- S. Martensii variegata.** An elegant upright-growing species, with dark green, fan-shaped fronds, that are beautifully variegated with pure white. This is one of the finest Selaginellas in cultivation, and has never before been offered, except at fancy prices. 25 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.

SPECIAL OFFER.—We will send a choice collection of 12 species of Tropical Ferns and Selaginellas, all well-established plants, postpaid, for \$1.50. Selection of varieties to be our own.

WATSONVILLE, CAL.

E. H. HOYT.

MAYFIELD, N. Y.

GEORGE W. LEE.

III.

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 lath roofs of our plant houses.

There are two main divisions: 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 the 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 two 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 the hot-house or warm conservatory, where a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees may be maintained in winter.

ÆRIDES.

Æ. crispum. A handsome, free-growing Orchid, throwing out long racemes of beautiful, waxy white flowers from the axils of the leaves, which are thick and fleshy. \$2 to \$3.50 each.

Æ. odoratum. Flower creamy white, tipped with pink; very fragrant, thus adding this charm to beautiful coloring. \$2 to \$3 each.

CYPRIPEDIUM.

This is one of the most interesting and important genera of the Orchid family. The 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 handsome variegation. Those who contemplate 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, making them very useful for decorative purposes. 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 petals pale rose, shading to green below, and beautifully blotched with brown; lip pale green; a very desirable winter bloomer. \$2 each.

C. Stonci. A superb species; flowers large, yellowish white, variegated with rich purple, the large purple lip streaked with red veins. \$2.50 each.

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 the members of this family will thrive best in a basket of fern roots and a little sphagnum moss, and they also do nicely in ordinary greenhouse temperature.

D. aureum. A charming Dendrobium, and very easy to manage; winter bloomer, with cream-colored flowers. \$1 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. draconis. This beautiful species has pure waxy white flowers, with a red throat; flowers last for three months without wilting, so they may be long enjoyed in perfection. \$3 each.

D. formosum giganteum. Flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter, pure white, with orange throat. \$2.50 to \$4 ea.

D. Hookerianum. An elegant species; the pseudo-bulbs are at times from 4 to 5 feet in length; the flowers are a rich golden yellow, fringed at the margin, and with two blotches of deep maroon in the throat; brilliant and striking. \$2 each.

D. Pierardi. An easily grown species, with long pendulous pseudo-bulbs; flowers delicate mauve, lined with purple, producing a strong and attractive contrast in coloring. \$1.50 each.

ONCIDIUM.

- O. papilio.** (The Butterfly Orchid.) Trinidad. 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.

VANDA.

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

- V. insignis.** Moluccas. Flowers light yellow, spotted crimson, with a lilac lip; very beautiful and quite fragrant. \$10 to \$12 each.

VANILLA.

- V. aromatica.** West Indies. This Orchid produces the "Vanilla Beans" of commerce. A handsome climber, ascending trees to the height of 50 feet or more. 30 cts. each.
- V. planifolia.** West Indies. Leaves much larger and thicker than the preceding; flowers clear green, or with a white lip. \$1 each.

ORCHIDS FOR GREENHOUSE OR COOL CONSERVATORY.

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.

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. 50 cts. 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.

CATTLEYA.

The species of this grand genus take first rank among our most beautiful Orchids. The flowers in most cases are 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 5 inches in diameter; rich purple lip; petals rose, spotted purple. \$3 to \$5 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 3 to 9 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 \$4 each.
- C. Mossiae.** Laguayra. One of the very best of the Cattleyas. Flowers vary somewhat in color, but the prevailing color is rose; lip very large and beautifully fringed or crimped around the edge. This species is most popular for cut-flowers, for which purpose it is now grown very extensively in and near all the larger cities. \$2 to \$5 each.

- C. Percivaliana.** Brazil. One of the darkest-flowered varieties in cultivation; rose, deepening to purple in the lip; the colors of great depth and richness; very beautiful and distinct. \$3 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. Skinnerii.** Guatemala. An old but very popular species. Flowers rosy purple, base of lip pure white. \$1.50 each.
- C. Trianae.** Central America. This is perhaps the most universally grown for cut-flowers; is a free bloomer, and flowers range in color from the purest white, all through the shades of rose to royal purple. Like *C. Mossiae*, this is grown for cutting in enormous quantities, it being nothing unusual to find a whole greenhouse devoted to this species alone. \$2 to \$6 each.

CATTLEYA CITRINA.

CATTLEYA TRIANA. (See page 15.)

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. Harrisianum. A very neat hybrid, beautiful in both flower and foliage. \$2 to \$3 each.

C. insigne. Nepal. Flowers large, tawny yellow to pure white, streaked with reddish brown; a very fine, striking and extremely popular Cypripedium. \$1 to \$2 each.

C. Lawrenceanum. 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 each.

CYRTPODIUM 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, handsome plants, \$1 to \$2 each.

DENDROBIUM.

D. Cambridgeanum. A very pretty species. Flowers thick and waxy; bright orange color, lip with a crimson blotch in the center. \$1.50 each.

D. densiflorum albo-luteum. This splendid Dendrobe produces its flowers in dense drooping panicles. Pure waxy white, with rich golden yellow throat. Very distinct, and one of the most desirable Orchids. \$3 to \$5 each.

D. Devonianum. This has been called the "King of Dendrobes," and its beauty and elegance warrant the title. Flowers a soft, creamy white, tipped with purple; the lip heart-shaped, white, margined with purple, with a rich orange blotch at the base, and bordered all around with a delicate, lace-like fulling. \$2 each.

D. lituiflorum (Trumpet-flowered). Flowers rosy purple, lip white, bordered with purple. Very free-flowering, and one of the best of the small-flowered section. \$1.50 each.

D. nobile. China. This is one of the oldest, best known and handiest Dendrobes 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 each.

D. Jamesianum. Flowers large, pure white, except the lip, which is serrated and stained a deep red. \$1.50 ea.

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.

DENDROPHYLAX LINDENI.

This strange and beautiful little Orchid is the companion of the Royal Palms of Tropical America and South Florida. We do not find it offered for sale in any Orchid catalogue at hand. The plant is leafless, a star-fish-like radiation of fleshy roots from a central point, from which issues the flower spike, bearing one or two beautiful and antastically-shaped white flowers 1 to 2 inches in diameter. 75 cts. 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 much the 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 cts. each.

E. Ciliare. Mexico. Flowers white, thickly spotted with brownish purple. A pretty and free-flowering species. \$1 each.

E. conopseum. Native. Flowers small, greenish white, 25 cts. each.

E. cochleatum. West Indies and South Florida. Flowers rich purple and green. 75 cts. 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. indivisum. A variety of *Bicornutum*. Flowers pure ivory white, the lip with narrow red lines radiating from the center. A free-growing and very handsome plant. \$2 each.

E. nemorale. Mexico. A very strong-growing sort; flowers delicate mauve; lip white, striped with purple. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

E. nemorale majus. Similar to the preceding, but flowers of larger size, and produced in immense panicles. Last spring we counted 170 flowers on a single spike. \$2 each.

E. raniferum. Another Mexican species, that is one of the most attractive of the genus. Flowers yellowish green, thickly studded with purple spots. \$1.50 to \$2 ea.

E. venosum. "Butterfly Orchid." A very pretty native species, producing in spring long racemes of chocolate colored flowers, with a white and purple-veined lip. Is very easily grown on any kind of a block. 25 cents each; some very large clumps, 50 cts. to \$1 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. acuminata. This and the following are all natives of Mexico. Flowers usually from white, with a dark blotch on the lip, but some plants produce flowers of a rosy violet color. \$1.25 each.

L. albida. This is an elegant plant. Flowers white, the lip streaked with yellow; very fragrant, and very easy to grow. \$1 each.

L. anceps. Flowers of large size, fragrant, rosy lilac; lip rich purple. One of the best. \$2 each.

L. anceps alba. A variety of the preceding flower, in most cases pure white, sometimes with more or less purple in the lip. A very elegant plant. \$3 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.

POGONIA OPHIOGLOSSOIDES.

One of the very best of the native terrestrial species; flowers in spikes of 7 to 9, clear bright rose color. The bulbs of this species are quite small; should be planted 4 or 5 in a 5-inch pot, using a light rich soil and giving abundance of water during summer. Dormant bulbs, 15 cents each.

ODONTOGLOSSUM.

O. citrosimum. Flowers pure white, delicately lemon-scented. \$1 to \$3 each.

O. grande. Flowers 5 to 7 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.

ONCIDIUM TIGRINUM. (See page 18.)

LÆLIA.

O. Insleayi Leopardinum. Flowers of very large size; deep yellow, barred across with bars of reddish crimson; lip bordered with spots and dots of the same color. \$2 each.

O. maculatum. A very elegant species. Flowers deep yellow, barred and spotted with dull crimson; lip large, spreading, spotted with brown. Racemes pendent, consisting of 6 to 8 flowers. \$1.50 each.

O. nebulosum. Flowers white, more or less spotted with brown; lip cordate, with a lemon-yellow crest; spikes stout, 4 to 7-flowered. \$2 each.

ONCIDIUM.

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

O. cæsum. Guatemala. A strong-growing plant, not yet flowered by us. \$1.50 each.

O. Cavendishianum. Guatemala. A yellow-flowered species. Flowers produced in abundance on immense branching panicles. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

O. Cebolleta. Carthagen. Flowers reddish-yellow, thickly spotted with brown. A very handsome species. \$1.50 each.

O. hastatum Rœzlii. Mexico. A very beautiful variety, that is a decided improvement on the old hastatum. Flowers yellowish, tinged with red, thickly dotted with cinnamon brown. \$1.75 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. An elegant and free-flowering species. \$1.50 to \$2 each.

O. Jonesianum. A beautiful species of very distinct habit, the growth being downward, as in *Cattleya citrina*. Flowers creamy white, with large spots of chestnut brown; lip white, spotted crimson. \$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 6 to 9 feet. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

ONCIDIUM, continued.

O. ornithorhynchum. Mexico. A very distinct, handsome and desirable species. Flowers soft, rosy purple, with a perfume resembling that of the 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. Bound to give satisfaction to those who will take the trouble to grow them. 75 cts. to \$2 each.

SCHOMBURGKIA 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 8 inches in diameter, rich orange-yellow, blotched with purple, and very powerfully scented. Some extra fine specimens, with 10 to 15 growths, \$2.50 to \$4 each.

STANHOPEA TIGRINA.

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 may be suited for the situation designed for them. All are well established, either on blocks or in pots or baskets, and are ready to bloom in their season. These plants cannot be sent by mail in the receptacle in which they are growing, but if desired we will remove from cribs or pots and mail at the prices offered.

For \$5 we will send six good varieties that will succeed in cool greenhouse.

For \$8 we will send six choice Tropical Orchids.

For \$2 we will mail six good plants (not established) of varieties suitable for a beginner to experiment with.

The plants arrived in good condition. They were the nicest for the money that I have ever received.

The plants have been received. I think they were the largest that I ever received by mail.

We are wonderfully pleased with such large, clean and healthy plants you sent us.

My order was received in fine condition. Was very much surprised and of course delighted at size of plants.

Palms arrived in first-class condition, although they had lain in the Custom House here for over a week, which of course did not help them. Thank you very much for the fine samples sent.

The plants arrived safely this morning. I am exceedingly pleased with the Orange-tree. It is a very fine, healthy tree. Not a leaf was broken.

The plants came in fine condition this morning. I am very much pleased with them. The Oranges and Lemon especially are fine, and very much larger than other houses sell for that price.

The Orange trees that I ordered last June arrived safe, and are all growing. Some of them had as high as twenty-three blossoms, and have oranges on them now.

MARTINEZ, CAL.

MRS. T. HUCKSTEP.

GHEENT, KY.

MINNIE L. PARKER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MRS. C. K. HOBBIE.

BAV CITY, MICH.

MRS. E. D. SLAWSON.

BLENHEIM, CAN.

C. L. VON GUNTEN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NELLIE G. GOLDSMITH.

BREWTON, ALA.

MRS. H. A. LOCKWOOD.

McKEAN, PA.

E. A. BARON.

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 Pineapple, which is the only species producing edible fruit. All are of easy culture, requiring only the ordinary temperature of living room or cool greenhouse. The Tillandsias should be attached to a block of wood by passing a wire around them and the block (see cut), then hang them at the side of a window or on the posts of the greenhouse, and sprinkle them together with the other plants. All other plants on this page should be grown in pots of light, rich soil.

ANANASSA. (*The Pineapple*.)

- A. sativa.** For this, and others that are grown for fruit alone, see "Tropical Fruits." The following, while among the most beautiful of variegated foliage plants, also produce fruit of the finest quality.
- A. Porteana.** Leaves elegantly striped with white and green, the whole overlaid with a blush of rosy-pink. Fine plants only, \$2 each.
- A. variegata.** A variety of the smooth Cayenne. Leaves perfectly smooth, and beautifully striped with white and rose. One of the most beautiful, and the rarest of the variegated pines. \$3 each.

BILLBERGIA.

- B. Liboniana.** A rather rare Brazilian species, producing large heads of the most brilliant purple flowers. A very easy and satisfactory plant to grow. 50c. each.
- B. splendens.** This is a larger growing plant than the preceding. Flowers purple with yellow stamens; very showy. 75 cts. each.

MASSANGEA TIGRINA.

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

PITCAIRNIA MORITZIANA.

This handsome species is a native of Gauteumala. Leaves very long and drooping; it is therefore best grown in an Orchid basket and suspended. Flowers orange-red. \$1.25 each.

TILLANDSIA.

Air Plant, Wild Pine. A very large genus of ornamental plants of the easiest culture. 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.

- 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; flowers spike 15 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. 15 cts. each.
- T. caespitosa.** Neat, with long grass-like leaves. 10 cts. each.
- T. Cubana (?)** A very large species from Cuba; one of the handsomest; leaves broad, resembling an immense Billbergia. Very large plants, \$1.50 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. polystachya. A very distinct and handsome plant. Leaves long and recurved, drooping below the bulb-like base. Fine plants, 20 cts. each.

T. recurvata. Very small; reddish gray. 5 cts. each.

T. satacia. A rather small but neat species, somewhat resembling Bartramii. Bracts red, with purple flower. 10 cts. each.

T. usneoides. The Long Moss or Spanish Moss of the South. This species is now being very largely used at the North for decorating, and it is very useful for covering flower-pots it is desired to hide them; draping mirrors or picture frames; in fact, a hundred uses can be found for it. Finest quality selected. \$2.50 per barrel or 20 cts. per lb., postpaid.

T. utriculata. Our largest native species; leaves 2 to 3 inches broad and 3 feet long, of a beautiful light green color; one of the most useful for decoration, or among large plants in a bay-window. Small, 10 cts. each; full grown plants, 50 cts. each.

We have several other handsome species, with names yet undetermined; some of them very choice. 25 cts. to \$1 each.

TILLANDSIA BRACTEATA.

☛ Collections of Tillandsias, small and medium-sized, free by mail; six plants, our selection, 75 cents.

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

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. falcata.** A rather dwarf-growing Bamboo, with exquisite, flat growths of small leaves. The whole effect of the plant is graceful and elegant. This is a new species that is destined to become popular as a decorative pot plant for greenhouse or conservatory. Strong roots with several shoots, 50 cts. each.
- A. tecta.** A dwarf, slender-growing species, and also very ornamental. The stems are used for pipe-stems. 20 cts. each.

ARUNDO DONAX 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. 25c. ea.

BAMBUSA.

B. argentea striata. "A clump of this is a graceful and picturesque object. At first the canes are short and slender, but each crop of new ones is larger than the preceding, until they are as thick as corn stalks of the largest size, some of them with the foliage beautifully striped with green and silver. The stalks are 15 or 20 feet long, spreading out like a fan, so that the top must be 25 to 30 feet across. It has never been injured in the slightest degree by frost."—*E. H. Hart.* 35c. ea.

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 6 to 10 feet, 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 produces flowers very freely. 60 cts. each.

B. nana. A handsome, broad-leaved dwarf species, rarely exceeding 10 feet in height. 25c. ea.

B. senensis. 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. 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 75 feet, and the stems may attain a length of 70 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.* This species is now being planted to such an extent that our stock may not prove equal to the demand this season, but we will do our best to fill all orders. Medium size plants, \$1 each; large roots, from canes 65 feet high, that will give from two to three strong growths, \$3 each.

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. Sets 35 cts. per dozen, by mail; \$3 per 100 by express or freight.

GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM. (Pampas Grass.) (See page 21.)

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS.

A grass-like plant, throwing up stems to the height of about 2 feet, surmounted at the top by a cluster of whorl of leaves, diverging horizontally, giving the plant a very curious appearance. A splendid plant for the center of baskets, vases or Wardian cases, or as a water plant. 25 cts. each, 5 for \$1

ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ.

Well-known ornamental grass. Large and handsome clumps are easily grown. Fine plumes; hardy grass. 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

EULALIA.

E. Japonica zebrina. "This is one of the most beautiful and distinct hardy plants in cultivation. Unlike all other variegated plants, this has its striping or marking across the leaf, instead of longitudinally. It grows from 5 to 7 feet in height, forming a most striking and graceful plant, resembling nothing else that we know of. The expanded flower-spike resembles the ostrich plume, and when dried will last for years. Plant entirely hardy. Whether used as a single plant or for groups on lawns, it has no equal." 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

E. Japonica variegata. "A hardy perennial from Japan, with long, narrow leaves, striped with green and white, throwing up stalks 4 to 6 feet high, terminating with a cluster of flower spikes on which the individual flowers are arranged." 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

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. It is largely grown in California for commercial export. 25 cts. each, 5 for \$1.

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

PANICUM.

P. excurrens. One of the most magnificent of ornamental grasses. This comes to us from Natal, and more nearly resembles a young Cocos palm than a species of grass; hence it is called Palm Grass. The leaves are 4 to 5 inches wide, and nearly as many feet in length, and when well-grown it is a very striking decorative plant. 15 cts. each.

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 seems to do equally well on high or low ground. In

planting, the ground should be thoroughly prepared, and the cuttings put in about 2 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. 30 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000, by express; if by mail, add 15 cents per 100.

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 5 to 6 feet in height. 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000. By express or freight only.

PENNISETUM SP.

This grass, which we introduced from India, is attracting much attention wherever it is planted, and is destined to become one of the leading grasses for the South, as it has no superior as a hay maker. On our grounds two cuttings can be made during the summer, and a third growth will produce seed freely before frost; this can be allowed to remain in the field, and, ploughed in early in spring, will re-seed the ground for the next crop. ½ lb. package of seed, 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts., postpaid.

STENOTAPHRUM.

S. Americanum (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 cts. per 100 cuttings, \$4 per 1,000, by express.

S. Americanum variegatum. A variety of the preceding, with leaves beautifully variegated white and green. 25 cts. 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.

SPECIAL OFFER.—A collection of 6 Bamboos and Ornamental Grasses sent to any address for \$1.

SACALINE.

The new Forage Plant. For description, see third page of cover.

Roses.

IN offering the following list of Roses, we would say that, while it does not comprise a large collection, it embraces the cream of recent introductions, together with the very best of the old and standard sorts, that have been selected with great care to cover the widest range of the most desirable forms, colors and shades. Our plants are all strong, field-grown and of *blooming size*. We wish it understood that we do not offer to compete with small Northern pot-grown Roses that have been forced under a high temperature and sold for mere nothing. Our plants do not have to be nursed for months to get a feeble flower, but are ready to bloom as soon as established, and will prove cheapest in the end.

Roses do well in Florida, but to obtain best results the ground should be moderately well enriched before planting. Prepare the ground by digging out to a depth of two feet, and then filling in with sods and top soil, trampling all down firmly. The top six inches should have some well-rotted manure and a little ground bone well mixed with the soil. In planting, cut the plants back well; the best Roses are borne on the strong new shoots. Prune every October, cutting out all the old wood to give place to new shoots, and at this season it is well to give a good top dressing of manure and bone; you will be rewarded by a plentiful supply of flowers during the winter months.

EVER-BLOOMING TEA ROSES.

STANDARD LIST.

- Aline Sisley.** A splendid Rose; flower is large, very full and double, exceedingly sweet; color a rare shade of violet-red, brightened with crimson-maroon.
- Bon Silene.** A free grower. Deep rosy pink, shaded carmine; flowers semi-double.
- Bridesmaid.** This magnificent new Rose is a sport from the old standby Catherine Mermet. Buds of exquisite shape, large and firm; deep, satiny pink. 30 cts. each.
- Catherine Mermet.** Silvery pink; very large and full. Very extensively forced in the North for the lovely buds.
- Clement Nabonnand.** Outer petals rosy lilac, inner ones rosy yellow; free-flowering and fragrant.
- Climbing Devoniensis.** Similar to Devoniensis, except that it is a vigorous climber. Very desirable for cultivation throughout the South.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Climbing Niphetos. In this magnificent Rose we have a vigorous climbing growth, coupled with all the charms of Niphetos. It has always held the lead as being the most elegant of white Roses. The buds on well-grown specimens measure 4 inches in length, and are produced in the greatest profusion. It is positively startling in size and purity. This Rose has our highest praise, and adds a new quality to the credit of the old favorite Niphetos. 25 cts. each.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. This most valuable new Rose is a sport from the old Perle des Jardins, and combines all the good qualities of the Pearl. It is a rampant climber, and will prove valuable for the South.

Cornelia Cook. One of the best of the white Roses; flowers very large and double; pure white, shading to lemon in the center.

Comtesse Riza du Parc. Bright coppery rose, shaded crimson. A very showy grower.

Crown Princess Victoria (The White Malmaison). This Rose has our highest commendation. The color is pure, waxy snow-white, sometimes with a lemon tint, and we can say to those who desire a fine double flower when fully expanded, this will meet your wants. 25 cts. each.

Devoniensis. No collection is complete without this superb variety. Very full; a creamy white, with pink center. Owing to its size and the shape of the flower, it is known as the Magnolia Rose throughout the South.

Dinsmore. This new Rose is truly an acquisition. It is perfectly hardy, of dwarf branching habit, and a most profuse bloomer. The flowers are large, perfectly double, and of a dazzling scarlet-crimson color, and have the rich, spicy fragrance peculiar to the best hybrids. 30 cts. each.

Douglas. A true Bengal Rose. Dark, rich crimson in color; buds of good shape; very free-flowering.

Duchess of Albany. This splendid Rose is similar to La France, but of more vigorous growth and larger flowers. The color is a deep even pink, not shaded. One of the very best forcing Roses, as the flowers are produced on long stems, and stand well above the foliage.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Deep crimson; buds of fine shape; good bloomer.

Ernest Metz. Robust in growth; flowers very large when open, long, pointed; buds produced on long stem; color rosy carmine, with the color heightened in the center; extra variety.

Etoile de Lyon. Chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow. Buds on strong bushes equal Marechal Niel in size and beauty.

Gloire de Dijon. Rich, creamy yellow; extra large full and sweet.

ROSES, continued.

Grand Duchess Hilda. Flowers nankeen-yellow, with ochre center; buds large and of fine form.

Hermosa. Fine bright rose color; free bloomer. An old Rose, but a favorite throughout the South.

H. Plantagenet. Brilliant China Rose in color, with deeper shadings; very profuse bloomer. A new Rose of great promise. 30 cts. each.

Isabella Sprunt. Light sulphur yellow; buds exquisite in odor and shape, and produced with great freedom. One of the best Tea Roses.

J. B. Varrone. A fine grower; flowers large and very double, with high center, opening from long buds; color soft china-rose, changing to bright deep carmine of even shading.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Flowers very large, pure ivory white; magnificent in bud. One of the best of last season's introductions.

La France. Delicate silvery Rose; very large, full, globular form. A favorite both North and South, and will succeed under conditions where many other Roses are a failure.

Le Soliel. Very fine, bright glossy yellow; large petals, full and cupped.

Mad. A. Veysett. (Striped La France). A much stronger grower than the old La France, and the flowers are beautifully striped and shaded a delicate white.

Mad. Elie Lambert. A very beautiful new Tea Rose. Flowers extra large, of fine, globular form; color a rich cream white, tinted with golden yellow, and exquisitely shaded with soft, rosy flesh. 30 cts. each.

Mad. 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; fine for either bedding or forcing.

Mad. Lambard. Rosy bronze, changing to salmon, shaded with carmine.

MAD. HOSTE.

Mad. Martha du Bourg. Creamy white; large and very double; a strong grower. The past season has proved this new Rose to be well adapted to the South.

Mad. Reine Henrietta. A very strong-growing Rose. Flowers light scarlet; very sweet scented.

Mad. Welche. Beautiful amber-yellow, delicately tinged with crimson.

Marion Dingee. This new Tea Rose is worthy of all the praise that can be given it. A profuse bloomer; the flowers are borne on long, straight stems, the petals thick and heavy, and in color a deep, rich, brilliant crimson; the darkest Tea Rose in existence, and a very fine flower. 30 cts. each.

Marie Guillot. Pure white; very large and double to the center.

Meteor. A velvety red Everbloomer of the deepest glowing crimson, as fine as a hybrid; flower of medium size, very double, and petals slightly recurving; a beautiful open Rose, a free-bloomer, and promising well as a pot Rose.

Niphetos. Pure snowy white, long, well-formed buds; a standard white Rose.

Papa Gontier. Flowers large, semi-double; a vivid rose color, of extra good form; a very choice member of the Rose family.

Perle des Jardins. Beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; full and fine form; the standard yellow Rose in the North.

Pierre Guillot. One of the finest and most valuable in the whole list. Bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; flowers large, very double and full, and highly scented.

Princess Sagan. (Tea.) A strong-growing Rose, with small, closely-set, dark foliage, and flowers of the brightest and richest scarlet; said to be the most brilliant color among Tea Roses; it is a very free-bloomer, and at times a large bush will be covered with hundreds of flowers.

NEW STRIPED ROSE, RAINBOW (See page 24.)

AMERICAN BEAUTY.

ROSES, continued.

Queen. A charming new Tea Rose. The offspring of *Souvenir d'un Amie*, whose good qualities this seems to possess. It is pure snow white in color, nearly double to center. A robust grower and profuse bloomer.

New Striped Rose Rainbow. This novelty came to us from California. Imagine a lovely pink Rose, blotched and streaked with darkest crimson, with base of petals a rich amber. It is a beautiful Rose. The buds are long and handsome, and altogether too much cannot be said in its praise.

Safrano. Saffron and apricot; very fine in bud, and one of the best bloomers.

Souvenir d'Auguste Legros. A very fine grower; flowers large and double, with beautiful long buds; color fiery red, mingled with silvery crimson; a grand Rose.

Souv. d'un Ami. This is one of the standard Roses for the South. It is a perpetual bloomer, plants on our place rarely being without flowers at any time during the year. Flowers large, clear bright pink, without shading.

Souvenir de Wootton. This superb Rose is unquestionably one of the finest of recent introductions. The color is a beautiful shade of carmine; deliciously fragrant. A constant and profuse bloomer, every new shoot forming a bud.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Beautiful, clear flesh color, edged blush; large and full, and has been a standard Rose for over a generation.

Souv. de Victor Hugo. Tawny red, shaded carmine-rose.

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 flower; blooms profusely.

Waban. This valuable Rose has proved all that was claimed for it when first introduced, and is unequalled as a forcing Rose. Color a deep, rich pink.

BENGAL, or CHINESE ROSES.

Louis Philippe. Rich, dark, velvety crimson.

Queen's Scarlet. Bright scarlet; constant bloomer; very pretty.

Viridescens. Green Rose; valuable as a curiosity only.

White Daily. Constant bloomer; pure white flower.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

American Beauty. This is well-known as one of the best and most valuable Roses, both for house and garden culture. Color rosy crimson; flower very large and full, and exquisitely fragrant. 40 cts. each.

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.

NOISSETTE ROSES.

The following are all rampant growers in the South, and among the best of the climbing Roses.

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

James Sprunt. A rich, dark crimson; fine pointed buds.

Lamarque. This is the best climbing white Rose that we have; the flowers are borne in clusters of 8 to 20. By a little pruning this Rose may easily be grown in bush form if desired.

ROSES, continued.

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. No other yellow Rose can quite compare with this, and the cut bloom is more sought than any other Rose, and commands a higher price in the market.

William Allen Richardson. A magnificent climber in the South; color rich coppery yellow, flushed with carmine; flowers large, full and fragrant.

POLYANTHA, or FAIRY ROSES.

This is a lovely and distinct class of Everblooming Roses, distinguished by their dwarf bushy habit of growth. The small and very double flowers are delightfully fragrant, and are borne in large clusters, frequently seeming to cover the whole plant with a sheet of bloom.

Clothilde Soupert (The New Tea Polyantha). This lovely Rose resembles the Tea Roses so closely that it is called a Tea Polyantha, and is undoubtedly the finest Rose of its class. The flowers are borne in clusters, and are of large, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals; perfectly full and double, and deliciously sweet; color beautiful pinkish amber or pale creamy yellow; delicately flushed with silvery rose; as a pot or bedding Rose this cannot be excelled.

Etoile d'Or. This elegant Rose is certainly a great acquisition; full round flowers, perfectly double, borne in large clusters; pale chrome yellow, with rich citron-red center; blooms quickly and profusely, and besides being exceedingly beautiful, is entirely distinct.

Mlle. Cecile Brunner. Larger flowers than most of the others, perfectly double and delightfully fragrant; color rosy pink on rich creamy white ground.

Mignonette. A splendid variety, one of the very best; full, regular flowers, perfectly double and deliciously perfumed; color clear pink, passing to white, tinged with pale rose; an immense bloomer; very valuable.

Miniature. This is the smallest of all Roses, but perfect form; regular, compact, fairy-like flowers, fully double and very fragrant; flowers in wreaths and clusters seem to cover the whole plant; color cream rose, flushed red. 15 cts. each.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.

Perle d'Or. Charming and very distinct; color coppery gold, changing to fawn and salmon; flat-rayed forms, very double and elegantly perfumed; a constant and profuse bloomer.

Prices of all Roses, except where noted, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

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 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000, when by express; if by mail, add 30 cts. per 100 cuttings.

R. moschata. (Muscat Rose.) The principal species from which the famous perfume, "attar of roses," is distilled; a strong climber. Fine plants, 15 cts. each.

R. multiflora. A well-known climbing Rose, blooming in early spring; flowers double, pink, in large clusters. 15 cts. each.

R. Sinica. (Cherokee Rose.) This is a well-known climber, that is much used as a hedge plant. Cutting 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000, when ordered by express; if by mail, add 30 cts. per 100 cuttings.

The plants came in good condition. Am much pleased with them.

The plants arrived this evening. They are in fine condition and I am thoroughly pleased. I never received such fine plants as I do from you, and the extras are something to prize.

The Palms received in perfect order. Am well pleased with them.

Order No. — received some days ago in fine condition. I had no idea that plants from Florida could reach me so fresh and uninjured, and in less time than was required to bring a package of flowers from the North.

In my twenty odd years' experience in buying flowers by mail, I have never seen any arrive looking so fresh, from far or near.

STREETSBORO, O.

KATE L. NIGHMAN.

EVANSTON, O.

I never received such fine plants as I

LUELLA TUNISON.

MACON, GA.

MRS. T. R. HUDSON.

BONSAKS, VA.

LUCY BOOTH.

CHRISMAN, VA.

LUCY G. CHRISMAN.

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, or 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; hence we can offer them at much lower prices than usually prevail at the North.

ACHIMENES.

These are among the handsomest of summer-blooming or gesneraceous plants. They are constantly in bloom for many weeks in the summer. The tubers can be potted to advantage in a mixture of powdered sphagnum and rich soil, and when in bloom an occasional watering with a weak liquid manure will be of benefit. Royal purple flowers. Plant only in spring. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen.

AMARYLLIS.

These have been growing in favor every year; and no wonder, when we consider the splendor and gorgeous coloring of some of the new hybrids. *Amaryllis* bulbs should be ordered in the fall or early winter, and potted in rather large pots, in a good compost of soil and well-rotted manure, with a little sharp sand or fine gravel to keep it porous. Water sparingly until the leaves show well, when more should be given, and a little dissolved manure or fertilizer will make the flowers

larger and finer. 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. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

A. Atamasco rosea. Flowers bright pink and of larger size than preceding. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

A. aulica. Rich crimson, with green base; a very fine sort. \$1.50 each.

A. Belladonna. Violet and white. 20 cts. each.

A. equestre. (Barbadoes Lily.) Scarlet, with greenish white center. Very free-flowering, the bulbs throwing up several spikes, each of which produces 8 to 12 of its beautiful flowers, which open in succession for several weeks. 15 cts. each, 5 for 50 cts.

A. formosissima. The most intense crimson; a very fine sort. 15 cts. each.

A. Johnsonii. Very large flowers, striped crimson and white; profuse bloomer; one of the choicest. 30 cts. each; extra large, 50 cts.

A. Prince of Orange. Fine orange-scarlet-\$1 each.

A. regina. Very brilliant orange-scarlet, petals striped white. 50 cts. each.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send, post-paid, a set of these grand *Amaryllis*, 10 large-flowering bulbs, for \$4.

ARUM.

A. sanctum. (The true Black Calla Lily.) This still rare species is one of the wonders of nature. The flowers are 12 to 14 inches long by 4 inches broad, deep velvety maroon on the upper side, green beneath. From the center of the flower rises the spike 10 inches long, jet, glossy black; foliage is thick and heavy, the whole forming a most stately plant. Large bulbs, 40 cts. each.

A. Species from Cuba. Flowers as large as the preceding, of a rich cream color throughout. Leaves rich green, and of large size. This is a most attractive and interesting plant. Fine growing plants, 25 cts. each.

BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS-ROOTED.

(Mixed Colors.)

Perhaps no class of plants has become so popular, or arrived at such a state of perfection in so short a time, as the Tuberous-rooted Begonia. Beautiful foliage, the most superb flowers of very large size, and brilliant coloring, combine to make them one of the most desirable of summer bedding or pot-plants. Our bulbs are California grown, of large size, sure to produce an abundance of gorgeous flowers.

Single-flowered Varieties. 20 cts. each.

Double-flowered Varieties. 35 cts. each.

AMARYLLIS EQUESTRE.

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.

BLACK CALLA.

BESSERA ELEGANS.

A very pretty little Mexican plant, with grass-like leaves and slender flower stems. The flowers, which are produced in loose umbels, are like little scarlet bells lined with white, the stamens with bright blue anthers. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

CALADIUMS.

Fancy Hybrids. Of these we have a superb collection, imported from India and Rio Janeiro, and

CALLA RICHARDIA MACULATA.

for beauty and delicacy of markings they are unexcelled. The following twelve varieties are all very distinct from one another:

Candida,	Jupiter,
L'Aurora,	Leplay,
Max Kolb,	Mme. Fritz Cochlin,
Pearl du Bresil,	Prince Albert Edward,
Princess Alexander,	Reine Victoria,
T. L. Mead,	Wrightii.

Price, 35 cents each, 3 for \$1, or the set of 12 for \$3.50.

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. 15c. each.

CANNAS.**NEW DWARF FRENCH.**

Among the many novelties offered within the past few years, there is nothing that has given greater satisfaction to all lovers of beautiful plants than this new race of Cannas. Beginning to bloom when not more than a foot high, they continue to bloom all summer until cut down by frost; or if potted and taken to the conservatory, they will continue to bloom all

NEW FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS.

winter. The foliage of tropical richness combines all the shades of green bronze and maroon in never-ending variety.

Alphonse Bouvier. This is one of the grandest varieties yet introduced; flowers very large, a rich, dazzling crimson, and from 30 to 40 of these large flowers are produced at one time, giving the plants a most gorgeous effect; foliage a very rich, dark green. 30 cts.

Antoine Crozy. Flowers bright cherry carmine; very effective. 15 cts. each.

Frederic Benary. Flowers very large, rich crimson foliage deep green.

COOPERIA. (See page 29).

E. Chevreul. Flowers a peculiar brownish red, striped with pale yellow; a very distinct sort. 25 cts. each.

Henri L. de Vilmorin. An entirely distinct variety, and of a most pleasing color; the center of the flower is of a brownish red, shading off at the outer edge of the flower to a bright yellow, the two colors contrasting most beautifully; foliage pea-green. 25 cts. each.

Madame Crozy. This is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent of Crozy's new hybrids. The color is a brilliant vermilion-scarlet, bordered with rich golden yellow; the flowers are produced in the greatest profusion on immense compact panicles, forming a perfect blaze of color. Strong plants. 20 cts. each.

Perfection. One of the finest yellow varieties yet introduced. Deep golden yellow, minutely spotted with cinnamon-red. 35 cts. each.

Star of '91. This is another of the "Gilt-Edged" Cannas that we consider among the best. The flowers are quite similar to Madame Crozy, but the plant is of more dwarf habit. It is as nearly a perpetual bloomer as any plant can be. 20 cts. each.

Statnaire Fulconis. Flowers of medium size, but produced in the greatest profusion, of a rich dazzling scarlet, shaded amaranth. 15 cts. each.

SPECIAL OFFER.—One each of the eight grand Cannas described above, amounting at single rates to \$1.85, will be sent for \$1.40.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF OLDER SORTS.

Comprising some of the most distinct in flower and foliage, which may be used freely in bedding with excellent results. We offer them at very low prices.

10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Childsi. This has been very properly named the Tiger Canna. The flowers are large, deep yellow, thickly spotted with crimson. It is a very free-flowering variety, either in open ground or in pots.

Dr. Gromier. Foliage dark bronze-green; the flowers salmon; a very vigorous grower.

Edward Michel. Foliage green; flowers large, of a rich salmon color, overlaid with scarlet.

Ehemanni. Foliage large, rich dark green; flowers very large; carmine-red, produced on long stems.

Emile Le Clair. Foliage green; flowers large, bright, golden yellow, spotted crimson; a magnificent plant.

Francis Morel. Narrow green foliage; large, rosy carmine flowers.

FLACCIDA. (The Orchid Canna.)

A beautiful native species, growing 2 to 3 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.

Glaucia. Broad, rich green foliage; narrow petaled, yellow flowers, dashed with red.

Guillaume Couston. Light green foliage; flowers golden yellow, spotted violet-crimson.

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.

Leopard. Flowers bright canary yellow, thickly spotted with red; foliage green.

Mr. Laforcade. Flowers large, of a very deep salmon color, shaded brick-red; foliage rich bronze-purple.

M. Alegatiere. Flowers fiery crimson; foliage deep green.

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.

Robusta perfecta. The grandest of all the new Cannas. The leaves are immense, from 12 to 18 inches wide and 3 to 4 feet long, of a rich bronze color; unsurpassed for tropical effect. Plant in rich soil, and give plenty of water; it will surprise you.

Revol Massot. This species has a blue-green foliage; flowers crimson, shaded orange-yellow. 15 cts. each.

Strelitzaeifolia. Broad, massive, deep green foliage; brilliant orange-scarlet flowers.

Victor Lemoine. Foliage bronze-green; flowers yellow, of large size; a very attractive variety, both in flower and foliage.

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 plant, with immense, dark-green leaves, reaching as much as 4 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. 50 cts. each.

D. Javanica. Leaves and stem of a bluish color; very handsome in its odd coloring, and in contrast to others. 50 cts. each

CANNA FLACCIDA.

CRINUM NOBILE.

COOPERIA, or GIANT FAIRY LILIES.

These charming summer-blooming bulbs are closely allied to the Zephyranthes, but have a very distinct appearance. They produce their beautiful, primrose-scented, lily-like white flowers on stems 10 to 15 inches tall, and are remarkable in the Amaryllis family for opening their flowers first during the night. They are equally desirable for pot-culture or for the open ground, and can be wintered in the pots, or dry, like Gladiolus.

C. pedunculata. This is the largest, with bulbs often as large as an Amaryllis. Flowers white, with but a faint odor. Blooms from April to October, inclusive, usually five days after a rain the flowers appearing as if by magic. 10 cts. each, 3 for 20 cts.

C. Drummondii. The smallest species. Flowers sweet-scented and white, the tube, which is 5 inches long, turning red. Blooms from August to October. 10 cts. each, 3 for 20 cts.

CRINUMS.

Magnificent flowering bulbs, closely related to the Amaryllis and Pancratium, and like them, they grow in popularity each year. Our illustration shows a *C. Nobile* with the bulb exposed, but in planting they should be covered to the neck. They are not particular as to soil, but pots should be large enough to accommodate the mass of thick fleshy roots, if to be grown as house plants, but it will be found most satisfactory to plant them in open ground; if at the North, they should be planted as soon as the ground is warm, and they will then bloom during summer; in the fall they may be taken up, the tops cut off, and stored in a warm dry place until spring. In the South they should be left in the ground, as it is not necessary to lift them except to prevent freezing. Do not fail to add one or more of these grand plants to your list, and if you will compare our prices with others you will see that we take the lead.

C. Americanum. A 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 Amaryllis. As this is an evergreen species, it may be kept growing at all times, and as they grow naturally in wet places, they require an abundance of water at all times. Extra large flowering bulbs, 15 cts each, 4 for 50 cts.

C. Augustum. Of this rare and elegant Crinum we are able to offer a few bulbs this season. This is one of the largest and most stately of this elegant group. The bulbs grow to an enormous size, frequently weighing 10 to 12 pounds. The flowers are produced in an immense umbel, as many as 35 flowers appearing at a time, each 8 to 10 inches across; the outer surface of petals is a dark, purplish red, the inner a soft rose color. They are not only beautiful, but most exquisitely fragrant. Fine bulbs, \$2.50 each; largest size, 10 lbs. and over, \$4 each.

C. capense rosea. (From Cape Colony.) While much praise has been bestowed on some Crinums sold at \$1 to \$3 each, here is one which is just as beautiful, and which would be perfectly hardy with a slight protection in any but the most northern localities. Its flowers are borne on stems 2 to 3 feet high; they are very large, funnel-shaped, white, tinged with red, and are produced in umbels of 10 to 20, blooming several times during the season. They enjoy deep planting, in very rich soil, and an abundance of water in summer. Blooming-size bulbs, 40 cts.; very large size, 75 cts.

C. capense alba. A pure white variety of the above; very chaste and beautiful. 35 cts.

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. The beautiful foliage grows erect and sword-shaped, and adds much to the beauty of the plants. Flowering bulbs, 20 cts each.

C. nobile. This magnificent species was formerly catalogued by us as *C. Kirkii*, but on the best authority which we can obtain we believe the above name to be the correct one. This is the most magnificent of all the

CRINUM FIMBRIATULUM.

WHITE GLADIOLUS.

CRINUMS, continued.

Crinum Lilies. The bulbs attain an enormous size, frequently weighing upward of four pounds. The flowers are large, pure white, with a reddish purple stripe on the outside of each petal, which, showing through, gives the flower a pink tinge on the inside; some 10 to 15 of these large flowers are produced at the top of a tall purple spike, and there are frequently two or more spikes of bloom from the bulb during the season. In addition, the foliage is very handsome, the numerous wavy-edged leaves forming a perfect rosette. This plant has created a sensation wherever seen, and we notice that it is offered by other parties at very high prices. Having a large stock of bulbs, we can sell them at much lower rates than others, and have reduced the price for fine flowering bulbs to 30 cts. each; extra large bulbs, 50 cts. each.

C. pedunculatum. (St. John's Lily.) This should be included among the choicest of Crinums. The foliage is especially fine, very thick, and grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet; the flowers, borne in an immense umbel at top of a tall spike, are pure white, and of a delicate odor. Fine bulbs, 40 to 60 cts. each; enormous bulbs, 5 to 6 lbs., \$1.25 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 long; a very choice and rare species; supply limited. 75 cts. each.

EUCHARIS GRANDIFLORA.

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. The bulbs we send out are all growing, and in fine, thrifty condition. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

N. B.—This is not the common *E. Amazonica*, but a large-flowered variety of it.

FREESIA.

This lovely flower is a recent introduction from the Cape of Good Hope. The bulbs seem small in comparison with the foliage and flower-spikes; should be planted four in a 4-inch pot, and covered with a light mulching of moss until growth begins; water freely, and give plenty of sunlight and warmth. The flowers are carried on long, slender stems, which bend at a right angle near the end, and from the horizontal parts the flowers are thrown up. When cut and placed in vases of water, they will keep perfect for two weeks. They are always sure to succeed, and will bloom in any situation. They are invaluable for bouquets, as they are deliciously fragrant. The bulbs increase rapidly each year, so that customers who buy but a few dozen may soon have many hundreds.

F. refracta alba. Pure white, with small yellow blotch on lower petal. 5 cts. each, 3 for 10 cts., 12 for 30 cts., \$1.75 per 100, postpaid.

F. Leichtlini major. Large, cream-white flowers, blotched orange in throat. 6 cts. each, 3 for 15 cts., 60 cts. per doz.

GLADIOLI.**CHOICE NEW HYBRIDS.**

The Gladiolus is the most valuable and showy of all summer-blooming bulbous plants, and so easy of cultivation, so absolutely sure to bloom profusely and perfectly for everyone and under almost any and all conditions, that it is no wonder at all that it has become the most popular bulb for the summer garden in cultivation to-day. The bulbs that we offer are grown from seed saved from cross-fertilized flowers of the richest and most gorgeous colors, and our customers are assured that in purchasing from us they will obtain the very best bulbs in the market. The flowers of these hybridized seedlings present a marvelous display of beauty. The ever-changing shades and markings, running through almost every known color, produce an effect that is dazzling, almost bewildering, to the beholder. No pen or painter's brush can portray the delicate shades and tints of these grand flowers. They must be seen to be appreciated. Every garden, however small, should have a few of these grand plants, and at our low price every one can have them.

As we have not space for a long list of names, we divide into the different shades, and our customers will find this method very satisfactory when making large beds, as they can be arranged according to colors.

White and Light Varieties. Mixed; superb. 50 cts. per doz.

Scarlet and Red. Extra fine. 35 cts. per doz.

Pink. Fine pink and rose shades. 35 cts. per doz.

Yellow and Orange. Best yellow colors. 75 cts. per doz.

Striped and Variegated. Extra fine. 50 cts. per doz.

All Colors Mixed. A grand mixture of our splendid collection. 30 cts. per doz., \$2 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. 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 each.

I. grandiflorum. A variety of Miniatum, but with much larger flowers and heavier foliage. Extra large plants, \$2.50 each.

LILIUM.

Many of the Lilies do remarkably well in Florida, especially the Japanese sorts. No special 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. We do not offer a long list, but they are the cream, and we offer them at specially low prices, which we trust our friends will appreciate.

L. auratum. (The Golden-banded Lily of Japan.) Flowers of immense size, pure white, with a golden stripe through the center of each petal. 25 cts. each.

L. candidum. Pure white; large and very fragrant; a good variety for forcing. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

L. Bateanniae. A Japanese Lily, growing 3 to 4 feet high, producing bright apricot-tinted flowers; blooms in July. 25 cts. each.

L. elegans. These are truly magnificent, being all tulip-shaped, and bloom in June. The blossoms are large and of exceedingly bright and striking colors; robust, hardy and free bloomers. Mixed sorts, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

L. excelsum. Very tall-growing, at times attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet; flowers 10 to 12 feet high, nodding, rich apricot in color, and very delightfully perfumed. 50 cts. each.

L. Harrisii. (The true Bermuda Easter Lily.) This splendid variety is of comparatively recent introduction, and is now largely used for forcing for the eastern trade. Flowers pure white and very fragrant. An early and profuse bloomer. 20 cts. each.

L. longiflorum. This is a fine old sort, and will always be popular; flowers trumpet-shaped, pure white, and very fragrant. 20 cts. each.

L. speciosum album præcox. Pure white, with a slight tinge of rose on end of petals; one of the best. 35 cts.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM RUBRUM.

MONTBRETIA.

L. speciosum rubrum. White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful sections of the Lily family; perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances. 20 cts. each.

L. superbum. A strong growing variety, bearing a pyramid of yellowish red flowers, 20 to 30 in number; blossoms early in July. 15 cts. each.

L. tenuifolium. This beautiful Lily is a native of Siberia, and perfectly hardy; it blooms early; the color is a lovely vermilion-scarlet. 30 cts. each.

L. tigrinum. (The Tiger Lily.) 10 cts.

L. tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily.) Bright orange-scarlet, with dark spots; a strong-growing, showy variety, and entirely hardy. Succeeds well everywhere. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. Wallacei. Beautiful clear buff color, spotted black. 20 cts. each.

Six splendid Lilies, our choice of varieties, including Auratum and Speciosum rubrum, for \$1.

MILLA BIFLORA.

A very elegant plant of recent introduction from Northern Mexico. The flowers, which are large and of a pure waxy white, are borne in clusters of 3 to 5 on a tall spike, each bulb producing from 4 to 6 flower spikes. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

MONTBRETIAS. (Golden Sheaf.)

Their immense popularity is certainly well deserved. Scarcely any cheap bulb will give as much satisfaction. They are perfectly hardy, easily grown, propagate rapidly, and blossom amazingly in any light, sandy loam. By all means plant them largely.

M. aurea. Deep golden yellow flowers, marvelously free; one of the very best.

M. Crocosmiflora. Very pretty.

M. elegans. Brilliant yellow, outside vermilion, with yellow basis.

M. Perfect Bouquet. Dark yellow in center, bright vermilion at edge.

M. pyramidalis. Erect spikes; flowers salmon-apricot.

M. rosea. A novelty. Excellent and distinct; flowers produced in dense spikes; color a very unique pink; the only one of this tint.

M. sulphurea. Flower tube-shaped, dark chrome yellow; long spike.

10 cents each, 6 for 50 cents, 13 for \$1.

NERINES.

(Japanese Spider Lilies.)

Our native white Spider Lily, *Pancratium Caribæum*, pleased every one so well (after we brought it into notice) that the Japanese Pink and Salmon varieties cannot fail to create another sensation. Moreover, if planted in a warm, light position and quite deep, they will prove perfectly hardy with some protection; in the Southern states they would thrive freely and increase rapidly in the open air without protection, bloom at the proper time, and give unbounded satisfaction to all who plant them.

NERINE JAPONICA.

- N. Japonica.** (Pink Spider Lily.) As shown in our illustration, a clump of bulbs produces a large number of spikes of the most delicate flowers, varying in their colors from pink to scarlet, the petals being beautifully undulated, and by artificial light sparkling like jewels. An ornament, indeed, for the finest parlor. They bloom from August to November. All lovers of the beautiful should certainly add this to their collection. Largest bulbs, of blooming size, 25c. each, 3 for 65c., \$2 per doz.
- N. undulata.** (Purple Spider Lily.) Similar to the above, but flowers of a deep, rosy purple, crimped at the edge of petals; an excellent bloomer. 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1.25.
- N. Fothergilli major.** Nothing in the way of color can surpass the splendor of this flower, its texture being so extremely delicate; color vivid scarlet, in huge umbels. The most floriferous of the group. \$1 each.
- N. sarniensis.** (Guernsey Lily.) As pot-plants, nothing can be more beautiful, and if a few bulbs of Oxalis be planted around the bulb, a thing of beauty will be had. Flowers flesh to salmon. They are graceful in form, fine in coloring, and attractive. 25 cts. ea., 3 for 60 cts.
- N. coruscans.** Bright dazzling scarlet; in dense, massive umbels. 35 cts. each.
- N. pudica.** Pure white funnel-shaped flowers, streaked with red; very distinct. 50 cts. each.

Unnamed varieties raised from seed, which may

OXALIS ROSEA.

be expected to produce fine flowers, and probably new varieties of great value. 20 cts. ea., 3 for 50c., 12 for \$1.75.

Nerines should be allowed to make their full growth of foliage during the winter and spring, in order to bloom freely in late summer and fall.

OXALIS.

Most of these Oxalis flower from October till Christmas and later. They are very pretty, of easy culture, requiring only a good, somewhat peaty soil, with considerable light, under which conditions they will succeed well. Put four or five in a 4-inch pot. Charming for window boxes or hanging baskets.

Alba. White. 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.

Cernua lutea. The best-known single yellow; very profuse bloomer. 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.

New Double Yellow. A most beautiful variety; flowers are perfect and fine. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Hirta rosea. Pink. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Versicolor. Red, violet and white. 5c. each, 40c. per doz.

Bowiei. Rosy red, yellowish base. 5c. each, 40c. per doz.

Deppei (Tetraphylla, or Four-leaved). Deep reddish purple-violet; a strong grower, flowering well under almost any circumstances. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

OXALIS MIXED. Many varieties. 3c. ea., 20c. per doz. The above seven named varieties, 1 each, for 30 cts.

PANCRACTIUM CARIBÆUM. (See page 33.)

PANCRATIUM CARIBÆUM.*(The Spider Lily.)*

This superb plant has created a sensation ever since first introduced, 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 are produced in the greatest profusion for weeks during the flowering season. Large flowering bulbs, 15 cts. each, 4 for 50 cts.

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 on immense trusses, and are the most fragrant of all. \$1 each.

P. rotatum. Florida. Plant smaller than *P. Caribæum*; spike bearing one or two large, white, fragrant flowers. 15 cts. each.

NEW EARLY-FLOWERING AND BRANCHING TUBEROSE "ALBINO."

Awarded a certificate of merit by the National Florists' Convention, U. S. A.

The distinctive features of this single white Tuberose are such as to make it most popular. The petals recurve gracefully, which adds greatly to the size of the individual flower. The flower spike is very large and evenly filled; flowers 30 days earlier than the old single variety, throwing from two to five flower stems from a single bulb, and these again are often branched. But its great merit above all other Tuberoses is that it is entirely free from the brown tint common to the old sort on the back of the petals, the tube and expanded sepals being of the purest waxy white, making it one of the most valuable plants ever introduced for cut flowers. This characteristic is so distinct than when first seen, being single, it might be said to resemble a stephanotis, or some species of jessamine as much as a Tuberose, both in appearance and fragrance, for the odor is less heavy than that of the ordinary Tuberose. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

Excelsior Pearl. A dwarf variety, but producing very large spikes of bloom. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Single, Orange-Scented. Very fine, and an early and free bloomer. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

TIGRIDIAS.*(Peacock, or Shell Flower.)*

Extremely handsome summer-flowering bulbs, growing about 2 feet high, producing large, gorgeous flowers, exquisitely spotted; they flower very freely throughout the summer.

T. conchiflora. Dark yellow, large red spots. 5 c. each, 30 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

T. pavonia grandiflora. Large, bright crimson center, mottled with yellow. 5 cts. each. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

T. grandiflora alba. Pearly white, with a yellow cup, gorgeously spotted with crimson. 10 c. each, \$1 per doz.

"ALBINO" TUBEROSE.**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. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

I have received the box of plants and bulbs. The plants were as fresh as plants could be. I was delighted with them.

ROCK RAPIDS, IA.
MRS. W. B. FINKERTON.

VIII.

Water Lilies and Other Aquatic Plants.

THESE graceful plants are now taking a prominent place in the gardens or conservatories of every cultivator of beautiful flowers, 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, and we have seen such—not more than four by eight feet—in which were growing and blooming from twelve to twenty varieties of water plants, the colors of the flowers running through various shades of blue, pink, red and yellow to pure white. Such a tank will prove of never-failing interest to its possessor, and one of the most attractive features of his grounds. 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.

We have a very large stock of the varieties we offer, and have made prices so low that all who desire may purchase

EICHHORNIA.

E. crassipes major. (The Water Hyacinth.) This plant is decidedly one of the most curious and beautiful of the recent introductions, and from the thousands of customers who have purchased of us, we have had only praise from every quarter. It will grow and bloom freely in anything that will hold water, and without any soil whatever, although if grown outdoors it is well to have a few inches of soil in the receptacle. The plant floats naturally on the surface of the water, sustained by its inflated leaf-stems, the stems and leaves being of the richest shining green; its mass of roots are a bright blue and look like feathers, and when grown in an aquarium of clear glass they form one of its attractive features. It is almost constantly in bloom, throwing

up its spikes of beautiful flowers, each as large as a silver dollar and of the most beautiful shade of lilac-rose; the upper petal has a large metallic blue blotch in the center, and in the center of that a golden yellow spot, the whole flower sparkling as if sprinkled with diamond dust. Fine blooming plants, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., 5 for 50 cts.

E. azurea. (Blue Water Hyacinth.) This is a new introduction, and differs entirely in habit of growth from the preceding, forming a long, straight stem several feet in length on the surface of the water. The flowers are dark azure blue, deeper in the upper petal, with a small spot of bright gold in the center; the edges of the petals are delicately fringed. It is a beautiful flower. Fine plants, 50 cts.

EICHHORNIA CRASSIPES MAJOR.

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. 10 cts. each, 3 for 25 cts.

LIMNANTHEMUM TRACHYSpermum.*(Fairly Water Lily.)*

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. 10 cts. each, 3 for 25 cts.

MYRIOPHYLLUM PROSERPINACOIDES.*(Parrot's Feather, Winter Milfoil.)*

An elegant little trailing plant, its long stems covered with whorls of delicate foliage. It is easily grown with other aquatic plants, and in tubs or tanks the stems can be trained to hang over the sides with pretty effect. 10 cts. each.

NELUMBium.

N. speciosum. (Sacred Lotus of Egypt.) This is certainly one of the grandest water plants, and widely different from any of the others. Its leaves and flowers are borne on long foot-stalks 4 or 5 feet above the water. The leaves are almost perfectly round, and 20 to 30 inches in diameter. The flowers somewhat resemble an immense tulip when they first open, are white at the base of the petals, shading off to bright rose at the tips; they are also exquisitely fragrant. It grows readily in a tub or half barrel, which should be half filled with rich earth

PARROT FEATHER. (See above.)

and manure, the tubers planted, and the tub filled up with water. They grow rapidly, blooming in July and continuing until September. Strong tubers, 75 cts. each; extra large, \$1 each.

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, 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; seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

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, 20 cts. each.

NYPHÆAS.

These are the true Water Lilies, familar in the beautiful white one (*N. odorata*) to everyone who has lived near lake or river; but few people are as yet aware that other colors exist, and those who have never seen them can form no conception of the magnificence of the new Red, White and Blue Everblooming Zanzibar Water Lilies. Their large size and exquisite coloring make them most conspicuous, and in the aquatic ponds that are now found in the parks of all our large cities they have created a sensation, forming the center of attraction for admiring thousands. The flowers are very large, ranging from 4 to

LIMNOCHARIS HUMBERTII.

10 inches in diameter, and all of them have the most delicate and delicious odor; the foliage is also bold and handsome. When grown in a lake where they have abundance of room, a well-grown plant will cover with its leaves a space 30 feet in diameter; the leaves are 2 feet across, of a rich bronze green, with serrated edges and covered with irregular brown—sometimes blood-red—spots. In tubs or small vessels the flowers and leaves will be smaller, but none the less perfect or attractive, and a tub of these Lilies will never be without bloom from June to October at the North, and if removed to a greenhouse, they will, as they do in Florida, bloom every day in the year.

A remarkable feature of the Zanzibar Lilies is that they can be grown from SEEDS as readily as annuals, and seeds planted according to directions in winter will be ready to plant out in the tubs or lily pond by June, and so rapid is the growth that they will begin to bloom in July, producing two or more flowers daily for the rest of the season.

NYPHÆA, continued.

TO GROW THEM FROM SEEDS.—Any time from January to the first of April, take any earthen vessel, such as a quart bowl, a little more than half filled with any good, rich soil, press down firmly, then scatter a packet of seeds evenly over the surface, covering with an eighth of an inch of fine sand or sandy loam. Fill up carefully with water so as not to disturb the seed, and place in a warm, sunny place, where the temperature can be kept at 70 to 80 degrees.

NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM. (See page 35.)

They will germinate in one to two weeks, and as soon as the plants are well up and leaves showing they should be transplanted into 3-inch pots that have been nearly filled with rich compost, composed of one-half well-decayed manure and the other good, rich garden soil. The pots should then be set together in a pan that is of sufficient depth to admit of the plants being covered with at least an inch or more of water; this should then be removed to the greenhouse or hot-bed, but those that have not these conveniences can use the same warm, sunny window where the other plants are grown, and they may be kept there until time to plant in spring.

Remember, that to grow these Nymphaeas to perfection, they require a rich soil and the warmest and sunniest spot in the garden, and they should not be planted out until the sun has enough power to thoroughly warm the water. This may be hastened somewhat by covering the tubs with glass. If these directions are followed they will insure a splendid display of these lovely flowers all summer.

The following varieties are the choicest Tropical Nymphaeas, taken in their regular order. Where price of roots only is given, seeds cannot be supplied.

N. Devoniensis. This is one of the very choicest Water Lilies, and very free flowering. The flowers are very large, often 12 inches across, and are a brilliant, rosy red. They begin opening soon after sunset, and remain open well into the next day. These flowers show grandly by artificial light. Strong roots, \$1 each.

N. dentata. This is a magnificent species from Sierra Leone, and the largest and best white variety grown; the buds are very long and pointed, opening horizontally and at the same time as the preceding. The leaves are large, very rich green, with serrated edges. \$1 each; seeds 10 cts. per pkt.

N. flava. A native of Florida, and found nowhere else. Flowers bright golden yellow, in which they differ from all the other Nymphaeas. This is an exceedingly rare species in cultivation, as it grows but sparingly in but few localities. Large flower roots, 20 cts. each.

N. Lotus. From the tropics of the old world. This is the Lotus which was celebrated by the ancient Egyptians, sacred to Isis, and was sometimes engraven on their very ancient coins. Flowers large, variable red or white, with the sepals red at the margins. A stately, free blooming species. \$1.50 each; seeds, 20 cts. per pkt.

N. Marliacea chromatella. A grand new variety, and one that is perfectly hardy. The flowers are large, with broad cupped petals, very full and of a beautiful clear yellow, a rare color in Nymphaeas. The plant is a constant bloomer and the flowers are very fragrant and lasting. \$1 each.

N. Marliacea rosea. The same as the preceding, except that flowers are a beautiful rose tint in color. \$2 ea.

N. odorata gigantea. This is apparently a gigantic form of *N. odorata* that is common throughout the Northern states, but is more likely to prove a distinct species. The leaves are very large and frequently turned up at the edges after the manner of the famous *Victoria Regia*. The flowers are pure white, with golden yellow centers, delicately fragrant, and over four times the size of the common white lily. This is a decided acquisition, as it may be planted in any pond or lake at the North, and will withstand the winters when the water does not freeze to the bottom, and thereby freeze the roots. Strong roots, 20 cts. each, 6 for \$1.

N. rubra. This is very similar to *N. Devoniensis*, except that the petals are not so pointed, and the flower somewhat cupped and a shade or two lighter. It is a very fine bloomer and strong grower. Roots, \$1 each.

N. scutifolia. This is a very distinct variety from the Cape of Good Hope, and no collection is complete without it. Flowers very large; bright blue, petals white at base; very sweet scented. This is also a very strong grower and profuse bloomer. Roots, \$1.50 each; seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

N. Stellata. A very beautiful African species, and one of the most profuse bloomers. Flower a very delicate blue color, and exquisitely fragrant. \$1.50 each; seeds, 20 cts. per pkt.

N. Zanzibarensis. (The Royal Purple Water Lily.) This is indeed a royal Lily; flowers very large; intense blue, sepals deep green on the outside and purple within. This is one of the most free flowering and beautiful of all Water Lilies, and exquisitely fragrant. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining plants of the true dark variety, it is scarce. The stock offered is guaranteed to be of the true dark variety. Native of Zanzibar. Roots, \$2 each; seeds, 20 cts. per pkt.

N. Zanzibarensis azurea. This variety is quite similar to the preceding, but flowers and foliage are lighter colored. Considerable variation is found in the flowers, ranging from light sky-blue to the deeper shades, which is very pleasing. It is a most profuse bloomer, and flowers are of the largest size, at times as much as 10 inches in diameter, and very fragrant. The best for winter blooming in the conservatory, and one of the finest of all Water Lilies. Roots, \$1 each; seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

NYPHÆA, continued.

N. Zanzibarensis rosea. This is a superb variety of the preceding, and like it in every respect except color, which varies from bright pink to deep rose, forming a striking combination when grown with the blue and white varieties. Roots, \$1 each; seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

SPECIAL OFFER. That everyone may enjoy these beautiful Nymphaeas at moderate cost, we will send one root each of the 13 varieties for only \$10.90, amounting at single rates to \$14.90; or one package each of the seven varieties of seeds for 65 cents, which at single rates would cost \$1. This is a very favorable opportunity to try these rare Aquatics at small cost.

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. 15 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. They grow from 5 to 8 feet high, and support at the top a tuft of long, thread-like leaves, giving the plant a graceful appearance. The historical associations connected with this plant make it doubly attractive. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

PELTANDRA VIRGINICA.

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 a foot, or little more, tall. Bears a curious flower something like a Calla, smaller, of a rich, creamy white. 15 cts.

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 6 to 8 inches across, and look as if stamped out of greenish yellow velvet that had been sprinkled with diamond dust. Large plants, 15 cts. each.

PONTEDERIA.

Splendid plants, closely allied to the Eichhornias, and very fine for either tub or pond planting.

P. cordata. This makes an elegant tub plant, growing about 3 feet high, with heart-shaped leaves; flowers produced on tall spikes, small, bright blue. 15 cts. each.

P. lancifolia. Like *P. cordata*, except that the long, narrow leaves resemble the point of a lance. 15 cts. each.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS of water plants will be made by us, for the convenience of customers, at \$5, \$10 or \$20; and these 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—the size of the tank or pond, and amount you desire to expend for the purpose—and we will do our best to make your collection a satisfactory one.

SAGITTARIA MONTEVIDIENSIS.*(Giant Arrowhead.)*

This is the tallest of Arrowheads, with leaves 15 inches long, on tapering stalks 4 to 5 feet high and 3 to 4 inches in diameter at the base. The flower scapes are also massive and longer than the leaf-stalks. The flowers are 2 inches in diameter, pure white and blotched at the base of each petal, and produced abundantly until late in the season. 20 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; this should not be allowed to get quite dry.

S. Drummondii. Flowers large, dark purple; leaves 2 feet long; trumpet-shaped, the upper portion variegated and veined with purple; elegant. 25 cts. each.

S. flava. This is the largest growing species, the pitchers attaining a height of 3 feet; yellowish green, the upper portion and hood veined purple; flowers also very large, bright yellow and freely produced. 15 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; flower purple. 15 cts. each.

S. rubra. A very pretty species of rather dwarf habit; flowers purple; leaves slender, reticulated with purple veins. 15 cts. each.

S. variolaria. 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. 15 cts. each.

A collection of the 5 Sarracénias will be sent for 65 cts.

THALIA.

T. divaricata. A magnificent native ornamental-leaved plant, deserving of extensive cultivation. Leaves sometimes reach a height of 10 feet, on long petioles, some leaves measuring a foot wide by 2 feet long, heart ovate in shape. Flower scape taller than the leaves, branching into panicles of small purple flowers. This plant will grow in water, or on ordinary soil. 20 cts. each.

T. dealbata. This is quite distinct from the above, being smaller and more slender in all its parts. The leaves, too, are a different shade of green, edged with a beautiful carmine line and dusted all over with a minute white powder. The flower stems run up very tall and slim, like a whalebone whip, bearing spikes of curious purple flowers. 20 cts. each.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA.

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. 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. They are also largely used for bedding out in summer, and for rockeries. For these purposes, we can make special prices on large quantities.

ANHALONIUM.

The 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. Fine plants, 50 to 75 cts. each.

A. Williamsii. A queer, carrot-shaped species; flowers pale rose. 25 cts. 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. flabelliformis. (Rat-tail Cactus.) Mexico. This species has numerous slender trailing branches; a good plant for hanging baskets; flowers pink. 30 cts. each.

C. Greggii. A very curious species, that has large tuberous roots, and these seem intended to sustain life in the plants in regions where no rain falls for months at a time. Flowers pure white, opening at night. Strong roots, \$1 to \$2 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. each.

C. grandiflorus Macdonaldi. Flowers larger than the preceding. 25 cts. 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; a stately and impressive variety, which is very desirable. 15 cts. to \$1 each.

ANHALONIUM PRISMATICUM.

C. quadrangularis. A climbing species, with four-sided stems. Flowers pure white, very fragrant. 35 cts. 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, 8 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, handsome and quite distinct. 30 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, and one which may be placed among the best of this attractive and desirable genus. 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. Flower 2 or 3 inches long; bright purple. Spines beautifully colored. 25 cts. each.

E. brevihamatus. A strong growing species, with very handsome spines. 35 cts. ea.

E. Capricornis. A magnificent plant, that is well shown in the illustration, page 39. It is a distinct species and a very fine bloomer; flower large and of a peculiar satiny yellow. 50c. to \$1.50 each.

E. Candicans. (Rainbow Cactus.) This beautiful plant is covered with a net-work of fine spines in rings or bands, varying from light pink to deep crimson, which gives the plant a very beautiful appearance. The flowers are very large, being 4 inches or more across; dark crimson, with a white center. Fine plants, 30 cts. each.

CEREUS SPLENDENS.

ECHINOCACTUS, continued.

E. Helophorus. This is a very elegant and peculiar species; dark green in color, with transverse bands of reddish purple. Fine plants, \$1 each.

CEREUS VARIABILIS.
(See page 38.)

E. horizonthalonius. Plant almost perfectly globular; flowers dark rose purple, of large size and very handsome. 50 cts. each.

E. longhamatus. Numerous ribs and long central spines. Flowers yellowish, with red base. 35 to 75 cts. each.

E. multicostatus. A most beautiful species; very dark green in color, and with from 80 to 100 or more ribs. No description does it justice. 35 to 75 cts. each.

E. setispinus. This is a very fine bloomer,

and the flowers are lovely; very large, velvety yellow, with a red circle in the inner side of petals. 20 cts. each.

E. Scheerii. A very pretty little plant, producing quantities of bright, greenish flowers. 20 cts. each.

E. Sinuatus. Resembles *E. setispinus*, but is larger. Flowers large; bright yellow. 20 cts. each.

E. Texensis. Plants very much flattened; bluish green in color. Flowers very large, yellowish rose, and quite fragrant. 25 cts. to \$1 for large specimens.

ECHINOCEREUS.

E. C. Berlandieri. A dwarf-growing plant, forming large clusters. Flowers large, purple, sweet-scented. 20 cts. each.

E. C. enneacanthus. A good species, of a lively green color; few spines, large flowers. 20 cts. each.

E. C. pectinatus. This is one of the very best of the Echinocactus. Small plants will at times produce from 10 to 15 flowers. The flowers are large, a beautiful purplish pink, and very fragrant. 15 to 25 cts. each.

E. C. Stramineus. A handsome plant, with long straw-colored spines. Flowers very large, and ranging in color from deep pink to crimson. 30 cts. each.

ECHINOCACTUS CAPRICORNIS. (See page 38.)

ECHINOPSIS.

This group is remarkable for the size and beauty of its flowers, which are funnel-shaped, 6 to 12 inches long and 3 to 4 wide, and in some species very fragrant.

E. Eyrissii. A fine species, producing very large, pure white flowers. 25 to 50 cts. each.

E. multiplex.

Flowers delicate rose, 8 inches across, and very attractive. Small plants, 25 cts. each.

E. Mulleri. One of the most valuable. Flowers very large, double and of a delicate satiny rose, lasting for a week or more after opening. Small plants, 25 cts. each; extra large, 50 cts. to \$1.

ECHINOPSIS MULLERI.

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; larger, 25 to 50 cts.

We can supply small rooted plants of the following varieties at 25 cts. each: *Violaceum*, *Carmineum*, *Salmoneanum*, *Russellianum* and *Russellianum Gartneri*.

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; other, 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. Flowers white, followed by bright red berries, which are very showy. 20 cts. each.

MAMMILLARIA APPLANATA.

MAMMILLARIA, continued.

M. Childsii. A new species from Arizona. The spines are of a peculiar blue color; the flower light rose color, with a deep pink bar through the center of the petals. 25 cts.

MAMMILLARIA PECTINATA.

of soft white spines. Flowers white, with a carmine stripe in the center of each petal. 25 cts. each.

M. micromeris. Flowers carmine. The plant is unlike most Mammillarias in having very long spines. 20 cts.

M. meiacantha. Flowers white, with a red stripe through center. A very attractive plant. 20 cts. each.

M. pectinata. A beautiful plant producing large yellow flowers in great profusion. 20 cts. each. (See cut.)

M. pusilla. A very neat plant, that soon forms fine clusters. A very fine bloomer; flowers yellowish white, striped with red. 15 cts. each.

OPUNTIA.

This division of the Cactæ, of which our Prickly Pear is a family example, is well suited to subtropical 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. Ficus-Indica. (Indian Fig Cactus.) West Indies. Fruits purple; of good size; edible. 25 to 50 cts.

OPUNTIA TUNA.

O. Ficus-Indica alba. (White-fruited Indian Fig).

The fruit of this species light yellow; may be eaten raw or made into preserves and jellies. The fruit of this and the preceding are frequently found in New York markets. 20 cts. each.

O. frutescens. Texas and Mexico. 25 cts. each.

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. microdasys rufida. Same as above, with tufts of reddish hairs. 30 cts. to \$1.

O. monacantha variegata. Stems beautifully marbled green and white; a rare South American species. \$1.

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.

O. vulgaris. The common Prickly Pear. Flowers rich golden yellow; would be highly esteemed if not so common. 10 cts. each.

PILOCEREUS HOULETTI.

One of the rarest and most curious of the Cactus family, the plant being covered with tufts of white hairs. We have some fine specimens about twenty inches high. Price, \$6 each. These plants are too heavy to be mailed.

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. 25c. each; cuttings, 50c. per doz.

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. Ackermanni. Flowers satiny scarlet, sometimes called King Cactus. A very elegant species. 25c. each.

P. latifrons. The largest and strongest grower of all. Flowers very large; delicate creamy white. 25 cts.

RHIPSALIS MESEMBRYANTHEMOIDES.

(Rice Cactus.)

An interesting plant from South America. Stems trailing, covered with tufts of fine hairs. 25 cts. each.

COLLECTION OF CACTI, OUR SELECTION.

10 species, all distinct, postpaid, for \$1.00
20 " " " including some rare ones, postpaid, for 3.50

✂ Either of the above collections IN LARGER PLANTS by express at purchaser's expense.

X.

Climbing and Trailing Plants.

THE beauty of flower or foliage, or both combined, together with the airy gracefulness in some, or a dense mass of intertwining branches clothed with thickest foliage in others, are the striking characteristics of this very interesting, useful and deservedly popular class of plants. Too much cannot be said in favor of the free use of vines; they are nature's aids to architectural beauty, gracing the walls, arches or verandas of the most elegant residence, or transforming the humblest cottage into a thing of beauty.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.

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, 6 for \$1.

AKEBIA QUINATA.

A very pretty Japanese climber, producing panicles of fragrant brownish red flowers. The foliage is also thick and handsome, and as it is quite hardy it is an excellent plant for the window garden, retaining its foliage the entire season. 20 cts. each.

ALLAMANDA HENDERSONII.

ALLAMANDA.

A. cathartica Hendersonii. A garden variety of the common *A. cathartica*; flowers very large, 5 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. No description of this magnificent plant can do it justice; it must be seen to be appreciated. Strong plants, 30 cts. each.

A. nerifolia. This is a shrubby species, rarely climbing at all, unless grown in shade, and makes a splendid pot-plant. Its flowers are tubular, 4 inches long by 2 in width, and of the richest golden yellow; and, like all the Allamandas, the plant is nearly always covered with bloom. Fine plants, 25 cts. each; a few extra large, blooming, 60 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

ARISTOLOCHIA CYMBIFERA.

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, 3 for 50c.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

A. cymbifera. Flowers large, and of a distinct boat shape; light green, elegantly marked with purple and brown. This is a most remarkable flower, and attracts great attention when in bloom. The vine is a very rapid climber, and will cover a large space in one season. 20 cts. each.

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; they are so different from other flowers as to always cause remark when seen. 25 cts. each.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS.

ARISTOLOCHIA, continued.

A. grandiflora. (Pelican Flower.) In this we have an elegant, 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 a long tail 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 to 20 inches. This plant is one of the wonders of nature, and will attract widespread attention when in bloom. 50 cts. each.

A. ornithocephala. "The Bird Aristolochia." One of the most singular flowers imaginable. The flowers are of large size, reddish purple in color, veined and mottled, and their odd shape, resembling the head of a hawk with the beak of a heron and wattles of a Spanish fowl, makes them one of the most curious and interesting of plants 20 cts. each, or one each of the two Aristolochias for 35 cts.

ASPARAGUS.**A. plumosus nanus.**

One of the handsomest of our foliage plants. The leaves are a bright green, gracefully arched, and as finely woven as the finest silken mesh. Their lasting quality when cut is remarkable, retaining their freshness for weeks; hence it ranks as the most valuable plant we have for this purpose, surpassing the Maiden-Hair Fern in grace, fineness of texture and richness of color. Strong plants, 50c. each.

ASPARAGUS TENUISSIMUS. A. Broussoneti. A new species of this family from South Africa. Half-climbing; of neat and compact habit. \$1 each.

A. tenuissimus. A beautiful climbing plant, with fine, filmy foliage. Makes a handsome window plant. 15 cts. each.

BAUHINIA VAHLII.

The Maloo of the lower Himalayan slopes. A gigantic woody climber, that will form a most striking object in any conservatory. The leaves are very beautiful, often nearly a foot across, composed of two oval lobes joined together for half their length, and heart-shaped at the base; of a rich dark green, with a narrow border of cinnamon-brown; flowers in great clusters, and of the purest white. Very fine plants, 75 cts. each.

BEAUMONTIA GRANDIFLORA.

A beautiful climbing plant from Southern India; flowers very large, pure white, and deliciously scented; one of the most elegant climbers of recent introduction. As it is of very robust habit, it is best planted in the border at the side of the greenhouse, and in a situation where it will have plenty of room. The flowers will be found valuable for cut-flower work. 30 cts. each.

BIGNONIAS.

B. alba. This is a decided novelty, and one of the very best plants of its class that is offered this season. It has the robust habit of *Bignonia venusta*, but the flowers are the purest white, with just a shade of yellow in the throat. As an evergreen climber for the greenhouse, it cannot be too highly recommended, and it is also very valuable for cutting, its flowers lasting well. 30 cts. each.

B. 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 Bignonia we certainly have an acquisition. 25 cts. each.

B. magnifica. A very strong, woody climber, with thick glossy leaves. Flowers very large, and of the richest purplish crimson. This is a particularly valuable plant, owing to the free production of its magnificent flowers during the winter months. 50 cts. each.

B. Thunbergiana. A very elegant species, which clings readily to either wood or stone, and is most valuable for a back wall of greenhouse, or for veranda decorations in the South. Flowers large, golden yellow, and very freely produced. 25 cts. each.

BIGNONIA.

BIGNONIAS, 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 and very impressive clusters. 25 cts. each.

B. spectabilis. Not a new plant, but rare in cultivation. A very rapid climber, producing numerous racemes of dark rich purple flowers, with golden yellow throat; an elegant plant. 30 cts. each.

CISSUS.

C. discolor. A climber with very beautiful foliage, deep velvety green, mottled with white on the upper surface, under side rich, deep purple. 25 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. 15 cts. each.

CLERODENDRON 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 cts. each.

CHLOROCODON WHITEI.

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, 25 cts. each.

CLITORIA TERNATEA.

A delicate climber, producing very showy, pea-shaped flowers, of a very rich ultramarine blue. 20 cts. each.

COBÆA SCANDENS.

A beautiful climber of rapid growth, bearing large purple, bell-shaped flowers. For covering arbors, trellises, etc., it is indispensable, as its dark green foliage and showy flowers make it very attractive. 15 cts. each.

ECHITEŚ.

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 in the North, or for open ground in Florida, since they will sprout readily from the root if killed down by frost.

COBÆA SCANDENS.

CLERODENDRON BALFOURI.

E. Andrewii. Matcomba 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. 35 cts. each.

E. paludosa. Flowers white, tinged with pink; very delicate and beautiful; in cultivation it requires an abundance of water. 25 cts. each; one of each for 50 c.

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. 20 cts. each.

F. stipulata. The correct name of the little creeping plant usually sold under the name *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.

FITTONIAS.

Trailing plants of great beauty, the leaves being most brilliantly marked with red or silver. Very valuable for growing in warden cases, or for covering the soil around large palms or other plants that are planted in tubs; used thus, they are useful as well as ornamental.

F. Argyroneura. Leaves broad and flat, lying close to the ground. Midrib and veins of leaf bright silver. 20 cts. each.

F. Verschaffeltii. Same as preceding, except that the leaves are covered with a network of bright red veins. 20 cts. each, or one of each for 35 cts.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.*(Carolina Yellow Jessamine.)*

Exactly why this—one of the most elegant evergreen climber we know of—has not been introduced to the public we are at a loss to know. The cut above 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, 15 cts. each, three for 35 cts.

HEDERA.

H. helix. (The English or Kenilworth Ivy.) A well-known hardy climber; will grow here in any situation, but a northern exposure is preferable. 25 cts. each.

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 have been 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.

IPOMŒA.

I. Bona-nox. (The true Moon-flower.) As we haven't room for about half a 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. When the plant is full of bloom, its appearance at night is remarkable. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

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

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. As the plant is evergreen, the tubers may be taken up in the fall and potted, and the plant will grow right along all winter; or the tubers may be put away in dry sand until the following spring. Good blooming plants, 15 cts. each; very large tubers, 35 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.

I. pes-capræ. (Goat's Foot Ipomœa.) A native species, growing on the sand beaches near the seashore, where the vines frequently grow to a height of 200 feet. The leaves are large, beautifully veined, and resemble a goat's foot in shape. The flowers are a fine reddish purple. The decorative foliage gives this plant a special value. 15 cts. each.

I. sinuata. This is one of the most beautiful of the perennial Ipomœas. The flowers are pure white, with delicate rosy purple center; opening in the early morning, they remain open all day, and as the plant is constantly in bloom, it is a source of pleasure the entire summer. In the fall it may be cut back almost to the ground, and the root potted and removed to the house, where the vine may be trained around a window. It is decidedly more desirable than the much lauded "Moon-flower," and will always please. 20 cts. each.

HONEYSUCKLE.

LONICERA.

(Honeysuckle.)

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

L. aurea reticulata. (Japan Golden-leaved.) Foliage variegated with yellow. 25 cts. each.

L. Chinensis sempervirens. (Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle.) 20 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 per doz.

L. Periclymenum (L. Belgicum). (Monthly Honeysuckle.) Fragrant red and yellow flowers. 15 cts. each.

L. sempervirens. (Coral Honeysuckle.) A handsome native climber, with scarlet flowers. 15 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 framework for other plants. Fine plants, 20 cts. 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 has been sold as a novelty at high prices. 15 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. 15 cts. each, or one of each for 25 cts.

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

PORANA PANICULATA.

This new climber from the East Indies has been the wonder and admiration of all who have seen it on our grounds the past season. The plant is a very strong climber, with large light green leaves. The flowers are produced on the ends of the branches in immense racemes 2 to 3 feet in length; in color they are snow white, and a plant when in full bloom is a most striking object. We can offer only a limited number of plants this season. \$1 each.

PEPEROMIA MEXICANA.

This is a lovely little trailer, either for pot or hanging basket. In habit it is something like the old "Wandering Jew," and is just as easy to grow. The leaves are a beautiful dark, velvety green, freely blotched with silver. 20 cts. each.

PHILODENDRON.

An extensive genus of elegant plants, among which are some choice climbers, with large and, in some cases, variegated leaves. They grow rapidly against a wall, or trained to a stalk, throwing out long and curious aerial roots, after the manner of orchids. The flowers are very curious, and somewhat resemble the calla lily, a large, white or cream-colored spathe but partially covering the yellow central cone. Several species, 40 cts. each, 3 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. 20 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. These make elegant pot-plants for the North, and our illustration, page 46, gives but a faint idea of what a well-grown plant looks like when in full bloom. Fine plants, that will bloom in spring, 20 cts. each.

R. jasminoides variegata. Leaves edged and mottled with creamy white. 25 cts. each.

One strong plant of each for 35 cts.

SMILAX.

This is a very pretty plant, 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

RHYNCHOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES.
(For description, see page 45.)

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, with the bunches of red fruit, present a beautiful appearance. It does not need much space, and may be grown as a window plant. 25 cts. each, 3 for \$1.
- S. jasminoides.** A hardy climber from South America; very profuse bloomer; flowers white. 15 cts. each.

STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA.

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

THUNBERGIA.

T. grandiflora. This is one of the grandest novelties that we have to offer this season. A strong and rapid climber from Southern India, producing for many months of the year a profusion of the lovely azure blue flowers from 2 to 3 inches across. We know of no other flower of the same delicate tint, and they are the admiration of all who see them. Having secured a large stock of fine plants, we can offer them at the very low price of 30 cts. each.

T. fragrans. East India. A quick-growing climber (perennial), with beautiful, fragrant, pure white flowers. 20 cts. each.

TECOMA.

(*Bignonia*.)

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

T. Capensis. A beautiful climber; nearly always in bloom; flowers bright. Particularly valuable for covering large arbors or trellises, as it is nearly hardy throughout peninsular Florida.

TRADESCANTIA.

T. Mackenii Rosea. A remarkably handsome South African climber. It has opposite pinnate leaves, and bears magnificent racemes, 1 to 2 feet in length, of large, showy, trumpet-shaped flowers; rosy lilac, the yellowish throat streaked with crimson. This lovely plant cannot be too highly recommended. 50 cts. each.

T. radicans. Our native hardy Trumpet Creeper. A good climber for trees, walls, etc. Will climb on wood, stone, brick, etc. Flowers bright orange color. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

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. 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 of 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.

STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA.

Select Flowering and Foliage Plants.

THIS department embraces Novelties, Tropical Trees and Shrubs, Greenhouse and Window Plants, and all the choice and rare plants not listed in special departments. Look this department over carefully; lovers of beautiful, rare or unique plants will be sure to find in it something that they desire.

ABROMA AUGUSTA.

From India. A tall shrub, with large lobed leaves and purple flowers; handsome and well-suited to sub-tropical gardening. 25 cts. each.

ABUTILON.

These plants are so well-known that no description is necessary; they bloom nearly the year round, and are very desirable either as pot-plants in winter, or for bedding out in summer. The following are some of the best of the new varieties:

- Boule de Neige.** Flowers pure white.
- Eclipse.** Foliage beautifully variegated.
- Crusader.** Very dark red variety.
- Golden Fleece.** The best dark yellow.

ABUTILON.

Thompsonii plena. Double flowers; orange, varied with streaks of crimson.

Vexillarium aureum pictum. Flowers scarlet; foliage beautifully variegated, gold, yellow and green.

Any of the above, 10 cts. each, the set of 6 for 50 cts.

ACACIA.

An immense genus of ornamental and useful trees distributed over the world; nearly all will succeed in Florida. 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. Arabica. (Gum-Arabic Acacia.) Yields the gum-arabic of commerce. It is also valuable for thorny hedges, and the wood is very lasting.

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.

A. glauca. Shrubby, with very small leaves; handsome; height 8 to 10 feet. South America.

See We have many other species, from which we can make up collections for outdoor or greenhouse cultivation.

Price of Acacias, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ACALYPHA.

The Acalyphas are handsome plants, with variegated foliage, succeeding well here in the open ground, sprouting readily from the root if cut down by frost, and requiring very little attention. They also make most elegant specimen pot plants, and are unexcelled for exhibition purposes.

A. Marginata. Leaves dark green, with a narrow margin of white, shading to pink.

A. Mossiae. Variegation beautiful; leaves crimped and curled in a very curious manner.

A. tricolor. Very showy variegation of green, yellow and red.

20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

ACER.

A. dasycarpum. (Silver-leaved Maple.) A well-known tree. 25 and 50 cts. each.

A. rubrum. Our native Red or Swamp Maple. Grows well in any situation, and makes a handsome appearance. 25 cts. each.

ACALYPHA.

ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS.

ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS.

A tall shrub, bearing quantities of abutilon-like scarlet flowers. In the open ground here it forms a shrub 10 feet high, but when confined to the limits of a pot, and occasionally cut back, it does not grow so large, and makes a very attractive plant. 15 cts. each.

ACHYRANTHES.

Plant with elegantly variegated leaves—green, gold and bright red; much superior to coleus as pot-plants. Several varieties. 10 cts. each.

ÆRVA SANGUINOLENTA.

A good basket plant; dark wine-colored foliage on long drooping stems, and, unlike some of the colored-leaved plants, this never loses its color, but retains it from one year to another. Do not fail to include this in your order for window plants. 15 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.

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 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 and 50 cts.

A. rigida. The only species indigenous 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. Salmiana. (Prince Salm-Dyck's.) A very elegant and rapid growing species. Leaves form a most perfect rosette from 5 to 6 feet broad. Color glaucous green; a splendid decorative plant. 50 cts. and \$1 to \$3 each, as to size.

A. Victorie 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.

We have other species of Agaves; will send 5 choice plants of our selection for \$1.

ALLAMANDA WILLIAMSII.

This is a handsome new variety that is entirely distinct from all others. It is of dwarf habit, forming a compact bush, with great trusses of bloom at every point, and is nearly always in bloom. The flowers are about 4 inches in diameter, of a very rich yellow, and deliciously scented. 50 cts. each.

AGERATUM.

Ageratums may be grown in the South without difficulty in almost any situation.

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

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

ALBIZZIA.

A. Julibrissin (*Acacia Julibrissin*). A handsome shade and ornamental tree. 25 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." 25 cts. each.

A. stipulata. One of the handsomest and most rapid-growing shade trees that we have. Its foliage is very heavy and somewhat drooping. One of the best for conservatory culture. 25 and 50 cts. each.

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 repotting, 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 each.

A. gigantea. Foliage green, with lighter veins; grows to a large size if favorably situated. 25 cts. to \$1 each.

AGAVE VICTORIÆ REGINA.

ALOCASIA.

ALOCASIA, continued.

A. illustris. Leaves green, heavily blotched with purplish black; a very beautiful plant; requires plenty of water. 30 cts. each.

A. macrorrhiza variegata. Leaves bright green, marbled with lighter shade and pure white, sometimes wholly white. This will be found a very choice plant. \$1 each.

A. violacea. Leaves of a bronzy copper color, with purple petioles. 75 cts. to \$1.50 each.

Species from South America.

This new Alocasia seems to be an undescribed species, and cannot be named before next season. It is a very handsome and rapid-growing species, with clear, velvety green leaves, 10 inches in diameter. An elegant foliage plant, and destined to become popular. 50 cts. each.

The above prices are very low, but we will send one strong plant each of the seven species for \$4.50.

ALTERNANTHERA.

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

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. fruticosa. This is a very ornamental species of Aloe, having its leaves recurved and serrated, and having a flower-spike about 2 feet high, that bears a terminal raceme of beautiful orange-red flowers. 25 cts.

A. vera. (Bitter or Barbadoes Aloe). One of the best of the medicinal Aloes, and also highly ornamental; leaves dark green, spotted white. 15 to 35 cts. 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. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ANTHERICUM.

A. picturatum. This plant is entirely distinct from the following, having a broad, creamy white band running through the center of each leaf. 20 cts. each.

A. vitatum var. A handsome basket plant, with narrow, recurved leaves, striped with white; center of leaf green. 15 cts. each.

ANTHURIUM.

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

A. Andreanum. One of the best for general culture. Spathe bright orange-red, lasting for weeks. Leaves lanceolate, dark green. \$2 each.

A. crystallinum. Leaves large, bright velvety green; the vines like frosted silver. \$1.50 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, 3 feet long by 1 wide; a very ornamental plant. \$1 to \$2.50 each.

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

ARAUCARIA 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 will not be forgotten. Very fine plants, \$1.50 each.

ARDISIA.

A. crenulata. A handsome evergreen shrub, producing clusters of bright red berries, very ornamental, which remain on the plant a long time, rendering it a conspicuous object; 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. It will bear flowers when still quite small. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

ARALIA.

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. 50 cts. each.
- A. Guifoylei.** A very handsome species, with variegated foliage. A rapid grower, and one of the most showy of the genus. 50 cts. each.
- A. monstrosa.** A very neat and desirable species, with broad pinnae. 75 cts. each.
- A. papyrifera.** (Chinese Rice-paper Tree.) From the pith of the stem of this plant the rice-paper of China and Japan is made. 50 cts. each.

ARTROBOTRYS ODORATISSIMUS.

A tall shrub of our introduction from India. The ever-green leaves are thick and glossy, and while it forms an extremely ornamental shrub, its chief attraction is the wonderful fragrance of the flowers; this can be likened to the fragrance of the fruit of the banana and pine-apple combined. Perfectly hardy in Florida. 50 cts. each.

ASPIDISTRA.

- A. lurida.** A fine decorative plant, either for the greenhouse or window garden; leaves deep green, marked lengthwise at times with a darker shade; stands heat and dust well. 40 cts. each.
- A. lurida variegata.** The deep green leaves are broadly striped with creamy white. One of the most attractive variegated plants we know of. 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 repotted at least once a year in very rich soil, and grown in partial shade. Our collection comprises 30 of the best varieties. 3-inch pots, 35 cts. each; 5-inch pots, \$1 each.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA VARIEGATA.

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 flower, and their curious two-lobed leaves always attract attention.

- B. alba.** Flowers white. 50 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 bright yellow, with a large purple spot in the throat. 50 cts. each.
- B. variegata.** Flowers red, marked with white and yellow. 25 cts. each.

AZALEA INDICA.

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-mold, and the other half yellow sand subsoil, make good material to grow them in. The following are the very best of the flowering varieties, and they will be found invaluable, whether used as bedding plants or for cut-flowers in winter:

- Argentea guttata.** New. Purple-bronze leaves, with silvery markings. Flowers white.
- Bertha de Chateaurocher.** Flowers bright red, very freely produced in large clusters.
- Rubra.** Dark coral-red; one of the best.
- Metallica.** Crimson and maroon foliage.
- M. de Lesseps.** A new Begonia, somewhat like *Argentea guttata*, but with much larger leaves.
- President Carnot.** Another new large-leaved variety. Leaves green on upper surface, purplish red beneath. Flowers beautiful coral red.
- Semperflorens alba.** Flowers pure white.
- Semperflorens rosea.** Flowers very large, of a beautiful, clear, cardinal red.
- Speculata.** This should be included under the Rex varieties, but in bloom it is magnificent, having large sprays of clear pink flowers.
- Thurstonii.** This new Begonia is a cross between *Metallica* and *Sanguinea*, the leaves having the fine rich coloring of the former with the smoothness and gloss of the latter.

BEGONIA VERNON.

BEGONIA, continued.

Vernon. Foliage rich glossy green. Flowers clear red. This is a splendid bedding sort.

All strong, well-rooted plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

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 doz.

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. 25 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, 35 cts. each.

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA.

This is a new introduction by Sander & Co., of St. Albans, and promises to be one of the greatest acquisitions that we have had for years. It blooms continuously for months at a time, and even the smallest plants will be covered with its dazzling crimson bracts. This is likely to prove hardy all over South Florida. The illustration herewith is no exaggeration of the plant. \$1 each.

BRYOPHYLLUM CALYGINUM.

A curious, rapid-growing succulent. Flowers green, in form of bladders. One of those strange plants that are propagated from leaves. Is worth cultivation because of its oddity. 10 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. Among the unique and interesting features of this plant are its curious flower bracts, which greatly resemble the rattles of a rattlesnake. Very fine plants, 50 cts. each.

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.

C. Japonica alba. Grafted plants; pure white, double flowers. \$1 to \$2.50 each, according to size.

Colored Varieties. 75 cts. to \$1.50 each.

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 very handsome evergreen, producing white flowers with yellow stamens; it is exceedingly pretty in itself, and is a very interesting plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA.

(*Australian Pine.*)

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 windbreaks in many places along the coast. It is a handsome tree, pyramidal in form, the foliage resembling the tamarix. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

CESTRUM.

C. Diurnum. (*The Day Jessamine.*) An elegant, quick growing shrub, with dark, shining, evergreen leaves; flowers pure white and deliciously scented, and produced in the greatest profusion during nearly the entire year. Valuable for cut flower work, and a good pot plant, as it blooms when quite small. Strong plants, 20 cts. each.

C. Nocturnum. (*Night-blooming Jasmine.*) A very pretty and popular greenhouse or conservatory shrub, with glossy, green leaves, producing quantities of yellowish white flowers that are very fragrant at night. 20 cts. each.

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA.

CRYSOBALANUS ICACO.

The Cocoa Plum of the West Indies and South Florida. A beautiful plant, with very rich, glossy green foliage and showy white flowers. Not a new plant by any means, but rarely found in cultivation. Is likely to become a very popular decorative plant when better known. 30 cts.

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 to 50 cts. each.

C. Zeylanicum. (Cinnamon Tree.) The bark from the young shoots of this tree is the cinnamon of commerce. It is a very ornamental evergreen, and is likely to be largely used as a shade tree throughout Florida. 25 cts.

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. 25 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.

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.

COLEUS.

These well-known "bedders" are just as useful here in Florida as at the North, and when rapid growth and brilliant coloring are desired, they will always give satisfaction. We have some of the choicest varieties introduced within the last two years; also, many choice seedlings that have been selected from thousands of plants of our own growing, and for richness of coloring they cannot be excelled. 10 cts. each; in choicest assortment, 75 cts. per doz.

COSTUS.

C. speciosus. A species of "Flag," native of the West Indies, producing white or purple flowers; leaves are striped light green; 3 or 4 feet high. 25 cts. each.

C. zebrinus. Leaves shaded green and wine color; under side 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. 50c.

CROTON. (Codiaeum.)

This most magnificent foliage plant is natives of the South Sea Islands, but are now grown everywhere in the open ground in all warm countries, and in the greenhouse 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. Single plants, 20 cts. each. In choicest assortment, no two alike, \$2 per doz.

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.

CURCULIGO RECURVATA.

A good plant for center of vase or as a single specimen. Very much resembles some of the cocoa palms. Good plants, 40 cts. each; extra large, 3 to 3½ feet high, \$1 each.

CUPHEA.

C. Lilac. One of the most remarkable flowering plants, combining, as it does, three distinct colors in each flower—scarlet, purple and white. It belongs to the same family as the well-known "Lady's Cigar Plant," but is vastly superior in every way. The flowers are tubular in shape, 1½ to 2 inches long, and have two bright scarlet wings at the end of each flower. The tip of each flower is bright purple, the stamens are pure white. The body of the flower is pea-green, and is covered with fine crimson hairs. 20 cts. each.

C. platycentra. (Cigar Plant.) Flowers scarlet; constantly in bloom. 10 cts. each.

CROTON.

DATURA.

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.

D. Suaveolens. This is a perennial Datura, and the handsomest of all; locally known as Angel's Trumpet, Giant Ghost Flower, etc. Flowers 10 to 12 inches long, trumpet-shaped; pure white, and with a very delicate perfume. This shrub is of very rapid growth, and well suited to either pot or tub culture, or it may be planted out on the lawn in summer and wintered in the cellar. It blooms whenever new growth is made, literally covering itself with its immense flowers. Fine plants, 15c. ea.

D. Knightii. This resembles the foregoing, but the enormous flowers are of the purest white, full double, and most deliciously scented. 35 cts. each.

DILLENNIA SPECIOSA.

A magnificent Indian evergreen tree, with very ornamental foliage and immense flowers 8 to 10 inches in diameter; pure white, with yellow stamens. Very rare in cultivation, and should have a place in all choice collections. \$1 each.

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 manage, and very satisfactory plants.

D. Bowmani. A magnificent plant, the great leaves spotted yellow and green. 50 cts. each.

D. picta. Leaves a deep green, spotted silver white. 50 cts. 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 Dracænas 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 the 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. Brasiliensis. A very robust grower, with broad, rich green foliage; very bold and striking. Fine plants, 35 cts. each.

D. Draco. The Dragon's Blood tree of the Canary Islands. Foliage glaucous green; a fine decorative species. 50 cts. each.

D. ferrea. Foliage broad, of a uniform clear dark crimson. A very distinct and striking plant. 25 cts. each.

D. fragrans. Of this fine green-leaved variety we have a large stock, and plants are all in splendid condition. Fine plants, 30 cts. each; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

D. fragrans Massangeana. Similar to the preceding, but has the center of the leaves broadly striped with golden yellow. \$2 each.

D. Lindenii. This is a grand new Dracæna; leaves a rich green, with darker bands of green and gold through leaf. \$1.50 to \$3 each.

D. Shepardii. Dark bronzy green foliage, edged with a peculiar shade of reddish brown. \$1.50 each.

D. terminalis rosea. 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 specimens, 50 cts. each.

DURANTA PLUMIERII. (Golden Dew-Drop.)

South America. Delicate lilac flowers, borne in racemes, followed by yellow berries. Often used as an ornamental hedge plant in the East Indies. Flowers resemble forget-me-not, only larger, and the yellow berries are held on the bush for months, giving a neat and handsome appearance. 25 cts. each.

ERANTHEMUM PULCHELLUM.

A very handsome greenhouse plant, free flowering; flowers a rich, bright blue. 15 cts. each.

DRACÆNA TERMINALIS.

EUPHORBIA HETEROPHYLLA.

ERYTHRINA.

(Coral Bean Tree.)

The Erythrinæ are well worth cultivating, as the foliage is very ornamental, and when the plant is covered with its many terminal spikes of scarlet flowers it is exceedingly showy. The flowers are followed by long brown pods, which burst open when ripe, revealing the bright red seeds. As the plant is tuberous-rooted, it may be cut down in the fall, and the root placed in dry sand in the cellar for the winter.

E. crista-galli. Brazil and Central America. A variety often found in greenhouse culture North; flower bright scarlet. 25 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 brilliant scarlet, the racemes appearing before the handsome heart-shaped leaves. Strong plants, 20 cts. 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. Several species are highly recommended for pot culture;

under this treatment they respond in a gratifying manner, form handsome shrubs, and bloom profusely.

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.

FARFUGIUM GRANDE.

E. citriodora. Also quite tender; leaves yield a quantity of volatile oil of lemon-like fragrance.

E. corymbifera. The Blood-wood tree of New South Wales.

E. pipeta. The Peppermint Gum. The foliage yielding a large quantity of oil of peppermint.

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, characterized by broad, heavy foliage; grows best on moist or swamp land.

E. rostrata. The Red-Gum tree of South Australia.

Prices of any of above species of Eucalyptus, strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Eucalyptus Ficifolia.

This is a new and rather dwarf species, and is going to prove of great value as a pot plant. Unlike all the other Eucalyptus, the flowers of this species are of a brilliant crimson, and a tree when in full bloom is simply magnificent. Supply limited. 75 cts.

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. 30 cts. each, large specimens, \$1.

E. H. monstrosa.

A "sport" from the preceding, the stems of which are wrinkled and compressed in flat, cock-comb-like shapes. It is a strange, odd-looking plant, and the form is very rare. \$1.50 to \$3 each.

E. heterophylla. (Hypocrite Plant.)

This half-hardy annual makes a very pretty and interesting pot-plant for the house in winter, or as a bedding plant in summer. The dark green leaves resemble those of the poinsettia in shape, and like it, the whorls of leaves at the ends of the branches become brilliant vermilion at the base by midsummer, making the bed a blaze of color. Plants 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.; seeds 5 cts. per pkt.

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. 25 to 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.

FICUS ELASTICA. (See page 55.)

FIGUS.

F. aurea. Our native Rubber tree; the Wild Fig of South Florida. A magnificent broad-leaved evergreen, almost equaling the famous *F. elastica* in beauty. A splendid decorative plant. The stem is clean and smooth; the large leathery leaves are of richest shining green, with reddish midrib. 25 cts. each.

F. elastica. The true Rubber tree of Upper India. A handsome decorative plant. 75 cts. each.

F. Chauvieri. Leaves dark, shining green, with prominent yellowish nerves; a very handsome and rapid-growing species. \$1 each.

F. glomerata. (Cluster Fig.) This species has rather thin, dark green leaves, with reddish petioles; fruit borne in cluster, and considered quite a delicacy when ripe. 25 cts. each.

F. ligustifolia. 50 cts. each.

F. lineata. 75 cts. each.

F. macrophylla. 50 cts. each.

For other species, see "Climbing Plants" and "Semi-Tropical Fruits."

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. \$2 each.

GARDENIA FLORIDA.

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; of the purest white, they rival the tuberose in fragrance, and the rich, glossy green leaves make it one of the most attractive shrubs. Small, well-rooted plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 12 to 18 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

GMELINA REEDII.

A very beautiful flowering tree from the East Indies. A tree in our grounds attracted much attention the past spring, being completely covered for weeks with its beautiful white and mauve flowers, the yellow lip of which resemble some orchids. We can highly recommend this tree for Southern Florida, or for culture in large conservatories. 50 cts. each.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

(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. 20 cts. each.

DOUBLE GERANIUM.

GERANIUM.

We keep a good assortment of these popular plants in all the best, shades, both double and single flowers, but lack of space prevents a description of each. Customers may order either single or double, and rely upon getting only the best bloomers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

GOSSYPIMUM. (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. If planted in the open ground at the North will produce the balls of cotton before frost. 15 cts. each; seeds 10 cts. per pkt.

HEDYCHUM CORONARIUM.

(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 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers are borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk, and resembles very much a large white butterfly; pure white and very fragrant. 25 cts. each.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

DOUBLE HIBISCUS.

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 if it is desired to grow them in the greenhouse or conservatory, they may be lifted in the fall and potted, and they will continue blooming all winter.

HELICONIA.

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

Aurantiaea. Rich saffron yellow, with maroon center; flowers very double. 35 cts. each.

Carminatus perfecta. Flowers single, 5 to 6 inches in diameter; undulated petals of a deep rose color; crimson eye.

Colleritii. 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. 25 cts. each.

Grandiflorus. Large, single red; a vigorous grower.

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

Rubra plena. Flowers very double, 5 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. 25 cts. each.

Versicolor. Flowers single, mottled crimson and white.

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

Price, unless noted, fine plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HYDRANGEA.

HELICONIA.

Balisier of the West Indies and Tropical America. Splendid scenic plants. The immense plantain-like leaves grow to a height of 8 or 10 feet, followed by rich scarlet and black blossom sheaths; should be in every conservatory; nothing will prove more attractive. 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; a very old and yet most popular variety in the North.

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

H. Thomas Hogg. A white-flowered variety, and one of the best; the color of the blooms is especially pure white.

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

INDIGOFERA ATROPURPUREA.*(Indigo Plant.)*

From this is manufactured the choicest indigo of commerce. The plant is very ornamental and desirable for conservatory culture. Good plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Seeds 5 cts. per pkt.

IRIS HEXAGONA.*(Blue Flag; Flower-de-Luce.)*

A hardy southern variety, of the greatest possible beauty. The loveliest flower of the whole South. Rich purple and blue, with yellow markings. Three to four inches across, resembling the costliest orchid flower. Blooms in spring. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

ISONANDRA GUTTA.

Produces the best gutta-percha of commerce. A tree from East Indies. Tropical. 25 cts. each.

JACQUINIA.

J. armillaris. West Indies and South Florida. A low tree, producing racemes of small white, fragrant flowers. 35 cts. each.

J. ruscifolia. South America and Cuba. A shrub with white flowers. 25 cts. each.

JUSTICIA COCCINEA.

A well-known greenhouse plant, with dark, glossy green leaves and terminal spikes of bright red flowers. 15c. each.

JASMINUM.

These 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. 15 cts. each.

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

J. volutum. A handsome shrub, that produces quantities of beautiful double yellow flowers. 25 cts. each.

LAGERSTREMLIA.

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. l. alba. A beautiful white-flowered variety. 25c. ea.

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

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

JASMINUM GRACILLIMUM. **MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.****LEONOTIS LEONURUS.***(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 every one that has a garden should by all means have a good clump of it. 15 cts. each.

LASIANDRA.

L. Benthamiana (*Pheroma*). In middle and South Florida these fine plants form high bushes in the open air, and are in every way invaluable among flowering plants. 30 cts. each.

L. macrantha. "A magnificent plant, of good habit, and a most profuse bloomer; the flowers are rich violet-blue, between 5 and 6 inches in diameter, and produced nearly all the year through."—*Saul*. 30 cts. each.

MAGNOLIA.

M. fuscata. (The Banana Shrub.) Dwarf-growing variety, covered with a profusion of small flowers in April and May, of most exquisite fragrance, similar to that of a ripe banana. 50 cts.

M. glauca. (Sweet Bay.) A beautiful native evergreen, with handsome, glossy green leaves, silvery white on the under side; large white, handsome, 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 70 to 90 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 white, and of most delightful fragrance. Fine pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each; larger size, 40 cts. each.

MANIHOT AIPI.*(The Cassava.)*

From the large, fleshy root of this plant is made the tapioca of commerce. It is an exceedingly ornamental plant for the lawn in summer, the large, palmate leaves being of a dark, shining bronze color. This plant is propagated by planting pieces of the stem or branches, laying them flat and covering 2 or 3 inches deep. Pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each; seed canes, by mail, 10 cts. per foot.

MARANTA ARUNDINACEA.*(Bermuda 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.

We have several other species of Maranta, with elegantly variegated foliage, some marked with silver, others with dark maroon spots. 35 cts. each; 5 varieties, all different, for \$1.50.

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 and handsome. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

M. A. floribunda. A small evergreen shrub, growing 3 to 4 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 and most satisfactory of our new plants. Strong plants, that will soon bloom, 20 cts. each.

MEYENIA.

M. alba. This is an exquisite species, growing in very compact form, and will bloom profusely in a 5 or 6-inch pot; flowers are handsome, pure white, with yellow centers. 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; largely grown and highly esteemed in the North. 20 cts. each, or one of each color for 35 cts.

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 upwards, air roots are thrown out, and either go into the ground or else attach themselves to anything they may come in contact with. A magnificent plant, and one that will always attract a great deal of attention. The great leaves are produced in rapid succession. Very fine plants, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

M. deliciosa. Has enormous leaves, peculiarly cut and perforated. See "Tropical Fruit Plants."

MARANTA.

MORINGA PTERYGOSPERMA.*(Horseradish Tree.)*

A quick growing and very handsome tree, with fine bipinnate 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 horseradish, and may be used as such. 25 cts.

MURRAYA EXOTICA.

A handsome Indian shrub, producing quantities of fragrant white flowers. It is easily grown under ordinary greenhouse treatment, and when in bloom none would grudge having spent any amount of time and care on it; a small plant will perfume an entire greenhouse. 25 cts.

MUSA ENSETE. (BANANA.)*(Abyssinian Banana.)*

Ornamental species. One of the most magnificent scenic plant to be found, attaining a height of 30 feet, with leaves 20 feet long and 3 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. 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. These make splendid tub plants for the Northern lawn in summer, when they bloom freely, and in winter their dark, glossy foliage will make them valuable for the conservatory.

VARIETIES.

Album. Single white; very free-flowering. Hardy here, and very desirable; can be grown as a tree. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Album fl. pl. Double white. 25 cts. each.

Atropurpureum plenum. Double; flowers purplish crimson. 35 cts. each.

Carneum. Single white, with pink lines in the throat; very free-flowering. One of the very best, yet not very well known. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Gilbert Brevay (triple corolla). Lilac-rose, stripe white; lower corolla deep carmine. 25 cts. each.

Lilian Henderson. Semi-double white; very profuse bloomer. 20 cts. each.

Mad. Brun. Double lilac-rose, lower corolla carmine. 30 cts. each.

Rosea splendens. Double pink; fragrant. Probably the best known of all our sorts. An exceedingly fine plant; the large, rosy flowers are always a source of admiration. Can be grown in tree form, which is the best for tubs. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Souv. de Claude Sahert. This is the nearest approach to a yellow which we have so far obtained. The flowers are a beautiful yellowish white, with deep golden yellow center. Very handsome indeed. 35 cts. each.

Shaw's. Single, deep crimson. 25 cts. each.

Three plants—Single White, Double Pink and Carneum—sent for 40 cts. Or, we will send the set of ten plants for only \$1.90.

OLEA FRAGRANS. (Chinese Tea Olive.)

A very popular plant in all Southern gardens, and a specimen should be in every conservatory. The flowers are small, but most exquisitely fragrant. 35 cts. each.

PANAX VICTORIÆ.

A very distinct and beautiful greenhouse plant from the South Pacific Islands. The leaves form a dense, plummy and gracefully recurving mass of foliage, elegantly variegated white and dark green. As a decorative plant is unexcelled for any situation. 35 cts.

PAPHIOPEDILUM VARIEGATUM.**PARKINSONIA ACULEATA.**

A handsome shrub from Mexico and Lower California. The well-known "Chaparral." A handsome shrub, with white or yellowish flowers. Very easily grown. 20 cts. each.

PERSEA CATESBYANA.

A beautiful native, broad leaved evergreen; flowers white, followed by shining black berries, that remain on the tree a long time. 20 cts. each.

PEDILANTHUS TITHYMALOIDES.*(Slipper Spurs.)*

A West India plant, with thick fleshy green leaves and stems. The small red flowers which appear on the ends of the branches resemble a slipper in shape, and remain on the plant a long time. Very curious and ornamental. This plant is admirably adapted to the dry heat of living rooms, and, like cacti, will thrive if left for weeks without water or attention of any kind. 25 cts. each.

PHRYNIUM VARIGATUM.

The accompanying illustration of this plant will give a better idea of it than the most elaborate description. The leaves are most graceful, they combine all variations from pure white to dark green. It is of quick growth, throwing up many offsets from the base, and small plants soon form beautiful bushy specimens. 25 cts. each.

PLUMERIA ATROPURPUREA.

The famous Frangipani of the West Indies. A shrub or small tree with thick, fleshy shoots, producing purplish red flowers that are very fragrant. This is a rare plant in cultivation, and will be found in but few establishments. \$1.50 each.

PLUMBAGO. (Leadwort)

P. Capensis. An old variety, but one that is worthy of cultivation anywhere; here in Florida it is perfectly hardy, and if the tips are cut back occasionally it will soon form a large, handsome bush that is almost continually covered with its beautiful light blue flowers. 25 cts. each.

P. Capensis alba. Similar to the preceding, except that the flowers are pure white. 15 cts. each.

PITTOSPORUM.

P. Tobira. A very handsome and hardy evergreen shrub from Japan. Flowers are beautiful, white and cream color, and very freely produced in early spring. 25 cts. each.

P. Tobira variegata. Same as above, except that the leaves are beautifully variegated with creamy white. 25 cts. each.

POINCIANA.

P. pulcherrima (Cæsalpinia). (Barbadoes 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 2 or 3 feet high. 20 cts. each.

P. pulcherrima flava. Flowers clear bright yellow. 25 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 decomposed leaves alone are worth growing it for. 20 cts. each.

One each of the three Poincianas for 55 cts.

POLYGONUM PLATYCAULON.*(Coccoloba platyclada.)*

A curious flat-stemmed plant, with small, pointed leaves; rapid-growing, and invaluable in basket and rock-work. 15 cts. each.

PSYCHOTRIA UNDATA.

A handsome little native plant, with dark green undulated leaves, and bearing pretty, bright red berries. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

QUERCUS VIRENS. (Live Oak.)

One of the handsomest of our forest trees; of much more rapid growth than generally supposed; valuable in any situation where a shade tree is of use. Small nursery-grown trees, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; other native species, 15 to 25 cts. each.

RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS.*(Urania spectiosa.)*

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. Very fine plants 2 feet high, \$1 each; larger, by express only, \$2.50 each.

RHAPHIOLEPIS OVATA.

A very beautiful and hardy evergreen shrub from China. Pure white or pinkish flowers. A splendid greenhouse shrub, or for open ground in the South. 25 cts. each.

RHODOMYRTUS TOMENTOSUS.

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.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS ALBA.

RUSSELIA JUNCEA.

The cut conveys a very slight idea of the great beauty of this splendid basket plant. Its habit of growth is neat and graceful. It forms a great mass of slender, rush-like stems, which are completely covered almost the whole year round with the most beautiful, tubular, bright scarlet flowers, which are very conspicuous, a color which is scarce in basket plants. 15 cts. each.

RUSSELIA JUNCEA.

SANCHEZIA NOBILIS GLAUCOPHYLLA.

A beautiful greenhouse shrub from Ecuador. Leaves glaucous green, with yellow nerves. Flowers small, enclosed by light

red bracts. Large and elegantly colored plants, 75 cts. each.

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.

SANSEVIERA GUINEENSIS.

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. marmorata.** Dwarf; flowers white, spotted crimson.
- S. Mrs. Mitchell.** Rich purple.
- S. splendens.** Scarlet; very rich.

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

SANSEVIERA.

S. Guineensis. (African Bow-string Hemp.) These are extremely easy plants to grow, and have become very popular as decorative plants. They will grow anywhere, in sun or shade, and will stand all sorts of neglect, such as going without water for a month, and still retain their freshness. Splendid plants for large vases, the leaves growing 3 to 4 feet in height, beautifully marbled and banded with gray and brown. 15 cts. each.

L. Zeylanica. Leaves in this variety mottled and banded crosswise with white; very handsome, and in India is much prized for its fiber. 25 cts. each.

STROBILANTHES DYERIANUS.

SAXAFRAGA SARMENTOSA.

Beefsteak or Strawberry Geranium. Well-known basket plant. Fine for ferneries or rock work. 10 cts.

SPIRÆA.

Spring flowering shrubs, succeeding well here.

- S. Billardii.** Flowers light pink. 25 cts. each.
- S. Reevesii.** One of the handsomest; the little white flowers, like miniature roses, completely cover the branches in spring. 25 cts. each.

STERCULIA ELATA.

A small tree from the East Indies, with very large cordate leaves, and producing panicles of rosy purple flowers. A splendid shrub for large greenhouses or conservatories. 50 cts. each.

STROBILANTHES DYERIANUS.

A new house and bedding plant that is offered for the first time this season. It forms a compact bush 18 inches high, and with leaves about 9 inches long of the most intense *metallic purple* color, shading into light rose with a light green margin. Flowers a lovely violet-blue. Altogether it is a plant that will create a sensation wherever seen. 35 cts. 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.

THYRSACANTHUS RUTILANUS.

height of 8 or 10 feet in one season; may be used for hedges if cut back once or twice during the season. 25 cts. each.

THESPIESIA POPULNEA.

East Indies, Guinea and Society Islands, now naturalized in the West Indies. The Headache tree of Key West. (Probably identical with *Hibiscus arboreus*, recorded as a fiber plant.) A tree with large, showy yellow flowers 2 or 3 inches in diameter, cordate leaves and large, flat black seed pods. A handsome tree. 20 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. 20 cts. each.

T. —? An undescribed variety, with beautiful salmon colored flowers. 25 cts. each.

THUYA ORIENTALIS.

The well-known Arbor-vitæ. One of our most essential evergreens, and valuable either as single specimens or for hedges. Large and fine plants, 35 cts. each.

THYRSACANTHUS RUTILANUS.

(*Carmine Fountain*.)

Another new plant of this season's introduction. The illustration is a very good representation of this elegant plant. It produces sprays of carmine flowers 20 inches in length, and when in full bloom it is one of the most elegant of plants for table or mantle decoration. 25 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 25c.

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. 30 cts. each.

TRADESCANTIA REGINÆ.

This is a new variety, having laceolate leaves arranged in two ranks on stiff, arching shoots. The leaves are handsomely variegated with bronze, silvery grey and rose. Its erect habit is very distinct from that of the common trailing sorts. It is a stove plant, a native of central Peru, and is now offered for the first time. 50 cts. each.

VIBURNUM ODORATISSIMUM.

This is one of the most elegant of the Chinese Viburnums, and should be universally grown throughout the South, and as a tub plant at the North. Flowers pure white, and with the scent of *Olea fragrans*. 50 cts. each.

VINCA. (Madagascar Periwinkle.)

Both red and white flowered varieties. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

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. (Spanish Dagger.)

These are magnificent decorative plants, and are most curious and attractive even when small. The dark green leaves are stiff and sharp-pointed, and form a perfectly symmetrical head to the plant. They are very easily grown, thriving in any kind of soil, and, like some of the cacti, may go for weeks without water and sustain no injury.

Y. aloifolia. (Spanish Bayonet.) Native of our Southern sea-coast and the West Indies; hardy throughout the state. Splendid for decoration; blooms when 2 or 3 feet high, sending up a spike from 20 to 30 inches high, which forms an immense head of delicate, creamy white bell-shaped flowers. Fine mailing plants, 15 to 25 cts. each; large specimens, 2½ feet, 75 cts. 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 8 to 10 feet high, surmounted with panicles of white, bell-shaped flowers. Valuable for its tropical appearance and beautiful flowers. 20 cts. each.

VIBURNUM ODORATISSIMUM.

XII.

Plants We Recommend.

THE question, "What can I get that will grow and do well?" is very frequently asked us, and as a guide to aid in the selection of plants suitable for the open ground in Florida, and for the window garden or conservatory at the North, we have prepared the two following lists. Turn to index to find descriptions and prices.

FOR FLORIDA.

Acacias, all species.
Achania Malvaviscus.
 Agaves, in variety.
 Allamandas.
 Alocasias, all species.
 Amomum Cardamomum.
 Aristolochias, all species.
 Bamboos, especially giant.
 Bauhinia, several species.
 Bignonias, all species.
 Casuarina equisetifolia.
 Cestrum diurnum.
 Citrus trees in all our species.

Clerodendron Balfouri.
 Durantia Plumieri.
 Gardenia Florida.
 Geraniums.
 Grevillea robusta.
 Hedychium coronarium.
 Hibiscus, all varieties.
 Hydrangeas, in variety.
 Jessamines, in variety.
 Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle).
 Lasiandra, both species.
 Magnolia grandiflora and glauca.

Melia, several species.
 Nerium—Oleander.
 Palms, all hardy species marked *.
 Poinciana, Regia, for South Florida only.
 Raphioloipsis ovata.
 Rhodomyrtus tomentosus.
 Russelia Juncea.
 Semi-Tropical Fruits of all kinds.
 Spiræas, in variety.
 Tecomas, in variety.
 Thevetia neriifolia.
 Viburnum odoratissimum.

FOR WINDOW GARDEN OR CONSERVATORY.

Any or all of the following are to be recommended. They are as easily managed as a geranium, and may be grown without special soil or care. It is very desirable to have some plants that are not just like those that every one else has.

Acalyphas, in variety.
 Agaves, all small species.
 Araucaria excelsa.
 Aloe fruticosa.
 Aralias, several species.
 Aspidistra variegata.
 Cacti, all species.
 Chrysobalanus Icaco.
 Cinnamomum.
 Clerodendron Balfouri.
 Crinum nobile.
 Cycas revoluta.
 Datura suaveolens.
 Eugenia Mitchellii.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina.
 Ferns, nearly all species.
 Ficus aurea.
 Gardenia Florida.
 Gelsemium sempervirens.
 Grevillea robusta.
 Hydrangea, in variety.
 Jessamines, in variety.
 Lemon Trees.
 Meyenia erecta.
 Murraya exotica.
 Neriums, all Oleanders.
 Orange Trees.

Palms of all kinds.
 Pancratium Caribæum.
 Pedilanthus.
 Pomegranates.
 Psychortia undata.
 Rhychospermum jasminoides.
 Roses.
 Sansevieria Guineensis.
 Tabernæmontana coronaria.
 Tecoma Capensis.
 Thevetia neriifolia.
 Tillandsias, in variety.
 Tropical Fruit, many species.
 Yuccas, in variety.

This short list contains but a few of the most easily grown plants, but with very little more care Orchids and many of the more tender plants may be added if temperature does not fall below 55° at night.

XIII.

Tropical Fruit Plants.

IN THIS department will be found a choice selection of the most desirable of these fruits. They have become popular as greenhouse and conservatory plants; and while many of them are fully equal to any of the choicest decorative plants in beauty of foliage, they possess the further charm of producing rich and luscious fruits.

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 every one 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.

PINEAPPLE.

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 cts. 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 Schleim 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.

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:

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 are strongly tinged with red. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Sugar-Loaf. Fruit large, pyramidal in shape; fine golden yellow when fully ripe; flesh firm and fine grained; flavor excellent. Strong-rooted plants, 25 cts. 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, 25 cts. each.

Abbakkachii.

Black Jamaica.

Smooth Cayenne.

Trinidad.

Egyptian Queen.

Ripley Queen.

Queen.

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ANONA.**A. Cherimolia.** (Custard Apple; Jamacia Apple.)

This fruit is very valuable 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, 30 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 of tropical fruits. 25 cts.**A. recticula.** (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, 4 inches in diameter. 35 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, 20 cts. each, 5 for \$1.**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 eaten like the muskmelon, which it resembles in size, color and taste; but it will be most highly prized in Florida for its peculiar property of *making lough 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. This surely makes it a valuable fruit which might well be popular wherever there are restaurants." Fine young plants, 20 cts. each, 6 for \$1.

CARISSA ARDUINA.

(Arduina grandiflora.)

Natal. This shrub was introduced by Mr. Theodore L. Mead, of Eustis, from Australia. It had proved hardy at Eustis previous to the freeze of 1886, when it was killed to the ground, but has since started vigorously. The shrub is an evergreen, with thick, bright green camellia-like foliage; is very thorny and of slow growth; bears a profusion of large, fragrant white flowers and delicious fruits, red, and the size of a cherry. In Natal, where the fruit is used to make an excellent preserve, the plant is called *Amatum gulu*. This makes an elegant conservatory shrub, and should be planted by every one owning a greenhouse. 50 cts. each.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM CAINITO.

(Star-Apple.)

A beautiful evergreen tree; leaves dark green above, the under side with a yellowish satiny luster. A magnificent shrub, and unexcelled as a decorative plant for the conservatory. 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. 35 cts. each.

CICCA DISTICHA.

(Othaheile Gooseberry.)

A rare and beautiful tree, with immense decompound leaves of a peculiar light bluish green. The fruit is of a waxy whiteness, and produced in long, pendent racemes, 20 cts. 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. 30 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. A fine decorative plant. 30 cts. each.

COCOS 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. 30 cts. each.

C. Liberica. (Liberian Coffee Plant.) "This species attain 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. 25 cts. 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. This is a splendid ornamental tree, aside from its value as bearing fruit. 30 cts. each; very large plants, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

GARCINIA MANGOSTANA.

The Mangosteen. This celebrated fruit tree is from the equatorial East Indies. "The fruit is round, the size of a medium orange. The shell is like that of a pomegranate; the inside of a rose color, divided 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 the grape, and is esteemed one of the richest fruits in the world." We have the past season successfully imported a large number of these trees, and are pleased that we can offer them at the low price of \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

THE PAPAW OR MELON FRUIT.

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 coconut 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. 50 cts. each.

L. rivicoa angustifolia. (Egg Fruit.) Known also under the name of Ti-es. (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 cts.

MANGIFERA INDICA.

The famous Mango tree. This is one of our most important fruits. This 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. 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 very juicy. Our plants are grown from the choicest varieties. Well adapted to pot or tub-culture North, as they will produce fruit abundantly when not over four feet high. Fine plants, 25 cts. each; large, 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.

Apple Mango. This is considered one of the finest varieties grown in South Florida. Fruit nearly globular, very solid and "meaty" and of exquisite flavor. In the market it sells for three times as much as the common varieties. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Apricot Mango. Another highly esteemed variety. Medium size, yellow with bright red cheek. The flavor is delicious, something like an apricot, but much superior. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

MONSTERA DELICIOSA.

The Ceriman of Trinidad. "This is highly ornamental aroid plant, a native of the forests of Trinidad; is 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 an actual genial heat and fire of passion is given off during fructification.' The plant is rare in Florida, but has been fruited by several persons, who unite in pronouncing it one of the most delicious fruits in the world. 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 about six inches in length; it is said to have the combined flavor of pineapple and banana, though superior to either."—*Bulletin No. 1, Div. Pomology.* \$1.50.

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.

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 5 to 6 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) 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 plant requires but little room, and will grow and fruit in an ordinary 20-inch tub. Strong tubers, 20 cts. each; large plants, by express, 30 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. 40 cts. each, 3 for \$1; very large plants, by express, \$1 each.

MUSA CAVENDISHII, IN THE WINDOW GARDEN.

MUSA, continued.

M. palustris. (Dacca Banana.) A large and strong grower; fruit small, but of very fine quality. 50 cts. ea.
Hart's Choice. One of the best for this latitude; fruit from 2 to 5 inches long, and 1½ inches 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 1 foot in height, is stout and able to bear the weight of a bunch without breaking; blossoms in seven to nine months after planting. Plant very ornamental; leaves light green, the petioles edged with red. A very rapid-growing variety, and far superior to *Musa*. *Ensete* as a decorative plant. 30 cts. each; large plants, by express, 40 cts.

Orinoco or Horse Banana. The most commonly cultivated of all Bananas through the middle and southern parts of Florida; fruit of excellent quality if allowed to get thoroughly ripe on the stalk. The hardiest Banana grown, and one of the best for decorative purposes, as the plants, being very low priced, may be planted in large clumps. 15 cts. each, 8 for \$1; large plants, by express, 20 cts. each, 6 for \$1.

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; 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 every one 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. Fine plants, 50 cts.

PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA.

(*Embllica officinalis*.)

"Known as the Emblic Myrobalum. A tree of the dry forests of India and Burmah. The fruit is about the size of a small Damson. The natives eat it raw, preserved, or made into a sweetmeat; used by Europeans for tarts and jellies." New growth is wine color. 50 cts. each.

PSIDIUM.

P. Guaiava. The common Guava. This species includes the *P. pyriferum* and *P. pomiferum* of Linnaeus, which embrace many distinct varieties of pink, yellow and white-fleshed Guavas, 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 greenhouses. Fine young plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

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. 25 cts. each.

For hardy Guavas, see department of "Semi-Tropical Fruits."

SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM.

(*Marking Fruit*.)

An East Indian tree, producing a fruit similar to the Cashew nut. The tree is very ornamental; immense leaves 1 foot wide and 2 feet long. Fine plants, 50c. each.

SOLANUM GUATAMALENSE.

(*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 a 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 6 to 8 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 in Florida previous to the freeze, and it will stand quite severe frosts without injury; is valuable as an ornament as well as for its fruit, attaining a height of 25 to 30 feet, and becoming very handsome. The fruits are of use in medicine in some countries, in addition to their use for producing "tamarind water." 25 cts. each; extra large, 50 cts. each.

TERMINALIA CATAPPA. (*Tropical Almond*.)

"With its flat stages of large, smooth leaves and oily, edible seeds in an almond-like husk, this 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*. Beside its fruit, this tree is considered one of the best shade trees of the tropics, and when well grown is very ornamental. 25 cts.

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 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. 35 cts. each.

XIMENIA AMERICANA.

Tropical Asia, Africa and America, passing the tropics, however, into Queensland, and also into South Florida. In Mexico known as Alvarillo del Campo; in Florida called the Hog Plum. The yellow, plum-like fruits are pleasant-tasting, and might doubtless be improved by cultivation. The plant is the *Amatunduluku* of Natal, where the fruits are generally eaten. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GUAVA.

COLLECTIONS OF TROPICAL FRUIT PLANTS.

We make collections of foregoing plants suitable to the location in which they are to be grown. If to be grown under glass, we select those that have the most beautiful foliage, or are best suited to grow where space is limited, and these collections of our selection usually give great satisfaction.

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

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

No. 3. Twenty-five distinct sorts, containing everything of merit—many rare and valuable fruits—for \$10.

XIV.

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. Of the varieties we enumerate we have a large stock in all sizes, and can make especially low prices for large quantities. For prices, see end of the list of Citrus Fruits.

CROSS SECTION OF SATSUMA ORANGE.

THREE JAPANESE DWARF ORANGES.

Budded on Trifoliolate Stocks.

THE 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 42 full-sized Oranges the second year after she obtained it from us, and this when confined to the limits of an 8-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. Prices of fine plants by mail, 50 cts. each.

THE KUMQUAT.

This is another Japanese Orange, and a perfect little gem. 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 most pleasing combination. When preserved whole in sugar it makes a most delicious conserve. The tree is very prolific, and we have had hundreds of fruits on trees but four feet in height. Its dwarf growth, beautiful, compact head and fine, glossy leaves, together with the rich abundance of flowers and fruit which it continually bears, make it very popular as a pot-plant for room decoration, also. Any amateur who gives this plant ordinary care can succeed with it. Price of fine plants by mail, 50 cts. each. See cut.

THE MANDARIN.

An exquisite Orange that is of altogether different habit from the Satsuma. The leaves are small and narrow, on numerous slender branches. The fruit is of large size, clear dark yellow, and of very fine quality. This tree is an early and prolific bearer, and small trees in an 8 or 10-inch pot will produce dozens of the very finest Oranges 50 cts. each.

SPECIAL OFFER. For only \$1.25 we will mail a large plant of Satsuma, Kumquat and Mandarin. Trees that are ready to produce fruit at once.

MANDARIN ORANGE GROWN IN POT.

KUMQUAT ORANGE. (See page 67.)

CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS.
(*Sweet Orange.*)**Budded Varieties.**

Bell, Centennial, Cunningham, Double Imperial Navel, Du Roi, Dulcissima, Early Oblong, Exquisite, Homosassa, Jaffa, Maltese Blood, Maltese Oval, Majorca, Magnum Bonum, Mediterranean Sweet, Nonpareil, Washington Navel, Paper-Rind, St. Michael, Sanguinea, Parson Brown, Pride of Malta, Peerless, Pineapple, Sweet Seville, Tahiti, Tardiff.

THE MANDARIN AND TANGIERINE ORANGES.
(*Citrus aurantium nobilis Varieties.*)

China (Willow-leaved Mandarin), King, Satsuma, Tangierine, Bouquet des Fleurs, Spice Tangierine.

OTAHEITE ORANGE.

An ornamental dwarf Orange, that produces beautiful flowers, followed by medium sized fruit, which remains on the plant for months after ripening. The plant is easy to manage, and either in flower or fruit is exceedingly attractive, but we cannot recommend growing these except for sake of variety. We believe that while growing an Orange it pays best to have one that will produce edible fruit as well as fragrant flowers. 25 cts. each.

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 the purpose. 40 cts. each.

Variegated. Foliage beautifully striped and blotched creamy white. It is decidedly ornamental, and is one of the best of all 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 subacid, very refreshing. Lately the demand for this fruit in the North has increased very much, the people seemingly greatly appreciating its many admirable qualities, hence we confidently expect to see it in a short time one of the most popular and profitable of our fruits.

Improved Pomelo. An improved variety of the above described fruit, and said to be much superior. 40c. ea.

Pernambuco Pomelo. Introduced through the Department of Agriculture at Washington; has not yet fruited in Florida, therefore its merits or demerits in this locality cannot be described at present. 75c. each.

SHADDOCKS.(*Citrus decumana*)

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 varieties of the Shaddock 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. Is fruiting now for the first time in Florida; the fruit will be fully described next season."

OTAHEITE ORANGE.

CITRONS.*(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. These are the very finest varieties cultivated for commercial purposes, and we can this season offer a part of them for the first time, Amalfi, Calabria, Pirelton, Pomo d'Adamo and Sorrento. We have not yet fruited them, but the growth is vigorous, and the trees promise well. 75 cts. each, the set of 5 varieties for \$3.

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.

Genoa Lemon.

We are now propagating this splendid Lemon on the trifoliate stock expressly for greenhouse culture; they make beautiful bushy plants, and produce fruit in the greatest profusion. Every one who has a place to grow a Lemon tree should have one of them. After the tree is once in bearing, you will always have a Lemon at hand when needed. Strong trees by mail, postpaid, 50 cts. each. See illustration on last page of cover.

Other Varieties. Belair Premium, Eureka, Sicily, Suacco, Tuberculata, Villa Franca.

Variegated. Leaves and new wood of the tree beautifully striped and mottled with creamy white; very ornamental.

Sweet Lemon. (*Dulcis* or *Sweet Lime*). Of no particular value, although a place should always be found for a specimen tree somewhere about the premises, as both fruit and tree are ornamental.

LIMES.*(Citrus medica limetta.)*

Florida. (*West Indian* or *Mexican*). The common variety; 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. Cannot be too highly recommended; tree an early and heavy bearer; fruit large size, very thin skin, acid, strong and rich; this fruit scored 94 points at the South Florida Exhibition last February, the highest of any Citrus fruit on exhibition. 40 cts. each.

Valentia. Introduced through the United States Department of Agriculture. 50 cts. each.

Prices of any of the foregoing Orange, Lemon, or Lime Trees, except when noted, by mail, postpaid, 40 cts. each, in any assortment to suit the purchase.

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.

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, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$25 per 100.

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.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.*(Egle 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, but unfortunately the fruit is of no value, and cannot be eaten. Its value as a stock, however, for grafting the other varieties of Citrus fruits upon, cannot be overestimated, and any of the fine varieties may be worked upon it. The flowers are small, greenish white, and of no value, being without any perfume whatever. Has been highly recommended as a hedge-plant, but as it requires the same cultivation as the orange to thrive well, it is doubtful if it can be used profitably for this purpose. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, eight for \$1.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON.

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. The 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 cts. each.

DIOSPYROS KAKI.

(*Japan Persimmon.*)

We cannot speak too highly of the merits of this fruit; we have had it long enough to now 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. 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 to ounces and sometimes as much as 1 pound; a late keeper, and a fine variety.

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 7 to 9 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 2 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.

~~As~~ Prices of home-grown trees: 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

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; subacid, with a very agreeable flavor. Small tree, 20 cts. each, 6 for \$1; larger, by express, 40 cts. each, 3 for \$1.

EUGENIA MICHELLI.

(*Cayenne or Surinam Cherry.*)

A highly ornamental shrub or small tree, perfectly hardy all over South Florida; produces quantities of cherry-like fruit of a pleasant acid taste. This fruit is in great demand wherever offered for sale, and the trees should be much more generally planted, both here and in California. As a fruit-producing pot plant it has few equals; very easily managed, and sure to bloom and fruit with ordinary care. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

FIGUS 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 rapidly in any good garden soil, and in the fall they may be taken up and wintered in the cellar like a geranium or canna. The following five varieties are among the very best that are grown:

Celestial or Sugar. Fruit small, very sweet, and will cure itself on the tree if left there. (See cut.)

Brunswick. Fruit of large size; dark violet color. A heavy and regular bearer.

Black Havana. Fruit mediumsize; black; one of the best for preserving, but not as sweet as some of the others.

Lemon. Fruit rather large, very profuse and early bearer; color lemon yellow.

White Marseilles. A large greenish white fruit; excellent for preserving. Has long been grown in this country.

We have several other choice varieties, all of which produce fruit on very young plants.

Price of well-rooted plants, 20 cts. each; set of 6 varieties for \$1.

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 General H. H. Sanford, 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

PICHOLINE OLIVE.

CELESTIAL OR SUGAR FIG.

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 doz.

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA.*(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, 2 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 8 feet apart each way. It makes an elegant pot plant, and at the North it may be grown outdoors 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 with us.

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 would 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.

DOUBLE POMEGRANATE BLOSSOMS.

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; subacid, fine flavor. 20 cts. each.

Large Green. A strong grower; fruit very large, skin thin, of light green color; pulp bright crimson, subacid, of best quality. 25 cts. each.

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. 25 cts. each.

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 superior preserve. 50 cts. each. **Common Jujube.** Fruit resembling a small date. 25c.

A Few Hardy Fruits that can be Successfully Cultivated at the South.

DIOSPYRUS 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, 5 to 6 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 following is now the leading variety grown for home use and market.

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 in September and October to obtain best results, although it may be done as late as December.

Price, 50 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000, by express. Postage, 20 cents per 100 extra.

HICKORIA.*(Pecan.)*

Grows 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-meated.

Paper Shell. As its name implies, shell 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 through several weeks.

Downing's Everbearing. Best for fruit, which is subacid, of fine flavor, and produced for three months.

Hicks. More acid than the above; of rapid, upright growth, and should be grown for chickens and hogs.

White (*Morus alba multicaulis*). (Silkworm Mulberry.) Leaves large; tree of rapid growth, and its leaves are the best for feeding the silkworm.

Price, 3 to 6 feet 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MULBERRIES.

BURBANK PLUM.

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.

Kelsey's Japan Plum. This has not come up to its promise, and it is evident that here in South Florida we will have to be content with an occasional crop. The tree continues healthy and vigorous, but it needs a sharp frost now and then to make it fruit.

Burbank. Introduced by Luther Burbank, of California. Fruit large, round, cherry red in color. The flesh is a deep yellow, very sweet and delicious.

Satsuma Blood. Fruit large, nearly globular, skin dark purplish red, flesh dark blood-red, firm and juicy. Ripens three weeks ahead of Kelsey.

Sweet Botan. Fruit round, skin dark green, with dull purple cheek; flesh sugary, melting, and fine flavored.

Marianna. Fruit small, bright red in color, and of good quality. This tree possesses great value as a stock upon which to graft the other varieties of Plums, and all the trees we offer are worked on this stock. Good trees, 20 cts. each. Stocks for grafting, 75 cts. per doz.

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. Write us for prices on large lots.

PEACHES.

Prunus Persica. (The Peach.) The recently introduced Chinese varieties are the only varieties that can be relied upon to produce fruit in South Florida. They are semi-tropical fruits, bearing in the same soil and under the same climatic conditions as the orange. Owing to their blooming season, January, they cannot be grown outside the orange belt. Here the Peen-to begins ripening from April 20 to May 10, followed several

weeks later by the Honey. These Peaches have invariably sold at high prices, and are therefore well worth a trial. The list of varieties we recommend is as follows: Angel, Bidwell's Early, Bidwell's Late, Honey, Peen-to and Waldo.

Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$18 per 100.

PRUNUS SEROTINA. (*Wild Black Cherry.*)

A highly ornamental tree, the fruit of which, prepared in spirits, has well known and valuable medicinal qualities. 25 cts. 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, 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

VITIS. (*The Grape.*)

Owing to the small demand for Grape Vines, with the exception of Scuppernong, we have discontinued their propagation at our nurseries, but will always procure vines for customers, if desired, and supply them at lowest market rates.

The Scuppernong and Its Varieties.

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of 8 or 10 berries, 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 by the 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.

ANGEL PEACH.

Novelties in Choice Flower and Plant Seeds.

WHILE not regularly in the seed business, we import large quantities for our own use, and, using only the very best of the new seeds offered, we are enabled to supply our customers with a superior article in those we handle. Our home-grown seeds that are not grown by ourselves are obtained from the most noted growers, and are in every case fresh, pure and true to name, and can be relied upon to be just as represented. Our prices are made as low as is consistent with quality. We do not sell cheap or poor seeds at any price.

ONE OF THE NEWER ABUTILONS.

ARISTOLOCHIA CYMBIFERA.

The great boat-flowered Aristolochia. We have this season procured seeds of this splendid greenhouse climber, a description of which will be found in the Plant Department. 20 cts. per pkt.

ABUTILON.

These well-known plants are always popular, both for the conservatory and window garden. They grow rapidly from seed, blooming in about four months from planting. Their maple-like leaves and bell-shaped flowers are beautiful; some have fine variegated foliage.

Newest Hybrids, mixed colors, Red, Yellow, Pink, Orange, pure White and other colors. 15 cts. per pkt.

A. latifolium. New; flowers bright yellow, and borne upright instead of drooping. 10 cts. per pkt.

ACACIA.

Shrubby plants, that are well adapted to pot-culture. The beautiful foliage is as delicately and finely cut as that of many of the ferns, while the tassel-like or ball-shaped flowers are exquisitely fragrant. Many of the Acacias are dwarf and compact in growth; others that are larger are entirely hardy in the Southern states, and are generally grown there as outdoor shrubs. We have Several of the best kinds, mixed, 10 cts. per pkt.

ASTER.

ASTER.

New Comet, White. This is one of the most lovely Asters, and is now offered for the first time. It is a French novelty, the flowers resembling a Japanese Chrysanthemum; the petals are long, pure white, and arranged in a way entirely distinct from any other. This will prove a novelty of decided merit. 15 cts. per pkt.

New Rose and White "Ball" Aster. This new novelty bears very double flowers with incurving petals, making the flower very nearly spherical. They are a lovely rose and white color, and are very distinct among other Asters, and should be grown by every one. 15 cts. per pkt.

Mixed varieties and colors of Perfection, Victoria and Quilled. A grand combination. 10c. per pkt., 3 pkts. for 25c.

BALSAMS.

NEW HYBRID BALSAMS. (*Impatiens*.)

New hybrids from the choicest French strains. These will surely find favor with all lovers of beautiful flowers. The plant is of very free-growing, upright habit, and the flowers are borne in the greatest profusion until frost. They are of varying shades, from bright red to delicate pink, are far superior to any of the ordinary Balsams in cultivation, and constitute one of the greatest acquisitions. 10 cts. per pkt.

BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS-ROOTED.

Perhaps no class of plants has become so popular, or arrived at such a state of perfection in so short a time, as the Tuberous-rooted Begonia. Beautiful foliage, the most superb flowers of very large size and brilliant coloring, combine to make them one of the most desirable of summer bedding or pot-plants. They are very easily grown from seeds, and in the fall, when the tops have died off, the tubers can be kept over the winter in dry sand, and planted again the next spring. We have a superb strain from one of the most noted growers, and can supply seeds of either single or double in all shades of Scarlet, Rose, Red, Pink, White and Yellow, from pale straw color to the most brilliant bronze; while in the single varieties we have them in striped flowers of various shade. Any distinct color, 20 cts. per pkt.; seeds in finest mixture, 15 cts. per pkt.

CARNATION, DOUBLE MARGARET.

This new class of Carnations has fully come up to our expectations in every way. Seed sown at any time will begin blooming in four months, producing flowers in the greatest abundance, and in many colors, of the greatest beauty. From 70 to 80 percent. of the flowers are perfectly double, large and exquisitely sweet-scented. With scarcely any trouble at all, good flowers may be had by the painstaking amateur the year round, and it is one of the greatest acquisitions for the professional florist. 15 cts. per pkt.

MANDEVILLEA SUAVEOLENS.

A very handsome climber from Tropical America. Should be planted in good turfy loam and peat, and trained at the sides of the window garden or the rafters of the conservatory. The flowers are pure white, large and fragrant. 20 cts. per pkt.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA.

NEW CURLED AND CRESTED ZINNIAS.

These charming and unique Zinnias are among the greatest acquisitions in this class of plants. The flowers are of large size, perfect form, very full and double, the petals being twisted, curled and crested in the most fantastic manner. The colors are the most brilliant shades of Red, Crimson, Orange, Flesh, light to deep Rose, and through almost every shade of yellow, while some of the flowers are beautifully striped. Every one who has a piece of garden ground, however small, should by all means plant these superb Zinnias. 15c. per pkt.

SUPERB NEW HYBRID GLOXINIAS.

This new race has been obtained through careful hybridization, and the result is the production of flowers of immense size and the richest and most varied colors, to which no description can do adequate justice. Gloxinias are very easy to grow; give them a rich, loamy soil and keep them warm, and when flowers appear remove to partial shade, and no difficulty will be experienced in growing them. Avoid over-watering, however, especially of the foliage, which had best be kept dry. Our seeds are a superb mixture put up by ourselves, and cannot be excelled for variety or brilliancy of coloring. 15 cts. per pkt.

PALMS.

Those desiring to experiment in growing these beautiful and satisfying plants from seed can be supplied with mixed seeds of Palms at 15 cts. per liberal sized packet.

A SPECIMEN OF GLOXINIA.

A VARIETY OF FERNS.

PETUNIAS, Giant of California.

A California strain of incomparable beauty, size and luxuriance. Most of the flowers are exquisitely ruffled or fringed on the edges, and are of enormous dimensions (4 to 6 inches across), but their great merits lie in the tremendous varieties of colors, markings, veinings, blotchings and stripings, in the most grotesque and beautiful combinations; some with charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green or maroon, running off into intricate veins. 15 cts. per pkt.

PRIZE CHRYSANTHEMUM SEED.

The seed we offer of the Chrysanthemum, that deservedly popular and fashionable fall and winter blooming flower, is grown and saved wholly from prize-winning stocks, by one of the most noted growers in the world, and we are perfectly safe in saying that it is superior to any other seed that is sold, and that whoever plants it will be sure to obtain some choice plants which will be a source of much pleasure to lovers of flowers. 15c. per pkt.

MUSA ENSETE.

FERNS.

Few people are aware of the pleasure to be derived in growing these graceful plants from the spores or seeds. They should be sown in pots or shallow pans that have been half filled with drainage, which is covered to within one-half inch of the top of the pot with sifted loam and leaf-mold with a little crushed brick. Water the soil thoroughly, and when settled sprinkle the spores over it and press them gently with the bottom of another pot; then cover with a pane of glass and set away in a warm, shady place. Water by setting the pot in a pan of water for half its depth; in this way it will take the moisture from the bottom without disturbing the delicate spores. They will come up in two or three weeks, and when large enough to handle may be moved to small pots, and with careful handling will soon make nice specimens. We put up a very fine mixture, direct from our own plants; this includes many species from the most delicate Maiden-hair to the superb Tree Ferns from Australia and the Hawaiian islands. Those who have never tried growing Ferns in this way will watch the development of the different species with an interest and pleasure which will be out of all proportion to the cost of the seed or the labor of cultivation. Large packet, of not less than 20 varieties, 25 cents.

YUCCA.

MUSA ENSETE. (Abyssinian Banana.)

This famous decorative plant, unlike the fruit-bearing species, produces large, hard seeds. These germinate very readily, and may soon be grown into fine plants. 15 cts. per pkt.

SWEET PEAS.

New large-flowering. This is a California strain, that is superior in size and variety of colors to anything heretofore offered. No praise is needed for these lovely, deliciously perfumed annual climbers, further than that they have become very popular, and this grand strain is likely to very largely increase their deserved popularity. 10 cts. per pkt.

YUCCA. (Spanish Bayonet or Dagger.)

These odd and interesting plants are easily grown from seeds, and form very interesting subjects. Our seeds from cultivated plants sometimes come variegated, making beautiful and valuable plants. 10 cts. per pkt.

CINERARIA.

DIANTHUS.

MIGNONETTE.

VERBENA.

Select List of Choice Flower Seeds.

Under this head will be found a list of the most desirable seeds, and such as are indispensable to nearly every flower garden. We have not space in this Catalogue for long descriptions or large and showy illustrations. The seeds, however, are of the very best than can be had, and should not be confounded with the common mercantile seeds that are sold in every grocery store, and that no one can tell the age of. Our seeds are put up for those who want nothing but the best, and in purchasing seeds of us you will not be disappointed in them.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
<i>Ageratum</i> , Imperial Dwarf. Blue	\$0 03	<i>Mignonette</i> . Several of the choicest varieties	\$0 05
White	03	<i>Myosotis</i> (Forget-me-not) New Victoria	10
<i>Antirrhinum</i> (Snapdragon) Tom Thumb. Mixed	05	<i>Pansy</i> . Very choice; large-flowering	05
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> . Beautiful greenhouse climber	05	Bugnot's superb mixture	10
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> (Weather Plant)	05	Imperial German mixed	05
<i>Asters</i> . Finest mixed, 15 varieties	03	<i>Petunia</i> . Newest hybrids in splendid mixture	15
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> . Tall, yellow	05	Fimbriata Titania. In fine mixture	15
<i>Cannas</i> . Choicest French mixed	05	Many varieties mixed, of best strains	05
<i>Cacti</i> . Splendid mixture of many sorts	05	<i>Phlox Drummondii grandiflora</i>	05
<i>Celosia</i> (Coxcomb). Very fine mixture	05	New Dwarf	10
<i>Calceolaria</i> . Choicest German hybrids	25	New Star. Very fine mixture of this fine strain	05
<i>Cineraria</i> , Hybrid Dwarf. Very large-flowering	20	<i>Platycodon grandiflora</i> . Blue and white	05
Double. Fine mixed	35	<i>Portulaca</i> . Double mixed	05
<i>Clarkia</i> . Finest double and single mixed	03	<i>Poppy</i> . Giant-flowered	05
<i>Colens</i> . Seed from choicest high-colored plants	20	<i>Ricinus communis</i> , Palma Christi. Mixed	05
<i>Dahlia</i> . Single, magnificent strain. Seeds from plants that	15	<i>Stocks</i> , German Ten-Weeks	05
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