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ROYAL-PALM
NURSERIES
ONECO, FLORIDA, U.S.A.
1904



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 The recipient will do us a favor, if this Catalogue is not wanted, by handing it to some interested party



1883 - 1904

Royal-Palm Nurseries



WITH the presentation of this Catalogue,—in the twenty-first year of our success,—we wish to thank all our former customers for their continued patronage and words of commendation, and to wish them continued success in all their horticultural ventures.

To those who have not as yet purchased stock from us, we wish to state a few facts in regard to the growth and propagation of plants and trees, and to briefly sketch our location and establishment.

In our peculiar climate, at the door of the tropics, with admirable sandy, mucky and peaty soils of various qualities, plants of many climes thrive wonderfully, and we are enabled to grow finer plants than can possibly be raised further north (even under glass) or in the heavy soils and violent weather of the torrid zone.

We are so near to the great centers of population of the States that disseminating our stock is rendered easy and certain, shipments, both small and large, being quickly delivered without loss or delay. Having excellent shipping facilities by the various gulf steamship lines, we are also in constant touch with the West Indies, Mexico and Central and South America.

It has been repeatedly proved by cultivators in the North—both amateurs and commercial florists—that our naturally-grown plants (those produced without fire-heat) are absolutely more vigorous, better rooted, and healthier than those grown under artificial conditions from their start; hence are more likely to succeed under greenhouse culture, or in the living-room, than weaker stock from hothouses.

Our range of plant-houses is the most extensive in the Lower South, and we are producing thousands upon thousands of choice plants yearly. Over three acres of space is devoted, in a highly intensive way, to the growth of pot-plants and seedlings, most of it under lath-shaded houses, although our large propagating house and the main range of glass covers about eleven thousand feet of space.

The open-air nurseries are very large, now occupying about sixty-five acres of the best land, in different grades of stock. New soil being the best for young trees, we have purchased several hundred acres of the finest lands hereabouts solely for nursery use; and have two large citrus nurseries in isolated spots, some miles distant from our office at the home nursery, for the production of trees free from insect pests common to old-bearing orchards.

Our stock is as fine as good soil, perfect drainage and experience can produce, entirely free from injurious insect and fungous pests, and better trees cannot be grown!

Roses are grown largely and with great success, several acres being devoted to them. Cannas, bamboos, coniferous evergreens, flowering shrubs, shade trees, succulents and miscellaneous stock require large space, and, as we have a choice of soils, each class of stock is grown where it flourishes best.

Our large propagating house is a "plant factory" turning out quantities of rooted cuttings, etc., constantly. Plants of most sturdy character are grown in full sunshine, plunged in the ground in beds of convenient size, and watered by a system of revolving sprinklers.

Palms of which we raise many thousands; ferns in countless numbers; decorative house plants of great variety, and a host of miscellaneous plants are grown under lath-covered plant houses, the pots plunged in the earth, and the whole area readily watered by automatic sprinklers.

The system of packing used here is as near perfection as our extensive experience can teach. We ship safely to all parts of the world and export hundreds of thousands of plants and trees yearly. No one need be afraid to order stock from us at any time; if the season is not right for forwarding goods when purchased, we always hold stock until proper weather conditions, or season, permit safe shipment.

We aim to grow all such trees and plants as will succeed in our wonderful climate, hence our list is ever changing and growing. We get seeds and plants from all parts of the world continually, yet will be glad to correspond with any one desiring to exchange seeds, or sell interesting new plants.

Orchards of various Citrus trees and specimens of everything likely to succeed in this climate are planted out for fruit or propagating purposes, and probably the greatest variety of Citrus trees in Florida is here fruiting. Budwood is taken from bearing trees of the best strain of the variety wanted, and every effort is made to build up each sort and to eliminate any undesirable features it may have.

Since issuing our previous Catalogue the Seaboard Air-Line railway (now in close union with the Rock Island and the Frisco lines) has extended its line south from Tampa, through Oneco (will ultimately reach Charlotte Harbor), so that now we have the advantage of direct all-rail service with a station within a mile of the packing house, in addition to the steamers and sail-boats of the coast calling at Manatee river points near us.

The enterprising people of Oneco have laid a good hard road from the railway station to the nursery grounds, and visitors will find the mile walk from the station excellent. By notifying us in advance we will arrange to have a carriage at the station for those who so desire.

We trust and hope that our Catalogue will prove a useful guide and reference book for the purchase and selection of plants, and will gladly send additional copies to your friends.

Our Annual Catalogue is prepared during the autumn, and is ready for distribution about Christmas. To each customer of previous months or years a copy is mailed during December or January. If ever you fail to receive one, send a postal request, when we will at once forward one or more copies, as you may desire.

Location. South of the Manatee river, 4 miles from Manatee, 5 miles from Bradentown (the county seat of Manatee county, now the banner orange-producing county of Florida), and 40 miles south of Tampa, on the west coast of Florida.

We have prompt and efficient telephone and telegraph service. Telegrams should be addressed to us at Oneco. The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Peninsular Telephone Company give us excellent service. Our long-distance phone connects with all towns contiguous to Tampa, Lakeland, Bartow, etc.

Orders are promptly filled; usually the day of their receipt, and always as quickly as possible.

By the recommendation of our stock to your friends, you will do both us and your friends a favor, and we shall be glad to send valuable plants as presents for your trouble.

This Catalogue is designed to contain the very best information about all sorts of plants and trees (truthful descriptions, without undue praise) that it is possible to put into the limited space, so please do not throw it lightly aside. If you are not personally interested in our stock, be so kind as to hand it to some one who may appreciate it, and accept our grateful thanks.

We cheerfully reply to all queries, but request inquirers to ascertain first if this Catalogue does not answer their questions. We have compiled it to meet every possible inquiry, and to save trouble both to ourselves and our customers.

In conclusion, we wish to say that we are anxious that all stock we send out shall live and flourish, and that all of our patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases. Should there be any dissatisfaction, we wish to be promptly informed of it, so that we may be permitted to do justice to our customers and ourselves. Again thanking those who have favored us with their patronage in the past, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future,

Respectfully,

REASONER BROS.

Autumn, 1903

ONECO, FLORIDA

Remarks and Rules of Business

BETTER READ THEM—
THEY'RE LIKE THE DIRECTIONS ON A BOTTLE

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

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

While we exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves prepared, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, we do not give a warranty, express or implied, and, in case of error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than was paid for them.

2. **As to packing:** We are constantly improving on all systems of packing stock, whether by mail or freight, and have materially reduced weight of boxes for express shipment, now using very thin but sufficiently strong material. It is best, in most cases, to ship by express rather than freight, and our customers will appreciate the lower rates now in force on all our shipments—20 per cent less than on other goods. Trees and plants travel safely by freight during warm weather, except certain soft-wooded or tender-foliaged plants. We ship to all parts of the world, and in almost every case plants go through safely. No matter where you live, we can forward stock to you safely, and will take pleasure in getting lowest rates, or other information desired. We will use our best judgment when forwarding stock, whether by express or freight, working for the best interest of our customers, as to safety of delivery and least cost. We make **no charge** for proper packing, and deliver goods to the various transportation companies free. We cannot afford to fill orders of less amount than \$1 when sent by express or freight.

3. **After delivering goods to the carriers,** we cannot hold ourselves responsible for any loss or injury to trees or plants which have been carefully packed and shipped; but we will do everything in our power, if any loss should occur, for the protection and recovery of our customers' property. If any mistakes are made in filling orders, we will cheerfully rectify the same, but must respectfully request a prompt notification, on receipt of goods.

4. **Plants by mail:** We send small specimens by mail to all parts of North America and West India Islands. Our system of packing is a simple yet safe one, and we are constantly receiving testimonials showing safe delivery in growing condition. Packages are safely sent, by Parcels Post, to Mexico and West Indies up to 11 pounds weight. We wish it distinctly understood that we make no competition with growers of small stock from hothouses. Soft-wooded stock, and the usual line of plants offered by northern florists, are small, tiny plants, sent out in little wooden boxes. Our stock comprises much better-sized plants, which in almost every case, **are too large to go into any of the standard mailing boxes used by florists,** compelling the use of a far different system of packing. Our success in mailing plants is phenomenal, yet you can be sure that if any improvement is possible in forwarding plants, we will adopt it. Try our way, if you wish plants by mail, although we urge buyers to order goods by express instead, except to most distant Pacific coast points, as it is to their advantage in most cases. It is manifestly impossible to ship as large specimens by mail as by express, but our selections will be found of unusually good size and in a healthy condition.

Unless otherwise stated, all plants of mailable size will be sent postage paid, at Catalogue rates, to all points in the United States. To Canada, Mexico, West Indies, and all foreign territories, or countries, 10 per cent (one-tenth) extra must accompany each order. No order filled by mail for a less amount than 50 cents.

5. **Terms strictly cash with the order.** As we do business over such an immense extent of the world, selling at low rates, it is impossible to give credit to any one. When desired, we will send goods by express C. O. D. provided one-half of their value accompanies the order.

Remittances may be made by Post Office Money Order on Oneco, Fla.; cash in Registered Letter; Express Order, Bank Check or Draft. Money sent in unregistered letters (currency) is at the sender's risk, and is an unsafe way to remit. Stamps will be accepted only when properly folded in waxed or oiled paper, to prevent sticking. Paraffine paper may be obtained cheaply at any grocery, and it is an imposition on any firm to send stamps without this protection. **Foreign Post Office Money Orders** should be drawn on Bradentown, Fla. **Exchange on New York or London** is received at par.

6. **Applying prices.** Not less than 6 of a sort will be sold at the dozen rate, nor 40 at the 100 rate, nor 400 at the 1,000 rate.

7. **In ordering,** please state whether **substitution** will be permitted, as we feel at liberty, when no instructions accompany the order, to replace with other sorts as nearly similar as possible. Those not acquainted with the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, as we will send them only such as we know to be adapted to their locality. **A list of second choice,** accompanying each order, would be appreciated by us.

8. **Special reductions.** To lessen cost of delivery, by express or freight, we will add extra plant value to every order. Cash, of course, must accompany the order. Those ordering stock to the amount of \$2 may select plants to the value of \$2.25; \$3, to the value of \$3.40; \$4, to the value of \$4.55; \$5, to the value of \$5.80, and all above this amount may select 20 cents value for every dollar paid (20 per cent reduction). **This reduction will, in most cases, entirely cover the cost of delivery.** We cannot make any reduction on plants ordered by mail, as we pay postage in every case, thus delivering free.

Few persons outside of the nursery trade can estimate the cost of growing stock; are seldom posted as to grading, only consider the prices, and purchase what is offered at the lowest quotation. Within the past few years the cost of labor has increased immensely, and the quoted prices have declined at even a greater rate, hence good stock of every description is now so low as to scarcely leave a margin of profit to the plant-grower. All discriminating purchasers will concede that our prices are very low for the excellent quality of stock produced.

This present Catalogue abrogates all previous terms, conditions and prices. Dealers, or others desiring to buy in quantity, will be given special prices for large lots, on application. They should also ask for our wholesale list.

Collections of Plants

See end of each department in this Catalogue for bargain lists. We make up valuable collections of choice plants at a very low price, and have given satisfaction and pleasure to hundreds of customers. If you don't know **just what you want**, let us select for you. We know what will thrive with you, and can choose from good-sized plants, which are bound to more than please you. Try them.

Treatment of Plants on Arrival

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

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

Potting. At first, while plants are small, use pots one size larger than they were last removed from. As they increase in size, they should be repotted when it is found that the pots are full of roots. 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 7 or 8 inches, several pieces of pots, some pebbles or pieces of charcoal should be put in, that it may have ample drainage. Fill the pots with earth and plant, leaving about half an inch to an inch space to hold the water; water thoroughly, and place the plants in a sheltered position, where they will not be exposed to wind or sun, until they show signs of recuperation.

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 drier, and in some cases nearly or quite dry. A plant will generally show when it needs water, and more are killed by overwatering than through lack of it.

Miscellaneous Suggestions

In setting out pot-plants into open ground, remember to set the ball of earth and roots **much deeper** than the surface; this will put the roots in moist earth, and they will "take hold" quickly. Don't try to **straighten out** such roots, but simply let them stay intact. Pot-plants grown in stiff clay soil should have the clay washed off before setting in sandy or loamy soil.

As to time to order: We ship plants every week of the year. Pot-grown stock may be safely sent any time, and a great deal of open-air stuff also. We strongly recommend transplanting and shipping tropical stock during **warm weather**, no matter where the purchaser may live.

Citrus Trees are best handled during October, November and December. By setting them they will be established before the dry season comes, and hence save care and watering. Their future growth will be stronger and healthier than if set in the spring, or heat of summer.

Deciduous stock is best set in late autumn or winter. See notes about this matter at ends of each department of this Catalogue.

During Spring, Summer, and Autumn we can send large shipments by freight, but in cold, freezing winter weather express only would be safe. By mail we send to southern points all the year, but to extreme northern places, plants should not be posted in winter.

Remember to keep the temperature of the conservatory or the room devoted to plants at an average degree of warmth, and as moist as possible. Avoid extremes, or drafts of cold air.

Plants infested with insects, if in pots and not too large, are easily and safely cleaned by holding them ten seconds in warm water. Quick-growing or succulent-leaved plants should be immersed in water at 125° to 130°. Those with tough leaves, like palms, orange trees and kindred subjects, should be immersed in water from 130° to 140°. This kills all insect life if thoroughly done. Large plants only slightly infested may be hand-cleaned by using a small, stiff brush. If the insects are too numerous for this, recourse must be had to fumigation, or to spraying. Every one interested in horticulture should possess a copy of Professor Bailey's "Horticulturist's Rule Book," published by The Macmillan Company (procureable at any book store), in which may be found all needful information as to insecticides, fungicides, plant-diseases, and a great amount of useful knowledge about plants, trees, etc. We recommend to every plant-grower a thorough perusal of at least one good gardening paper or magazine.

Please do not order stock not listed by us.

The American Pomological Society

is an organization which, since 1848, has done noble work in improving fruits and in stimulating horticulture. Its biennial sessions are the most important horticultural gatherings held in America. Every one interested in fruits should take membership in this fine old society, the proceedings of which, as sent to all members, are worth, in practical suggestions, many times the small membership fee. For information, communicate with the secretary, Prof. John Craig, Ithaca, New York.

Tropical Fruit Plants and Trees

In this section will be found only plants that are strictly tropical, and which are injured by frost. Some of them, being more vigorous than others, very readily grow again into bearing size, if frozen. Among these may be especially mentioned Guavas, Pineapples, Bananas and Avocado Pears, all of which are grown far above the "frost line," being able to withstand considerable white frost, but no hard freezing.

Explanation of "starring" in this section: ★, Adapted for growth in restricted positions, as in conservatories, or under lath-protected plant sheds, in Florida and California. ★★, Suitable for warmest portions of Florida, very large conservatories, or tropical regions. ★★★, Suitable for growing in the lake region of South Florida outdoors.

All sorts named are, of course, suited to frostless regions

ABERIA Caffra.* Kai-Apple of Natal. "This tall shrub serves for hedges. The rather large fruits are edible, and can be converted into preserves."—*Von Mueller*. Fine pot-plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

A. Gardneri.* This fruit plant came from Ceylon in 1901. We find it a very vigorous grower. A shrub likely to bear some frost, as will *A. Caffra*. Strong pot-plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

ACHRAS sapota.* The Sapodilla. A broad-leaved evergreen from the West Indies, reaching 10 to 15 feet in height. Bears when rather small, and is adapted to pot culture. The fruit can be likened to a rich russet apple in size and appearance, but has a sweet flavor. Fine large plants in 4-inch pots, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; smaller, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ANACARDIUM occidentale.* The Cashew Nut. A very curious fruit (having the seed on one end outside of the fleshy part), which is sometimes called Cashew Apple, and varies in size from 1 to 3 inches in diameter; white, red or yellow in color. It is acid and eatable. The seed or nut is roasted for food; also used for various purposes, as flavoring wine, chocolate, etc. Pot-plants, 35 cts. each.

ANANASSA sativa.* Pineapple. This fruit is now assuming a very important share of horticultural work in Florida, and is already grown in immense quantities. There is money in the growth of good fruit, and Pineapple-growing promises a sure pecuniary reward to careful planters. This plant is especially adapted to growth under glass and fruits in from one to two years from planting. We can supply limited numbers of plants at all times, but the majority of plants are ready in August and September, and should then be set. Large lots should be engaged previously. **Suckers** are largest plants, which will bear usually about a year after planting. **Slips** are the main source of supply in most varieties, and bear eighteen months or two years from planting. **Crowns** are on top of the fruit and not available in quantity. **Crownlets** are like very small slips, usually planted in the nursery awhile until the size of slips. We quote both suckers and slips where available. Write for price per thousand.

Abbaka. Very popular and prolific; large size, rich, juicy fruit; moderately good shipper. Plant grows very large. **Slips** 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100. **Suckers**, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Egyptian Queen. A favorite sort for home use, being rich and sweet, and easily grown. Produces many slips and suckers. Medium size; yellow flesh; plant rather small and one of the best for growing under glass. **Slips**, 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100. **Suckers**, 15 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

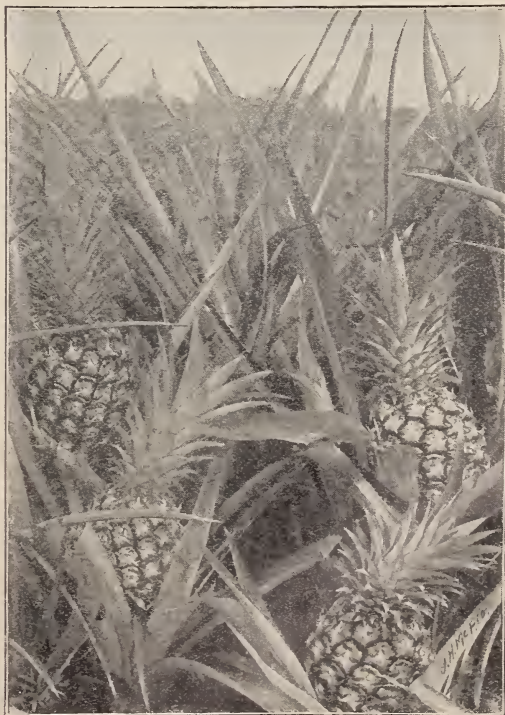
Green Ceylon. This new variety, together with the Red Ceylon, was introduced by a South Florida grower some years ago from Ceylon. They have many superior points: vigor, hardiness, winter-bearing—said to be equal to Smooth Cayenne. Fruit of both sorts ships equally as well as Red Spanish. When ripe, the green Ceylon turns to a light orange color; flesh melting and soft, with small core. The fruit is "square-shouldered," being as thick at the top as at base, and averaging larger than Red Spanish. **Suckers**, or rooted slips, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Porto Rico (Trinidad). The largest sort grown commercially, frequently reaching ten to twelve pounds each. Light flesh, very juicy, fair flavor. Always in demand for a show fruit. **Suckers**, or large, rooted slips, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Red Ceylon. (See Green Ceylon for partial description.) This new variety has a brilliant bud and the fruit is a dark reddish orange color; flesh darker than Green Ceylon, and of delicious flavor. Fruit is freely borne during the winter, and hence valuable; shape of fruit somewhat like a barrel. Both of these new varieties are very distinct, and have proved best shippers. **Suckers**, or rooted slips, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Red Spanish. The ordinary common sort, shipped everywhere and well known. If shipped green is poor, but well-grown and left to ripen on the plant, is a fair sort of easiest culture. **Slips**, 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100. **Suckers**, 15 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Smooth Cayenne. This is a favorite sort, without spines on the leaves, and is thus easily handled. Fruit large and exceedingly fine, yet a good shipper. **Suckers**, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.



PINEAPPLES.

ANANASSA, continued

Sugar-Loaf. Small to medium fruits; late-ripening; flesh rich and sweet. Slips only. 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Variegated Smooth Cayenne. Both ornamental and useful. Strong plants, \$1 each.

Pine Suckers will only be sent by mail at single rates; Slips at single or dozen rates.

Read Rule 8, Page 3, for Special Reductions.

ANONA Cherimolia.* Cherimoya, or Jamaica Apple. A large, shrubby tree, bearing delicious fruits from ½ to 3 lbs. in weight; rough and scaly on the outside, but full of a rich custard. Can be grown in South Florida and South California with slight protection. Our stock is grown from carefully selected, most delicious fruits. Pot-grown, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

A. muricata.** Sour Sop. A large, green, prickly fruit, 1 to 5 lbs. in weight, containing a soft, white, juicy pulp. A favorite West Indian fruit, much used in making a cooling drink with sugar and ice-water. Has beautiful glossy leaves, but is very tender. Pot grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

A. squamosa.* Sugar Apple, or Sweet Sop. The best known of all Anonas, and the earliest to bear from the seed. Fruits small but good, easily produced in South Florida and California with the slightest protection from frost. The fruits resemble miniature pineapples, minus the crowns. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CARICA papaya.* Papaw, or Melon Papaw. A magnificent plant, after the style of the well-known castor-bean, having 7-lobed leaves, palmate and terminal like a palm. This plant is dioecious, and it is impossible to select the female from the male seedlings until they bloom. We have seen a tree apparently a male, but full of fruit! The fruit is from 6 to 12 inches long and 4 or more inches thick, somewhat like a muskmelon. Green fruit is cooked like a turnip. The juice of the fruit, or the macerated leaves, if rubbed on animal flesh, make it very tender. It is best to roll the meat and leaves together for a few hours. Pot-plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CARISSA acuminata.* A small-leaved evergreen shrub, said to bear pleasant subacid fruits, from Natal. Will stand some frost, as will also the next species. Both species make fine thorny hedges. Nice pot-plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

C. Arduina * Amatungula, or Maritzgula of Natal. A choice evergreen shrub, rather hardy, with thick, camellia-like leaves; very glossy. Flowers are large, fragrant, white, and borne profusely. The fruit is dark red, 1 to 1½ inches long, resembling in flavor red raspberries, and having a papery skin and a few small seeds. A fine pot shrub. Well worthy of extensive planting in South Florida and California. The English pronounce it unsurpassed for jam making. Good pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CASIMIROA edulis * White Sapota of Mexico and Central America. The fruits are about the size of a Mandarin orange, and of a delicious peach-like taste. Undoubtedly will thrive in South Florida. A good subject for growth under the fruit sheds now becoming common. Pot-grown plants from the finest selected fruits, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

CHRYSOBOLANUS Icaco.* The Cocoa Plum. A very ornamental evergreen, with glossy leaves. It makes a large shrub and bears a profusion of pink or white fruits of an agreeable taste. The combination of fruit and foliage is beautiful. Pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM Cainito.** Star Apple. A handsome tree, 15 to 25 feet high, evergreen, bearing fruits 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, of peculiar though agreeable flavor. Leaves are pointed, 4 or 5 inches long, dark green above, silvery brown beneath, and very handsome. Fruits are purple or green. Fine plants, pot-grown, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; small plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CICCA disticha.* The Otaheite Gooseberry. A beautiful tree, bearing quantities of waxy white berries about the size of grapes, growing in clusters like a currant, or sea grape, and having a sharp acid taste. They ripen in midsummer at the time of scarcity of acid fruits in the tropics, and are very useful in tarts, preserves, etc. Deserving of cultivation solely as an ornament. The graceful pinnate leaves, a foot or more in length, with a faint tinge of wine color on the new growth, the long racemes of waxy berries hanging directly from the large limbs and branches, and the whole tree, impress one as strangely tropical. Nice pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

COCOS nucifera.** Coconut. See *Palms and Cycads*.

COCCOLOBA uvifera.* Sea Grape, or Shore Grape of the West Indies. A low, bushy tree, with roundish leaves, having prominent red veins, making an elegant appearance. Charles Kingsley described it as being the most beautiful broad-leaved plant he had ever seen. Of scrambling habit, bearing spires of purplish red fruits about the size of ordinary grapes; of pleasant flavor. Seeds large. Pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each.

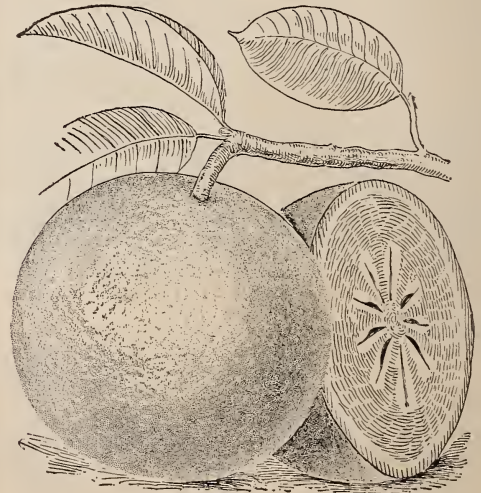
CUPANIA sapida.** Akee Tree of West Africa, but now naturalized in the West Indies. The rich red fruits are considered poisonous when raw, but are wholesome when cooked. Tree attains a height of 30 feet, and has large, compound leaves. Fine pot-plants, 40 cts. each.

EUGENIA Jambos.** Rose Apple, or Jamrosade. A quick-growing tree, reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet; evergreen, with leaves resembling the oleander in shape and size. New growth is wine-colored. Flowers large, creamy white, followed by white or yellowish fruits 1½ to 2 inches thick, with occasionally a tinge of bluish-pink on one side. Fruit is rose-scented; has the flavor of an apricot. Makes the finest jelly. Nice pot-plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

E. Micheli.** See *Semi-Tropical Fruit Plants*.

FIGUS glomerata.** Cluster Fig. East Indies and Queensland. In India the fruit is eaten both raw and stewed, while the leaves are used for fodder for cattle. It is a very quick-growing tree, evergreen, and worth planting as a shade tree in extreme South Florida or California. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

F. aurea.* Our native Rubber Tree, or Wild Fig. Known only in Florida. A choice ornamental tree, with glossy leaves, smaller than *F. elastica*, but of fine form. Fruit is small, but very good. The tree is a very rapid grower, and a handsome decorative plant for the florist. Strong plants, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.



CHRYSOPHYLLUM CAINITO.

FICUS, continued

F. from Costa Rica.** Another valuable introduction of 1898. "This is our best native Fig; tree fine-branched, similar to a live-oak, but denser; bears continuously through the year one crop after the other of small Figs, size of blackberries; violet-black, juicy, acid, sweet, good flavored." A grand thing for extreme South Florida and southern California. Nice plants, pot-grown, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

GARCINIA Xanthochymus ** A more hardy species than the true Mangosteen, and likely to succeed in extreme South Florida. The tree is beautiful, having a fine form, large size, and great leathery leaves of the brightest shining green. The fruit is the size of an apple and of a pleasant flavor. The tree also yields gamboge. Introduction of 1901. 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

GENIPA Americana.* A small tree of tropical America which produces the Genipap fruit, size of an orange, succulent, and of an agreeable flavor. Sometimes called **Marmalade Box**. The tree is of slow growth, evergreen and quite handsome. Just introduced from Porto Rico. Nice pot-plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

JAVA PLUM. Botanical name unknown to us as yet. A handsome evergreen tree now fruiting in the West Indies. Considered of value in Antigua. Strong pot-plants, 2 years old, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

LUCUMA mammosa.** The **Mammee sapota** of the West Indies. A large tree, producing oval fruits from the size of a goose-egg to that of a muskmelon; one large seed in the center. The fruit is sliced and eaten like a muskmelon, but without any seasoning or condiments. The pulp has a rich, sweet taste. Strong, pot-grown, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

L. Rivicoa, var. *angustifolia*.* The **Egg-Fruit**, or **Ti-es** of the West Indies. A large shrub bearing delicious fruits, like miniature *Mammee sapotas*. They average about the size of hen's eggs. Well worth growing for market in South Florida, where they have been produced as far north as Tampa. Fine pot-plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

MALPIGHIA glabra.* The **Barbadoes Cherry**. A beautiful small evergreen tree, bearing quantities of delicious acid fruit, resembling the Surinam Cherry in color and general appearance. It is highly prized in its native home, the West Indies. Pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MAMMEA Americana.** The **Mammee Apple**, or **St. Domingo Apricot**. A tall tree with oval, shining, leathery leaves, and bearing large, round, brown fruits. 3 to 6 inches in diameter, containing one to four rough seeds. A taste for the delicious subacid yellow pulp does not have to be acquired. It is eaten raw alone, or cut in slices with wine and sugar or sugar and cream, and also makes a delicious canned preserve. Strong, pot-grown, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



MAMMEA AMERICANA.

MANGIFERA Indica.* **Mango**. One of the most delicious and valuable of Indian fruits; this has proved adapted to our sandy soil, and does remarkably well.



MANGIFERA INDICA.

Hard freezes, of course, will kill the tree back to the roots, when the trunk should be cut back at once to sound, live wood. There is a possibility of an occasional cold winter only, and we advise their planting on well-protected lands all over South Florida. The best soil is high, well-drained, sandy land, suitable for the orange, but this tree thrives on black-jack scrub and spruce-pine lands, where most other trees are a failure. Any good fertilizer will make the tree grow, but for fruiting use plenty of ashes or sulphate of potash besides the usual manure. The tree is very handsome, having long, linear leaves six or more inches in length, with wine colored new growth. Flowers are produced in spring at ends of the branches, inconspicuously, and the fruit is produced on healthy trees in great abundance. It is a tree quite easily fruited under glass or other plant houses, either in tubs or in the open ground. The culture is so easy, and the fine varieties we offer are so very desirable, that we hope no South Florida home will be without Mango trees. The following are excellent sorts, grown from selected seed. (They do not always come true from seed.)

Cole. From Jamaica. Nearly round, yellow, averaging 3 inches long. "It has a peculiar, spicy flavor, distinct from any Mango I ever tasted." Very good. Pot-grown, strong, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Common. Selected from the best fruits. Large, kidney-shaped, green, usually with red cheek and yellowish flesh; delicious. One of the best for canning or cooking, as it has an agreeable acid taste. Pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Black. Also from Jamaica. Rather short, pointed fruit, larger than Cole. Very rich and sweet; green skin. Pot-grown, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Long (Bishop). "This is by far the best in my estimation; it has a rich, sweet flavor and very little fiber; it is yellow-skinned, 4 to 6 inches long." A most valuable sort. Pot-grown, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

MANGIFERA indica, continued

Mulgoba. One of the famed Indian Mangoes. Of exquisite flavor, large size (shaped like a beef-heart), and without any objectionable fiber. By cutting off the skin at the side, the pulp may be eaten with a spoon. Grafted or budded stock, \$2.50 each.

No. 11. One of the best grown. Originally from the South Sea Islands via Jamaica, it is now grown all over the West Indies. Large, round, from one-half to two pounds in weight; bright yellow skin; small seed. We grow this in large supply. A good shipping sort. 1-year, pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2-year, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

MELICocca Bijuga.* Spanish Lime, or Ginep. A West Indian tree, with peculiar compound leaves with winged petioles, much resembling those of *Sapindus saponaria*. Of slow growth, but attains a height of 30 feet. Can be fruited in a tub. It produces a yellow, plum-like fruit, with a very pleasant grape flavor. The seed can be roasted and eaten like the chestnut. Bears profusely. Pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MONSTERA deliciosa.* The Ceriman of Trinidad. A rare and celebrated fruit-bearing aroid plant. The large leaves are handsome and the plant is grown for decorative effect. The fruits are something like green pine cones, about six inches long, with easily detached skins; the flavor is described as delicious indeed, "resembling a cross between a pineapple and banana, but better than either." Difficult of propagation, but easily grown afterward. Pot-plants, \$1.25 each.



A YOUNG BANANA PLANT.

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

M. Cavendishii.* Cavendish, or Dwarf. Stands but little chilling; smaller than other sorts; can be protected readily. Best for low greenhouses or plant

sheds. Fruit small, in immense bunches, yellow. Strong suckers, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

M. orientum.*** Hart's Choice, or Lady-finger. Of moderate size, stalks and midribs tinged red, and stands considerable cold—not actual freezing, but low temperature. If leaves are frosted off, only the stalk usually survives, and continues growing afterward. Fruit is a clear yellow; skin soft and thin; flesh firm, yet melting and buttery in texture, with unsurpassed fruity flavor. A first-class sort, and in demand. Strong suckers, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

M. paradisiaca, var. sapientum.*** The Horse, or Orinoco (*El Bobo*). The hardiest and commonest sort in Florida. Plant of large size, with dark green leaves. Fruit large, like a plantain; yellow; medium bunches. A good sort for cooking; especially fine if baked dry, like a potato. Excellent served with sugar and cream. Very robust and easily grown. Strong suckers, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Golden. Tall sort. Very rich fruits of a reddish gold color. Rare. 75 cts. each.

Red Jamaica, or Baracca. A very large variety with red stems and fruit. Formerly quite common in market, but now seldom seen. Plant is more tender than Hart's Choice. Scarce. 75 cts. each.

Martinique.** The ordinary Banana of commerce, grown largely in the West Indies, Mexico and Central America. Bunches very large; fruits long, yellow, of good quality. Fine shipping sort, as it can be cut quite green. Plant large and quite tender, standing but little cold. Not a sort for large planting in Florida. Strong suckers, 50 cts. each.

Cheue Chumpa Plantain.*** Our introduction from India. Plant of immense size, plain green. Fruit medium size; few seeds; used for cooking. Is very vigorous. Strong suckers, 75 cts. each.

NEPHELIUM longanum.* Longan tree of South China, a near relative to the famous leechee. It is commonly used as a stock to graft fine leechees upon. It is a handsome tree with compound leaves; fruits borne in clusters; size about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, round, almost smooth, brittle skin; pulp semi-transparent, sweet, surrounding the large seed. Strong pot-plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

PASSIFLORA quadrangularis.* and *** The Granddilla Vine of Nicaragua. Passion Flower. Blooms well known, very handsome, white, violet and red, followed by large pale yellow fruits, containing a succulent edible pulp; this fruit, of a sweet and subacid flavor, is quite agreeable, and is largely cultivated in the tropics. It is very vigorous and will climb over a large trellis or other support. Pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PERSEA gratissima.** Avocado, or Alligator Pear. Large brown or purple fruits, eaten in a variety of ways; with salt and pepper, vinegar and sugar, salad dressings, or for dessert with sugar and lemon-juice, or wine. Particularly nice breakfast fruit. Tree reaches a large size, and thrives best in well-drained situations. Pot-grown, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Mexican.*** A variety from Coahuila, Mexico, having smaller fruits of very delicate flavor. Is reported as able to stand much more cold than the ordinary strain; urged for trial by our national pomologist. Described by our correspondent as being the most delicious of all Avocados, and certainly a very distinct variety unknown in Florida. The seeds are very small, and the flesh thicker in proportion than the common variety. A splendid acquisition. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

PHYLLANTHUS emblica.** Emblic Myroblan. A tree from India and Burma. The fruit is of the size of a small Damson plum, used both raw and preserved. A magnificently beautiful plant, with long, willowy growths clothed with delicate compound, mimosa-like leaves. New growth is of a lovely bronze-red color. Very choice for decorative effect. Pot-plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

PSIDIUM Guajava.*** and * The Common Guava, the famous jelly producer, including both round and pear-shaped fruits; pink-, yellow- and white-fleshed. From selected fruit, our trees will produce excellent results. We have a fine lot of seedling trees, all pot-grown.

Sweet-fruited. From selected fruit, for dessert or preserving. Strong pot-plants, 2 years old, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Sour-fruited. Especially selected for jelly-making. Strong pot-plants, 2 years old, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Round Yellow. From Guatemala. Strong pot-plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Large Pink. From Guatemala. Said to be most excellent in flavor, and very solid. Strong pot-plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Small Green. A very small Guava, with pale green skin and thick white flesh, admirable for preserving whole. Flavor good and sweet. Small pot-plants, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Cabada Guava.*** This is an especially fine selected Guava of the *P. Guaiava* type from South Cuba. Almost seedless. Strong pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Large Rough White.*** Round, fair quality, especially recommended for its thick, meaty flesh. Fine dessert sort. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. molle.*** **Sour Guisaro.** This is the largest native Psidium of Central America, forming quite a good-sized tree. The fruits are small, acid, of a strawberry flavor, and borne in from two to four crops yearly. Makes a clear light jelly. Practically identical with "Calcutta" Guava. Pot-plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. Guineense.** **Guinea Guava.** Shrub 8 to 10 feet high. Fruit much larger than we supposed from the botanical description: light-colored flesh, and exceedingly thick-meated. Few seeds. Very sweet and fine for canning. Fine pot-grown plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P.—? ** **Costa Rican Guava.** A decidedly unique Guava with foliage totally different from all other Guavas, which came to us as a *Eugenia* from Costa Rica. The fruits are medium to large in size, rather thick-meated, pale yellow, with a jelly-like pulp of an exceedingly acid flavor. Makes the finest jelly, either alone or mixed with other Guavas. Fine pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

RHEEDIA edulis.* **Mountain Plum** of Costa Rica. This is nearly related to the Mangosteen of the East Indies, and is said to bear delicious plum-like fruits, of a subacid taste. A new introduction of 1899. Pot-plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

SPONDIAS dulcis.** **Otaheite Apple.** A large tree from the South Seas which does well in South Florida. The leaves are compound and the fruits are large, golden yellow drupes the size of small oranges, having a delicious pineapple flavor. Pot-plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

TAMARINDUS indica.* **Tamarind.** A beautiful tree, with delicate, acacia-like foliage and small, pinkish white flowers, followed by pods enclosing a pleasant acid pulp; much used preserved in sugar or syrup, as a basis of a cooling drink, and medicinally. A graceful tree for the window or conservatory. Fine pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TERMINALIA catappa.** **Tropical Almond.** "With its flat stages of large, smooth leaves and oily, eatable seeds in an almond-like husk, it is not an almond at all, nor any kin thereto." Deciduous, the leaves turning brilliant red and orange in the autumn, and reaching 60 or more feet in height. Small, pot-grown, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

TRIPHASIA trifoliata.* **Bergamot, or Limeberry.** A spiny shrub, nearly related to the orange, having small trifoliate leaves, somewhat like *Citrus trifoliata*, but with small thorns. It is only a dwarf shrub, and produces an abundance of red berries, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and oblong in shape. The fruit is agreeable, and is delicious when preserved. Will stand considerable frost if protected from the sun. Small pot-plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

COLLECTIONS OF TROPICAL FRUIT PLANTS

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

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

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

All Tropical Fruit Plants, with the exception of *Musa* and *Ananassa*, are **pot-grown**, making transplanting certain and easy. Set all the plants from pots 2 to 4 inches deeper than formerly, and never disturb the roots. Summer or spring planting we consider best for all climates.

SEE RULE 8, PAGE 3, FOR SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE SOUTH

I received the palms today in excellent condition. I am very grateful for your kindness in prepaying the charges, and I enclose herewith money order for balance. Again thanking you for your kindness and promptness, etc.—B. H. TURNER, Richmond, Va.

I received the plants ordered in fine condition, and was much pleased with the way they were packed; not a leaf was bruised or broken.—Mrs. J. H. GROVE, Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Texas.

The plants arrived safely in good condition. Many thanks for your kindness in sending the extra ferns.—Mrs. H. H. MESSENGER, Summit, Miss., April, 1903.

The palms received O. K. They suit me in sizes. I will send another order for a variety of plants.—M. S. STEGALL, Texarkana, Ark., April, 1903.

The plants came in fine condition. We are all delighted with them, and are so much obliged to you for sending such fine plants.—LILY S. MCKAY, Greenville, S. C., March, 1903.

The flowers (plants) recently ordered from you have reached me, and I am so well pleased I send another small order.—B. R. TILLMAN, U. S. Senator, Trenton, S. C., May, 1903.

The plants were received in fine condition and superbly but lightly packed, and the extras legion. (I scooped you on this deal!) Not one duplicate of anything I had, and all desirable. I was most interested in the *Martinezia* and *Papyrus*, both very fine; the *Martinezia* larger and finer than from *** of Philadelphia, at \$2.50. Truly, a box from the tropics like this one is worth a dozen from a northern greenhouse. I had to be introduced to most of the plants; they are strange and fascinating.—JAQUES BUSBEE, Raleigh, N. C., 1903.

The palms arrived in good condition.—Mrs. O. R. TOMLINSON, Tate Springs, Tenn., March, 1903.

My palms and ferns arrived in splendid condition. I was especially pleased with the ferns and Phoenix palms. I enclose another order, amounting to \$8.45, for more plants, which I hope will reach me as promptly and as satisfactorily as my last lot.—Mrs. J. W. WILLIAMS, JR., Opelika, Ala., March, 1903.

II

Semi-Tropical and Temperate Fruit Trees and Plants

Explanation of symbols for this section: ★, Hardy throughout the South. ★★, Adapted to coast regions where temperature seldom falls under 20° Fahr. ★★★, Most tender semi-tropical sorts, not being able to withstand a lower temperature than 26° Fahr. without injury. D, Deciduous species. E, Evergreen.

CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS.** E. Sweet Orange

Our stock of Orange and other Citrus is in perfect condition and in a large supply. We have two large isolated nurseries of stock, where insect pests are unknown; the trees are clean and in fine shape for transplanting. We are in a position to supply large lots for foreign shipment and will be glad to hear from those desiring such at any time. We ship Citrus trees to all tropical countries safely: have sent large quantities to Mexico, West Indies, South Africa, Hawaii, etc.

Soil for Citrus trees must be of a sandy or porous friable nature, for best success. For growing these trees in pots the soil must conform to above description, and should not be too highly manured; naturally rich well-worked soil, with a slight addition of thoroughly decayed cow manure, will make a satisfactory growth. The drainage must be perfect, so that water will freely pass through the soil. In potting trees (ours are all grown in the open ground, but have a mass of fine fibrous roots), it is only necessary to crowd roots into as small a pot as possible, ram down the soil and water well, to insure safe transplanting. We prune every tree properly before packing.

Commercial (or concentrated) fertilizers in general must be very carefully and lightly applied, and we advise extreme caution in using them for all pot-plants.

For an up-to-date work on Citrus culture, all planters should write to Prof. H. Harold Hume, Lake City, Florida, for a copy of his new book CITRUS FRUITS AND THEIR CULTURE, which covers thoroughly all phases of Citrus culture. 500 pages. \$2.50.

We grow the Orange on several varieties of stock, especially on the rough lemon, sour Orange and *Citrus trifoliata*.

(These stocks are used for all Citrus.) For South Florida and the tropics we recommend the two former; rough lemon for dry and poor soils, and sour Orange for low, rich land. For frosty situations, and for the Gulf Coast of West Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, we heartily recommend the use of the trifoliolate Orange as a stock. It increases the hardiness of more tender Citrus when they are budded or grafted upon it, and hence greatly extends the area that can produce these delicious and valuable fruits.

Our list of varieties is reduced to only the very best, and no one will make a mistake in planting these sorts.

Prices of Sweet Orange trees and all other Citrus except where noted, budded low on rough lemon, sour orange, sweet orange, and *C. trifoliata* stock, all stake-trained:

Height	Each	Doz.	100
1 to 3 feet.....	\$0 30	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	4 00	32 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00	38 00
5 to 7 feet.....	75	7 50	50 00

Note cash discounts, paragraph 8, p. 3

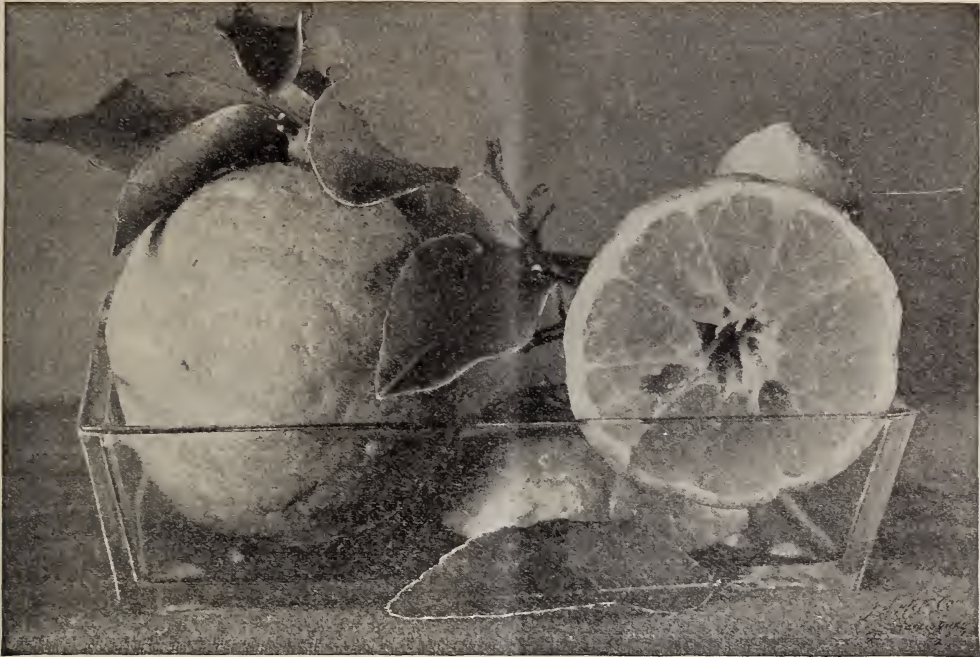
Centennial. One of the best. Native. Rather early, and yet holds its juice in perfection longer than other sorts. Good grower and bearer. Thorny. On rough lemon, sour orange and trifoliata.

Jaffa. Imported from Syria. Medium to late ripening. Thornless. Very heavy and rich, almost totally seedless. A grand sort, and heavy cropper. On sour orange and trifoliata.

Majorca. The best and most prolific imported Orange we offer; tree thornless, fair grower, and fruit seedless, of a distinct aromatic odor. Medium to late ripening, this splendid fruit with thin skin and delicious quality brings fancy prices every year. On rough lemon and sour orange.



ORANGES, POMELOS, TANGERINES AND KUMQUATS.



"ONECO MANDARIN"—OUR NEW HYBRID. ORIGINATED IN OUR GROUNDS.

CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS, continued

Ruby. A Blood Orange of fine quality; early ripening. Almost thornless. A good grower and heavy bearer. The favorite Blood Orange. On rough lemon, sour orange and trifoliata.

Tardiff (Hart's Late, or Valencia Late, as commonly grown in California). Medium size, very heavy Orange, keeping until October, with but slight loss. We have had a continuous supply of fresh Oranges from our Tardiff trees all summer and into the autumn, when early sorts commenced to sweeten. Truly a wonderful variety. The standard late variety. Is but moderately thorny, and a good grower; a good bearer. This is of special value for South Florida and tropical regions. On rough lemon and sour orange.

Washington Navel. But slightly thorny. Imported from Brazil. Fruit exceedingly large, with characteristic navel mark at blossom end. Seedless, and of tender, melting quality. A shy bearer usually, except when grown on rough lemon roots. This is claimed to cause it to bear abundantly; girdling the tree is also practiced successfully. (Use a saw or knife and remove $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of bark entirely around the trunk about two months before blooming.) Grown on rough lemon, sour orange and trifoliata.

BUD-WOOD of all sorts of Citrus trees, standard Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pomeles, etc., 10 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000, post-paid. New or rare sorts, 15 cts. and 20 cts. per doz., \$1 to \$1.50 per 100.

CITRUS aurantium nobilis. E. Mandarin, or Mandarin Orange.** Not so large a tree as the Sweet Orange, bearing smaller fruit, usually flattened, and with fruit segments, as well as the skin, loosely adherent, thus being easily peeled. They are very dainty and delicious, and yet are as easily produced as other Citrus fruits. They are especially adapted for growth under glass, and are easily dwarfed by working on the trifoliata stock. Prices same as for Sweet Orange.

China. Willow-leaved Mandarin. Small, yellow-skinned, very sweet and good. The oldest known sort. Prolific, and a good grower. On trifoliata roots.

Dancy Tangerine. Larger than China; orange-red skin; fruit of best quality, not very seedy. This is the ordinary commercial Tangerine; a splendid fruit when grown on good sandy soil in a moist climate. On rough lemon, sour orange and trifoliata.

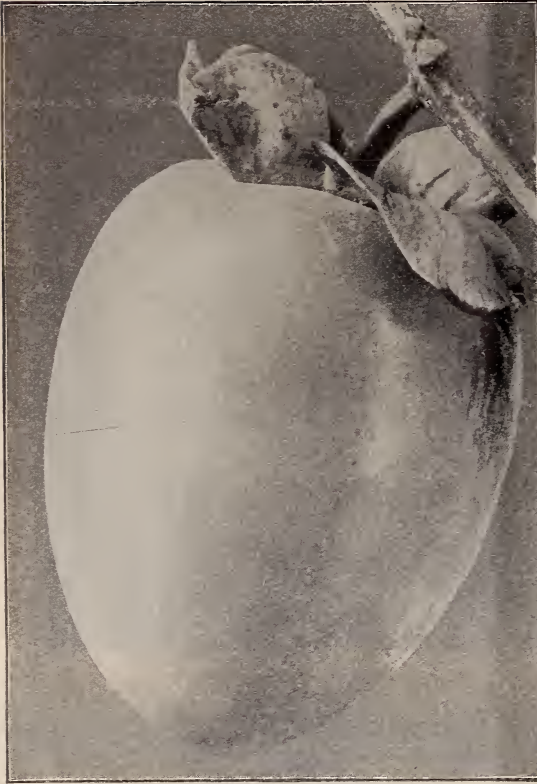
King. A very large and late mandarin of exceptional value. It may be shipped as late as May 1. The fruit is reddish orange in color, rough-skinned, delicious-flavored pulp. Grown on rough lemon and sour orange.

ONECO. Our new hybrid novelty. The growth and foliage somewhat resemble the Dancy Tangerine. Has proved exceptionally hardy here, and we consider it the most hardy of all our Citrus fruits. The fruit is somewhat larger and not so flat as China, of a rich red color like Dancy, and with an unapproachable flavor. We deem it of sterling value, and a most promising new sort, of very vigorous habit. Ripens January to March, thus filling a gap between the seasons for Dancy and King. On sour orange and trifoliata.

Satsuma. From Japan, where it is called Unshiu. Tree very low in habit, and having peculiar large leaves with prominent veins. Fruit is of fair quality and very early, which makes it valuable for market; rather dark orange skin, rough; nearly seedless flesh, with very silky divisions. The tree grown on trifoliata stock is very hardy and is specially recommended with the Oneco for the Gulf states. On sweet orange and trifoliata.

CITRUS Japonica.* E. Kumquat, or Kin Kan of Japan.** A small fruit about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter, much used by the orientals for preserving; this has grown to be very popular, and the fruit has brought high prices wherever offered. The tree is a pretty-foliaged one, dwarf in habit. The peculiarity of sweet skin and rather bitter flesh distinguishes the species from other Oranges. Especially suitable for pot culture.

Round. This is like a miniature Orange. Tree has a few short thorns. Grown on trifoliata stock only. Nice small, bushy trees, 10 to 18 inches high. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



JAPAN PERSIMMON.

CITRUS Japonica, continued

Oblong. This is the common variety. Both sorts are edible raw, without peeling, but are most delicious when preserved. This is thornless. Grown on trifoliata and sweet orange stocks. Nice little trees, 10 to 12 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 12 to 24 inches high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

CITRUS limonum.*** E. Lemon. Of the great number of good varieties, we consider the following unexcelled.

Genoa. As fine a Lemon as is grown anywhere. In California this sort is called Eureka. A fine plant for the house, as the Lemon bears abundantly in a small size, and can be fruited quickly. Flowers are pinkish white, scented and handsome. On lemon and trifoliata. Price same as orange trees.

CITRUS limetta.*** E. The Lime. Fruit usually acid, like the lemon.

Sour Rangpur. The Mandarin Lime. Resembles a mandarin closely, and has loosely adherent sections and skin. Fruit has the finest acid and a fine flavor, entirely distinct from any other Lime. Color of skin orange-red, like the Dancy Tangierine. Tree resembles in growth the rough lemon. Is hardier than common Limes, and may be grown as far north as the lemon, or some sweet oranges. On rough lemon and trifoliata. Price same as orange trees.

Mexican. Common Lime of West Indies and South Florida. Small fruits borne very abundantly; intensely acid. Tree quite tender, not being able to stand so much cold as the lemon. Seedling trees, 2 years old, 2 to 3 feet, bushy. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

CITRUS medica cedra.*** E. Citron. Widely known over the whole earth as a preserve. The fruits are large, from two to five pounds in weight, with a very thick inner skin. This is the part which is preserved.

Corsican Citron. Imported from Corsica by the Department of Agriculture. This is claimed to be the particular sort from which the finest imported Citron peel is made. On rough lemon stock only. Price same as orange trees.

CITRUS pomelanus (Decumana).** E. Pomelo, or Grape-Fruit. This latter name was given it from its habit of bearing in large clusters. A most delicious fruit, rapidly being known in all markets. Fruit in most cases much larger than oranges, pale yellow, and having slightly bitter pulp. Extremely wholesome. Prices same as sweet orange trees. See page 10.

Pernambuco. A fine late sort from South America. Good grower; heavy bearer, with short thorns. Medium to large size. The finest general market sort we have seen. On rough lemon, trifoliata and sour orange.

Royal. Fruit small to medium, with little of the bitter taste, hence can be eaten out of hand. Moderately early to ripen. Fine grower and good bearer. Trees on sweet orange and trifoliata.

Marsh. (Seedless.) Practically a seedless Pomelo; medium size, average quality. On sour orange stock only.

Tresca. This is a beautiful variety from the Bahamas having rose-colored pulp, and destined to prove a great market fruit. It is a handsome-growing variety and a fair bearer. Quality is very fine. Trees on rough lemon only.

CITRUS sinensis (?)*** The Otaheite Orange. This is a dwarf shrubby tree largely grown as a house plant, for decorative use only. The leaves and growth resemble the Rangpur lime and flowers are small, pinkish white. Fruit is borne abundantly even on a very small tree; small, highly colored, but insipid and worthless. Small bushy plants about a foot high. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CITRUS trifoliata.* D. The hardy Japanese Citrus, which has proved to be a valuable stock for fine orange and other citrus. Is an excellent hedge tree; dwarf and very thorny. Should be grown on good soil, 2 feet apart in the hedge. Deciduous, the stems remaining for years vivid green, and holding its yellow wrinkled fruit on for a long time; it is a pretty object in the late autumn and winter. Flowers are large and white, but thin and with no stems, being borne in profusion along the twig much like crab apple blossoms, and appearing before the leaves, usually. The tree is hardy as far north as Tennessee, and perhaps farther. Seedlings, 3 years old, 3 to 4 ft. high, bushy, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 12 to 24 inches high, 10c. each, 60c. per doz., \$3 per 100; 18 to 30 inches high, 15c. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; \$20 per 1,000.

When Citrus trees are ordered sent by mail, we select smaller trees than for express or freight, but of good size and well rooted. We can please you in these trees, whether you live in Washington or Maine, as they travel safely under our sure mode of packing.

DATE PALM. See Sec. VII.

DIOSPYROS Kaki.* D. Japan Persimmon. A hardy deciduous tree of small size, bearing quantities of pointed or tomato-shaped fruits, usually red or orange in color, ripening during the autumn. The early sorts commence ripening in September, and the late ones may be gathered and kept indoors till January. The flavor is somewhat like that of a fig, and also like that of the apricot, and is delicious. As a market fruit, it is beginning to get quite prominent. The Japanese and Chinese dry this fruit, in which state it is considered as fine as the fig. They are all grafted on the native Virginia Persimmon, and have fair roots. Should be set in December and January here.

Hyakume. Very large and somewhat flattened at the ends; flesh dark, crisp and meaty; keeps well, and tree is very prolific. The fruits vary, and occasionally one is noticed with a pointed end.

Triumph. Medium; tomato-shaped; skin yellow; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds; very productive; quality of the best. Commences to ripen in September, and continues till November."

DIOSPYROS, continued

Yeddo-ichi. Large, oblate, with slight depression at flower end. Skin dark red; flesh dark and seedy; quality rich. A good bearer.

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

Zengi. Smallest fruit of ail: round, with reddish yellow skin. Flesh dark and seedy. One of the earliest to ripen, and may be eaten while still hard. The other sorts must be as soft as jelly before eating.

Trees are not mailable. Price for standards, 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

D. Lotus.* European Lotus, or Date Plum. A medium-sized tree (hardy), bearing sweet yellow fruits the size of cherries. They are somewhat astringent. Small plants, 25 cts.

ERIOBOTRYA Japonica.** E. Loquat (or Medlar, or "Japan Plum"). A most valuable winter- and spring-ripening fruit; yellow, with a very agreeable plum flavor. The tree is a magnificent-foliaged evergreen, bearing usually three crops of flowers (scented) and fruit during the season. It reaches a height of about fifteen feet, and should be planted in well-drained soil, and never plowed; a light hoeing and mulching are best. This is a grand house-plant, as it resists drought, dust, gas, etc., and forms a fine little tree quickly. Fine 1 year old, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 2 year old, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, older stock, 2 to 5 feet high, 20 cts. to 50 cts. each, \$2 to \$5 per doz.

EUGENIA Micheli.*** E. Surinam Cherry, or Cayenne Cherry. This is a valuable shrub for Florida and South California, as it stands considerable frost, and produces quantities of luscious, cherry-like fruits, about an inch in diameter, or larger, bright red, agreeably acid. Makes the finest jelly. The shrub is evergreen, with glossy leaves, and is a handsome pot shrub, bearing in a small size readily. A good house-plant. For open-air growing, the plants may be set 6 or 8 feet apart. We have a large stock of pot-grown plants, and offer them very low. Nice plants, 8 to 10 inches high, in 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 2 feet high, in 6-inch pots, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Black-fruited Surinam Cherry. This is identical with the preceding, except in color of the fruit, which is black instead of red, and somewhat sweeter in flavor. Quite rare as yet. Nice plants in 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



SURINAM CHERRY.

FICUS Carica.* D. The Fig. This is one of the most delicious and healthful fruits that can be grown in the South, but is sadly neglected. Will give best results in a dry and rich location. Fertilize liberally with ashes or potash, to avoid attacks of the root-knot. In transplanting, see that sufficient top and roots are pruned; the top should be cut almost to the ground (leave 6 inches or a foot of stem), and the fibrous roots shortened in closely. Treated in this way, it will invariably grow off well. In the South, and especially in Florida, it is impossible to grow Fig trees successfully in large orchards with ordinary culture. The roots are very impatient to cutting and apt to scald during hot.



BROWN TURKEY FIG.

wet weather. Mulching with stones and heavy rubbish, or planting in close proximity to a shed or stone-heap, will bring success. The roots are badly troubled with root-knot, unless grown as thus described, which will kill the tree.

Blue. Large-sized, purplish fruit; shy bearer, and of but fair quality. A good sort for canning, being very handsome.

Lemon. White, with pinkish pulp. Fair size and quality.

Celestial, or Sugar. Small, brown and very sweet. The favorite sort in the South. Finest for preserving, or eating with sugar and cream. Best sort for pot culture, under glass.

Brown Turkey. Large brown Fig of fine quality. Has been confounded with Celestial, but is much larger than that sort.

Price of any sort, 12 in. or over, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 18 to 24 in., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HICKORIA pecan.* D. Pecan. The growth of Pecan trees for their valuable nuts is now a large business in the South, and the government has made a careful study of culture, propagation and selection of sorts. Seedling trees from selected nuts, 2 years old, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Stuart. Grafted on seedling Pecan. This is what we consider the very best; nuts very large, rather short, thin-shelled, with a sweet rich meat. Heavy stock, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Columbian. Splendid quality of meat in larger and longer nuts than Stuart. Is very fine. Grafts on Pecan seedlings, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

HOVENIA dulcis.* D. This makes a small round-headed tree, which bears small globular fruits on reddish, fleshy and edible peduncles. Will grow all along the Gulf coast. Small plants, pot-grown, 25 cts. each.

MORUS alba, var.* D. The Mulberry.

Chinese. The earliest sort to ripen, and of excellent quality. Fruit medium size, borne in great profusion. A splendid sort for poultry, hogs or silk-worms; very vigorous. Strong. 1 year from cuttings, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

English. A late-ripening sort, coming after the French and lasting for weeks. Fruit is deep black, medium-sized, and of the best quality. Very prolific. Grafted trees, 1-year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

French. A large-leaved tree, with large black fruit ripening after the Chinese. These three sorts bear in succession and furnish fruit for three or four months continuously. Strong, 1-year, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MYRTUS tomentosus.*** E. Downy Myrtle. An Indian shrub; evergreen, with fine, broad, glossy leaves of great beauty. Flowers, borne through several weeks in greatest abundance, are a lovely shade of pink, and larger than those of the peach. They resemble small, single roses. The fruit is small, with a raspberry flavor, produced in quantity, and ripens for weeks, commencing in late summer. Reaches a height of six or more feet. Pot-plants, 25 cts. each.

OLEA Europæa.** E. Olive. The Olive is so well known that we do not need to describe it, further than to say that it is hardy over the Lower South, and is a handsome evergreen, bushy tree, with gray-green leaves. It has not borne much fruit as yet in Florida, although doing well in South Georgia and along the Gulf coast. The tree grows thriftily in any soil not too wet. Evidently the tree needs lime and potash to make it bear. Hardier than the sweet orange.

Navadillo Blanco. Spanish variety, especially valuable for oil, although good for pickling also. Fruit broad and ovate, an inch long. Good trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; larger, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

OPUNTIA Ficus Indica.** E. Indian Fig Cactus, resembling the common "Prickly Pear," but with scarcely any thorns, and of an enormous size. The plant is frequently 8 to 10 feet high, and bears quantities of oblong fruits, lemon-colored, of a pleasant acid taste. These odd fruits have a piquant flavor and are in demand in some sections. Large cuttings, 30 cts. each.

O. tuna.** E. Tuna Cactus, a giant "Prickly Pear," with intensely rich purplish red fruits. Fruit-juice is used for adding color to various jellies, ices, cakes, etc., and the fruit is sometimes cooked with lemon-juice, when it makes a fine preserve. The Cactus itself, after having the spines singed off, is fed to cattle in dry parts of Mexico and elsewhere. Yellow flowers, 3 inches across, are very pretty. Strong cuttings, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



WICKSON PLUM.

PRUNUS triflora.* D. Oriental Plum. This strain of fine Plums is working a revolution in Plum culture in the South. With a proper selection, fruit may be gathered from June to September. Trees should be set from November till February. In extreme South Florida these do not bear well, but grow well on good dry soil. Along the Gulf and up the Ohio river these are the coming fruits.

Abundance. Large, round, pointed apex; skin yellow, washed carmine and purple; flesh yellow, of apricot flavor. Largely planted. June 15 to July 5.

Burbank. Smaller fruit than Kelsey; color cherry-red; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty; clingstone. Maturity middle to last of July.

Excelsior. This is a seedling of the Kelsey; fruit large, round, 1½ inches in diameter; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom; very melting and of

best quality. This has succeeded better in South Florida than any other sort. Ripens early in June.

Kelsey. The oldest and best known sort, ripening quite late, from July 15 to end of August. Fruit large, greenish yellow; pit small. A heavy bearer, and one of the best; excellent for drying.

Wickson. A grand new sort originated by Luther Burbank, of California. Fruit very large, waxy white when half grown, when the color changes to pink and finally to dark purple. Flesh firm, yellow, juicy, high-flavored. Clingstone. Quality best.

☞**Price of Plums, any sort, standard trees, 4 to 5 feet, very fine, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.**

PRUNUS Persica.* D. The Peach. The Persian type does not succeed in Florida, but from the more newly introduced Chinese varieties general success is had. The Peach delights in rich, well-drained soil, and in constant cultivation during the growing season. Such suggestions as are made for fig culture apply equally well to the Peach, although on exceptionally high land it is of course grown in large orchards. The following are the best for Florida:

Angel. Large; skin yellow, washed with red; flesh white and of exquisite flavor, entirely free of noyau flavor. Ripens in June.

Dorothy N. A new variety from Lake county, Florida. A handsome large-sized fruit, of fine quality, and a perfect freestone; flesh yellow. Ripens from first to middle of July in South Florida.

Hall's Yellow. A new Peach, originating from Angel, in Volusia county. "It is a freestone Peach; ripens and is off the tree before the Angel is gone. In quality, size and attractiveness equal to Elberta. Trees are vigorous and especially adapted to central and south Florida."

Jewel. Almost identical with Waldo, but ripens a week or ten days earlier. Very favorable reports have been received from growers of this fruit during the past season. A fine acquisition for market.

Peen-to. Flat Peach of China. The pioneer of this strain of Peach, and delicious in quality if well grown. If not fertilized properly, or if attacked by root-knot, the fruit is quite bitter. Ripens very early.

Red Ceylon. Our introduction from Ceylon. A fair-sized fruit, blood-red around the pit; skin greenish, with a red overcast; a perfect freestone, with fine acid flavor, making it the best of all for cooking and canning. It is excellent for the table when dead ripe. Bears tremendously, and never has a touch of noyau flavor. Early.

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

☞**Prices of fine, medium-sized trees, all sorts, 3-4 feet high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.**

PYRUS communis.* D. The Pear. Pears do well in the South, but in Florida especial care is necessary to provide perfect drainage. Slight cultivation only (if at all) and large applications of potash usually bring success. The three best sorts for the extreme South follow:

Le Conte. Matures in July and August. Tree never bears before 5 years of age. Fruit medium to large; yellow flesh. If gathered just before turning yellow on the tree, and ripened in a dark room, it is of splendid flavor, juicy and delicious. Quality is impaired by leaving on tree too long.

Kieffer. Bears young and very abundantly; fruits are large and do not get soft to be eatable out of hand in Florida. Fine for cooking in every form. Lasts for many weeks. Ripens late.

Smith. An improved Le Conte, ripening somewhat earlier than that sort and with uniformly larger fruit, of better flavor. Is very prolific, and the most profitable sort now grown in Florida.

☞**Price of Pear trees, 2-3 ft., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 4-6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.**

PSIDIUM Cattleyanum.*** E. **Cattley Guava.** This is a quite hardy species, with beautiful camellia-like, glossy leaves, evergreen, and producing immense quantities of red, acid fruits, averaging an inch thick. Makes very fine jelly. Should be set about 6 or 8 feet apart in open ground in South Florida and California, or along the Gulf coast, in protected places. We have very fine plants, pot-grown, 2 years old, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 3 years old, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.



CATTLEY GUAVA.

P. lucidum.*** E. The hardy **Yellow, or Chinese Guava.** A fruit resembling the Cattley, except that it is yellow and sweeter. Bush is not so tall in growth, but has almost as handsome leaves. Both species bear abundantly, and are fine plants for pot culture. Will thrive in poor soil and is one of the most satisfactory grown; yielding results out of proportion to the care bestowed upon it. Fine plants, pot-grown, 3 years old, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

PUNICA granatum.* D. **Pomegranate.** This is a famous fruit from Palestine, which does well in the South everywhere. A large bush, deciduous, with small leaves, handsome orange-red flowers, and fruits the size of oranges, ripening in late summer and autumn. The shrub is worthy a place in ornamental grounds. A good tub plant.

Common Sweet. 2 years old, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Paper-shell. A California variety. 1 year old, 25 cts. each.

Red Kandahar. From India. New. 1 year old, 25 cts. each.

Saharanpur. Indian variety. 1-year, 25 cts. each.

Spanish Ruby, or Purple-seeded. 1-year, 25 cts. each.

The majority of plants and trees named in this department should be set in winter, and not later than March 1. Citrus trees, pot-grown Eugenias, Myrtus, Opuntia, Psidioms, etc., may be set at any convenient time. No special collection offer on stock from this department.

Wonderful. New, from California. 1-year, 25 cts. each. See also page 50 for dwarf or ornamental sorts.

RUBUS flavus.** E. **Yellow Raspberry.** From the Himalaya Mountains. Has proved to be the only Raspberry that will thrive in Florida. Is an immense bush, growing to 10 feet high. Fruit is borne in clusters, and is yellow; of ordinary size. Quality very good. Will stand sharp frosts but not hard freezes. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

R. trivialis.* E. The **Trailing Dewberry.** Our strain, the "Manatee," has proved to be one of the best throughout the whole South, and even in California. In cultivation, plant on dry soils, and mulch. It can be trained on a wire trellis very readily. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

R. hybridus. The **Northey Berry.** One of the best berries ever grown. A chance hybrid, originating in Lake county, Florida, a few years ago. Habit of plant the same as the common dewberry, and requiring same culture. Fruit ripens about the same time as the dewberry, but is a dark reddish purple in color, tender fleshed, and of most luscious flavor. The flavor is decidedly like rich red raspberries, but with a quality wholly its own. For South Florida we know of nothing in the small-fruit line to equal it, as it is remarkably prolific. Needs rather dry soil for best success. Stock limited as yet. Price for good roots, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

R. cuneifolius.* E. **Native Blackberry.** We have a strain of very fine, large-sized fruit, that seldom fail to produce abundantly every spring here. Drought only prevents a sure crop, and this can be obviated by irrigation. We confidently predict for this perfect success in Florida, and in the South, where the northern sorts do not flourish. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

VITIS rotundifolia.* D. **Muscadine type of Grape.** This free-growing species is the only one which is really a success so far South. It does fairly well in the tropics, and is by far the best type of Grape for Florida and the Gulf coast, as it seldom fails to bear a heavy crop of delicious fruit. It is the standby, and a very welcome one. Plant both sorts 20 or 30 feet apart and train on a permanent arbor.

James. Berry very large, nearly black, of delicious flavor and very sweet. Ripens in August and September, and frequently bears a second crop that ripens in October and November. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Meisch. A new sort. Berries medium size; purple; of a delicate rich flavor, somewhat like Delaware. The finest flavored sort of this type yet produced. 15 cts. each.

Scuppernong. Light or amber when ripe; borne in small bunches; each individual Grape is large. This ripens in August here, and lasts well into September. The old standby. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE SOUTH

Plants duly received and are very satisfactory. Thanks for your promptness.—E. BAKER, Superintendent, Audubon Park, New Orleans, La., 1903.

The plants were duly received and came through in splendid order, and have proven entirely satisfactory.—MRS. H. B. CRAWFORD, Columbus, Ga., August, 1903.

I received your shipment of palms and ferns, etc., in the very best condition, in spite of the hot weather. I am very well satisfied, and will say I never got better value for my money before.—WILLIAM GREEN, Florist, Burnside, La., July, 1903

Plants came today—all nice, healthy and strong-looking plants. I am much pleased with the collection. Thank you for your promptness.—MRS. R. G. WILLIAMS, Oxford, Ga., March, 1903.

I received the plants in fine condition. They are stronger, larger and better than any I have received from other firms. Many thanks for the nice extras. Will send another order.—MISS NORMA VOGELSANG, BURTON, Texas, June, 1903.

The second shipment of palms, etc., has reached me, again in very fine condition. Am very pleased with the whole lot. Please accept my sincere thanks for your kindly information about palms and * * *.—F. A. SLAVICK, La Grange, Texas, April, 1903.

Your plants reached me in fine condition. All lovely plants; many thanks for them. I enclose another order for * * * —THE LIVE OAK NURSERY, Uvalde, Texas, June, 1903.

III

Economical, Medicinal and Useful Trees and Plants

Explanations of symbols and letters: ★, Hardy throughout Lower South, where the olive may be grown. ★★, Semi-tropical, not being able to withstand a lower temperature than 26° Fahr. without injury. ★★★, Tropical, adapted only to extreme South Florida and California, or for greenhouse culture. E, Evergreen. D, Deciduous. S, Shrub, or small plant. T, Tree.

ACACIA Arabica. E T.** Gum Arabic Tree. An interesting small tree, bearing scented flowers and furnishing the commercial gum arabic. Pot-grown stock, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

A. Farnesiana. E T.** The Popinac. This is naturalized in Florida along the coast. A handsome shrubby tree, with pretty yellow, scented flowers and dark green pinnate leaves. Is a pretty plant for a tub. Valuable in making perfumery. Fine plants, pot-grown, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; larger size, 2 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each.

ADENANTHERA pavonina.* E T.** The Circassian Bean. A handsome compound-leaved tree of the East Indies, valuable for avenue planting. Will do well in extreme South Florida. Seeds brilliant scarlet, highly polished, edible and of great equality, each one weighing four grains; in consequence of this last quality they have been used for many years as weights by jewelers and goldsmiths. Fine, pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



AGAVE RIGIDA.

AGAVE rigida, var. Sisalana. E S.** The Sisal Hemp. Native in Yucatan, this valuable fiber-plant furnishes the finest fiber for rope, twine and coarse bagging. This plant was introduced to the Florida Keys in 1838, by Dr. Perrine, and is now naturalized. There are thousands of acres of cheap lands available for the growth of this plant along Florida coasts, that need only a little capital to be made to yield a good income. Its growth and manufacture will undoubtedly soon be a feature of our industries. Its cultivation has attracted much attention in all English colonies; also Hawaii, Papua and Africa, in various parts. We have supplied hundreds of thousands of plants of the genuine variety, recommended by Kew Gardens. Fine plants, 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$12 per 1,000. Special prices for large lots on application.

ALOE vulgaris.* S.** Bitter, or Barbadoes Aloe. A succulent-leaved plant, growing about 18 inches high and bearing quite showy yellow flowers on a tall spike. The jelly-like pulp of the leaves, either in a

fresh or dry state, is particularly useful for dressing burns or wounds. Strong plants, 40 cts. each.

AMOMUM cardamomum. E S.** The Cardamon Plant. Produces the cardamon seeds of commerce. Has beautiful, thick, leathery leaves, and is a fine ornamental plant for the house. White flowers; leaves spicy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; larger, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ARALIA papyrifera. E S.** The Chinese Rice Paper Plant. The pith of the stem furnishes the real rice paper. The plant is of great value as an ornamental shrub, admirably adapted to Florida. Moist, partly shaded situations suit it best. The large leaves are shaped somewhat like Ricinus or Carica leaves, with silvery down on their lower surfaces. Choice. 25 cts. each.

BAPHIA racemosa.* E T.** A South African tree belonging to the Pea family. The wood is useful for extracting dye. Pot-plants, 40 cts. each.

BIXA orellana.* E S.** The Annatto Plant, famous for its orange-red dye. The large, pointed, heart-shaped leaves are quite ornamental, and it will be found a worthy addition to our list of lawn plants in South Florida. Fine pot-plants, 1 year old, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 2 years old, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CÆSALPINIA sepiaria.* E T.** India. A magnificent yellow-flowered tree, with pinnate leaves, growing 50 feet high, and used for tall hedges. It furnishes a red dye-wood. A fine tree for extreme South Florida. 35 cts. each.

CALOPHYLLUM inophyllum. From East Indies. A large tree often 90 feet high, with broad, glossy, leathery leaves and snowy white flowers of great beauty. It reaches an age of 300 years. The bark, gum and fruit have important economical and medicinal uses and in Java it is much planted as a shade tree, for its elegant foliage and flowers. Fine plants, pot-grown, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CAMELLIA Thea.* E S. Tea Plant. Hardy evergreen bush, easily grown anywhere in the Lower South. One of the most valuable economic plants available for general cultivation. Our soils seem to suit it in a remarkable degree, and it will stand low temperatures, being hardier than the olive. All grades, classes and colors of Tea are made from this one species, the difference resulting from cultivation and modes of curing. Nice 1-year-old plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

CASSIA fistula. Pudding Pipe Tree, from India. Compound leaves; flowers in long, graceful racemes; yellow. Furnishes Cassia pods of commerce. Fine pot-plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CASTILLOA elastica.* E T.** The famed Rubber Tree of Mexico. (Do not confound with Ficus.) This is, perhaps, the best rubber-producing tree for large plantations in the tropics. Very largely grown in Mexico. We have secured a fine lot of nice stock. Pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

CEDRELA Toona.* E T.** The Bastard Cedar of India. A handsome tall tree, growing 60 feet high. The fragrant flowers, white or pink, have the scent of fresh honey. Leaves compound. Pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CINNAMOMUM Camphora.* E T. The **Camphor Tree**. A perfectly hardy tree, doing well all over the Gulf coast, and promising to prove a pecuniary success in producing gum camphor. Is a handsome evergreen, with pretty, broad leaves, light on the under surface. Will grow in very poor sand, where few plants will live; although, of course, it does better when properly manured. Fine 1-year-old, pot-grown plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; 2-year-old, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$12 per 100; 3-year-old, now in open ground, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Our Camphor and Cinnamon trees are **Pot-grown** in full sunshine, making stocky plants, vastly better than those ordinarily grown.

C. Cassia (?)** E T. **Chinese Cinnamon**, or *Cassia lignea*. It furnishes a thicker bark, greatly used in adulterating the Ceylon article, cassia buds, cassia oil and camphor gum from the roots. It is undoubtedly a valuable economic tree, and will be useful for Florida, as it stands hard frosts unharmed and grows luxuriantly in very poor soil. A very handsome ornamental tree of medium size. We have a large stock in various sizes, pot-grown. 1 year old, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 3 years old, 18 to 24 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; 4 years old, both in open ground and in large pots, 2½ to 5 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

COFFEA Arabica*** E T. **Arabian**, or **Common Coffee**. Grown throughout the tropics, this beautiful small tree is highly prized for its product, and fortunes have been made in raising it commercially. Our climate here is too severe for it, but occasionally it can be grown with partial success. The Manatee river region raised the first berries in the open air ever produced in the United States. The plant is an evergreen, with white, jessamine-like flowers; the fruit is a red cherry, containing two coffee beans. Is a pretty pot-plant, and bears when but 2 feet high. Small pot-plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. Liberica*** E T. **Liberian Coffee**. This has large, glossy leaves, and is the handsomest species. The berries are large, and the aroma rich and strong. It is growing in favor with planters. Fine plants, pot-grown, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CRESCENTIA cujete*** E T. **Calabash Tree**. The famous tree of the West Indies, from the warty excrescence of which are made bottles, dippers, ladles and buckets. (See "Swiss Family Robinson.") Forms a large tree, with curious foliage. Can be grown in extreme South Florida outdoors. Pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CRYPTOSTEGIA grandiflora*** E V. A valuable vine which furnishes caoutchouc. The plant is a fine ornamental climber with purple allamanda-like flowers. Strong pot-plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ERYTHROXYLON coca*** E S. The famous **Coca**, now used so much medicinally. It is a tonic and stimulant. The plant forms a shrub 5 or 6 feet high, and can be grown in extreme South Florida and South California outdoors. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

FIGUS elastica*** E T. **Rubber Tree** (Indian). A valuable rubber-producing tree, with magnificent broad leaves and red leaf-sheaths. Is well known as a

decorative plant for apartments, and is of easy growth. Here it forms a large specimen outdoors, and is of great beauty. Can be grown in South Florida and South California as an outdoor ornamental shrub or tree, and if frozen it sprouts up readily. Fine plants, 40 cts. and 75 cts. each.

GARCINIA morella*** E T. The **Gamboge Tree**, from Ceylon. A beautiful broad-leaved tree of slow growth. The yellow, resinous juice furnishes the well-known gamboge, excellent as a pigment and purgative. The fruit is said to be excellent also, with a sprightly acid flavor. Rare. Pot-plants, \$1 each.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens.* E S. **Carolina Yellow Jessamine**. This is a valuable medicinal plant, used to a large extent. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. (See Section XIII.)

GMELINA Asiatica*** E T. A large tree from India. Timber is valuable, and bark and roots are used medicinally by the Cingalese. Rare introduction of 1901. 50 cts. each.

GONOLOBIUM edule*** E V. A curious vine from Costa Rica, bearing edible fruits used as a vegetable like squash. Perennial. Pot-plants, 20 cts. each.

HYMENÆA Coubaril*** E T. **West Indian Locust**, or **Algaroba of Panama**. An immense tree, having fine timber and exuding a valuable resin. The seed-pods contain a sweet pulpy substance commonly eaten by Indians. Introduced in 1903. Fine pot-plants, 75 cts. each.

INGA dulcis*** E T. A handsome small tree, with compound leaves; forms a good hedge, being prickly. The sweet pulp of the seed-pods is a brilliant orange color, wholesome, and relished by almost every one. Small pot-plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

JATROPHA curcas*** E S. **French Physic Nut**. A large ornamental-leaved plant, having medicinal value. It will be found quite showy as a summer bedder. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

LAWSONIA alba** E S. The famous **Henna Bush** of the Orient. Also famous as the **Camphire of Solomon**. It is in ancient repute as a cosmetic. Leaves are powdered and made into a paste, used for coloring finger-nails, hair and beard, especially in Egypt. The flowers are scented somewhat like roses, and are sold in Cairo and other cities. Blooms when small. Nice pot-plants, 25 cts. each.

MANIHOT glaziovii*** T. The true **Ceara Rubber Tree** from Brazil. This is useful but not ornamental. Strong plants, pot-grown, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.



FIGUS ELASTICA.



GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

MARANTA arundinacea,* E. S. **Bermuda Arrow-root Plant.** It is easily cultivated along the Gulf coast, and there should be a good margin of profit in growing it extensively. It is a plant with broad leaves, growing about 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Good roots.

MYRICA cerifera,* E. T. **Wax Myrtle.** A native evergreen, bearing slate-colored berries, from which a marketable wax is extracted. Hardy in the entire South. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

PARITUM elatum,** E. T. **Mountain Mahoe** (or **Jamaica Lace Bark**, or **Cuban Bast**). A quick-growing tree allied to the Hibiscus, bearing immense simple leaves and showy orange-yellow blooms. The inner lace-like bark is the well-known Cuban bast, used for tying purposes. A good shade tree for extreme South Florida. Fine pot-plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PIPER Futokadsura,** E. S. A **Japanese Pepper**, having red berries and the habit of *P. nigrum*, the Black Pepper. It is a climbing vine, adhering to wood or stone closely. The leaves are heart-shaped and handsome. 15 cts. each.

PITHECOLOBIUM saman,** E. T. The wonderful **Rain Tree**, or **Guango**, of South America. Attains great size and age, and is used as a quick-growing shade tree in coffee and cocoa plantations. The sensitive leaves gather a large amount of moisture during the night, which drops off like a light shower. Fine as a shade tree for frostless regions. Strong, pot-grown trees, 35 cts. each.

PONGAMIA glabra,** E. T. A handsome tree from the East Indies, having smooth pinnate leaves, and able to bear some frost. Fine for avenue planting. Poonga oil is expressed from the seeds and used for lamps, in India. Rare and interesting. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

PTEROCARPUS macrocarpus,** E. T. One of the **Indian Rosewood Trees.** Furnishes hard and valuable timber. The gum from the trunk is probably useful in medicine (as Gum Kino). New and rare. Pot-plants, 50 cts. each.

SANSEVIERA Guineensis,** E. S. **African Bowstring Hemp.** A quick-growing and valuable fiber plant of an exceedingly ornamental character. Leaves are sword-shaped, 4 or 5 feet high when fully grown, beautifully mottled with greenish white. Fine plants, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100; larger, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. Zeylanica,** E. S. **Ceylon Bowstring Hemp.** As a fiber-plant this has been prized from remote antiquity.

☞ A collection of 9 of the economic plants will be mailed for \$1. We do not hold to a set list for any of our special collections, but use our judgment in sending the various plants to the location of each purchaser. Customers may state what they already have in this particular line, whether economic plants or palms, etc., and we will endeavor not to send duplicates.

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

NOTE RULE 8, PAGE 3, FOR DISCOUNTS.

TESTIMONIALS FROM FLORIDA PEOPLE OF NOTE

The plants arrived in perfect condition, and certainly are fine healthy plants. I am highly pleased with the collection.—**GEOR. M. GOOLSBY**, Editor Florida Advocate, Wauchula, Fla., *Sept., 1903.*

The palms arrived in good condition.—**G. F. SCHNEIDER**, Prop. Peacock Inn, Coconut Grove, Fla., *March, 1903.*

Plants came in fine condition.—**Mrs. HERRICK**, Eustis, Fla., *March, 1903.*

Plants have arrived in good condition and are very satisfactory. Thanks, very much, for replying to questions.—**Mrs. P. W. MCADOW**, Punta Gorda, *March, 1903.*

The trees came in good shape and are well rooted and very satisfactory in every way.—**C. W. TOWNSEND**, The Summerlin, Orlando, Fla., *March, 1903.*

MISCELLANEOUS TESTIMONIALS

The plants came in perfect condition and were very nice. Not a single poor plant among them. I am highly pleased with them, and wish to thank you for sending such nice plants, so well packed.—**J. W. RIGGS**, Agt., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry, Waterloo, Kas., *March, 1903.*

Plants ordered from you a week ago arrived in good condition. They are all fine specimens. With the extras I consider this the best bargain I have had in this line for the money.—**A. SOUTTER**, Loogootee, Ind., *May, 1903.*

We are delighted with the palms and ferns received yesterday in fine shape. Accept thanks for same.—**CHAS. L. COLBY**, Jackson, Minn., *Sept. 1903.*

Plants reached me in excellent condition. The cycas was more than I expected. Thanks.—**W. L. SHULTIS**, Hastings, Mich., *May, 1903.*

The ferns sent by mail came in perfect order, and I am delighted with them. The packing was fine.—**Mrs. WILLIAM JONES**, Medford, N. J., *June, 1903.*

This will prove, as well as the foregoing species, a remunerative crop in frostless situations. A finer decorative plant in a small stage than the preceding. Same prices as *S. Guineensis*.

SAPINDUS Rarax (?),* E. T. A hardy shade tree. A medicinal oil is obtained from the seeds, which are also valuable for soap. The leaves are compound. Fine, pot-grown trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; larger, 40 cts. each.

S. saponaria.** E. T. **Soap-berry Tree.** An interesting half-hardy tree, with compound leaves, bearing quantities of seeds which are covered with a saponaceous substance, now largely used for soap-making. Grown in Algeria on a large scale. Raise your own Pears (and) Soap in Florida. Fine, pot-grown trees, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SWIETENIA mahogani,** E. T. **Mahogany Tree.** This is the tree which furnishes the world-famous mahogany wood. Of slow growth, yet under favorable conditions likely to be planted for timber. It is ornamental, and has compound leaves and white flowers. Blooms when comparatively small. Nice pot-plants, 1 year old, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; large, 2 years old, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TECTONA grandis,** D. T. The **Teak Tree** of India. The very hard, useful timber is invaluable for ship-builders. It forms an immense tree; large, egg-shaped leaves and white flowers. A valuable acquisition. Fine pot-plants, 50 cts. each.

THEOBROMA Cacao,** E. T. **Chocolate Tree.** This well-known tropical economic tree has been carefully grown for many years and the demand for cocoa and chocolate is yearly increasing. Large, pointed leaves, with new growth, wine-colored. Pot-plants, 50 cts. each.

VANILLA planifolia,** E. V. **Vanilla Plant.** This peculiar Climbing Orchid is the only Orchid possessing economic value. The vanilla beans, from which the flavoring extract is made, are only commercially produced by hand-fertilization of the flowers. The plants are trained on walls, tree-trunks or other solid support, to which the fleshy air-roots adhere. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ZINGIBER officinale,** E. S. **Ginger Plant.** A small plant, not over 2 feet high, thriving in rich soil in partial shade, producing the ginger root abundantly here in Florida. It can be dug and used at any time. Fine roots. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



IV

Bamboos and Grasses

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

The liberal planting of this class of plants creates a luxuriant semi-tropical effect. The more hardy sorts are very effective in masses even as far north as Ohio and Pennsylvania, where they stand the winters safely. In the South they may be planted freely with perfect success. The foliage, besides being of an ornamental character, is relished by stock, and may be used as pasturage. The bamboos proper are very useful for the florist in very many ways,—decorations, design work, etc.

Explanation of symbols: ★, Those most hardy, standing the climate as far north as Ohio, or farther. ★★, Hardy all along the Gulf coast, standing a temperature as low as 12° or 15° without serious, if any, injury. ★★★, Tropical species, withstanding but light frosts unharmed. Roots will throw up growth, however, if tops are frozen.

ANDROPOGON citratus.*** The **Lemon Grass** of India. Yields an essential oil called citronella. Very handsome tropical grass, growing in fine clumps 5 or 6 feet high, and effective for borders or as single lawn specimens. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; large clumps, 25 cts. each.

ARUNDO Donax variegata.* **Gardener's Garter.** A beautiful bamboo reed, reaching 12 feet in height. It is the tallest of the variegated grasses, and in the spring has foliage striped heavily with white and green. The tall plumes are immense and showy, and last a long time. Effective in any location, and hardy over the whole country. Strong roots, by mail, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Extra strong, by freight or express, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$8 per 100.

ARUNDINARIA falcata.** A rather dwarf Bamboo, with exquisite flat growth of tiny leaves and slender stems. It is a magnificent plant when well grown, and is very hardy, standing a temperature of 10° without injury. It forms a thick, fan-shaped clump never over 8 to 10 feet high. Elegant pot-plant. Without doubt a most useful plant for the florist. The graceful shoots are very useful in flower-work. Single canes (rooted), 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100. Clumps, 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

A. Veitchi.* A very dwarf low-growing species, with extremely broad leaves. This is hardy in the North, and makes a pretty plant for borders and rockwork. Will grow in any soil. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

BAMBUSA arundinacea.*** The **Thorny Bamboo** of India. A magnificent quick-growing sort from 40 to 60

feet high, and canes 2 to 3 inches thick. A very fine sort, making splendid clumps, and capable of standing sharp frosts after it reaches a height of 6 feet, or when two years old. There are a few grand specimens in the state, and they are objects of admiration wherever seen. 50 cts. each.

B. argentea.** A very hardy Japanese species, reaching 35 or 40 feet. The under side of leaf is glau-



ARUNDINARIA FALCATA.

BAMBUSA arundinacea, continued.

cous green, and the plant forms a noble clump even at an early age. The tops spread out gracefully, like immense drooping plumes, and make considerable shade. The canes are used for fishing poles and for all sorts of manufactured articles, particularly by the Chinese and Japanese. Single canes (rooted), 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. Clumps, 35 cts., 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

B. argentea striata.** Exactly like the preceding, except that it has variegated foliage, green and white, and is even more vigorous. We have two enormous specimen clumps 30 feet high. It is one of the finest of all Bamboos for the Gulf coast, and will stand a temperature of 10° without injury. Single canes (rooted), 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Clumps, 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

B. aurea.* (Phyllostachys.) A hardy Japanese species, with underground running roots, which must be grown in masses, unless the runners are kept cut off with a spade. Light green leaves and yellow stems. Will reach a height of 8 to 12 feet. Very hardy. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

B. Metake.** A handsome, broad-leaved, very hardy species, rarely exceeding 10 feet in height. Very suitable for pots and tubs, as an ornamental house plant. Leaves are thick and strong; very beautiful. It forms large masses, like *B. aurea*; the canes are useful for many purposes. Will grow along the southern border of the United States. Strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; larger, heavy clumps, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each; very large, old clumps, \$1 each.

B. spinosa.*** This is an East Indian sort resembling *B. arundinacea*. Reaches an immense size. Newly introduced by us in 1903. Strong pot-plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

B. verticillata.** A handsome species, standing much cold, with yellow striped stems and medium-sized leaves, forming a splendid clump, like the habit of *B. argentea*. It is a grand variety, and can be grown anywhere along the Gulf coast; it is especially useful for forming wind-breaks, but will not do well on too dry or thirsty soil. We have a fine stock. Strong, rooted canes, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. Clumps, 35 cts., 50 cts. and 75c. each.

B. violescens.** This is a dwarf species from China, with leaves green above and bluish gray beneath. Stems much blanched and blackish violet. This is a handsome, hardy and vigorous sort, in habit like *B. Metake*. 30 cts. each.

B. vulgaris.*** The Common Bamboo of India, and probably naturalized, although it may be indigenous to the West Indies, particularly Jamaica. It is of quick growth, and reaches a

height of 70 feet in six or seven years here, but can not stand very low temperature. Hardy enough for all of South Florida. It is a magnificent species, with immense, wavy, plummy stems, 4 inches through at the base. The growing canes reach a height of 70 feet in less than two months (12 to 15 inches a day). We offer fine plants at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

CAREX Japonica variegata.* A handsome sedge with white-striped leaves, suited for pots or the border. Useful for house or other decorations, lasting well. Hardy outdoors in central New York, where it holds its foliage all winter. 15 cts. each.

CYNODON dactylon var.** **St. Lucie Grass.** A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the St. Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda Grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine. Needs cutting every week or 10 days. 25 cts. per 100, by mail. Large lots, by freight or express, at \$1.25 per 2-bushel bag.

CYPERUS alternifolius.** **Umbrella Grass.** A beautiful tufted grass, admirably adapted for house use. It grows readily, and outdoors can be bedded with great effect over the whole country in summer. Here it makes clumps 5 or 6 feet high in open ground. Fine plants, pot-grown, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, 25 cts. each.

DENDROCALAMUS strictus.*** An immense Bamboo of India, having solid canes. It reaches an enormous height and forms splendid clumps of great beauty. The strong, solid canes are of considerable value. It stands more cold than any tropical Bamboo we know of, safely passing through two freezes of 25° and 26° Fahr. Nice pot-plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ.* Well-known hardy ornamental plume grass, resembling Pampas Grass. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

EULALIA gracillima.* Very delicate and graceful plume grass, with narrow leaves and white midribs. Forms a pretty clump and is hardy everywhere in the United States. Fine plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

E. Japonica zebrina.* This has leaves marked crosswise with white and is very distinct. Forms a striking and graceful specimen, and has very pretty plumes, which are used in decorating. Very hardy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; larger, 15 cts.

E. Japonica variegata.* Smaller than the preceding, and striped with white. A very fine ornamental grass, and is very useful for winter decoration of rooms. Good plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

GYNERIUM argenteum.* **Silver Pampas Grass.** This is the famous grass, having the beautiful plumes so largely used for decorations. The form of the clump resembles a fountain of water, the leaves curling over and reaching the ground. Very hardy. Strong clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Immense clumps, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

G. argenteum variety.* Pink tinted plumes. This is like the Silver Pampas, but the plumes are distinctly flesh-pink. It is very fine. Strong plants, same prices as preceding.



CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS.


Bambusa
Metake
POT PLANT

STENOTAPHRUM glabrum. ** St. Augustine Grass. The most valuable grass for lawns that we know. Thrives even under shade, and will grow on almost any soil. Leaves rather broad, never over 6 inches high, requiring little mowing. This grass, being coarse, does not hold dew or rain, and is particularly good for house lots and lawns. Does not need so much water as Bermuda or St. Lucie Grass. 40 cts. per 100 cuttings; by express, \$1 per bushel.

PANICUM molle. *** Para Grass. In our opinion, one of the best fodder or pasture grasses for Florida. Adapts itself to a great range of soils, and is easily planted by plowing under pieces of stem or root, 2 or more feet apart. It spreads by strong running stems

till ground is covered well, and then grows upright. Can be cut for hay twice or three times every year, yielding heavily. Frost cuts the green growth back, but does not kill it out in Florida. By mail, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100; heavy, by freight or express, \$1 per 2-bushel bag.

P. excurrens. *** A grand, broad-leaved grass, resembling a palm in the young state. In fact, commonly called **Palm Grass**. The leaves are 4 to 6 inches wide, gracefully recurved. Clumps grow to a height of 6 feet in a summer season. A magnificent grass for the lawn or border. Frost browns the leaves, but does not kill the root in Florida. A fine conservatory plant. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

 A collection of 9 choicest Bamboos and Grasses sent to any address for \$1.

Grasses and Bamboos may be set out any time of the year. On a large scale of planting, summer is to be preferred, or late spring in this climate. For northern and western locations, we should recommend the spring.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO RULES 4 AND 8 IN BUSINESS REMARKS.

V.

Aquatics

★, Specially adapted for aquariums, or for growth in restricted places. ★★, Large, showy species. H, Hardy where the roots are kept below ice; some species with no protection. T, Tropical species, easily grown anywhere during summer. S-T, Sub-Tropical.

ACORUS grandifolius variegatus. * H. A dwarf creeping plant with narrow variegated leaves, suitable for borders of small water gardens. 15 cts. each.

EICHHORNIA azurea. * T. The Blue Creeping Water Hyacinth. The petioles of the leaves are not inflated as in the following species, and it prefers shallow water, or mud. The flowers are of the richest blue, touched with yellow; very gay and pretty. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

E. crassipes. * T. The Water Hyacinth. A very interesting plant, which floats on the surface of the water until nearly ready to bloom, when the roots enter soil, if in shallow water. Has proved to be a nuisance in Florida rivers and lakes, forming large masses and obstructing navigation, but is proved to be most excellent for cows to feed upon. Useless ponds and shallow lakes should be planted with this for economic purposes, an acre of water covered with hyacinths being worth any five acres of pine-land grass. Has been introduced from Venezuela only about 12 years. The flowers are borne on spikes, like a hyacinth, and are of a variety of shades with yellow center, lilac or blue petals, and are 2 inches across. Simply magnificent! Blooms at all seasons. The leaves form neat rosettes,

and their stems are curiously thickened and filled with air-cells, enabling the plant to float. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Price in quantity on application.

JUSSIEA longifolia. ** T. A desirable aquatic growing 2 to 3 feet high. Erect, slightly drooping at the points and producing rich golden yellow flowers freely. Fine for tubs or the edges of the water garden. 25 cts. each.

LIMNANTHEMUM trachyspermum. * S-T. Floating Heart. A pretty miniature Lily, with white flowers about an inch across. Blooms from April till July. Leaves 3 or 4 inches wide, floating like a young Nymphaea. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LIMNOBIUM spongium. * S-T. A floating plant, with copious, pendent roots, long-stemmed cordate leaves, with many nerves, and small white flowers. Native here in Florida. A good plant for an aquarium. Leaves 2 to 3 inches wide. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LIMNOCHARIS Humboldtii. * T. The Water Poppy. Leaves 2 to 3 inches wide, floating on the water, and flowers standing up above the surface, resembling poppies; bright yellow, and very freely produced all the year. A fine plant, succeeding anywhere, either in pond or tub. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

L. Plumieri. * T. An erect plant, standing usually 2 feet high. Leaves are large, elliptical, 4 to 6 inches long, of a velvety green. Flowers straw color. Grows in either water or mud. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

MYRIOPHYLLUM Proserpinacoides. * T. Parrot's Feather, or Milfoil. An elegant little trailing plant, its long stems covered with whorls of delicate leaves. It is easily grown with other aquatics, and in tubs the stems can be trained over the sides with pretty effect. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

NELUMBIUM speciosum. ** H. The Sacred Lotus, from India. A hardy plant anywhere in the United States when the roots are below frost. Grows well in mud-bottomed ponds, lakes or tubs, and the leaves stand well out of water, making a bold, handsome effect. Flowers stand well up also, and are large, rosy pink and sweet-scented. A fine plant. 50 cts. each.

N. roseum plenum. ** H. This magnificent variety has splendid double flowers of a deep rose color, the nearest approach to red yet produced in the Lotus. New and rare. \$1.50 each.



LIMNOCHARIS HUMBOLDTII.

NELUMBIUM, continued

N. album plenissimum.** H. Double White Lotus. This and the preceding were the first really double forms of the Lotus originated, and both are equally hardy and robust as *N. speciosum*. This has about a hundred petals to each flower. Very rare as yet. \$1 each.

NYMPHÆA. The Water Lily, or Pond Lily. Most desirable genus of all water plants, producing splendid fragrant flowers in profusion, even in cramped quarters. For culture a pond is not essential; tubs are large enough to grow every species of *Nymphæa*. For best success, plunge the tub (or half-barrel) in the ground to the rim, and half fill with richest earth; over this, after tramping down well, spread an inch of gravel to keep water clear, and set the tuber in the center of the tub. Gradually fill with water as the leaves expand until the tub is full; keep full at all times. See further remarks at end of this department.

N. dentata.** T. Magnificent species from Sierre Leone; the largest and best white night-blooming variety grown. Buds are long and pointed, opening in the late afternoon. Delightfully scented. 50 cts. each.

N. Devoniensis.** T. This is one of the choicest of Water Lilies. Night-blooming, like the preceding, but of a gorgeous rosy red. The blooms are of large size, leaves a rich green, with serrated edges. 50 cts. each.

N. Marliacea chromatella.** H. A hardy species, with large, scented, lemon-yellow flowers, freely produced. It is a constant bloomer. Fine. 75 cts. each.

N. Marliacea carnea.** H. Like the preceding, except the flowers are a beautiful rose-pink. Rare. \$1 each.

N. Mexicana.** H. Leaves mottled with brown; flowers bright canary-yellow, standing above the water, about 4 or 5 inches across. 40 cts. each.

N. odorata gigantea.** H. White Pond Lily of the South. Leaves very large, sometimes a foot across; flowers pure white, 4 to 7 inches across, but slightly fragrant. Superb. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

N. odorata minor.** H. A miniature form of the Northern Pond Lily. A dainty, white, fragrant flower 2 or 3 inches across. Does well in a tub. 25 cts. each.

N. odorata rosea.** H. Cape Cod Pink Pond Lily. A splendid form of the northern Pond Lily, with flowers 4 inches across; color a fine rose-pink; very fragrant and free-flowering. 50 cts. each.

N. odorata sulphurea.** H. Another choice hardy variety with charming yellow flowers; floriferous and quite fragrant. 75 cts. each.

N. Robinsoni.** H. A fine new Lily, having large floating flowers; ground color of yellow overlaid with purplish red, the general effect being orange-red. Foliage dark green, spotted chestnut. \$1 each.

N. tuberosa rosea.** H. Flowers an exquisite shade of pink, standing above the water. A vigorous grower, of large size. Very choice. 75 cts. each.

N. Zanzibarensis.** T. A gorgeous ever-blooming tropical species from Africa, succeeding universally. Flowers handsome and delightfully scented; in pink and blue—distinct colors, not variegated. Either color, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

PAPYRUS antiquorum.** T. The famed Egyptian Paper Reed, or Moses' Bulrush. The first paper was made from the white pith of the stems of this plant. The stalks are triangular, and support a tuft of long, thread-like leaves which are exceedingly graceful. Will grow 10 feet in good soil. Likes rich, muddy situations, and grows fast. It will, however, grow on dry soil, and is a fine plant to grow with cannas. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

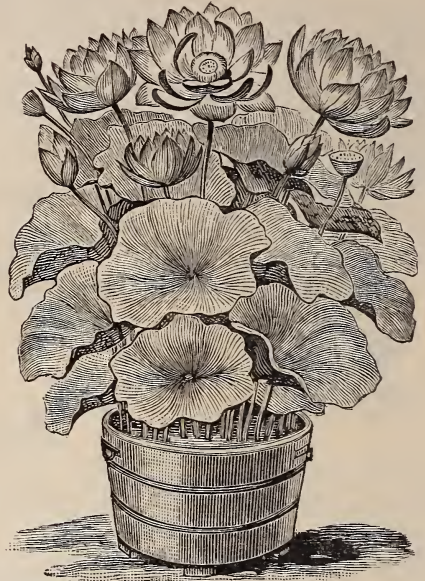
The species of *Caladium*, *Alocasia*, *Musa*, *Maranta*, *Hedychium*, *Heliconia*, *Amomum*, *Zingiber*, *Iris*, *Canna*, and others, can be grown with good effect on the low, moist ground surrounding lakes and ponds, and in similar damp locations.

The best time to plant Aquatics is during warm spring weather, or summer. *Nymphæas* may be planted along the edges of ponds or streams, in not over a foot of water, and manure can be dug into the soil with advantage. You cannot make the soil too rich. For tubs, use very rich soil and manure, with clean gravel or sand on top, to keep the water clean.

☞ A collection of 5 choice Aquatics, our selection, for \$1. Remember, postage is paid by us on all plants ordered by mail, and we send strong, vigorous plants, sure to please you.

☞ "Special Reductions," in front of book, for freight or express shipments—RULE 8.

PELTANDRA Virginica.* S T. Arrow Arum. Well-known arrow-leaved plant, growing about 1 foot high. A pretty plant, with green berries. Prefers wet soil, but will grow on drier ground than its habitat. 25 cts. each.



NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM. (See page 21.)

PISTIA stratiotes.* S T. The Water Lettuce. A pretty floating plant usually about 6 inches across, although attaining a larger size sometimes. It looks like a young plant of garden lettuce, but has soft, velvety leaves. It prefers the shade. The hanging roots do not enter the soil. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

PONTEDERIA cordata.** H. Closely related to *Eichhornia*. One of the finest of our native marsh plants, with spikes of dark blue flowers. Grows 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SAGITTARIA Montevidiensis.** T. The Giant Arrow-Head, from South America. A large and showy plant having broad, arrow-shaped leaves and white flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

THALIA divaricata.** S T. A magnificent native ornamental-leaved marsh plant, which thrives in garden soil with cannas and like plants. The leaves resemble the banana, but are only 2 to 4 feet long. Flowers are purplish and borne aloft, about 6 to 10 feet high. The plant is practically unknown outside of Florida, but it thrives wonderfully in cultivation, making an immense specimen before autumn, and is admired by every one. The large, handsome leaves have red midribs, otherwise they are dark, shining green. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

TYPHA latifolia.** H. Cat-Tail Flag. A native of Europe, but naturalized in various parts of the United States. A grand plant for scenic planting with other marsh and aquatic plants, bearing a tall flower-head, round like a candle, and turning brown after a few days, in which condition it is often gathered for decorative purposes. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



THUYA COMPACTA AND THUYA ORIENTALIS ELEGANTISSIMA IN OUR GROUNDS.

VI Conifers

All the following Coniferous Evergreens are entirely hardy in Florida and the Lower South, except *Araucaria excelsa*. This may be grown outdoors in South Florida, in protected places, south of Orlando and Tampa. Our conifers are carefully grown, having plenty of space allowed for proper development, and are healthy and vigorous. Write for special rates for stock in quantity.

ARAUCARIA Bidwillii. A magnificent hardy tree from Moreton Bay, Australia. There called the **Bunya-Bunya Pine**. Is of immense size when full grown. Specimens in Florida are doing grandly, and are beautiful. The tree branches very symmetrically. Fine, pot-grown, \$1.50 each.

A. excelsa. Largely grown for decorative purposes over the North and in Europe. Has symmetrical growth of delicate, fringed branches. Can be grown in lower South Florida and South California outdoors. It is a grand plant for a jardinière. Fine young plants, pot-grown, in a good decorative size, \$1 each.

CALLITRIS robusta. The **Cypress Pine** of Australia. A remarkably fine conifer, somewhat resembling the common Red Cedar in foliage, but of quick growth. Thrives in poor, white sand and makes a splendid wind-break, being exceedingly dense and hardy. Rare as yet. Fine, strong pot-grown plants, 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

CEDRUS Deodara. The **Deodar**, or **Great Cedar** of the Himalayas. Probably identical with the Cedar of Lebanon. This succeeds everywhere in the South, and attains great size and age. The short needles are a bluish green. Has a fine form and grows moderately fast. Fine young trees, pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CRYPTOMERIA Japonica. The **Japanese Cedar**. The largest tree of Japan, with trunk 35 feet in circumference and 120 feet in height. Stem long, clear, perfectly straight. It is grown for hedges. Of particular beauty, and lately used for house decoration while young. Pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CUNNINGHAMIA Sinensis. The broad-leaved **Chinese Fir**. A splendid evergreen, having somewhat the outline of *Araucaria Bidwillii*, and growing from 30 to 40 feet high. Beautiful in all stages. Very rarely offered, and exceedingly scarce in the United States. Hardy in the South. Small pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CUPRESSUS. The **Cypress**. A genus of the most beautiful trees, varying in size, some attaining great proportions. Is at home in Florida and on all soils not too wet.

C. funebris. **Funeral Cypress** from China. Foliage yellowish green and branches pendulous, forming a graceful tree of 50 feet. A very showy tree of vigorous habit, which is excellent for wind-breaks. Strong trees, 2 feet high (formerly in pots), 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

C. Knightiana. A fine, strong-growing kind, with the younger branches of a violet or glaucous color, and the handsomest and hardiest of the Mexican kinds. Fine young pot-plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; strong plants, in 4- or 5-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

C. Lawsoniana. A large, graceful tree from California, having drooping branches and silvery green foliage. Needs a dry soil. Small plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. sempervirens. **Cypress of Western Asia** and southern Europe. A common tree in Mohammedan cemeteries, especially about Constantinople. Famous for its great age and the durability of its timber. The tree is a slender, upright-growing one, with the habit of the

CUPRESSUS, continued

Lombardy poplar. 80 feet. Very distinct and elegant. Small trees, in open ground, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Specimens from 4 to 8 feet, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each. These are easily transplanted.

C. sempervirens pyramidalis. Pyramidal in form; this is very different from the type. The tree is a choice one, and does well in the South. It would be excellent for hedge building or wind-breaks. Sizes and prices same as preceding species.

C. torulosa. The Twisted, or Botan Cypress. An Indian species, of large size and quick growth. Splendid for tall hedges or wind-breaks, being very dense and hardy. It makes a fine ornamental specimen in a few years on ordinary soil. Pot-grown plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. Stronger plants, in 5-inch pots (have been sheared hard once), 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

JUNIPERUS Virginiana. The native Red Cedar which in Florida is of a different habit from the type. It makes a dense, cone-shaped tree of large size when at a distance from salt water; when near the coast it is low and scrubby but endures salt spray quite well. Pot-grown plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PINUS. The true Pine. "The name Pinus is by some writers derived from the Greek word *pion* (fat), in allu-

sion to its resin or tar; the Sanskrit word, *Peena*, having exactly the same meaning; while others derive its origin from our own *fine*, or the Latin *finis*, as well as *pin*, in allusion to the slender leaves. Others, again,



CUPRESSUS TORULOSA.



CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA. (See page 23.)

derive Pinus from the Celtic word *pen*, a mountain, in allusion to the site where these trees grow, and state that it is wholesome to walk in such groves, where the air is impregnated with the balsamic properties of 'the Pine that breathes forth fragrance from every wound.' All evergreen trees, found in Europe, Asia and America, and one species (*P. Canariensis*) in Africa. Timber of most all species very valuable, and, when grown with sufficient room, single specimens are very ornamental.

P. Canariensis. The Canary Island Pine. A large tree growing 60 or 70 feet high, with leaves in threes, wavy, slender and spreading. The branches are very regularly spaced on the trunk. Hardy through the Gulf states. Pot-grown plants, 1 year old, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

P. excelsa. The Lofty, or Shotan Pine from the Himalaya mountains. Also grows in Macedonia and Montenegro, and forms large forests of tall trees. Leaves fine, rather long, bluish green sometimes. Small, 1-yr., in pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

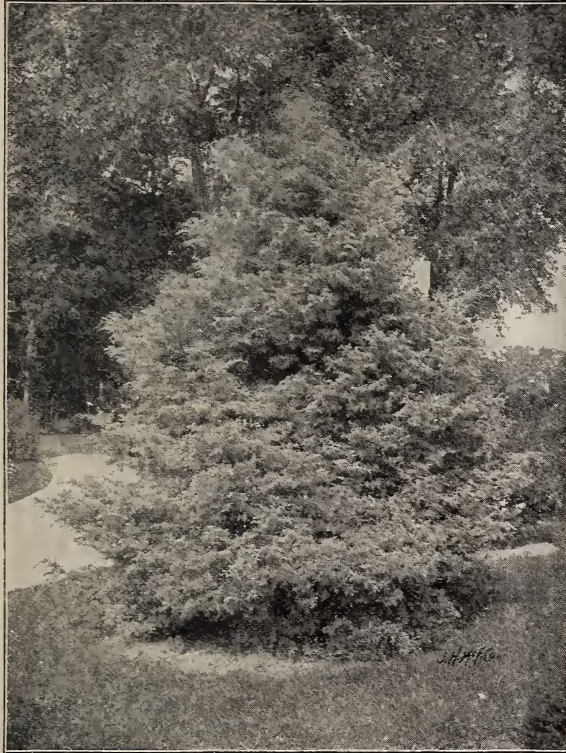
P. Halepensis. The Aleppo, or Jerusalem Pine. This is the most common Pine of Palestine. The tree is low and spreading, growing about 20 to 30 feet high. Leaves are in twos, deep green, 2 or 3 inches long, thickly clothing the younger branches. The Greeks throughout Attica use its resin to preserve their wine from becoming sour, and also use the cones for the same purpose. Nice 1-year pot-grown trees, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 2-year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

P. longifolia. The Emodi, or Cheer Pine. A large and lofty tree from India. It stands Florida climate well, and grows fast. Small 1-year, pot-grown, 15 cts. each; 2-year, pot-grown, 25 cts. each.

P. Massoniana. Japan Pine. Leaves stiff and straight, about 6 inches long. The tree attains a height of 40 or 50 feet, but becomes a mere shrub at an elevation of 3,500 feet, or in exposed situations. The Japanese consider the timber most excellent, it being of a deep red color. Fine 1-year pot-plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 2-year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 3-year (in 5-inch pots, or open ground), 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

RETINOSPORA plumosa. Japan Cypress. This is an interesting, small, dense tree, with pretty, plummy foliage. The finest of the genus. Does fairly well this far South, but prefers stronger soil and higher altitude. Nice plants, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

TAXODIUM distichum. Southern, or Bald Cypress. Native in the swamps of the South. A splendid timber tree, furnishing most durable lumber. It thrives on dry soil, as far north as the Ohio river, as well as swamp land, and makes a fine specimen under decent culture. Small, 1-year, in pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



CUPRESSUS KNIGHTEANA. (See page 23.)

THUYA (Biota). The Arborvitæ. We offer some of the best species of this well-known genus, and an immense stock of splendid trees. They are easily transplanted, like other evergreens, from the open ground, but prefer autumn and winter. The Arborvitæ is especially suited for making hedges, and may be grown on any land not too excessively wet or dry. The young plants should be set about 18 to 24 inches apart, in a properly prepared soil; we think deep digging and thorough manuring to be essential for all ordinary lands. The best hummock or loamy soil may not need manure, but should be spaded and well pulverized before planting. Topping and shearing the plants may begin at the option of the grower.

T. occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. A large bush or tree extensively used for hedging. Very hardy, and suitable for the middle and northern states. Has a more spreading habit than the *orientalis* type. An excellent stock of plants, pot-grown, 2 years old, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; from open ground, heavy, 3 to 4 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

T. orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ. Succeeds everywhere. Is especially suitable for hedges in the South and the middle states, and is of much quicker growth than *T. occidentalis*. We always carry a large stock of this standard tree. 18 to 24 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100. Larger, 30 cts. to 75 cts. each.

T. o. compacta. Conical in form, dark green, with dense habit. A grand tree for cemetery use, single specimens, or to line out by roads or avenues. Half-dwarf. Fine pot-grown stock, 6 to 10 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; from open ground, 12 to 18 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. Large specimens, 30 cts. to \$1 each.

T. o. compacta aurea. Golden-tinted foliage. A grand species; more dwarf than the type, and not likely to ever reach a height exceeding 5 or 6 feet. From open ground, 10 to 12 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

T. o. elegantissima. A splendid, dense, cone-shaped species, having golden-tipped growth part of the year. Fine sort. Nice stock, in both pots and open ground, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

T., "Rosedale Hybrid." A choice dwarf variety which originated in Texas. Has dark green foliage and a dense, compact habit. New. Small, in 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; larger (2-year), in open ground, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Part of our Conifers are in open ground and part in pots; the large specimen trees are in the open, but are easily moved during cool weather. In the North the spring is a good time, while in Florida it is too dry then. Here, we prefer autumn and early winter for moving evergreen trees of most all sorts.

A collection of 6 choice Conifers, our selection, will be mailed for \$1. Write us for special prices in quantities for hedging, if you contemplate planting largely.

BE SURE TO READ RULE 8, PAGE 3

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE FAR WEST

All came in fine condition and seem to be taking hold immediately. I am particularly pleased with the variegated pine-apple, etc.—(Rev.) H. J. FROTHINGHAM, Delta, Colorado, *May, 1903.*

The plants arrived in excellent condition, and the horticultural inspector said they were the healthiest stock he had ever inspected. Many thanks for your prompt attention to the order. Please forward me * * * etc.—WM. BLAKE, Pasadena, Cal., *July, 1903.*

Thanks for your shipment, which I received in excellent condition.—(Rev.) CHAS. J. SERVE, Menlo Park, Cal., *May, 1903.*

The plants came in due time in superb condition, just as ordered, and more too, for which I thank you. We only regret we did not order more from you, believing that Florida-grown plants are best.—A. A. WALSWORTH, Tempe, Arizona, *March, 1903.*

Your shipment of plants arrived in good shape.—WM. MEAD, President Central Bank, Los Angeles, Cal., *May, 1903.*

TESTIMONIALS FROM FOREIGN CUSTOMERS

Plants arrived in splendid condition. They are far over my expectations. Please accept thanks.—J. DIAGO, Havana, Cuba, *August, 1903.*

The plants arrived in fine condition, and I am well pleased with them and with your system of packing. They came promptly, being only 16 days in transit.—CHAS. WILLIAMS, Honokaa, Hawaii, *March, 1903.*

Received palms last night in very good condition, and I am very much pleased.—Mrs. JOHN MACLEOD, Ymir, British Columbia, *August, 1903.*

Plants arrived in splendid condition, for which accept my best thanks.—W. G. CHAPMAN MORTIMER, Sanchez, San Domingo, *June, 1903.*



ONE OF THE BORDERS AT ROYAL PALM NURSERIES.
 (1) *Cocos*, of the *Australis* type, (2) *Phoenix pumila*, (3) *Phoenix Leonensis*, (4) *Phoenix reclinata*.

VII Palms and Cycads

"THE PRINCES OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM"

Palms form one of our specialties, and we grow thousands of plants. They are kept growing in pots, enabling them to be moved or transplanted at any time without trouble. We use no heat, except for a few most tender tropical sorts, during a few days of winter, and consequently our plants are in fit condition to be shipped every day in the year, and are healthy and stocky. For outdoor planting, we recommend their being set in spring or summer, so that they may be established before cooler weather. No class of plants makes such a tropical and elegant display as Palms. Make the soil very rich. A plant in open ground after once established cannot be fertilized too heavily. Where dry, mulching and watering must be attended to in their earlier stages; later, they can take care of themselves. In the autumn in semi-tropical climates, Palms should not be cultivated so late as to cause rank growth in the winter. In fertilizing, use considerable sulphate of potash, which will help Palms harden their growth and thus put them in good condition to stand freezing weather; if too much nitrogenous manure is used it causes a sappy growth liable to be damaged by cold.

For culture in pots, see that the soil is rich, but not enriched too heavily, and that drainage is perfect. Do not try to grow a small plant in an extremely large pot. As a general rule, use 4-inch pots for plants 10 to 15 inches high; 6-inch pots for plants 20 to 24 inches high, etc., and always in such size that the roots will have plenty of soil, without its turning sour. Cover the drainage holes with broken pottery or small stones, or similar material, to keep the soil from dropping through, and to keep the waterway open. Palms in the house need some sunshine, and will do best with the morning and afternoon sunlight every day, only avoiding the heat of noon. They will exist and live for years with but little light, but are not healthy, nor will they grow fast. An even, rather high temperature suits them best, without drafts of air. The hardier sorts will be able to stand a temperature of 60° and do very well, but below this they will not make much growth. Even an occasional drop to 45° will not kill them, but they would prefer 70° most of the time. In summer, Palms will appreciate plunging in the ground to the top of the pots, in a half shady, moist situation. Sponge the leaves occasionally to keep them clean and free from insects.

Explanation of symbols: ★, Those hardy enough to grow outdoors along the Gulf coast or southern California, etc., or in a temperature not lower than 15° Fahr. ★★, Tropical species, not being able to withstand more than light frosts without more or less injury. D, Especially recommended for cultivation in greenhouses or for house decoration, although all sorts named may be thus grown if given suitable temperature. All Palms pot-grown.

☞ All measurements are taken in a natural position, above the pots.



COCOS WEDDELIANA.

ACROCOMIA sclerocarpa.** The Groo-groo Palm. A South American species, growing 30 feet high; pinnate-leaved and very spiny. Not very hardy. Rare. Young plants, \$1 each.

ARECA alicia.** A rare new species from North Australia. Rather dwarf. Small, 30 cts. each.

A. lutescens.** D'. From India. A favorite sort now with the florist, and useful in all decorations. A remarkably fine decorative Palm, with light green foliage and yellow stems, branching at the root and throwing up numerous suckers. Very choice for house or greenhouse, and succeeds with almost every one. Does not require excessive heat. Leaves pinnate. Beautiful young plants in several sizes. 8 to 12 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 12 to 18 inches high, 25 cts. each. Bushy, about 2 feet high, 75 cts. each; larger, very fine, \$1 each.

A. triandra.** A rare Indian species, having leaves from 3 to 6 feet in length, and reaching a height of 20 feet. Is fine when young as a pot-palm. Tender. Young plants, no character leaves, 25 cts. each.

ASTROCARYUM Mexicanum.** D. A very pretty Palm from Mexico, having a slender trunk clothed with spines. The pinnate leaves are bright green above and silvery white on the under surfaces. Of easy culture and rapid growth. Nice small plants, no character, \$1 each.

ATTALEA cohune.** Cohune, or Monaco Palm of Guatemala. This makes a peculiarly striking specimen, with immense upright leaves, 15 to 30 feet long, pinnate, with the tips recurved gracefully. Too large for ordinary cultivation in a house, but may be grown in large Palm houses, or outdoors in extreme South Florida or the tropics. Young plants, \$1 each.

BACTRIS aurantiaca.** D. A pinnate-leaved palm from Mexico, spiny but beautiful. Newly introduced, 1903. Small nice plants, 50 cts. each.

CARYOTA.** D. A very interesting genus of tropical Palms, having delta-shaped or fishtail-shaped leaflets, which make the graceful spreading fronds very attractive.

C. purpuracea. Rare and interesting species from Java. Small plants, no character, 50 cts. each.

C. mitis (C. sobolifera). This species is from Burma. Small plants, no character, 50 cts. each.

C. urens. The Wine, or Fishtail Palm. This is the best known species, and is adapted for general cultivation. Needs considerable

moist heat. It grows to a tree having leaves 3 to 12 feet long, and attaining a height of 50 feet, in the tropics. Nice stock about a foot high, showing character, 25 cts. each. A few large, showy specimens, \$1 to \$3 each.

CHAMÆDOREA Arenbergiana.** D. (*C. latifolia*.) A unique, slender-trunked Palm having queerly divided pinnate leaves, from lower Mexico. The plant is of very quick growth and graceful even in a small state, making a choice specimen for the conservatory or living-room. Requires same heat and treatment as arecas. Fine plant with character, about 18 to 24 inches high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

C. glaucifolia (?)** D. A fine acquisition from Guatemala. (We are not certain yet as to the correct name of this species.) Vigorous young plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CHAMÆROPS excelsa.* Chusan Palm, from China. A very hardy fan Palm enduring hard freezing, living in middle Georgia with slight protection. A dwarf and slow grower. Small plants, about 6 inches high, but stocky, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. humilis.* D. The Dwarf Fan Palm of southern Europe. A very hardy and desirable species, with deeply divided leaves, and stems thickly covered with short thorns. Strong, beginning character nicely, 35 cts. each; better, 50 cts. each. Small plants, no character, 20 cts. each.

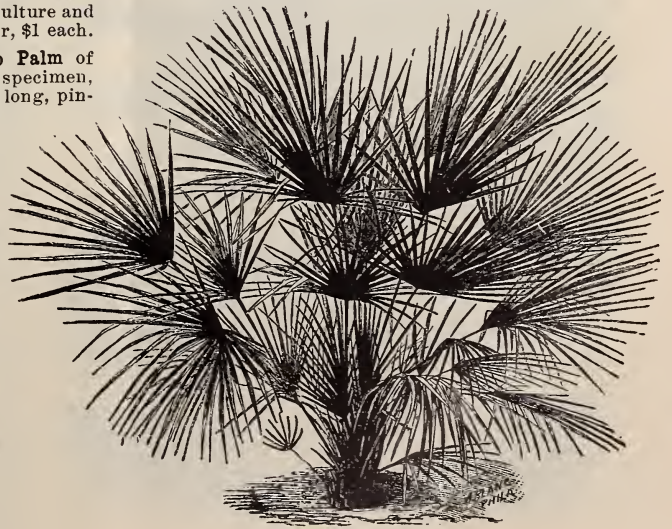
C. farinosa.* A distinct and hardy form. Strong plants, with character leaves, 30 cts. and 40 cts. each.

C. littoralis.* With character, 35 cts. and 50 cents each.

COCOS. A very large genus of Pinnate Palms mostly from South America. It contains both tropical and semi-tropical species; the hardy sorts being greatly esteemed as ornaments for streets and lawns, along the Gulf coast and California.

C. Alphonsei.* Locally known in Florida as the Belair Palm. A stocky and rather quick grower for this group of hardy Cocos. Very hardy, having stood a temperature of 8° Fahr. in North Florida during the freeze of 1895 unharmed. Leaves blue-green, finely arched; seeds covered with an edible pulp. Small plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. A better grade, about a foot high, with good roots, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

C. australis.* This beautiful and hardy Palm from Brazil and Uruguay is at home along the Gulf coast, and pretty well up the California coast. The leaves are pinnate, blue-green, and recurved. Tree is of slow growth, but eventually reaches a height of 30 to 35 feet. Good young plants, no character, 35 cts. each.



CHAMÆROPS HUMILIS.

COCOS, continued

C. Bonneti.* D. Hardy, gray-green in color, and more delicate in appearance than *C. australis*, yet more vigorous in fact. A splendid species for both outdoors and the house. Small plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Larger, but no character yet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. A few, beginning character, 50 cts. each.

C. campestris.* Resembles *C. australis*. Small, 20 cts. each. Larger, 35 cts. each.

C. ————? "Dwarf Cocoanut," from Cuba. An unknown species as yet. Strong young plants, not showing character, 25 cts. each.

C. Gaertneri.* Belongs to the hardy Australis type. Rare. 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

C. insignis.** D. An elegant dwarf Palm, similar to *C. Weddelliana* in style but considerably larger in size and length of leaves. The under surfaces of the leaves are silvery. A charming plant, rather difficult to grow. Young plants, beginning character, 35 cts.

C. plumosa.* Will stand considerable cold, and does well in South Florida and South California, forming tall trees in a short time. It is very graceful, with plummy, pinnate leaves, light green in color. Grand avenue Palm, finally reaching 50 feet in height. Strong plants, with no character leaves, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

C. nucifera.** The **Cocoanut Palm**. Well known for its nuts, oil and fiber. A large species not available for pot culture, as it is 3 or 4 feet high before the character leaves commence. Cannot stand frost. Our plants are not pulled from open ground, but are potted. Good, 50 cts. each; if by mail, \$1 each.

C. Weddelliana.** D. A most elegant species, adapted for decorations of all sorts. Dwarf, and very attractive. This is much used by florists for filling centers of fern-dishes, and is especially nice for table decorations, being small, yet with full character. Nice plants, 25 cts. each.

CORYPHA australis.* D. A slow-growing **Fan Palm**, formerly used extensively as a house plant, but now superseded by Palms of quicker growth. Will stand considerable frost. The leaves are stiff, and the stems have short brown spines along the edges. Plants with partial character, 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.



CYCAS REVOLUTA.

CYCAS revoluta.* D. The so-called **Sago Palm**. Perfectly hardy in the Lower South, to middle California. Has a large number of beautiful pinnate, dark green leaves, which uncurl from the top of the stem, when growing, like ostrich feathers. It is a magnificent plant, available for scenic planting in the open air and grand for apartments. We have a splendid stock in all sizes. Small, 1 or 2 leaves, 5 to 8 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 leaves, 6 to 10 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 3 to 5 leaves, 10 to 12 inches high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 4 to 8 leaves, 12 to 18 inches high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 6 to 10 leaves, 12 to 18 inches high, \$1 each, \$10 per doz. Larger specimens, very showy, at \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 each. These have full tops from 20 inches to 3 feet high and fully as broad, or broader.

DESMONCUS major.** D. An ornamental warm-house Palm from Trinidad. The pinnate leaves are exceedingly prickly and the ends of the midribs have recurved, hook-like points; altogether very peculiar and interesting. The stems are small, reed-like and climbing. Rare. Strong plants, commencing character, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

DICTYOSPERMA alba.** D. (Areca tribe.) A quick-growing, slender pinnate Palm, with light green leaves. Requires about the same heat and culture as *Areca lutescens*. Fine young plants in two sizes; 12 to 15 inches high, no character, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Larger, about 15 to 20 inches high, just beginning character, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

D. rubra.** D. This is similar in habit to *D. alba*, but has a rich tinge of red along the edges of leaves and stems, making a fine effect. Nice young plants, about 10 to 12 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

DION edule.* D. A rare cycad from Mexico capable of standing considerable cold and drought. The foliage resembles *Cycas revoluta* slightly, but is of a light bluish green, very stiff, and prickly at the points of the pinnæ. Is a good decorative subject and stands the sun and heat well. Nice plants of a small decorative size, 50 cts. each.

DYPSIS Madagascariensis.** D. An unarmed, pinnate Palm, with reed-like stems. It is a choice dwarf sort, fine for decorative purposes, or for open-air growing in frostless situations. A fine stock of young plants, with character leaves, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Selected plants, 40 cts. and 75 cts. each.

ELÆIS Guineensis.** D. The famous **Oil Palm** of the Guinea coast. A splendid pinnate-leaved Palm, attaining a height of 30 feet. The bright red fruit is crushed and pressed to obtain the Palm oil of commerce. Young plants, no character, \$1 each.

ERYTHEA edulis.* A tall, rather slender-trunked Palm, having fan-shaped filiferous leaves, and very downy (silvery color) sheaths and inflorescence. From Southern California. Hardy and of slow growth. Strong young plants, no character, 35 cts. each.

EUTERPE edulis.** D. A tall, smooth Palm from South America, of rapid growth, and requiring rather strong, moist heat. The crown of leaves presents a splendid feathery appearance, and the old leaves fall off when dead, leaving the trunk smooth and clean. Strong plants, beginning character, 35 cts. each.

E. stenophylla.** D. This is also from South America and requires same treatment as preceding species. A rare sort, characterizing when young and making a fine specimen quickly. Strong plants, with character, 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

HYOPHORBE Verschaffeltii.** D. A middle-sized Palm allied to *Areca*, and requiring same culture. The leaves are pinnate, very stocky, from 4 to 6 feet long when full grown, midribs striped with cream color. A moderate grower of easy culture and a truly magnificent plant. Fine young plants, with character, 50 cts. each.



LATANIA BORBONICA GROWN IN THE OPEN GROUND.

KENTIA Belmoreana. ** D. (Properly *Howea Belmoreana*.) One of the most valuable house Palms grown; from Australia. Elegant pinnate leaves, and beautiful even when very small. Small plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. About 8 to 10 inches high, beginning character leaves nicely, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Larger plants, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

K. Forsteriana. ** D. (*Howea Forsteriana*.) The Umbrella Palm of Lord Howe's Island. A grand Palm for decorative uses, with dark green foliage of finest habit. Same sizes and prices as preceding.

LATANIA Borbonica. * D. (Properly *Livistona Sinensis*.) The well-known Chinese Fan Palm. This is more largely grown as a house Palm than any other variety. Leaves are fan-shaped and of a pleasing shade of green. Very popular in decorative work, and capable of standing considerable cold. We grow many thousand plants, and can sell fine ones very low. Fine for outdoors in South Florida and South California. Young plants without character, in 2-inch pots, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.; 3-inch pots, 8 to 12 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; 4-inch pots, 12 to 15 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 5-inch pots, 15 to 18 inches high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 6-inch pots, 18 to 24 inches high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz. A few extra large at \$1 each.

L. Loddigesii. ** D. A very rare species from Mauritius, having deeply divided fan leaves, glaucous green, richly tinged with red. A large, handsome plant, growing 10 feet high. Young plants, \$1 each.

LICUALA elegans. ** D. A very choice, dwarf Fan Palm of slow growth, from the East Indies. This and both following species need a strong, moist heat continually. Small plants only, 20 cts. each.

L. grandis. ** D. A splendid palmate-leaved dwarf Palm from the East Indies. The leaves are nearly circular, deeply plaited, and about 20 to a full-grown plant. The total height scarcely ever exceeds 5 or 6 feet in old specimens. The largest of the three species named. Young plants in nice condition, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

L. Peltata. ** D. From India. Reaches 15 feet. Petioles prickly. Trunk slender. Leaves deeply cut, pel-

tate; exceedingly rich and attractive. Small plants only, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. Rumphii ** D. This is also a beautiful Palm, fan-leaved and dwarf, but more spiny than *L. grandis*. It seems of more dwarf habit, but grows to about same height as *L. grandis*. Nice young plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

LIVISTONA altissima. ** D. A handsome Fan Palm from Java, resembling *Latania Borbonica*, but of more vigorous, stocky habit. It attains a large size. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

L. Hoogendorpii. ** D. A tall species from Java. Dark green leaves, whose stems have brown spines on the edges. It is a handsome plant even when young. Small plants, with partial character, 35 cts. each.

L. rotundifolia. ** D. A most elegant Fan Palm, with round, recurved leaves. Leaves are closely set, and the plant is especially valuable for table decoration. Strong plants, with character, 30 cts. each.

L. subglobosa. ** D. A vigorous grower something like *L. altissima*, and like *Latania Borbonica*, but with more rounded leaves. It forms a good specimen at an early age. Strong plants, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

MARTINEZIA caryotæfolia. ** D. From New Granada. An elegant greenhouse species, the foliage of which resembles the *Caryotas*, but, unlike them, has many black spines. Trunk slender, about 2 inches thick. Fine young plants, ready to throw character leaves, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz. Larger, with character, 50 and 75 cts. each.

ONCOSPHERMA fasciculatum. ** D. A rare pinnate Palm from Ceylon, having a spiny, slender trunk. The leaves are dark green, with pendent pinnæ. Culture should be the same as for *Areca lutescens*. Small plants only, 50 cts. each.

O. filamentosum. ** A large species, with long (10 or 12 feet), drooping leaves, reaching a height of 40 to 50 feet. A very beautiful Palm, which we recommend for extreme South Florida planting. Small plants only, 75 cts. each.



PRITCHARDIA FILIFERA AND COCOS PLUMOSA. ALLAMANDA HENDERSONII ON TRELLIS.

OREODOXA Borinquena (*Roystonea Borinquena*, Cook)** **Porto Rican Royal Palm**, differing in several respects from *O. regia*. Attaining a height of about 50 feet, with a thick, strong trunk. Leaves with broad pinnæ. Newly introduced in 1903. Nice young plants, not characterized, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

O. oleracea** D. **The Palmiste, or Palm Cabbage** of Jamaica. A noble Palm, much like *O. regia*, having coarser leaves and even more robust character than it,



OREODOXA REGIA.

but requires more heat for successful growth. In the tropics this species reaches an immense size, and the splendid pinnate leaves are frequently 8 feet in length. Young plants, no character, 35 cts. each; larger, with character, 50 cts. each.

O. regia** D. The famous and grand **Royal Palm**. One of the grandest of pinnate Palms, growing to a height of over 100 feet, with immense plummy, feathery leaves and a straight, white trunk. A grand tree of extreme South Florida for avenue planting. Our nurseries were named from some fine trees we had transplanted from the "Royal Palm Hammock" in the Everglades, where they are found wild. This succeeds as a house Palm, with same care and heat as for *Areca lutescens* or *Seaforthia elegans*, and makes a tall, showy specimen soon. Young plants, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, with character, 2 to 3 feet high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet high, 75 cts. each.

PHENIX. The Date Palm. We unhesitatingly recommend the genus Phoenix for the most extensive planting in the open air in the lower South, and for the conservatory and the home. It is easily grown into grand specimens at an early age, and thrives in the house with but little sunshine. It is so very hardy and healthy that it can stand a good deal of neglect. Pinnate-leaved.

P. acaulis* D. Stemless. A dwarf species from central India, particularly adapted for pot culture. Very ornamental in all sizes above a foot. Nice plants, with character, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

P. Canariensis* **The Canary Island Date.** One of the finest for open-ground planting, as it is very hardy and attains great size. A fine Palm for avenue planting, as well as single specimens. Small, 1 year old, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; larger, from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, partly characterized, from 5-inch pots, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

P. dactylifera* **The Commercial Date Palm.** This is the species which produces dates. A tall, coarse Palm not adapted as a house plant. Small only, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PHENIX, continued

P. farinifera.* D. India and South China. The seeds are covered with a sweet, mealy pulp, and the trunk yields a form of sago. A rare species seldom found true to name. Ours are direct from India and we know them to be genuine. Small only, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



PHENIX RECLINATA.

P. humile.* D. A very rare species, rather dwarf, from northwest India. The leaves are of a dull bluish green, with very narrow pinnæ, drooping gracefully when of sufficient size. This is of slow growth and peculiarly elegant character. Small, no character, 25 cts. each; with character, 50 cts. and \$1.

P. pumila.* D. A grand quick-growing sort, having a slender trunk, not over six inches in diameter in a normal size. Particularly useful species for avenue planting, as it quickly reaches a good height and does not hold old leaf-stalks long. We have a very large, showy specimen in our grounds. Strong plants, characterized, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

P. pusilla.* D. (*P. Zeylanica*, incorrectly.) A dwarf, low-growing sort, having blue-green leaves, which has proved exceptionally hardy. It has stood freezes in central Florida which were quite severe. The plant forms character when very small, and is a choice addition to the list of house Palms, rivaling *P. rupicola* in beauty, yet totally different in character and color. Small, elegant specimens, with character, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

P. rupicola.* D. Himalayas. This is one of the finest of the genus for pots, and is not quite so hardy for the open ground here as many others, but still is seldom hurt by frost. Has wide-spreading, arching leaves, with small, close pinnæ, making an elegant display. Small, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, commencing character, 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

P. reclinata.* D. Natal and Zululand. This is a magnificent species, especially adapted for growth in pots. The drooping leaves are dark green in color, and the plant is of easy growth. Seeds are covered with an edible pulp, quite sweet. A fine species for open air here. We grow this in enormous quantity and can offer all sizes. Small, in 2-inch pots, seed leaves only, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; stronger, from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; with character forming, from 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; showy specimens, about 2 feet high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; about 2½ feet high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; about 3 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; select specimens, \$1.50 each.

P. r. Leonensis.* D. A garden form of *P. reclinata*, but larger and more hardy than the type. We find it especially handsome, and fit for avenue planting as well as for other uses, small plants being of very decorative appearance. Splendid specimens, 3 ft. high, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; larger, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

P. r. Zanzibarensis.* D. Another form of *P. reclinata*, having unusually flat leaves and a very distinct habit. Large plants, with partial character, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

P. sylvestris.* The Wild Date of India. Very hardy sort, resembling the commercial Date in color of leaves and habit of growth. A fair variety for pots. It is of quick growth and does nobly in the open ground in the region of the Gulf and westward to middle California. Small plants, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; characterized specimens, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

PRITCHARDIA filifera.* The California Fan Palm, or Thread Palm. Has been grown as a house plant, but is rather hard to raise properly. It is a good subject for open-air planting in subtropical regions, standing hard frosts unharmed. Does well along the Gulf coast, lower Georgia and Texas. Small plants, no character, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Fine plants, with partial character, about 18 inches high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; larger, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

P. Pacifica.** D. A rare tropical Fan Palm from the South Seas. Leaves are large and drooping, of a light green color. Very desirable for a pot-plant where the temperature does not drop below 60°. It prefers 70° to 85°. Does well in extreme South Florida outdoors. Small plants, no character, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; larger, with partial character, about 18 inches high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

P. species from British Guiana.** D. A newly introduced Palm not yet named. Rare even in Guiana. Small plants, no character, 35 cts. each.

P. Thurstoni.** D. A rare, tall Palm from Fiji Islands. Very tender and resembling *P. Pacifica*. Nice plants, from seed sent us in 1901, about a foot high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; larger, selected, 35 cts. each.

PTYCHOSPERMA Alexandræ.** D. A beautiful, smooth, pinnate-leaved Palm from the Eastern Archipelago. Resembles *Seaforthia elegans*. The leaves are silvery on the under side. Strong, elegant specimens, fully characterized, about 3 ft. high, \$1.50 each; larger, \$2 each.

P. MacArthurii.** D. (Incorrectly *Kentia MacArthurii*.) A particularly pleasing and graceful Palm, spineless; from New Guinea. The plant is dwarf, and eminently suited for decoration in the house. Forms character very early and is a splendid Palm of easy culture. Plants about 10 inches high, beginning character, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; about 12 to 15 inches high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; about 18 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; about 2 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

RHAPIDOPHYLLUM hystrix.* D. (*Chamærops hystrix*, incorrectly.) A stemless Palm found but sparingly in moist spots in Florida and lower Georgia. The leaf is green above and silvery beneath, and remarkably handsome. Around the base of the stems are long, slender brown or black needles, several inches long, which can be pulled out entire. The Palm is called "Porcupine Palmetto," from this armament. Nice plants, with partial character, 35 cts. each.

RHAPIS flabelliformis.* D. China and Japan. A hardy little cane Palm, suckering from the roots like the bamboo, and forming a dense clump. The leaves are small, fan-shaped and extremely elegant. It needs shade to succeed. This never exceeds a height of 5 feet. Nice plants, full character, \$1 to \$3 each.

SABAL Adansonii.* D. The Dwarf Palmetto, or Blue Palm of Florida and Georgia. A stemless species, with dark, blue-green fan leaves, reaching 4 or 5 feet in height. It is particularly hardy, standing a temperature of 10° without injury. Leaf-stems are unarmed. Small plants, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; about 12 to 15 inches high, with partial character, 50 cts. each.

S. dealbatum.* This resembles *S. Adansonii*, but with darker green leaves and of larger size. Strong plants, with character, about 18 to 24 inches high, 60 cts. each.



(1) SABAL PALMETTO, (2) SABAL UMBRACULIFERUM.

SABAL, continued

S. Ghiesbreghtii.* A very rare Sabal, not so hardy as *Adansonii*. A tall grower, with big, broad leaves, of a drooping habit. Strong, with character, \$2.50 each.

S. Palmetto.* The famed Cabbage Palmetto of the Carolinas and Florida. This forms a tall tree, with a large head of fan leaves, and is useful in many ways. The trunk forms a good pile, resisting attacks of the borer in sea water. The leaves make the best of thatching. This tree can be grown all over the Lower South through to upper California. Young plants, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, beginning character, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz. A few extra size in 6-inch pots, 50 cts. each.



SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS.

S. umbraculiferum.* D. The tallest species known, reaching a height of 80 feet in the West Indies. It is hardy here, and does well. It is very different in style from *S. Palmetto*, with immense leaves of drooping

habit, frequently from 8 to 12 feet across. A desirable sort for planting outdoors in Florida and the South. (*S. Blackburniana* is a synonym. There is much confusion among the names of Sabals yet.) Fine small plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; larger old plants, 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

SEAFORTHIA elegans.** D. (*Ptychosperma elegans*, according to some authorities.) A most graceful plant, eminently adapted for decorative uses. Quite well known everywhere for its feathery elegance and pretty character. The pinnate leaves are 2 to 8 feet in length, dark green and perfectly smooth. This was considered by the late John Saul the best all-round Palm for the living-room in a temperate clime. Should have a light, sunny situation, light, rich soil, with moderate moisture. We have a large stock of this valuable Palm in several sizes. Small, no character, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. About a foot high, with partial character, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. About 18 inches high, pretty plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz. About 2 feet high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Fine specimens, about 3 feet high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

THRINAX argentea.** D. Silver Thatch Palm of West Indies and Florida Keys. A beautiful, slow-growing fan Palm, with leaves silvery on the under side. Very choice for house cultivation. Small only, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

T. Barbadosensis.** D. A splendid species for house growth, resembling *T. parviflora*, but more slender. An exceptionally pretty Palm, the deeply-cleft leaves drooping over in a very attractive way. It is particularly useful for table decoration, having full character when not over a foot high. Nice plants, commencing character, 6 to 8 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 10 to 12 inches high, fully characterized, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

T. excelsa.** This is a larger species than the preceding, with leaves silvery on the under side. A good Palm for the house, but extremely slow in growth. Small plants, beginning character, 6 to 8 inches high (6 years old), 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

T. Morrissi.** D. A newly discovered Palm, found in Anguilla, in the West Indies. Very dwarf in habit, reaching only about 2½ ft. in height. The leaves are glaucous on under surface and deeply divided. The plant is of slow growth, but exceedingly beautiful when in full character. Small plants, in 3-inch pots, no character, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

THRINAX, continued

T. parviflora.* * D. Thatch Palm, or Royal Palmetto Thatch. One of the finest Palms for decorative purposes, but of slow growth. The deeply divided, yellowish green leaves on slender stems form a graceful, umbrella-like crown of exceeding beauty. All the *Thrinax* Palms except *T. excelsa* have slender trunks. Young plants, no character, in 2-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, 25 cts. each.

WALLICHIA densiflora.* * D. A very rare, tufted, trunkless Palm from Assam, of dwarf habit. The leaves are densely fasciated and peculiarly formed, somewhat like the caryotas. A splendid plant of unique appearance. Small, \$1 each.

WASHINGTONIA Sonora.* A hardy Fan Palm from Lower California, resembling *Pritchardia filifera* in general character, but with leaf-stems and spines tinged a rich reddish brown. A splendid hardy Palm for lawn or avenue in the lower South, of quick growth and very pleasing form. We secured a fine lot of seeds at great expense and have plants true to name. Nice young plants, about 8 to 12 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; larger, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

ZAMIA integrifolia.* D. A beautiful dwarf Cycad of about 18 inches in height. Known in this state, where it is a native, as **Comptie**. The roots (trunks) are

grated for starch. The leaves are very pretty, pinnate and numerous. An elegant plant for a jardinière. We have elegant, perfect plants in various sizes, all having character leaves. 10 cts., 20 cts., 30 cts. and 40 cts. ea.



ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA.

☞ For other choice decorative plants often listed with Palms, see *Pandanus*, page 43, *Dracena*, page 42, and *Curculigō*, page 42.

☞ The most tender Palms, such as *Euterpe*, *Licuala*, *Oncosperma*, and *Pritchardia* in the equatorial species, should be shipped North only in warm weather.

Collection A.—Five small Palms, good sorts, all different, by mail for 50 cts.

Collection No. 1.—Ten Palms, all different, in nice, small plants, sure to grow, sent by mail to any address for \$1.

Collection No. 2.—Ten Palms, different, in larger sizes than above, sent by mail for \$2.

Collection No. 3.—Five Palms, all different, showing character, and ready for immediate decorative effect, for \$2.50.

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

☞ Above offers are of Palms of our choice only.

☞ As all Palms are pot-grown, they may be transplanted at any time, or shipped to any distance safely.



SIDE VIEW OF A SLAT-HOUSE CONTAINING PALMS.

This house is 100 x 240 feet, and contains tens of thousands of plants from 1 to 6 feet high.



ADIANTUM HYBRIDUM.

VIII

Ferns and Selaginellas

Varieties with the asterisk (★) are the more hardy sorts. Others should be kept from hard frosts, being tropical or semi-tropical. Our list embraces a very choice collection, and will be found quite complete. See special offers of collections of Ferns, at end of Department.

Ferns are becoming more generally grown as decorative plants for many specific uses, as specimens for greenhouse or home, in groups in ferneries, and in fern-dishes for table decoration, etc. Most of the sorts we list can be grown into large specimens, for jardinières and hanging baskets if desired, and will be found useful for shaded places, where other plants would fail. In house culture these should all be given **some** sunshine, **if possible daily**. The less light they get the more frail and weak they become. Soil should be generally rather light, with leaf-mold, or **very old**, well-rotted manure. Too much manure is injurious, yet some sorts will be benefited with considerable added as a top-dressing. Concentrated fertilizers are not so well suited for Ferns as for more rank-growing plants.

ADIANTUM. Maidenhair Fern. One of the choicest genera, with many species adapted for growing in the house. Usually with black or brown stems and delicate green pinnæ.

A. cuneatum. The most generally known. Quadri-pinnate foliage. Very fine for any purpose. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each for fine plants.

A. fulvum. A stocky species resembling the following sort, of easy culture. Strong plants, 10 cts. and 20 cts. each.

A. hispidulum (Pubescens). A spreading, quite erect species, forming splendid specimen plants 12 to 15 inches high. This is of easiest culture, and thrives under ordinary care. Does exceptionally well in all parts of the South. Fine plants, 10 cts., 15 cts. and 35 cts. each.

A. hybridum. A splendid new species forming large specimens, and thriving in this climate. A magnificent sort for florist work and now attracting wide attention. The cut fronds keep well and are almost as fine, and fully as graceful as Cuneatum. Grand plants of very decorative appearance, 25 cts., 35c., 50c. and 75c. each.

A. lunulatum. Crescent-shaped leaves. This is a peculiar Walking Fern, rooting at the tips of the fronds and forming new plants. 10 cts. and 20 cts. each.

A. rhomboideum. A large, coarse species, splendid for large ferneries. Fine plants, 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

A. rhodophyllum. A splendid scarce variety, having broad leaflets, arranged very closely and giving a rich, smooth effect. One of the finest sorts. 20 cts. each.

A. St. Catharinæ. A rare species intermediate in size and character between Fulvum and Rhomboideum. Leaves finely serrated. Fine plants, 25 cts. each.

ALSOPHILA australis. The famous Tree Fern of Australia, growing upright, with a trunk 15 to 25 feet high. Splendid fronds. This is always rare and costly. Nice young plants, 25 cts. each. Large specimens, \$1 to \$3 each.

ASPIDIUM tsussimense. The florists of the country pronounce this the best Fern for dishes. It is of strong but dwarf and graceful habit; of good color and excellent keeping quality in the house. Strong plants, 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

A. Thelypteris.* One of our most delicate native Ferns. The leaves are narrow and very finely cut. It spreads readily and quickly fills a large pan. 10 cts. and 20 cts. each.

BLECHNUM Braziliense. A bold and robust Tree Fern from Brazil. The leaves, as with all Blechnums, are of a rich wine color, finally turning dark green; trunk slender. It forms large specimen plants quickly, and is showy. 20 cts., 30 cts. and 50 cts. each.

B. occidentale. A handsome dwarf species with pointed leaves, rooting from runners. It is of easy culture and very desirable. Has new growth of a rich bronze. Fine plants, 10 cts. and 20 cts. each.

B. serrulatum.* A Florida species, upright in growth, reaching 2 to 3 feet. Splendid for a tall sort for a background in a fernery. 15 cts. each.

CIBOTIUM Barometz. This belongs to the Tree Ferns, but has no trunk; the leaves are extremely delicate, but yet large, reaching a height of 5 feet or more. Leaves lace-like and scented. A grand specimen plant of exceedingly quick growth and very showy. You will be pleased with this. Strong plants, 10 cts., 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

CYRTOMIUM falcatum. A fine house Fern from Japan, Hawaii, etc., making good specimens sometimes 2 feet high. Leaves 1 to 2 feet long, 6 to 9 inches broad, simply pinnate, exceedingly dark green and glossy. Nice plants, 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

DAVALLIA Fijiensis plumosa. Exceedingly finely cut fronds of a peculiar smooth and delicate appearance. Of slow growth, rather dwarf, and propagated from running stems. Rare. 35 cts. each.

D. stricta. This is very different from the preceding, more dwarf, and not such a dark green. A fine house Fern of easy growth. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.



NEPHROLEPIS DAVALLIOIDES FURCANS.

GYMNOGRAMME tartarea. Silver Fern. Tall and vigorous, with a white powder on the under side of the finely cut fronds; grows 3 feet high. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

LASTREA aristata var. Very fine greenhouse Fern from Australia. Beautifully variegated with creamy yellow. 20 cts. each.

L. opaca. A pretty dwarf species. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

L., Species from Jamaica. Forms fine specimens and does well in this climate. Strong, showy plants, 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

LOMARIA gibba. A handsome, large Fern of extremely neat character, from New Caledonia. It ultimately forms a trunk like *Blechnum Braziliense*. Fine plants, 20 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

LYGODIUM scandens.* Japanese Climbing Fern. A lovely and distinct vine, having very pretty, short fronds, invaluable for cutting. Will grow up to a height of 10 feet, and climbs prettily over wirework, tree trunks, if rough, or a like support. 10 cts. and 25 cts. each.

MICROLEPIA hirta cristata. A very soft and finely cut Fern, appearing too delicate for growing in the house, yet not difficult to grow after all. It is easy to grow into large specimens, the fronds spreading gracefully, like a Boston Fern. Beautiful plants, 10 cts., 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

NEPHRODIUM hertipes. A showy Fern of the habit of *Lomaria*, but dwarf, with pretty cut leaves, finely serrated. It forms charming specimen plants. Beautiful plants, 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

NEPHROLEPIS. The Sword Fern. The various species of this popular genus are the best known house Ferns, growing under various conditions and with indifferent care they manage to thrive where other plants fail. We grow them all in immense quantities for



CIBOTIUM BAROMETZ.



NEPHROLEPIS RUFESCENS TRIPINNATIFIDA.

NEPHROLEPIS, continued

both retail and wholesale customers, and our plants are very fine and stocky, perfectly free from pests. This latter remark applies to *all* our Ferns.)

N. cordata compacta. Stocky and dwarf, with fine, dark green leaves. 10 cts., 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

N. cordifolia. A long-leaved Sword Fern, with tubers on its roots. Very handsome. The late Peter Henderson considered this the best of all Sword Ferns for the home. 10 cts., 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

N. Davallioides furcans. The Stag-Horn Boston Fern. A grand decorative Fern, with the ends of the leaves or leaflets curiously divided and crested; splendid. Greatly in demand as a basket or jardinière Fern, forming immense, elegant specimens. This is as hardy as a Boston Fern and just as easy to grow. Fine plants, 10 cts. to 50 cts. each.

N. Duffii. A tufted species, with branched fronds of good substance. A very pretty small species, which should be in every collection. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

N. exaltata. The famed Sword Fern, native to all parts of the tropics. Formerly universally grown as a basket plant, but now generally superseded by the Boston form. We still grow it. 10 cts. and 20 cts. each.

N. exaltata Bostoniensis. The famed Boston Fern. This differs from the type only in attaining greater size and length of fronds. It is a splendid decorative plant, especially fine for baskets, or when placed on a tall pedestal. 10 cts. to 50 cts. each.

N. pectinata. Dwarf Sword Fern. Very neat plant, the only species useful for small dishes. 10 cts. each.

N. Philippinensis. Quite similar to *N. cordata*, a splendid half-dwarf; beautifully serrated leaves. 10 cts., 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

N. Piersoni. The great new plant so much talked about for the last two years and now just being put on the market. It is a sport from the Boston Fern, having each pinna redivided, which grows out indefinitely at the ends, the same as Boston Fern leaves do at their tips, thus forming immensely broad and splendid fronds, giving a magnificently rich appearance. It is just as hardy as the Boston Fern and the grandest novelty introduced for many years. Young plants 25c.; specimens, 50 cts. and \$1 each.

N. rufescens tripinnatifida. This has the finest cut leaves of all Sword Ferns, hence called Ostrich Feather Fern. A splendid plant, requiring a little

more warmth than the Boston Fern during the winter. The fronds attain a length of 3 or 4 feet, yet are still as fine and delicate as smaller ones. A splendid species. Fine plants, 10 cts. to 35 cts. each.

N. Washingtoniensis. The largest of all Sword Ferns, attaining a height of 6 or 8 feet, and as handsome as a palm. It makes a grand showy specimen with broad leaves. New and very rare. 35 cts. each.

N. Wittboldii. A stocky plant said to be a sport from the Boston Fern; is equally as hardy as the Boston, and has broad, wavy fronds. 25 cts. each.



SELAGINELLA HEMETODES. (See page 37.)

ONYCHIUM Japonicum. A species with delicate fine dark green leaves; admirable for cutting. Grows to a foot or more in height; rather hardy. 10 cts. and 20 cts. each.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea.* The Cinnamon Fern. A hardy native Fern used for large ferneries, and reaching a height of 3 to 5 feet. Large plants, 25 cts. each.

O. regalis.* The Royal Fern. This has broad but elegant foliage; of good size, growing 4 to 5 feet high. Fronds are bipinnate; hardy. 25 cts. each.

POLYPODIUM aureum. A tropical species, here growing on palmetto trees or the rotten bark of oaks. The leaves are large and light green, with a glaucous under surface. Coarsely divided. 20 cts. each.

P. incanum.* Resurrection Fern. A dwarf species, growing about 6 inches high, usually on the trunks of oaks and hickories. When the weather is damp the Fern is very noticeable, but in a drought the fronds are tightly curled. A pretty little sort with tough leaves. 10 cts. and 25 cts. each.

P. phyllitidis. The Hart's Tongue Fern. A queer native Fern, having upright leaves, smooth and simple; sword-shaped. Fine to grow among delicate Ferns to bring out the contrast. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

P. Swartzii. A climbing Fern, growing upon rough bark readily. Leaves simple, only about 2 or 3 inches long, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad. 15 cts. each.

POLYSTICHUM capense. A strong-growing Fern with dark glossy leaves, not finely cut, but large and showy; very durable foliage. New and rare. 40 cts. each.

PTERIS adiantoides. Very distinct; leaflets are broad and give somewhat the effect of a large-leaved adiantum. 15 cts. each.

P. argyræa. Fronds variegated white. Grows to a height of 18 inches. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

P. cretica albolineata. A beautifully striped Fern. Dwarf, and very suitable for jardinières, fern-baskets, etc. Leaves white and green. A charming plant.



UNFOLDING FRONDS OF THE OSMUNDAS.

Pronounced by leading florists the best variegated Fern. 15 cts. each.

P. marginata. A rare Hawaiian Fern growing 4 or 5 feet high and making very large, bold specimens. The leaves are rather coarse, palmately-shaped, two feet across. It is of quick and easy growth. New. 50 cts.

P. serrulata. A pretty species, with queer divided leaves, growing about a foot high. Is of particularly easy growth, and suitable for filling dishes. 10 cts. each.

P. Sieboldii. One of the finest for fern-dishes. Neat habit, not too large; dark green foliage of rather upright growth; long-keeping qualities. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

P. tremula. A New Zealand species, well known in first-class greenhouses; much used in cutting and for all decorating. Grows 2 feet in height and makes a fine specimen plant. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

P. Victoriae. A delicately cut Fern, resembling *P. cretica*, but very much smaller, has variegated foliage. Fine species. 10 cts. and 20 cts. each.

SELAGINELLA. Club Moss. These delicate plants are reminders of the prehistoric coal age, as they then grew remarkably large and lovely; they are mostly dwarf now, and are cultivated with Ferns; they make magnificent specimens for Wardian cases, for table decorations and for bouquets, as well as for other minor uses. They are all very beautiful; of extremely easy growth.

S. Braunii. Beautiful erect species with curving leaves of a very dark green color, a foot long. One of the very finest. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

S. cuspidata. A lovely tufted species, growing about 6 inches high. A fine pleasing variety, especially suitable for small jardinières and fern-dishes. 10 cts. and 15 cts. each.

S. Emmelliana. A very charming variety, making a dense clump, with many stems. It forms fine specimens, and is a good cutting sort. Fine plants, 10c., 15c. and 25c. each.

S. hemætoles. (Incorrectly listed a *S. flabellata* previously.) A beautiful Guatamalan species, with large, spreading, fern-like branches. Grows 10 inches high; magnificent. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.



SELAGINELLA EMMELLIANA.

SELAGINELLA, continued

S. Kraussiana. A delicate West Indian creeping sort, invaluable for edging for greenhouse beds, tubs, etc., and for bouquets. 10 cts. each.

S. Martensii variegata. This is nicely variegated with white. A delicate, upright species, with heavy fronds. Has air-roots, which help hold the stems upright; very good. 10 cts. each.

S. Schottii. A delicate small sort resembling *Martensii* somewhat. 10 cts. each.

S. umbrosum. This is a fine species, in habit resembling *S. Emmelliana*, but with stronger fronds. 25 cts. each.

S. uncinata. A quick-growing creeper with many shades of green and bronze. Called off-times Rain-

bow Moss. Useful for edging or for covering a surface quickly. 10 cts. each. Masses of it, 25 cts. each.

S. Vogelii. Splendid, erect species, growing 1 to 2½ feet high and forming dense clumps. It is very fine and showy. Rare. Elegant plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

S. Willdenovii. A choice, large-growing sort, with fronds of blue, green and bronze. It throws up creeping stems 8 to 10 feet long. Very quick grower and valuable for a large fernery. 20 cts. each.

WOODWARDIA angustifolia.* Native creeping Fern, growing in moist mucky soil, of dwarf habit. Leaves very coarsely divided. 10 cts. each.

W. Virginica.* Large native Fern. Suitable as a background in a fernery of hardy varieties. Grows up to 3 feet high and spreads quickly. 10 cts. each.



SELAGINELLA VOGELII.

No. 1. Collection of five strong Ferns, all labeled, for 40 cents, postpaid. (Our selection only.)

No. 2. Collection of ten Ferns, including some of the rarer sorts, all very choice sorts, all labeled, for \$1 postpaid. (Our selection only.)

No. 3. Collection of five Ferns in large size, of great decorative value, fine sorts, all labeled, \$1.25, postpaid. (Our selection only.)

No. 4. Collection of ten sorts, all different, suitable for a fernery, strong, showy plants, *not* labeled, for 75 cts., postpaid.

 Please read all **Business Remarks and Rules**—especially **Rules 4 and 8**. You will find it to your interest.

MISCELLANEOUS TESTIMONIALS FROM THE NORTH AND WEST

I received the plants in good order and am very much pleased with them; think the palm just lovely.—ANNIE M. QUACKENBUSH, Warwick, N. Y., *September, 1903.*

The plants came in good condition, etc.—DR. D. B. SPENCE, New York City, *April, 1903.*

Allow me to thank you most sincerely for the very large plants sent. I have sent, for more than thirty years, for plants from various florists and never received such fine plants for the money. They are far beyond what I expected. Many thanks for the extras.—MRS. G. H. WELLS, Madison, Wis., *April, 1903.*

Plants came today in good condition. I am much pleased with them and wish to thank you.—MRS. GUY BARRETT, Frankfort, Ky.

Many thanks for the guava; it came as fresh as if just taken out of the greenhouse that day. It came very promptly.—MRS. ROBERT CARTER, Exeter, N. H., *April, 1903.*

NO ORDERS FOR LESS THAN
50 CENTS ACCEPTED

ORDER SHEET

10 per cent extra must accom-
pany all foreign orders, when
wanted by parcels post.

Royal Palm Nurseries

Oneco, Florida, U S. A.

..... 190

TO REASONER BROTHERS:

Please send following named plants by to address of

Mail, Express or Freight.

Name

Street and No.

P. O. Box Post Office

County State

Enclosed find \$ Fgt. or Express address

VERY IMPORTANT.— No matter how often you write us, always be careful to give full name and address. Write name **very plainly.**

SUBSTITUTION.— We will do our best to substitute varieties as near as possible to those ordered, provided the latter are all disposed of, unless purchaser objects. **If no substituting is desired, write "No."**

Quantity

NAMES

Price
(Always fill in)
\$ Cts.

WE DO WANT each customer to send a list of second choice, to select from if we are short of any ordered. We try to keep a full stock; but occasionally are sold out. It is to the purchaser's benefit to have goods go all at once, and save expense.



A BORDER OF FOLIAGE PLANTS IN OUR GROUNDS.

(Mostly *Crotons*, *Acalyphas*, *Ficus*, *Hibiscus*, *Justicias*, etc.) with background of Palms (*Sabal Palmetto*). Most of the foliage plants are gorgeously variegated.

IX

Foliage and Decorative Plants

Mostly tropical; suitable for greenhouses, the living-room, warm business offices, for bedding out in summer at the North, or planting permanently in open ground in the tropics, and along our southern and western coast regions where only a slight protection from frost will be necessary. *The surest method of protecting the stems and roots is to bank up with soil as high as one chooses, to keep out actual freezing; do this at the signs of the first hard frost and leave until growth starts in the spring.* These may be transplanted at any time, but preferably during spring, summer and autumn.

ACALYPHA bicolor compacta. A choice new plant having large leaves, bright green, margined and blotched with creamy yellow. Splendid bedder. 25 cts. each.

A. Godseffiana This is also new and worthy of extensive planting. Leaves are broad, green, widely margined with yellow and suffused more or less with pink. 25 cts. each.

A. marginata. (Macafeeana.) The old well-known sort, green-leaved, margined with varying shades of red, pink and cream color. Here attains a large size, frequently six feet high in one season. *All the Acalyphas are gorgeous!* Strong plants, 10 cts. to 25 cts. each.

A. Miltoniana. A new dwarf sort, with delicate cut leaves variegated with white, cream and green. Showy specimens, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

A. mosaica. (Triumphans.) Mosaic-leaved. A grand species, showing the most color of any of the species; leaves all shades of green, yellow and red, with curious markings, and slightly twisted. Extremely showy and quick in growth. Large, showy pot-plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

A. tricolor. (Splendens.) In growth resembling the preceding, but differs in color, being more generally red in various shades. Has a very rich appearance. Fine plants, 20 cts. each.

AMAGLYPTUS, Sp. A purple-leaved plant of slight trailing habit, useful for baskets or for covering tubs or borders. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

ANANASSA Porteana. A splendid Variegated-Leaved Pineapple. Colors are green, creamy white and pink. Fruit is variegated and edible. Rare. \$1 each.



ASPARGUS PLUMOSUS. (See page 40.)

ANANASSA, continued

Variegated Smooth Cayenne. (See *Tropical Fruit Department*.) Leaves green and white; sometimes suffused with pink. Fruit excellent. Splendid showy plants, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

ARALIA. Very ornamental foliage plants for house culture, or open air in the summer. Fine bedders, if given slight shade during part of the day. Plants with age reach a height of 10 feet. Very desirable; compound foliage. All grown in pots.

A. filicifolia. Leaves fern-like; petioles marked with oblong white spots. Exceedingly elegant and graceful. Fine plants, 25 cts. each.

A. Guilfoylei. A very handsome species with variegated foliage, green, white and cream. A rapid grower, and one of the most showy sorts. A fine pot-plant. Nice plants, very showy. 15 cts. to 75 cts. each.

ARDISIA crenulata. A choice, half-hardy, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, bearing a profusion of scarlet berries and much used in decorations. Fine plants, 25 cts. each.

A. crenulata alba. Fruits are white until nearly ready to drop, when they turn pink. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

A. Pickeringii. Our native Spiceberry bush; a pretty broad-leaved shrub, bearing masses of small white flowers, followed by black berries which have a pleasant flavor. 10 cts. each.

A. polycephala. A handsome, smooth-leaved species of great beauty. Forms a splendid decorative plant. New leaves are wine-colored; berries black. Strong plants, bearing size, 16 to 24 inches high, 35 cts. each; nice younger plants 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ASPARAGUS Miriocladius. Choice new plant introduced by us from South Africa in 1900, but now first offered. May be grown either as a basket plant or as a climbing vine. The habit is altogether different from

any species we have, giving a rich lacy effect. Flowers borne in profusion in the autumn, simply smothering the foliage, creamy white, richly scented, resembling Madeira vine. Young plants, \$1 each.



ARDISIA CRENULATA.

A. plumosus. A very fine, fern-leaved, climbing plant; particularly nice for bouquet work. It is a splendid pot-plant and may be kept in a bushy shape for a long time. Nice young plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; strong, very showy specimens, 25 cts. and 35 cts. each.

A. Sprengeri. A fine plant, now much used in all decorations; when cut the fronds keep well and are very beautiful. The sprays of growth are peculiarly much branched and very fine-leaved; rich green. Originally introduced by us from South Africa in 1888. Now grown in vast quantity by the florist for decorative work of all sorts. The finest basket or vase plant known for general house culture. Nice plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; larger, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; strong, from 25 cts. to 75 cts. each.

A. tenuissimus. This is the old, well-known climber, having fine, fleecy foliage. Strong specimens, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

ASPIDISTRA lurida variegata. A grand old decorative plant from Japan. Leaves broad and canna-like, variegated white and green. Grows about 18 inches high. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

COLEUS. A few good sorts of this valuable old bedding plant always in stock. Strong, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.

COSTUS speciosa. "Up we pushed along the narrow path, past curious, spiral flags (Costus), just throwing out their heads of delicate white or purple flowers."—*Kingsley*. Native of Central America and Lower Antilles. A rare and beautiful decorative plant, requiring a sunny window for best growth. 20 cts. and 50 cts. for strong specimens.



ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., July, 1903.

I wish to thank you for consignment of plants, and beg to compliment you on their healthy appearance.—HENRY BILTON, GARDENER, Ponce De Leon Hotel.

CROTON

These splendid plants are natives of the South Sea Islands, but are now universally grown in warm countries in the open ground, and in all Europe and the United States as a choice hothouse plant. They ordinarily survive our South Florida winters, but need protection on frosty nights. They make splendid pot-plants for the piazza or window-garden. Leaves are brilliantly variegated in every color of the rainbow, and present a fine appearance. A grand bedding plant, standing the hottest sunshine, which adds greater brilliancy to their colors. We have 40 distinct sorts, all of which, if planted out in the spring, will make good specimens by autumn, when they can be lifted and potted for the house. Among our large collection are a number of unnamed varieties. Our stock consists of thousands of plants—the largest in the South. We offer mixed plants without labels, nice, small, sure to grow, at 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. (all different). Larger, about 8 to 12 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Following are named varieties:

Alfred Tuffant. About midway between Regina and Lowii, with red petioles. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Amabile (Variabilis). Broad-leaved, of slow growth, with highly colored foliage, showing pink, purple, green, yellow, etc. 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

Andreanum. Broad-leaved; neat habit and free growth. High color, orange, etc. Extremely fine. 15 cts. and 30 cts. each.

Angustifolium. Very narrow leaves; green and yellow. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Aucubæfolium. Broad and short in leaf; green, with yellow dots and bronze under surfaces. A standard sort. Have a large supply at 10 cts. to 25 cts. each.

Aurea maculata. Narrow, small leaves; green, with yellow dots. Fine for edging a bed. 10c. to 35c. ea.

Cooperi. Leaves yellow-veined and blotched, changing to red. 10 cts. to 25 cts. each.

Cornutum. Narrow, wavy-margined, dark shining green, mottled with yellow, the midrib projecting at the tip. 10 cts. to 25 cts. each.

Cronstadtii. Leaves lanceolate, twisted and crisped, tapering to a sharp point, glossy green variegated with golden yellow. New. 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

Dayspring. Leaves rather broad, orange-yellow, edged green and tinged red. Very fine; new. 15 cts. to 35 cts. each.

Dermannianum. Small, but broad leaves; bronzed, yellow and green. Fine for edging. 10 cts. to 35 cts. each.

Disraeli. Trilobed leaves of various shades of yellow and pale green; edges and under surfaces bright red. 25 cts. and 35 cts. each.

Elegans. Short, narrow leaves, dark green, spotted red and yellow. Much branched, making dense plants fine for borders. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Evansianum. Leaves three-lobed, veined yellow and mottled yellow, bronze and orange. Fine new sort, 15 cts. to 35 cts. each.

Fucatum (Fasciatum). Leaves obovate-elliptic; green, blotched yellow; petioles pink, very bright and fine. This sort is very bright, like "condensed sunshine." 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

General Paget. Immense wavy leaves, somewhat crenated, bright yellow and green. Very distinct. New. 35 cts. each.

Grayii. Long, narrow leaves of dark bronze-red, yellow and various shades of green. Resembles Picturatum somewhat. 25 cts. and 35 cts. each.

Hawkeri. Medium narrow leaf, mostly yellow; margins green. 10 cts. to 25 cts. each.

Illustris. Leaves with three narrow oblong lobes, golden barred and variegated. New. 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

Inimitabilis. Not very broad leaves, but of brightest red touched with orange, and a trifle of dark green. One of the finest. 25 cts. each.

Interruptum. Dark purplish green above, crimson midrib. Rather broad-leaved, notched and twisted. 15 cts. to 35 cts. each.

Irregulare. Medium broad, rather oblong. Shining green, with yellow blotches and midrib. 10 cts. to 35 cts. each.

Johannis. Long, narrow leaves; green, ribbed and margined with yellow. Fine. 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

Lowii. Resembles Andreanum, being exceedingly gorgeous, but darker. Broad tapering leaves, red, yellow and bright green. 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

McArthurii. Broad-leaved. Green and golden yellow. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Maculatum-Katoni. Broad, trilobed leaves, green, with circular, rich yellow spots. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Majesticum. Leaves narrow and long, mottled green and yellow, and shaded with crimson. New. 15 cts. to 35 cts. each.

Makoyanum. New, broad-leaved, with chocolate and carmine markings. 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

Maximum. Large broad leaves, rich cream with a little green. 15 cts. to 35 cts. each.



QUEEN VICTORIA.

Morti. Broad leaves; green, with a great amount of yellow. One of the showiest. We have a splendid stock of this fine variety. 10 cts. to 35 cts. each.

Nobile. Leaves medium broad, wavy-edged, and sharp-pointed; green, marbled with cream; leaf-stems pink. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Picturatum. Narrow leaves. Green, carmine, yellow, orange, etc. One of the richest colored, and valuable for all places—as a specimen for edging, massing, etc. We grow this largely. 10 cts. to 35 cts. each.

Queen Victoria. Broad-leaved. An elegant sort, with rich colors. Green, golden yellow, magenta, crimson. 10 cts. to 25 cts. each.

Reedii. Very large leaves, marked with pink. Not very showy, but a good plant for contrast. 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

Regina. Broad-leaved. Crimson, brown, green and yellow. 10 cts. to 25 cts. each.

Spirale. Leaves long, narrow, twisted, striped and marked with yellow, changing to crimson. Rare. 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

Splendens. Broad leaves, richly marked yellow and dull red on a green ground. 15 cts. to 35 cts. each.



DIEFFENBACHIA BAUSEI.

CROTONS, continued

Stewartii. Broad, handsome leaves, marked with yellow and red on the green. 15 cts. to 35 cts. each.

Tortilis. A curious, twisted and curled-leaved sort, marked red and green, with a touch of yellow. 15 cts. to 35 cts. each.

Veitchi. Broad-leaved, green, pink and crimson. 15 cts. to 35 cts. each.

Volutum. Medium broad, curled leaves. Green, with occasional yellow midrib, or sometimes a series of leaves clear yellow. 25 cts. each.

No. 1. An unnamed sort with exceedingly narrow foliage like *Angustifolium*, green, spotted and blotched yellow; leaf-stems bright red. A good border sort. New. 10c. to 25c. each

No. 2. Rather narrow leaves, something like *Irregulare*, but with the colors of *Veitchi*. The leaves are curiously divided, with prominent bare midribs and hanging tips. Very bright colored, with a rich red effect. 15 cts. to 35 cts. each.

It must be remembered that the final coloring of Crotons is different from the first or growing colors of young plants, and the influence of shade is very marked on them. They need bright, clear sunshine for full development. Our plants are very vigorous, most all highly colored and fine in every way.

CURCULIGO recurvata. Bengal. A palm-like plant, much resembling a young coconut palm. Much used in decorative work by florists, and valuable for vases and jardinières. Fine. pot-grown plants, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

DIEFFENBACHIA. A genus of noble, erect, tropical evergreen perennials, with handsomely variegated foliage. Stems are fleshy, and from 6 to 8 feet in height. They thrive in light soil, well enriched, and enjoy heat like a musa.

D. Bausei. "Leaves yellowish green, margined and irregularly blotched with dark green, and profusely spotted with white; broad; from 1 to 1½ feet long. Petioles white." Nice plants. 25 cts. each.

D. nobilis. "Leaves deep, rich green, profusely blotched and spotted with white, except at the edges, where the ground color forms a broad marginal band; petioles pale green, transversely banded with dark green." 25 cts. each.

DRACÆNA. Dragon Tree. A large genus of ornamental-leaved plants, now extensively grown for decorative purposes. The richly colored leaves give a splendid tropical effect. Potted specimens could be sunk on the lawn or in the flower garden, and only removed to the house during a few frosty nights of December and January; or, planted in the open ground, they would rarely need protection in South Florida. Very easily moved and transplanted. They are all very nice plants for house decoration, thriving in partial sunshine. They do not need quite so much heat as crotons.

D. Baptistii. Leaves broad, recurved, deep green, with some pink and yellow stripes. Rare. 20 cts. each.

D. Braziliensis. Wide, thin green leaves, with a touch of pink on the margin sometimes, giving a rich tropical effect. Quick grower. Fine plants. 15 cts. to 40 cts. each.

D. draco. This is the famed **Dragon Tree** of the Canary Islands. Most hardy sort, reaching a height of 40 feet with great age. Narrow green leaves. Small, 25 cts. each.

D. fragrans. Flowers fragrant; foliage rich green, rather narrow. 40 cts. each.

D. ferrea. Leaves a rich wine color, of the size and habit of *Terminalis*. One of the most striking colored foliage plants imaginable, and fine among green foliage, its beautiful color being in handsome contrast. 25c. ea.

D. Godseffiana. One of the most striking ornamental plants recently introduced. The plant is of an entirely different habit and appearance from other *Dracenas*: it branches freely. Foliage strong, dark green, densely mottled with creamy white, like an *aucuba*. Nice plants, 35 cts. each.



GROUP OF DRACÆNAS.

- (1) *D. Guilfoylei*, (2) *D. Braziliensis*, (3) *D. terminalis rosea*, (4) *D. ferrea*, (5) *D. fragrans*.

DRACÆNA, continued

D. Guilfoylei. Broad leaves of a light shade of green, finally becoming marked with pink and creamy yellow. Nice plants, 15 cts. to 75 cts. each.

D. Haageana. A new sort of neat habit; dwarf. Leaves light green. A nice plant for center of fern-dish. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 35 cts. each.

D. indivisa. Leaves narrow, resembling a *Dasylyrion* somewhat, but more recurved. A very old decorative plant of value. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

D. Lindeni. A variegated form of *D. fragrans*, with broad stripes of creamy yellow on each side of the leaves. Nice plants, 50 cts. each.

D. terminalis rosea. The standard old variety, with bronzy green leaves beautifully marked with pink, or carmine and white. Very effective decorative plant, and of easy growth. Have a grand stock of fine young plants, at 10 cts. to 50 cts. each.

All *Dracænas* need rich, sandy loam, well drained, and a rather high temperature, to do their best. They will stand considerable cool weather (but no frost) in their more dormant or resting season. They are seldom troubled by insects, and grow with little care into beautiful specimens.

EUPHORBIA pulcherrima. *Poinsettia.* Native of Mexico. A common plant of the tropics, and well known in northern hothouses for the great scarlet bracts surrounding its flowers; produced in winter, and often remaining bright for months at a time. Does well anywhere in South Florida outdoors, growing to large size. It is a splendid object from Thanksgiving to March 1. If cut by frost, it sprouts up readily. Strong, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Double-flowered. Same as the type, but has more leaves in the bract. Rare and very fine indeed. Its season of blooming is usually later than the single form, lasting through the winter. 20 cts. each.

FICUS elastica. See *Economic Department.*

Other Ficus. See *Section XV.*

GREVILLEA robusta. See *Section XV.*

HELICONIA Bihai. Wild Plantain; "Balisier." These magnificent plants are natives of tropical America, where they rival even the bananas in beauty and magnificence of foliage. The plantain-like leaves are followed by great scarlet and black blossom-sheaths of the richest tints and colors. Strong suckers, 25 cts. each.

MARANTA Chimboracensis. A fine broad-leaved plant, growing about 2 ft. high, having leaves striped with red. Makes a fine specimen plant for a shaded conservatory. 35 cts. each.

M. leuconeura. A dwarf neat foliage plant, admirable for placing in ferneries for contrast. The leaves are 3 by 6 inches, beautifully mottled with purple. 25 cts. each.



EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA.



PANDANUS UTILIS.

MUSA. See *Tropical Fruits* for edible-fruited sorts. All of decorative value.

M. zebrina. A dwarf banana with elegant foliage, blotched with bronzy red and purple. Rare. \$1.50 each.

NEPHYTHYTIS triphylla. A quick-growing climbing plant, with rather fleshy stems, like a philodendron in habit, and large, trilobed leaves. Clings to brick or stone walls, or tree trunks, and is an ornamental plant from Africa. New. 35 cts. each.

NERIUM splendens, and other Oleanders. See *Section XI.*

PANAX. This genus of extremely ornamental tropical foliage plants is only slightly removed from *Aralia*. Some of the species are valuable economic plants, like ginseng, etc. The sorts we name are all first-class florists' plants of great value in decorative work. They make splendid house plants, but require a uniform temperature.

P. excelsum. Very finely cut, ferny leaves (decomposed), somewhat like *Aralia filicifolia*, with light dots on the edges. Makes a charming specimen plant, and is easily grown. Fine, strong plants, 25 cts. to 75 cts. each.

P. plumatum. Plumy foliage, somewhat after the style of preceding, but green only. A very choice sort for house decoration; of easy growth. Any good soil will answer. This, as with other species, is not particular as to soil or exposure to sun. Full sunshine or partial shade will do for all. Very fine plants, 20 cts. to 75 cts. each.

P. Victoria. A splendid, dwarf, finely-compound species, with elegant variegations of white. Fine, showy plants, 15 to 50 cts. each.

P. aureum. This has beautifully variegated leaves after the style of *P. Victoria*, but in a rich yellow instead of white. Rare and new. Fine plants, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

PANDANUS utilis. The well-known "Screw Pine," so called from the screw-like arrangement of the leaves around the stalk. Leaves green, with small red spines along the edges. A very handsome decorative plant of easy growth, not requiring so much water as most palms. Used largely as a vase plant. A large stock enables us to offer it at low prices. Nice small plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Finer plants of great decorative value, 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

P. sp. Resembles *P. utilis* somewhat, but with larger spines and longer, drooping leaves. Fine plants, 25 cts., to 50 cts. each.

P. Veitchii. Leaves beautifully striped white and green. A magnificent decorative plant, greatly in demand. Fine plants, 75 cts. and \$1 each.

PHYLLANTHUS nivosus, var. *roseo-pictus*. **Snow Bush**. Shrub with loose habit and dark wiry branches, somewhat zigzag. Leaves compound, with leaflets nearly oblong; green, variegated with white, and part of the year, or during most stages of growth, mottled with pink and red. A magnificent foliage plant, adapted for bedding out in temperate climes during summer, or permanently in southern Florida and southern California. Fine pot-plants, 10 to 15 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 15 to 24 inches high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

POTHOS aurea. A climbing aroid plant with heart-shaped leaves, sometimes eight inches across, green, variegated with golden yellow. Very showy. It at-



STROBILANTHES DYERIANUS.

COLLECTION D. Five choice foliage plants, our selection, all labeled, sent postpaid for 40 cts.

COLLECTION DI. Ten choice foliage plants, our selection, all labeled, sent postpaid for 75 cts.

☞ See Index for plants you are hunting for, at the back of this book.

taches itself to wood or stone; requires a rich soil. 25 cts. each.

RAVENALA Madagascariensis. The famous **Traveler's Tree** of Madagascar. Has a trunk like a palm; leaves of immense size like a banana, but two-ranked, and spreading out like a fan. The partially hollow leaf-stems collect water, and by piercing them from below, this may be drawn off and drunk. Of remarkable form and beauty. Small plants, 50 cts. each.

SANCHEZIA nobilis glaucophylla. A beautiful greenhouse shrub from Ecuador. Leaves glaucous green, with yellow nerves. Flowers small; light red bracts. 25 cts. each.

STROBILANTHES Dyerianus. A new house and bedding plant. It forms a compact bush, 18 inches high, with leaves about 9 inches long, of the most intense metallic purple, shading into light rose, with a light green margin. Flowers violet-blue. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

TALINUM patens variegata. A beautiful dwarf plant, not over 18 inches in ultimate height, having splendidly variegated leaves, white and pale green. The white predominates, and forms a very handsome, striking plant. Bears queer yellow and pink flowers of small size. 15c. ea., \$1.50 per doz.; large size, 35c. ea.

TRADESCANTIA discolor. Upright-growing, green on upper, purple on under side of leaves, resembling in shape a yucca or an agave. Very fine decorative plant for jardinières or vases, standing sunshine well, but preferring partial shade. 15 cts. each.

T. zebrina. **Wandering Jew**. A creeping species; variegated; leaves purple and green. Invaluable for edging beds, covering unsightly rocks or tubs of plants, hanging baskets, etc. 5 cts. each. Sufficient for a basket, 10 cts.

T. variegata. Green and white leaves. Similar to preceding in growth. 5 cts. each. Sufficient for a basket, 10 cts.

VINCA Harrisonii. A fine old basket plant having broad leaves variegated with yellow. Growth long and trailing. Nice plants, 10 cts. and 25 cts. each.

X

Tropical Flowering Plants and Shrubs

Suitable for the greenhouse, living-room, warm offices, the tropics, the Gulf and warm coast regions of United States, from South Carolina around to upper California, with slight protection in the coldest parts. Protect from freezing by banking stems liberally with soil at signs of first hard frost. The tops will be lost, but shoots will come again in spring. These may be transplanted at any time, but preferably during mild or warm weather.

ACACIA Intsia. New; unknown. Pot-plants, 20 cts. each.

ACALYPHA Sanderi (Hispid). The much advertised **Philippine Medusa** plant. The foliage is green; flowers closely set together on a long stem, forming a rich red spike from 6 to 20 inches long, presenting a striking contrast with the leaves. Blooms when very small. Strong plants, 20 cts. each.

ACHANIA malvaviscus. A plant resembling the abutilon and hibiscus, with maple-shaped leaves and bright crimson flowers, freely produced. An old plant. Strong pot-plants, 15 cts. each.

ALLAMANDA neritolia. A choice shrub, with flowers 2 inches in diameter, rather bell-shaped, golden yellow, and produced in enormous quantity all the year. Fine plants, 10 cts. to 40 cts. each.

A. violacea. A novelty; growth is much like *A. neritifolia*, but more downy. The flowers are about 2 or 3 inches across, violet-purple. 50 cts. each.

ALPINIA nutans. **Shell-Flower**. One of the grandest tropical scitamineous plants when fully developed that we have ever seen. It has large, deep green leaves, resembling a canna somewhat, on a stiff, curving stem, and terminal racemes of gorgeous flowers of most brilliant yellow, orange and white. Rare. 20 cts. each.

ARTOBOTRYS odoratissima. The famous **Ylang-Ylang**, or **Cinnamon Jasmine**. A choice flowering shrub from India. The leaves are thick and glossy, and the flowers delightfully scented with the fragrance of ripe bananas and pineapples. The plant is a tall twining shrub, and very desirable. Fine plants, 40 cts. each.

BAUHINIA. Mountain Ebony. This is an extensive genus of tropical plants, creepers, shrubs and trees, widely diffused throughout the tropics, and especially abundant in South America and India. Flowers are handsome and freely produced. Very desirable shrubs, etc., for South Florida and South California, as they can stand some frost. Some species do well in the greenhouse.

B. acuminata. India. One of the most satisfactory, either for open ground or greenhouse culture, as it blooms, when but a few weeks old, continuously from May to November. Flowers single, pure white, averaging 3 inches across, with pointed petals, and borne in bunches. The leaves are curiously two-lobed, and close together at night. 25 cts. each.

B. alba. A taller shrub than preceding species, usually blooming in the dry season, from November till March, here. Flowers pure white, of a good size. Nice pot-plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

B. Galpinii. A very desirable shrub, evergreen, which produces its charming orange-red flowers freely all summer and autumn. A splendid acquisition. Nice pot-plants, 35 cts. each.

B. purpurea. One of the finest flowering large shrubs we have ever seen. Visitors throughout the late winter and spring rave over the exquisite orchid-like flowers, so daintily and yet so rich in color. Flowers are borne in the greatest profusion, 3 or 4 inches across, varying in color from almost white to a rich purple, and marked and shaded with many tones. We cannot adequately describe them; they are grand! The plant is robust and rather hardy, reaching a height of 15 feet or more. Blooms when two years old. Nice plants, pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

B. triandra. New species, introduced in 1901. We do not know the color of flowers. Nice plants, 25 cts. each.

B. variegata. Strong grower, like *B. purpurea*, with more pointed leaves, and flowers variegated in white, yellow and lavender-purple. A glorious flower. Blooms late in autumn and spring. 25 cts. each.

BEGONIAS. A few choice sorts of the flowering strains kept in stock. 10 cts. to 25 cts. each.

BIGNONIA Adenophylla. A tall shrub from the Orient. New. 25 cts. each.

BOHEA Amherstiana. A rare shrub from the Canary Islands. 25 cts. each.

BRUNFELSIA macrophylla. A pretty dwarf shrubby plant bearing large purplish blue flowers with many petals; they gradually fade to white and present an attractive appearance, and are very sweet-scented. An almost constant bloomer and a fine house plant. 20 cts. each.

B. nitida. A rare species with broad, shining leaves resembling *Magnolia fuscata* somewhat. Flowers, white, changing to cream color; sweet-scented at evening. Very floriferous, and charming. Nice plants, 40 cts. each.

CÆSALPINIA pulcherrima. Dwarf Poinciana, or Barbadoes Flower Fence. This is a grand shrub, doing well outdoors here, but adapted for growth in the house as well. Has delicate, evergreen, mimosa-like leaves and gorgeous red and yellow flowers, produced on the ends of the new growth all the year. It blooms in a short time from transplanting, and if the pods are clipped off and the plant given a fair show, it surpasses anything we know of for a tropical flowering plant. Fine plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

C. pulcherrima flava. Like the preceding variety, but with clear yellow blooms. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CALPURNEA lasiogyne. A yellow-flowered shrub from Natal, with pretty compound leaves. Of quick growth. 40 cts. each.

CASSIA grandis. A beautiful, compound-leaved shrub, with bronzy green foliage and pink flowers. New and rare. Fine plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. lævigata. New sort, with yellow flowers. 25 cts. each.

C. nodosa. A splendid new shrub from the West Indies having bronzy-red foliage and great racemes of flowers, blooming profusely. Fine plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CESTRUM diurnum. Day Jessamine. A quick-growing evergreen shrub, standing but little frost and producing quantities of scented white flowers, valuable for cut-flower work, and resembling candytuft. Good pot-plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

C. elegans. A charming species, having masses of rose-pink and carmine flowers, borne freely. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

C. nocturnum. Night-blooming Jessamine. This has small, creamy yellow flowers, intensely sweet at night, and perfuming the air for a long distance. Stands only a little frost, but is of quick growth, and blooms when small. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

CLERODENDRON falax. A charming new plant introduced by us last year. The foliage is large and leavy, simple cordate, and the plant reaches a height of only a foot before blooming. The flowers are fiery red, borne in good-sized heads, and present a gorgeous sight. We consider it one of our finest introductions. 50 cts. each.

CORDIA lævis. A fine shrub from Hawaii, with orange-red flowers. 25 cts. each.



BAUHINIA PURPUREA.

CUPHEA micropetala. A shrubby plant from 2 to 4 feet high, having small, narrow leaves. Flowers continually borne; scarlet base, yellow toward the top; tubular; stamens and filaments red. Quite showy and the root will endure some freezing. 20 cts. each.

DURANTA Plumieri. Golden Dewdrop. South America. Delicate lilac flowers, borne in racemes, followed by yellow berries. Often used as an ornamental hedge plant in the East Indies. Flowers of both species resemble forget-me-nots, only larger; and the yellow berries are held on the bush for months, giving a neat and handsome appearance. 15 cts. and 25 cts. ea.

EUPHORBIA splendens. Sometimes called **Crown of Thorns.** A low grower, having bronze stems, many spines, and brilliant deep scarlet flowers, blooming all the year. Will thrive in an exposed sunny, dry situation, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

For *Poinsettia*, see *Section IX.*

FLEMINGIA congesta. An Indian shrub having rich, ornamental foliage and purple flowers. Pot-plants, 25 cts. each.

GARDENIA Thunbergia. A very rare and beautiful Gardenia from Africa, having large, white, scented, single flowers, eight-parted, and borne on the ends of the shoots. It is very different from *G. florida*, in both foliage and flowers. Fine plants, 20 cts. and 35 cts. ea.

GLYCOSMIS pentaphylla. A shrub with glossy evergreen leaves; belongs to the citrus tribe, but fruits are of no value. Flowers small. Pot-plants, 20 cts. each.

HAMELIA patens. West Indies; South Florida, along the coast. The leaves have a purplish hue at some seasons of the year, and the flowers are of a bright orange-red color. 25 cts. each.

H. sphaerocarpa. Flowers orange-yellow, and quite distinct from *H. patens.* 25 cts. each.

HIBISCUS Rosa-Sinensis. Chinese Hibiscus. These showy and well-known plants are among the most valuable lawn or garden plants for Florida. They stand but little frost, but are of such quick growth from a well-established root that even the occasional loss of the tops is not a serious matter. A fine house and conservatory plant. Single sorts are better growers and bloomers than the double ones. **Single Scarlet, Double Scarlet, Single Pink, Double Pink, Single Salmon-Yellow, Double Yellow, and Versicolor,** 10c., 15c. and 25c. ea.

"**Peach Blow.**" A charming pale pink flower, very double. Plant is robust and free-flowering. New. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

H. zebrinus. Double, peculiarly marked, red, white and yellow. 15 cts. each.



DOUBLE HIBISCUS.

IXORA coccinea. Flame-of-the-Woods. East Indies, China and Ceylon. A shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height, corymbs of scarlet flowers. A splendid house plant. 25 cts. each.



CLERODENDRON BALFOURII. (See page 45.)

I. parviflora. A choice species, evergreen, with white flowers. A strong grower. Fine plants, 25c. each.

JACOBINIA velutina. A choice house plant allied to (and commonly listed as) *Justicia*. The heads of pink flowers are freely produced. 20 cts. each.

J. coccinea. (*Justicia* incorrectly). South America. A quick-growing, tender greenhouse plant, producing clusters of beautiful scarlet flowers; leaves green. Continually in bloom. Can be grown outdoors successfully in Florida. A grand bedder, effective and brilliant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

JASMINUM sambac. Arabian Jessamine. Flowers single, white, deliciously fragrant; shrubby or climbing. Very fine sort for pot culture. Very free-blooming. 10 cts. to 25 cts. each.

J. s., var. "Grand Duke." This is an erect, shrubby variety with extremely double flowers, 1½ to 2½ inches across. Fine. 10 cts. to 25 cts. each.

J. s., var. "Maid of Orleans." Semi-double flowers, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Very fine variety. 10 cts. to 25 cts. each.

KRAUSSIA lanceolata. A shrub from Natal, belonging to the Cinchona family. The white flowers are borne in many-flowered cymes. Choice. 50 cts. each.

K. coriacea (*Tricalysis*). A handsome shrub, with glossy leaves. Has not bloomed here as yet. 25c. each.

LASIANDRA macantra (*Pleroma*). A choice shrub, with velvety leaves and rich purple flowers 2 to 3 inches across. As easily grown as a hibiscus. Fine plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

LEUCENA glauca. **White Popinac.** A leguminous shrub, related to the acacias. Spineless; pinnate leaves, white flowers. Pot-plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

MABA Natalensis. Much-branched shrub, with flexuous branches. The evergreen leaves are smooth and glossy and the plant bears shining black fruit of an ornamental character. The wood is very hard and fine, like ebony. Pot-plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MACKAYA bella. A beautiful shrubby plant of easy growth. The plant should be kept quite dry during the winter for best success in flowering in the spring. Flowers in racemes, pale lilac, about 2 inches long; the throat delicately marked with purple veins. Nice plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

MELASTOMA corymbosum. A plant of dwarf, shrubby habit, allied to *Lasiandra*, with mauve-colored flowers, freely produced all the year, about 2 inches across. 75 cts. each.

MELIA floribunda. Dwarf Indian Lilac. A charming plant with foliage like the well-known China tree, and bearing continually delicate sprays of purplish, lilac-like, scented flowers. 15 cts. each.

MEYENIA erecta. Africa. A most valuable plant for the open ground in South Florida, or as a pot-plant, producing throughout the year beautiful gloxinia-like flowers of the brightest blue color. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

M. erecta alba. Pure white, with yellow throat. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

MURRAYA exotica. A rare Indian plant of the Citrus tribe. Sometimes called *Orange Jessamine*. Leaves are compound, dark, glossy green. Flowers resemble the orange, and are scented like the tuberose. Rather tender, but easily protected if outdoors. Fine pot-plant, and very ornamental, blooming when small. Very desirable for florist's use for cut-flowers, as it blooms periodically and is a fine substitute for orange flowers. Fine plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

OXYANTHUS Natalensis. A highly ornamental shrub, related to *Gardenia*, bearing large, elegant flowers in racemes. Leaves are pointed, elliptic and evergreen. Introduced from tropical Africa. 50 cts. each.

PITOSPORUM viridiflorum. Flowers greenish yellow, jessamine-scented. Leaves obovate, shining. From Cape of Good Hope. New and rare. 25 cts. each.

PLUMBAGO capensis. A most valuable old plant; can be kept in bush form or trained as a climber. Flowers light sky-blue, produced continually. Stands drought and water, and the brightest sunshine. Should be cut back to produce more young shoots, on which flowers are borne. Practically hardy in South Florida. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

P. capensis alba. Pure white form. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

P. coccinea. A more dwarf plant with broad leaves and brilliant deep pink flowers. Fine plants, 20 cents each.

PLUMERIA acutifolia. One of the West Indian *Frangipanis*. Leaves very large, sometimes a foot long by three inches broad; flowers white with lemon centre; faintly sweet. Pot-plants, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

P. alba. The famous *Frangipani* of the West Indies. "Then we admired the *Frangipani*, a tall and almost leafless shrub, with thick, fleshy shoots, bearing in this species white flowers, which have the fragrance peculiar to certain white blossoms—to the jessamine, the tuberose, the orange, the gardenia, the night-blooming cereus."—*Kingsley*. Strong fine plants, 20 cts. and 50 cts. each.

P. tricolor. This is a fine and rare species, reaching a height of 15 feet. Flowers with yellow throat, white above the yellow part, and red around the margins of the segments. Blooms in summer and early autumn. Pot-plants, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

POINCIANA. See *Casalpinia*, page 45.

POINSETTIA. See *Euphorbia*, page 46.

RANDIA ruisiana. From Brazil. Leaves rich, dark evergreen. Flowers white or pale yellow. This is allied to *Gardenia* and needs same soil and culture. 25 cts. each.

RENEALMIA sp. Porto Rico. A plant related to *Alpinia* and requiring same treatment. Leaves canna-like, and reaching a height of three feet. Flowers yellowish. Scarlet bracts inclose heads and remain ornamental for months. New. 50 cts. each.

RUSSELLIA juncea. Fountain Plant, or Coral Flower. A plant with scarcely any foliage, being a mass of green willowy branches, filled with small scarlet tubular flowers, constantly in bloom. A showy plant either for a pot or vase, or in the open ground here. Fine plants, 10 cts. and 25 cts. each.

R. j. elegantissima. An improvement over the type, having more foliage and bearing constantly great quantities of flowers. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz. A fine pot-plant.

SCHOTIA brachypetala. An elegant plant from Natal, with handsome pinnate leaves and masses of showy pink flowers; splendid shrub for frostless situations. Pot-plants, 75 cts. each.

STEMMADENIA bella. A charming shrub from Mexico, lately catalogued as *Tabernamontana* sp. Broad, evergreen leaves; flowers single, snow-white. 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

STROBILANTHES anisophylla. India. Produces a profusion of light blue flowers in early spring. In the open ground in South Florida it grows to a large bush, and is unequaled among our spring-flowering plants. A fine pot-plant. 15 cts. and 25 cts. for strong plants.

S. isophylla. Foliage similar to preceding species but some larger. Flowers produced all the year round; dark purplish blue in color. Nice pot-plants, 15 cts. ea.



PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.

TABERNAMONTANA coronaria. Crape Jasmine. West Indies. Splendid plants, with large, fragrant, gardenia-like flowers; pure white; freely produced all the year. A grand house plant, which is as easily grown as an oleander. The rich green, broad leaves are beautiful in themselves. Fine young plants, which will bloom at once, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

T. sp. Cashmere. Listed by us several years ago, but stock having been accidentally damaged were unable to offer lately. A splendid shrub of medium size and quick growth. Leaves dark green, broad and shining. Flowers single white, with a yellow dot in the centers, freely borne continually; size about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, scented. A fine plant. 25 cts. each.

TECOMA Smithii. Shrub of upright habit, something like *T. stans*. Flowers borne in terminal bunches, chocolate and yellow. Pot-plants, 30 cts. each.

T. stans. Locally known as *Yellow Elder*. An erect species, having compound leaves, and in the autumn a wealth of rich yellow flowers borne in great masses, deliciously scented. Truly a splendid shrub for warm localities. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

THEVETIA nerifolia. Locally known as **Trumpet Flower**, and sometimes wrongly called **Yellow Oleander**. West Indies and South America. Flowers pale yellow, sometimes salmon. The *Thevetia* is a rare, quick-growing shrub, always in bloom. The seeds are often worn as charms by sailors and negroes of the West Indies, by whom they are known as "lucky seeds." It bears several degrees of frost unharmed, and should be widely cultivated in South Florida as a lawn plant. Nice pot-plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; larger, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TRIPHASIA monophylla. Native of the Island of Timor. Berries are black, and leaves simple. An interesting shrub related to the orange tribe. See *Tropi-*

COLLECTION TR. Five plants from this section, our choice, sent postpaid for 50 cts.

COLLECTION TRI. Ten plants, our choice, some rare species, sent postpaid for \$1.

☞ See Index for any plants you are hunting for.

cal Fruits for another species having edible fruit. Strong pot-plants, 40 cts. each.

TRIPLARIS Americana. From tropical South America. Large shrub or small tree, with handsome evergreen leaves. Flowers in long spikes. A very rare plant. \$1 each.

TURREA heterophylla. A shrub from Upper Guinea, evergreen, bearing small white flowers. Rare and new. 50 cts. each.

VEPRIS lanceolata. Shrub growing 4 or 5 feet high from Mauritius and South Africa. Handsome leaves (compound), and white flowers borne in large panicles. New and rare. \$1 each.

XI

Hardy and Half-Hardy Flowering Plants and Shrubs

Such as will stand the winters of the lower South without injury, or, if damaged by freezing, will come up again in the spring vigorously. These may be transplanted best during late autumn, winter, or early spring.

ACACIA Farnesiana. See *Economic Plants*.

AUCUBA Japonica. **Gold-Dust Tree.** Handsome, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, with variegated foliage. Green and cream. Likes partial shade. 50 cts. each.

AZALEA Indica. The well-known Indian, or Chinese Azalea. This is largely grown in cold climates as an Easter-flowering plant. Colors, white to red; both single and double blooms. We offer three single and three double sorts, of the best named varieties. Bushy plants about a foot through the tops, which will bloom in the early spring. \$1 each.

BUXUS sempervirens. The common **Dwarf Tree Box.** A hardy shrub, much used for edging or dwarf hedges. Small only, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. **Sweet Shrub.** Well-known hardy shrub, with brown flowers of delicious

fragrance. Blooms for a long season. Grows to 5 or 6 feet in height, ordinarily. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CAMELLIA Japonica. All over the South is wrongly called *Japonica* instead of *Camellia*, as it should be. One of the finest hardy evergreen flowering shrubs grown. Does well all over the South, and the splendid flowers last for some time after being cut. We have a fine stock of plants in various sizes.

Double White. Fine plants, blooming size, \$1 each.

Double Colored varieties, Red, Pink, Mottled and Striped, in several good sorts, 75 cts. and \$1 each.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. **White Fringe.** A native deciduous shrub; leaves broad and glossy; flowers in great masses in early spring, pure white, and fringe-like in form. Very fine, either singly or in masses. 15 cts. each.

DAUBENTONIA punicea. A free-growing member of the pea family, with compound leaves, about 4 inches long, and splendid racemes of brilliant orange-red flowers, abundantly produced all the growing season at intervals. Reaches a height of 6 or 8 feet quickly. Fine, 1 year old, in open ground, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

DEUTZIA. Deutzias are well-known spring-flowering, hardy shrubs, favorites with every one, and succeed in Florida. We have a few of the best sorts, pink- or white-flowered. 1 to 3 ft. high, bushy, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

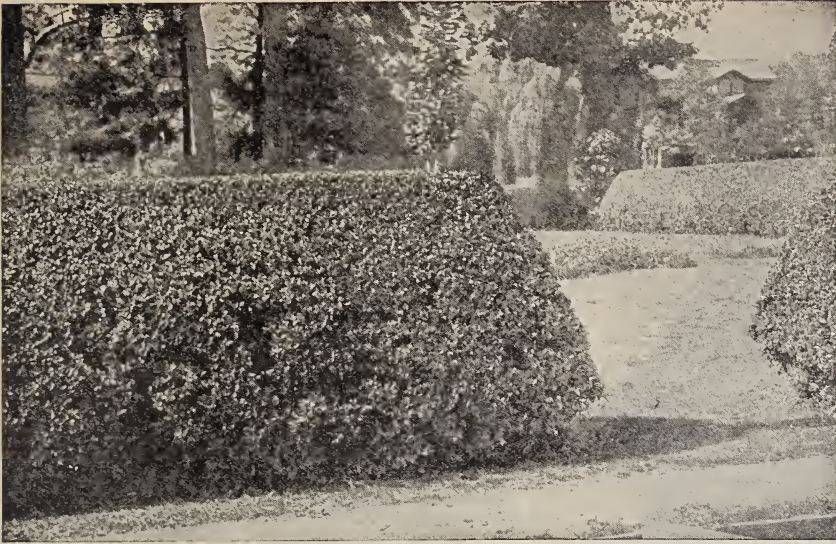
EUONYMUS Japonicus. Well-known evergreen shrub, hardy all over the South and largely used for hedge purposes. Leaves are oblong, acuminate, and sharply serrated. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

GARDENIA florida. **Cape Jessamine** A well-known and popular plant, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to September. A native of China, instead of the Cape of Good Hope, as the name implies. Hardy throughout the lower South. Makes a very beautiful ornamental hedge. Hardy as far north as Virginia. A grand evergreen pot-plant, easily grown, and very popular. Strong, 1 year old, 10 to 15 inches high, very bushy, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 15 to 20 inches high, very bushy, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

G. Veitchii. A new form of preceding, similar in all respects, except that it has a pronounced habit of blooming during winter when under glass. Small, 35 cts. each.



CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.



PRIVET HEDGE.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amoor River Privet. The best evergreen, hardy and quick-growing Privet for hedges below the Ohio river. Leaves small and pretty; flowers white, in tapering racemes. Is a fine ornamental shrub when grown singly. 1 yr. old, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

L. Nepalense. A choice rare variety from northern India, perfectly hardy in the South. Large glossy leaves on long, pendulous branches make it very attractive. Nice plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MAGNOLIA fuscata. The Banana Shrub. Dwarf-growing variety,

covered with a profusion of small yellow flowers in spring; of most exquisite fragrance, similar to that of a ripe banana. One of the best hardy shrubs, and a famous pot-plant for the northern home. Pot-plants, 50 cts. each.

MAHONIA aquifolium. Handsome shrub, with compound leaves; leaflets resemble the holly. Prickly. Flowers in spring, creamy yellow, followed by persistent blue berries. Fine. Pot-grown plants, 20 cts. each.

MYRTUS communis. Common Sweet Myrtle of Europe. A fine evergreen shrub, with tiny leaves and pretty white flowers followed by black berries, which hang for a long time. The foliage is deliciously scented. Useful for hedges or as single specimens everywhere in the South. A nice pot-plant. Strong, bushy plants, pot-grown, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HYDRANGEA. Garden Hydrangeas. Splendid plants for outdoor culture in Florida; hardy here. Flowers changeable. All Hydrangeas need partial shade in the South, as the sun sometimes burns them in the summer. We offer very strong, pot-grown stock.

Otaksa. A very old sort, coarse leaves, flowers pink or blue, according to soil or other local causes. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Red-branched. New sort, with reddish pink, or blue flowers. This is an excellent, robust variety, freely producing its large heads of flowers. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Thomas Hogg. Flower-heads large, pure white; valuable for cemetery decoration as a pot-plant, or in open ground here. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

JASMINUM humile (Revolutum). North Hindostan and Nepal. A yellow-flowered, hardy shrub; not twining. This is hardy as far north as Maryland outdoors. Flowers freely produced in spring; sparingly in summer and autumn; very fragrant. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

LAGERSTREEMIA Indica. Crape Myrtle. China, Cochinchina and Japan. Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstrœmias; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the southern states, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A choice plant for growing in pots or tubs, and in universal favor. A success with every one. It does grandly as a bedding plant at the North; by planting our strong bushes one may have a show of flowers all summer. Try a few; florists will find it a good thing; we recommend it.

Pink. The favorite old variety. In spring and summer plants of this variety are a mass of billowy flowers. Price of extra strong, bushy plants 1 to 2 feet high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 2 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Red. A dark-shaded variety, in our opinion the very best of all. A gorgeous plant. Same price as for preceding.

White. This is quite scarce and very lovely. 25 cts.



HYDRANGEA, THOMAS HOGG.

Plants arrived yesterday in splendid condition. Plants ordered far exceeded my expectations, though I should have known what to expect, from your previous generous treatment. Thank you ever so much for the beautiful extra specimen palm.—Mrs. F. E. FOULKE, Kansas City, Mo., August, 1903.

NERIUM. Oleander

The possibilities of the Oleander for Florida, in an ornamental sense, are very great. Hedges can be grown rivaling in beauty the famous Oleander hedges of the Bermudas. Lawns and yards can be made to "blossom as the rose" by the use of the Oleander, planted singly or in clumps. Perfectly hardy when full grown, rivaling the rose in fragrance, and of almost any desired color; succeeding on any quality of land, there is no class of shrubs that surpass it for general and extensive planting. Also, one of the most widely known of house plants in the North, where it is grown to a large size in pots and tubs. A favorite everywhere. Our 1-year-old plants are in 3-inch pots, averaging 9 to 14 inches high; 2-year-olds are in open ground, where they were planted out in the spring. They are fine, with masses of roots and vigorous tops, many of them branched, and averaging 3 feet high. These will bloom this season freely.

Prices, except where noted, 1 year old, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. 2 years old, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.



NERIUM.

Atropurpureum plenum. Double, purplish red. Very fine. The darkest flowered sort. 1-year, pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

N. carneum. Single; flesh with pink lines in throat.

Leon Brun. Pale pink, double and floriferous.

Lillian Henderson. Double white, but of small size. The plant is more dwarf than most sorts.

Madame Peyre. Double creamy yellow, pink center. Very showy sort. 1-year, pot-grown, 20c. ea., \$2 per doz.

Madonna grandiflorum. The largest and best double white; scented. A splendid variety.

Marcel. Semi-double, pale pink, white stripes.

Nankin. The best yellow sort; double; cream color. 1-year, pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Savort. Apple-blossom pink; double; charming flower.

Single Cream. Creamy yellow, darker center.

Single Pink. Very choice sort, with shell-pink flowers in large trusses. Strong grower. Scarce. 1 year old, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Single White. The old-fashioned hardy sort. Masses of white flowers, freely produced.

Splendens. Double rose-pink. The old-fashioned common variety. A splendid, sweet-scented sort, with large bright flowers.

Splendens variegata. Beautiful variegated foliage, green, white or cream, and double pink flowers. Choice. Strong pot-plants with elegant colored leaves, 30c. ea.

PARKINSONIA aculeata. A large bush or small tree native from Mexico to Paraguay, with long, willowy growth, long compound leaves and bunches of brilliant yellow flowers. The branches are somewhat spiny. A graceful shrub. Fine pot-plants, 15 cts. and 35 cts. ea.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius (Syringa). Mock Orange. Well-known hardy shrub, producing a profusion of fragrant white flowers in spring. Strong bushes, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PITTOSPORUM tobira. Japan. Well known in the southern states as a handsome, hardy, broad-leaved evergreen shrub. Flowers white and cream color, in March. Fine pot-plants, all bushy, 6 to 8 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., 8 to 12 inches high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

P. tobira variegata. Leaves with white variegation. Small plants, 25 cts. each.

PRUNUS Caroliniana. Carolina Laurel Cherry. One of the handsomest broad-leaved evergreens of the Lower South. Leaves very dark, green and glossy; flowers white and fragrant. A grand ornamental hedge plant; hardy throughout the South, and of easy growth in any soil. Nice, 1 year old, pot-grown, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100. Large, in open ground, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

P. Lauro-Cerasus. The English Laurel so much seen in British and European landscape work, especially in hedges. Leaves evergreen, broad and glossy, with a spicy fragrance. Fine trees, in open ground, 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

PUNICA. The Pomegranate. For fruiting sorts, see Department II.

Dwarf Scarlet. Makes a pretty shrub, freely producing its showy flowers, and occasionally holds fruit. A splendid plant. 25 cts. each.

Dwarf White. Flowers white or cream color; habit of bush similar to preceding. 25 cts. each.

Mme. Legrelle. Half-dwarf sort, with orange-scarlet blossoms. 35 cts. each.

RHAPHIOLEPIS ovata. China. Beautiful hardy evergreen shrub, with white or pink flowers. Hardy as a camellia. We offer fine pot-grown plants at 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.



PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS.

THE ROSE

Rosa Indica. Including TEAS, PERPETUALS, NOISETTES, ETC.

We have had good success with Roses on the poorest land by using the following plan: Dig a hole somewhat larger than the intended bed of Roses, and two feet deep; fill to within six inches of the surface with half-rotted sods procured from some old field or in the woods. The sods and grass should be tramped down thoroughly; the upper 6 inches should be ordinary soil, with well-rotted manure mixed in thoroughly. Clay also added throughout the depth of the bed is a decided help in all light, sandy soils. The best time to transplant Roses is in the fall and winter months. Don't try to save the tops of your Roses when you transplant. Cut them back well; even to only 3 or 4 buds and leaves, and in a few weeks you will have strong, young, healthy shoots full of blossom-buds. Prune your Roses every October, cutting back everything but a few strong, healthy young shoots, and you will be favored with buds and blossoms all winter. The best buds and flowers are from the young, vigorous canes. Bone-meal, blood and bone, and potash, are excellent commercial fertilizers for Roses; work in top soil when hoeing and always keep the weeds down by either hoeing or mulching. **Weak-growing varieties** should be budded, or grafted on strong stocks best adapted for such purposes; we find *Rosa setigera* one of the finest stocks; *Crimson Rambler* is also fine and vigorous for budding on, and both are better than *Manetti* for our sandy soils. **Strong, free growers** are best grown from cuttings. We have plants from cuttings, grafted, and budded; those from cuttings are mostly 2 years old; and the worked varieties 1 year old on 2-year-old roots. All are strong, and will be pruned before packing.

Prices, except where noted, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

SEE DISCOUNTS UNDER RULE 8, PAGE 3.

Agrippina. Moderate grower, especially adapted for hedging and bedding, or growing in pots. Rich crimson, continually in flower. Best of the Bengal class. Heavy, 1 year old, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 2 years old, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Bon Silene. Tea. Rose-pink, shaded carmine, semi-double.

Bougere. Tea. Bronzed pink. Very full, with thick petals. A grand old sort.

Bride. Tea. Finest white forcing Rose. A magnificent sort.

Bridesmaid. Tea. Similar to the Bride in habit and style, but flowers are a rich pink.

Champion of the World. Hybrid China. A hardy, perpetual bloomer; double, rosy pink; very vigorous. Originated in Vermont.

Claire Carnot. Noisette. Very vigorous; flowers large, pale yellow, peach blossom center; fragrant.

Climbing Bridesmaid. Tea. A Rose among Roses. A magnificent new creation of good habit; flowers identical with Bridesmaid.

Climbing Devoniensis. Flowers identical with Devoniensis. A strong climber.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Hybrid Tea. A splendid Rose with the form of Bride; pure white, with yellow center. Very free bloomer.

Climbing Malmaison. Bourbon. A splendid new Rose, with free climbing habit. Flowers flesh shaded fawn, large, very full, flat.

Climbing Meteor. Hybrid Tea. A grand new velvety red Rose; color dark and rich. Fine. Has more vigor than Meteor.

Clothilde Soupert. Polyantha. Blooms very freely, produced in bunches. Pink, shading to white; very double. A fine pot Rose.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Noisette. Deep yellow; large, full flowers. Climber.

Captain Christy. Hybrid Tea. Delicate flesh color, rosy center; medium to large size, full. Extra good.

Crimson Rambler. Polyantha. Small crimson flowers in great masses, in spring. Not an ever-bloomer. A strong climber. Strong, 1 year old, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; strong, 2 years old, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Devoniensis. Magnolia Rose. Not Tea. Creamy white, tinged blush. Very large, not very double.

Duchesse de Brabant. (Synonym, Comte de Labarthe.) Tea. Shell-pink, shaded carmine. A splendid, ever-blooming, free-growing sort.

Earl of Dufferin. Hybrid Remontant. Large and full, rich velvety crimson, shaded maroon. One of the best dark red Roses. Keep old canes removed from time to time.

Empress of China. A half-climbing Bengal Rose of recent origin. A rank grower, which is very florifer-

ous in the spring, producing quantities of medium-sized rose-pink flowers. The buds are carmine. Blooms sparingly all the year. Heavy, 1 year old, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



CAPTAIN CHRISTY.

Etoile de Lyon. Tea. Pale yellow, darker center. Large and fine.

Gloire de Dijon. Climbing Tea. Fine old climber. A combination of rose-salmon and yellow; very large, full, globular.

Gloire Lyonnaise. Hybrid Remontant. Creamy white, shaded lemon. A grand variety. Very double, heavy flowers of beautiful form.

Gold of Ophir. Noisette. The famous California Rose, which climbs so vigorously and bears thousands of flowers per plant. Color yellow, suffused with copper red. Semi-double.

Gruss an Teplitz. Hybrid China. The *Crimson Hermosa*. A magnificent red Rose, very free-blooming; admirable for bedding. A very fine new acquisition.

General Jacqueminot. Hybrid Remontant. Brilliant crimson; large and very effective. Fragrant and hardy.

James Sprunt. Bengal. A splendid climber. Flowers richest cherry-red, large and full.



WHITE MAMAN COCHET.

La France. Hybrid Tea. Silvery rose, very large, full and globular. A well-known forcing Rose, difficult to raise in Florida.

Lamarque. Noisette. A vigorous climber. White, with sulphur-yellow center; large, full.

Louis Philippe. Bengal. A splendid crimson Rose, with long stems, admirable for cutting. Does well in Florida.

Mme. Bravy. Tea. Creamy white, large, full and fragrant. One of the most useful.

Mme. Franciska Kruger. Tea. Resembles Bridesmaid, but the center is brightened with yellow. A splendid deep pink flower.

Mme. Sadi Carnot. Tea. White, tinged with salmon-pink.

Maman Cochet. Tea. A very choice Rose, with the habit and style of Bridesmaid. Pink, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals.

Marechal Niel. Noisette. Deep yellow; very large and full. One of the best climbers. Considered the best yellow Rose.

Marie Van Houtte. Tea. Pale yellow, tinged rose. A splendid bedder, and very vigorous. Flowers large, with pointed buds.

Mosella. Polyantha. The "Yellow Soupert." White, tinged yellow; flowers profusely, just like Clothilde Soupert. Splendid.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Hybrid Remontant. Deep velvety crimson, very dark. Large flowers, nearly full. Fine.

Reine Marie Henriette. Climbing Tea. An old favorite climber. Rich rose, center reddish crimson. Unusually hardy.

Reve d' Or. Noisette. Buff-yellow; medium size, full. Very free.

Safrano. Tea. Saffron and apricot-yellow, large, semi-double, beautiful in bud. Very free-flowering and vigorous.

Scipion Cochet. Bourbon. Vigorous. Large, double, very free bloomer; bright rose color.

Solfaterre. Noisette. Vigorous climber. Sulphur-yellow, large, full, flat. A fine old sort.

White Bougere. Tea. A new Rose, identical with Bougere, except in color, which is pure white. Flowers very freely.

White Maman Cochet. A sport from Maman Cochet, having pure white flowers. The stiff stems and large fine flowers are grand.

Woodland Margaret. Noisette. White; double; borne in clusters. A vigorous climber. 1 year, own roots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Yellow Rambler. Small, creamy yellow flowers in trusses; leaves small and attractive. Growth much branched but vigorous. Blooms in spring.

Zelia Pradel. A choice, vigorous climber, with habit of James Sprunt. Fine white flowers in large bunches. One of the best climbing white sorts.

Our stock of Roses is the finest we ever raised, and the best we ever saw in the South.

For other hardy climbing Roses, see Section XIII.

SOPHORA tomentosa. A fine shrub, with smooth compound leaves, and showy yellow flowers borne in long racemes at ends of the drooping branches. Hardy along the Gulf. Fine pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SPIRÆA Reevesii. Bridal Wreath. Well-known hardy shrub, blooming in early spring profusely. Strong bushes, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

S. Reevesii fl. pl. Double Bridal Wreath. Just as free-blooming as the preceding, a beautiful white sheet of flowers of very graceful habit. Strong bushes, 20 cts. each.

S. salicifolia. Small leaves on very small, willow shoots; flowers small and white. A fine small shrub, nice for borders, and for cemetery planting. Strong, 2-year-old, 25 cts. each.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

COLLECTION HY. Five shrubs, our choice, sent postpaid for 75 cts.

COLLECTION HVI. Ten shrubs, our choice, sent postpaid for \$1.50.

Tropical and Subtropical Vines and Creepers

Suitable for the greenhouse, living-room, warm offices, the tropics, and the extreme lower South, where slight protection may be necessary. These may be transplanted any time, but preferably during mild or warm weather.

ABRUS precatorius. Crab's-eye Vine. "The delicate Crab's-eye Vine, with beautiful, light green, pinnate leaves and bunches of pods, which, opening, display the loveliest little scarlet beans, with jet-black eyes, you ever saw." A charming, lace-like vine, suitable for screens. 10 cts. each.

ALLAMANDA Hendersonii. The largest-flowered ordinary variety, with magnificent golden yellow flowers 4 or 5 inches across. Dark green foliage. A climber, or can be trained as a bush. 10 cts. to 40 cts. each.

A. Williamsii. Habit much the same as the preceding, but more bushy, and even more floriferous. Flowers about 3 inches across, in bunches; clear yellow, slightly fragrant. A grand plant, which may be trained either as a bush or vine. Strong plants, 15 cts. to 40 cts. each.

ANTIGONON leptopus. The Rosa de Montana of Mexico. A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots; produces freely large racemes of rose-pink flowers of the most exquisite color; leaves heart-shaped. It is a magnificent vine for the South, as it can be set in the spring and gotten into bloom long before frost. Here it seldom stops blooming. 10 cts. each. 85 cts. per doz.

ARISTOLOCHIA elegans. A very choice climber, growing here all the year round. Its growth is rapid and dense, and it produces a great number of elegant dark purple flowers, blotched and waved with creamy white, of peculiar form. 15 cts. each.

A. floribunda. Free-growing vine from Brazil, with pointed leaves and medium-sized flowers about 2 inches wide by 3 inches long. Flowers purplish red, with yellow center. 15 cts. each.

A. gigas. From Guatemala. Large vine with downy cordate leaves and immense flowers of a rich purple color, having a contracted tube and a very long tail. A most curious flower. Rare. 15 cts. each.

BEAUMONTIA grandiflora. A strong climber from India with great broad leaves, and white flowers approaching the Oleander. Fine plants, 25 cts. each.

BIGNONIA argyreo-violescens. A pretty climbing plant which attaches itself to a wall. The leaves are beautifully marked green, white and purple. Rare. 25 cts. each.

B. Tweediana. An elegant sort which climbs on wood or stone, and covers walls nicely. Has small evergreen leaves, and splendid, bright yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

B. venusta. This is one of the finest of the genus. The leaves are very dark and shining, and the flowers borne in great masses of splendid orange-red, lasting long in perfection, and blooming in winter and spring. It needs a wire trellis, which it

quickly covers. Will stand considerable frost. A splendid plant. Strong, pot-grown plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 2 years old, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

BOUGAINVILLEA glabra. A truly magnificent rambling shrub or climber, bearing enormous quantities of pink-purple bracts and small yellow flowers. The bracts pass as flowers, and are simply gorgeous. It is largely grown in all tropical countries, and does well in protected places in southern Florida and California free from hard frosts. A grand greenhouse plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

B. spectabilis. This species is similar in growth to the preceding but has very dark or royal-purple bracts. The showiest plant imaginable when in full bloom. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

CLEODENDRON Balfouri. A climber of great beauty. The flowers are of a bright scarlet, and enclosed in a bag-like calyx of pure white. The panicles of the flowers are upwards of 6 inches in width. Free-blooming. A fine plant for outdoors in the Lower South, and for the window-garden. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

C. delicatum. Like the preceding, except that the calyx is greenish instead of white, and the flowers are slightly smaller. The blooms last for weeks in great beauty. It is fine. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

CLITORIA ternata. A grand old plant with compound leaves and pea-like flowers an inch and a half across, of the richest dark blue. Blooms constantly and is a fine subject for covering screens, fences or outbuildings. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

FICUS repens. A creeping plant which attaches itself to stone, brick or wood, and makes a fine screen. Strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HIPPOCRATEA Indica. A climbing shrub from India, introduced by us in 1901. Pot-plants, 35 cts. each.

JASMINUM gracillimum. Graceful Jessamine. Is one of the most distinct in its graceful habit and in the abundance of its large, starry flowers, which are also more copiously produced. It appears to be a small species, with long, very slender branches, springing from low down on the stem and curving over on all sides, weighed down by terminal globose panicles. Pure white flowers. Stands considerable frost, and grows into a scrambling bush 5 to 7 feet high. 10 cts. to 25 cts. each.

J. grandiflorum. Catalonian, or Spanish Jasmine. This is nearly erect, but does better when supported. Compound leaves; flowers large, white, star-shaped, and very fragrant. Grown in Europe for perfumery. 15 cts. each.

J. pubescens (Multiflorum). Very like *J. gracillimum*, but having flowers less pointed. Fine plants, 10 cts. to 25 cts. each.

PASSIFLORA Piordtii. One of the strongest growing Passion Vines, almost hardy here; bearing splendid flowers, mostly a rich blue color. It is a rampant grower. Fine plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PORANA paniculata. A magnificent tropical vine, allied to Ipomœa, with small white flowers in immense bunches, like enormous trusses of wistaria flowers or bunches of grapes. Leaves are cordate, acuminate, about 2 by 3 inches, hoary beneath. From East Indies. Rare. 40 cts. each.

QUISQUALIS Indica. Rangoon Creeper. A large, twining shrub from India. Flowers are borne in profusion in large, open bunches on a long stem; fragrant; pure white in the morning, changing to pink at noon, and finally to richest red toward close of day. Star-shaped, about an inch across. Of remarkable beauty, and with a rich fruity fragrance. 35 cts. each.



FLOWERS OF BIGNONIA.

SOLANUM jasminoides. Potato Jessamine. South America. Showy climber, always in bloom. Flowers white and yellow. 10 cts. each.

S. Seaforthianum (Azureum). "Among the shrubbery in the plaza in front of the Governor's palace, in Havana, we found a lovely climbing Solanum, with bunches of delicate blue flowers like wistaria, and bright scarlet berries as large as a cherry." Called in Mexico "Tomatilo." One of the finest blue-flowered vines we know of, being of easy and quick growth and remarkably floriferous. 15 cts. each.

S. Wendlandii. An enormous vine, with handsome bright green cut leaves and prickly stems. Flowers lilac-blue, large and showy. 15 cts. each.

STEPHANOTIS floribunda. A grand old vine, usually found in first-class establishments and old conservatories. Leaves smooth, broad, leathery; flowers borne in great bunches, pure white, bell-shaped, and deliciously fragrant. Fine pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TECOMA (*Bignonia*) **capensis.** A choice climber. Flowers bright red, in bunches, continually in bloom. Leaves handsome, compound. Almost indispensable when planting in Florida. Fine pot-plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Large plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.


T. jasminoides. From Australia. White, with pink center. Very fine; leaves smooth, dark green compound. Of neat appearance and medium size. Strong, pot-grown plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

THUNBERGIA fragrans. East India. A very quick-growing climber (perennial), with many beautiful, pure white, fragrant flowers. 15 cts. each.

T. grandiflora (*T. Harrisii*). A newly introduced rapid-growing climber, with large, pointed leaves and a succession of elegant sky-blue flowers. 3 inches wide. A grand novelty from India. 25 cts. each.

VILLARIS dichotoma. A tropical evergreen climber from the East Indies. Leaves smooth, dark green. Flowers white. A very quick grower with attractive appearance. Nice plants, 25 cts. each.

COLLECTION T V. Five splendid vines, our choice, sent postpaid for 50 cts.

 **Index at back of this Catalogue.**

XIII

Hardy and Half-Hardy Vines and Creepers

Such as will stand the winters of the South with little or no injury. These should be transplanted during late autumn, winter or early spring.

BIGNONIA alba. A pure white, spring-blooming Trumpet Vine of great beauty. 25 cts. each.

B. capreolata. Our lovely native evergreen species, quite hardy in the South. Flowers orange-red in spring. Leaves compound, dark green; attaches itself firmly to walls, etc. 15 cts. each.

EUONYMUS radicans. A vigorous creeping and climbing plant, with green foliage, turning bronze in winter. 20 cts. each.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens. Carolina Yellow Jessamine. Not cultivated to the extent it deserves. Will grow on any land. Quick-growing, and for several weeks in the spring literally covered with fragrant yellow flowers. One of the very best of our hardy climbers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HEDERA Helix. The true English Ivy. A valuable and well-known evergreen climber; hardy as far north as Philadelphia. In Florida it prefers the north side of a house or wall. 15 cts. each.

JASMINUM officinale (*Poeticum*). Hardy Jessamine. A climbing shrub (needs assistance in climbing), with dark green, glossy leaves, hardy in the South. Fragrant white flowers, borne in summer. Very fine. 10 cts. to 25 cts. each, for fine plants.

J. simplicifolium (*Lucidum*). "Climber, and sometimes a tree in its native place." Leaves simple, shining, oblong-elliptic, or ovate-lanceolate, usually less than 3 inches long. Flowers white, in large clusters. Blooms through summer and warm weather. 10c. to 25c. each.

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

L. Halleana. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Very strong-growing. Everblooming; flowers white, changing to yellow; very fragrant. One of the very best in cultivation. One of the finest plants for screening foundations of

houses, walls, low outbuildings or fences. In very cold weather the leaves have the rich coloring of autumn, but do not drop, and again regain their fresh green. Strong 2-yr. bushy plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Fine 1-yr. bushy plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE.

LONICERA, continued

L., Japan Golden Variegated. Similar to Hall's in habit of growth and flower, but with foliage elegantly variegated with golden yellow. A choice vine. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. sempervirens. Coral Honeysuckle. Flowers bright scarlet, very pretty; handsome native climber.

PASSIFLORA, Constance Elliott. The best hardy white-flowered Passion Vine. A plant of medium size, delicate cut leaves and very fine flowers, it is worthy a prominent place anywhere. Nice pot-plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides. Star Jessamine. China. One of our most valuable evergreen climbers; hardy throughout the state. Flowers small, white, very fragrant, and produced in great profusion in the spring. The plant, with its dark green shining leaves, is beautiful at all seasons. Fine plants, blooming size, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per doz.

R. jasminoides variegata. Beautiful variegation. White, green, and tinged with red. Both sorts are admirable for growing as screens on wire work, both in and outdoors. Nice plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ROSA bracteata. The Macartney Hedge Rose. Small, dark green leaves, with large, single white flowers. Without exception the best Rose for fences, or dense hedges of moderate size, for the South. Grows in almost every quality of soil equally well and is a neat, vigorous plant of very attractive appearance. Perfectly hardy in the whole South and with heavy fibrous roots. We grow it now in considerable quantity. Write for special rates on this, or anything wanted in large supply. Fine 1-year-old, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100; 2-year-old, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

COLLECTION H V. Five strong vines, our choice from this section, sent postpaid for 50 cts.

R. setigera. Variety, "Queen of the Prairie." Double pink flowers, freely produced only in the spring. A strong grower, which makes excellent stock to graft upon. Strong, 1-year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

R. Sinica. Cherokee Rose. An old well-known southern variety with large, glossy leaves and single white flowers borne in profusion in spring. A rampant grower and suitable for tall or very heavy dense hedges. Hardy in the lower South. Strong, 1-year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

☞ For other climbing Roses, see Sec. XI.

SMILAX, Sp. Carolina. An elegant native vine, with handsome ivy-like leaves and crimson berries, borne in racemes. A charming plant of moderate size. 20 cts. each.

WISTARIA frutescens. The American Wistaria. Succeeds universally. A grand vine, especially for temperate climates, having handsome pinnate leaves and sky-blue flowers in great bunches. Strong vines, with heavy roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

W. brachybotrya rubra. Rich blue, much darker than the common American. Vine a very strong grower. Fine. Does grandly in the South, and freely produces the fine spikes of blue flowers all summer. Very heavily rooted vines, 2 years, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

W. Sinensis. White-flowered Chinese Wistaria. This is the most remarkable vine of China, where arbors are covered with the graceful growths and the immense bunches of flowers allowed to droop down like bunches of grapes. 35 cts. each.

XIV

Tuberous, Bulbous and Herbaceous Plants

Explanation of the starring system: ★, Those of a tropical nature, useful in frostless regions, or for bedding out during the summer at the North. ★★, Those of a semi-tropical nature, standing sharp frosts without serious damage. ★★★, Hardy as far North as the Ohio river (or farther) in the open ground. These may be transplanted best during spring or early summer.

ALOCASIA.* Splendid, ornamental-leaved aroid plants, closely related to colocasia and caladium. They are of easy growth, but prefer a moist and very rich soil. Very effective as single specimens, or for grouping in beds. Evergreen mostly when kept from frost. The roots will survive after frost kills the tops.

A. Bataviensis. This has purple stems and dark green leaves. Choice. 25 cts. each.

A. euchlora. (Colocasia). A magnificent dark green velvety-leaved species. The leaves sometimes are almost blue-black, and of immense size. Rare. 15 cts. each.

A. gigantea.* S D E.** This is the most immense of them all, and has light green, stiff leaves, sometimes 6 feet high. A grand plant of strikingly ornamental character. 20 cts. to 50 cts. each.

A. illustris. Leaves blotched with dark purplish black on green. It is not a large-growing sort, but it is very handsome and striking, and a grand plant for summer bedding. Will grow in either full sunshine or partial shade. Strong plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

A. macrorhiza. Similar to *A. gigantea*, but slightly smaller, with leaves dark green and glossy. Fine plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

A. Marshalli. Very quick-growing, of medium size. Green leaves and dark stems; an especially good bedder. 10 cts. each 85 cts. per doz.

A. violacea. A rare and beautiful species, of slow growth. The leaves are a rich violet-bronze, very different from any color seen among plants. Attains considerable size; evergreen. 20 cts. and 35 cts. each.

AMARANTUS Johnsonii ** A gorgeous species

CALADIUM, Fancy Foliage Section.* Splendid ornamental foliage plants, dying down through the winter months; leaves marked with the brightest colors, red, green, yellow, and sometimes a transparent white, all arrow-shaped. No other ornamental plant possesses more richness or delicacy in coloring. Prefers moist and half-shady locations. Has proved a grand house plant, enjoying the partial shade of rooms. Mixed bulbs, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CALADIUM. New Century.** A strong grower, with large green leaves, something like the old-fashioned tanyah, or Elephant-Ear Caladium, but more attractive. 25 cts. each.

"I received my palms in splendid condition, and am greatly pleased with them."—H. G. FOUTZ, Clerk in post-office, Baltimore, Md., June, 1903.

CANNA **

These splendid broad-leaved plants are used with great effect for bedding, and have both green and bronze-red foliage. The flowers are simply gorgeous, and in all shades of red and yellow; also variegated. The old canes, after flowering, should be removed to allow new growth plenty of room. We have a good stock of the best varieties in cultivation, and supply strong roots. Sure to please you.

Alsace. Almost white; pale cream color. Scarce as yet. 15 cts. each.

Austria. The gorgeous new orchid-flowered Canna, a hybrid with *Canna flaccida* as one parent. Flowers of immense size, 5 or 6 inches across. Golden yellow. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Black Beauty. A splendid new variety, with dark bronze-purple foliage. Grows tall. Rare. 25 cts. each.

Burbank. Orchid-flowered; gigantic in size. Rich canary-yellow, with fine dots of red on lower petals. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Charles Henderson. One of the finest crimson sorts. Rarely grows over 3½ feet high. Large flowers in compact trusses; very effective. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Chicago. One of the very showiest. Brilliant orange-scarlet. A strong grower and very free bloomer. 15 cts. each.

David Harum. A new sort, having bronze foliage, not too dark; flowers a pleasing orange-scarlet. Very attractive. 20 cts. each.

Egandale. Foliage dark maroon; very compact. Splendid flowers of a cherry color. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Eldorado. This is the favorite yellow Canna. A fine compact grower and free bloomer. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Florida. New. Orange-crimson lines on a flaming scarlet ground. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Florence Vaughan. One of the finest yellow spotted varieties. Rich golden yellow, spotted with bright red. Large flowers; dwarf plant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Gloriosa. A new dwarf sort, with plain green foliage and gorgeous blooms, in immense trusses; scarlet-crimson, bordered with golden yellow. 15 cts. each.

Golden Star. This is a new yellow, of free growth and good form. Green foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Italia. Orchid-flowered; of immense size. Gorgeous flowers: golden yellow, blotched with orange-scarlet on the upper petals; lower petals scarlet, with yellow edge. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

John Laing. Bright orange; very large and fine. A choice sort. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

John White. This has handsome variegated leaves in a young state. When old, the variegation is not so good. Vivid small scarlet blooms. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Louis Colomb. Bronze leaves of good strong growth; flowers orange, bordered gold. Fine. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Mme. Crozy. Standard dwarf sort; gilt-edged red. A fine variety. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Maiden Blush. Pink-flowered. A very attractive variety. 15 cts. each.

Marechal Vaillante. Plant medium size, with the richest bronze-red leaves. This has the darkest foliage we have ever seen in a Canna. The leaves are long and pointed. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Octave Mirabeau. Green foliage. Blooms scarlet, touched with yellow. Fine. 15 cts. each.

Queen Charlotte. Bears a beautiful bouquet of large flowers, with petals of a rich scarlet-crimson, broadly banded with canary-yellow. Rich green leaves; dwarf habit. Grand. 15 cts. each.

Robusta. A large variety, with bronze-red and green foliage. A grand foliage sort. Small red flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Salmon Queen. Medium tall grower, green foliage; flowers salmon-yellow, marked with gold. Odd and pretty. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

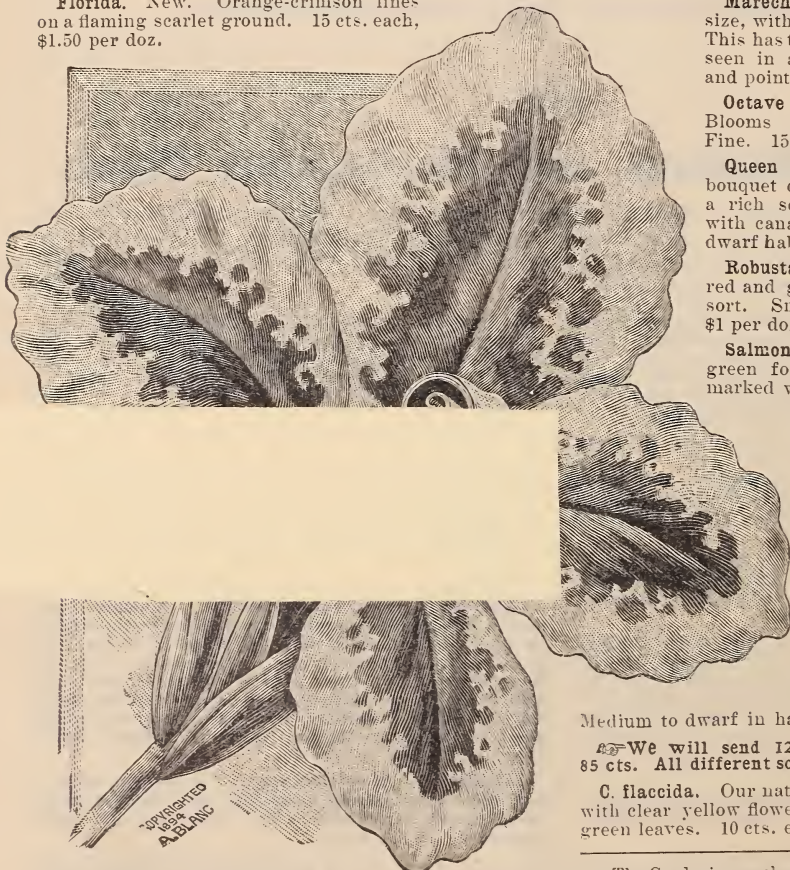
Sam Trelease. New and scarce variety. Quite dwarf habit; flowers vivid scarlet; base of petals golden yellow. 20 cts. each.

Souvenir d'Antoine Crozy. Said to be the finest of the gilt-edged sorts. Color a dazzling crimson-scarlet, with a laced border of gold. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Tarrytown. A splendid new sort. Flowers brilliant carmine-crimson, freely produced. Medium to dwarf in habit. 20 cts. each.

27—We will send 12 Cannas, without naming, for 85 cts. All different sorts.

C. flaccida. Our native Orchid Canna. Dwarf habit, with clear yellow flower 3 to 5 inches across. Light green leaves. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.



QUEEN CHARLOTTE CANNA.

The Gardenias reached us in splendid condition.—FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO., Baltimore, Md., July, 1903.

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

C. Americanum. A most beautiful plant, producing umbels of large, white, lily-like flowers, often six or eight to the spike. A native of the Florida swamps, but, like most of the *Crinum*s, not particular as to soil or situation. 20 cts. each.

C., Sp. from Assam. Flowers white, striped with soft pink, about the size of those of *C. Kunthianum*, but distinct. Rare, and entirely new. Strong, 35 cts. to 75 cts. each.

C. Cappedum. A magnificent hybrid between the huge *C. pedunculatum* (St. John's Lily) and a fine type of *C. Capense*. It has the stately habit and almost the size of the larger parent, while the flowers are broad-petaled, widely open, very numerous, and of a crisp whiteness. Sometimes assuming a rosy tint before they fade. Large bulbs, \$2 each.

C. Capense. A beautiful sort from Cape of Good Hope. Flowers waxy pink and white, and borne in profusion. Foliage a bluish green. 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

C. crassifolium. Very rare species. Flowers in large bunches on strong stems, about Easter, or later; color waxy white, with pale pink stripe; form full, bell-shaped. One of the finest small bulbs. 50 cts. each.

C. fimbriatum. Nassau, or Milk and Wine Lily. A strong grower, not particular as to soil. Flowers in umbels; very large and showy; striped white and carmine; 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Exceedingly choice and desirable as a pot-plant or for bedding out during summer at the North. The fragrant flowers are so different from any of the more common flowers grown North that they produce a sensation when seen. We offer two sizes. Small bulbs, will bloom next year, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. Blooming size, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

C. giganteum. Flowers of a vanilla fragrance, pure white. Very scarce. A fine species. 35 cts. each.

C. hybridum, J. C. Harvey. A fine vigorous hybrid (*C. Moorei* × *C. Kirkii*) evergreen, partaking in habit almost equally of both parents; harder than *C. Kirkii*; adapted as well to tropical conditions as to more temperate climes. Flowers rose-pink, nearly as large as *C. Moorei*; more drooping in habit, not unlike *Amaryllis Belladonna*; exceedingly fragrant; very floriferous, and of good substance, a single bulb often producing three flower-stalks in one season. One of the finest hybrids ever produced, and very distinct. Mr. Harvey raised this in California and later removed all the plants to Lower Mexico, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. We control the entire stock of plants, which is very limited as yet. Price of large bulbs, \$5 each.

C. hybridum, W. C. Steele. Another nice hybrid raised by Mr. W. C. Steele, of Florida. It is *C. pedunculatum* × *C. Kirkii*, and plants show some characteristics of both parents, being almost as hardy as *C. pedunculatum*. Able to stand white frosts. Flowers striped flesh-pink (almost white) and rose-pink, freely produced, and deliciously scented. Altogether a very good addition to the genus. We have purchased the entire stock of plants. Strong bulbs, will bloom this year. 50 cts. each.

C. Kirkii. 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. Flowering bulbs, 35 cts. each; large and heavy, 50 cts. each.

C. Kirkii × **Capense.** A new hybrid, with flowers size of *Kirkii* and with the delicate light color of *Capense*. Only a few strong plants, at \$1 each.

C. Kunthianum. Vigorous grower and abundant bloomer, from New Granada. Flowers lighter than *C. scabrum*, and the whole plant taller and larger. This is a grand species, with splendid colored flowers, freely produced. 25 cts. to 75 cts. each.



CRINUM.

C. Moorei. A very fine hardy species from South Africa, which succeeds admirably in southern California, Arizona, etc., outdoors. Is a grand greenhouse plant. Flowers soft clear pink, on a strong and tall stem. This is scarce. \$1.50 each.

C. scabrum. Tropical Africa. Five to ten flowers in an umbel, of a dull white, tinged with rosy red. Leaves light green, spreading, with wavy edges. Very choice species. 35 cts. to 75 cts. each.

C. Virginicum. A choice hybrid, originated in England; flowers very large and widely opened, white and rosy pink. One of the best varieties. 35 cts. to 75 cts. each.

CURCUMA, Sp.** **Queen Lily.** A choice plant with broad leaves like a canna, but strongly veined and arched. Flowers in large torch-like bunches, white, tinted pink, which last for weeks. 10 cts. each.

EUGCHARIS Amazonica.* **Amazon Lily.** Flowers

Lily. This magnificent plant flourishes best on low, moist land, where it will form a dense clump 3 to 4 feet high. The roots are tuberous, and the plant may be safely grown over the entire South. The masses of fragrant, pure white flowers, looking much like large white butterflies, are borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk. If kept in the house in a growing state, it blooms continuously. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.; larger plants may be sent by express than by mail.

HEMEROCALLIS Kwanso fl. pl.*** **Day Lily.** A popular hardy plant, with lily-like flowers in bloom all through the summer; orange-yellow. The flowers of this variety are double and freely produced. Prefers partial shade. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



DAY LILIES. (See page 57.)

IRIS Germanica.*** **Flower-de-Luce.** A hardy plant which we find does well in partial shade this far South. Flowers about three inches across, in many varieties, purple, yellow, etc., on stems 2 to 3 feet high. Mixed sorts, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I. hexagona.** **Blue-Flag.** Evergreen. A hardy southern variety of the greatest possible beauty. The loveliest flowers of the whole South. Rich purple and blue, with yellow markings; 3 to 4 inches across; resembles the costliest and rarest orchid flower. Blooms in spring. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

I. hexagona alba.** A very rare form of the common Flag, with pure white flowers. A splendid plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.


I. Kämpferi.*** **Japanese Iris.** The finest flowered of all the Irises, in many shades of color, and flowers often a foot wide. Strong plants. Mixed varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

MORŒA iridioides.** **Natal.** An iris-like plant, succeeding here perfectly. Has beautiful white flowers, touched with yellow and purple. Exceedingly elegant and easily grown. Fine for massing, and produces flowers all the year. Is practically hardy all over middle Florida, succeeding in either sunshine or shade. A splendid cemetery plant, and useful for borders anywhere. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Large clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PANCRATIUM ** (**Hymenocallis**). Among the handsomest flowering bulbs of the Amaryllis family, and all

COLLECTION BR. Five plants, our selection, labeled, sent postpaid for 40 cts.

COLLECTION BRI. Ten plants, our selection, sent postpaid, and labeled, for 75 cts.

 Index at back of Catalogue.

too little appreciated, though they are beginning to be grown more than they were, as people find out their beauties. Widely advertised the past years. Suitable for pot-growing, and should be in every conservatory. All delightfully scented.

P. Caribbæum. **Spider Lily, Spanish Lily.** West Indies, extreme South Florida. A bulb of easiest culture, producing large clusters of fragrant flowers, a few plants giving a succession of bloom all summer. Color pure white. Introduced by us to the plant-growers of America and Europe. A truly magnificent flowering plant, with wide, evergreen leaves. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz. Very large, 15 cts. to 20 cts. each.

P. rotatum. Florida. Plant smaller than *P. Caribbæum*; spikes bearing one or two large white, fragrant flowers. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.

PHRYNIUM variegatum.** A maranta-like plant of great beauty, growing nearly 2 feet high. Leaves are variegated with white to a great extent. Plant is of easy growth and very showy. Dormant in the winter months. Strong tubers, 15 cts. each.

REINECKIA carnea. ** A tufted plant with creeping root-stalk, grassy leaves and rose-colored fragrant flowers from China. A useful plant for small borders. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

RICHARDIA Africana. ** **Calla Lily.** A good old-fashioned plant, always popular. From August to November we can supply dry bulbs at 10 cts. and 15 cts. each, which will flower winter and spring. Later these plants are 20 cts. each.

XANTHOSOMA, Sp. Porto Rico. * A new plant resembling *Alocasia gigantea* in growth and foliage (so far). 40 cts. each.

ZEPHYRANTHES atamasco rosea. ** **Fairy Lily.** Flowers appear all the growing season from early spring until late autumn, of a lovely silvery pink, about two inches across. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.

Tropical Shade Trees

Suitable only for frostless regions, or for growth in large conservatories. These may be transplanted at any time in mild or warm weather.

ALBIZZIA Lebbek. Woman's Tongue Tree. A handsome pinnate-leaved shade tree from Jamaica. Does well here; of quick growth. Resembles the Royal Poinciana. 25 cts. each.

A. fastigiata. A new species from Africa, with very handsome leaves. 35 cts. each.

BIGNONIA suaveolens. From India. A tree with immense spreading compound leaves, and dull crimson, very fragrant flowers. 50 cts. each.

BISCHOFIA Javanica. An East Indian tree growing freely in our sandy soil. The foliage is of a bronze-green, distinct and handsome; compound. Fine for avenues. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

BUTEA frondosa. An Indian Tree yielding gum or lac. Foliage compound; flowers orange-erimson, very showy. Rare. 35 cts. each.

CÆSALPINIA regia. The Royal Poinciana. This is a beautiful deciduous tropical tree, bearing quantities of brilliant scarlet flowers in the spring. The leaves are large, decompound, and of a pleasing green. Of very rapid growth. Gives a striking tropical effect. Fine pot-plants, about 10 to 15 inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 15 to 20 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2 to 4 feet high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

COLUBRINA ferruginosa. Snake-wood Tree of Porto Rico. Fine pot-plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

DALBERGIA, Sp. from Cashmere. A tree having compound leaves. Probably valuable for timber, and certainly fine for shade. Adapted to extreme South Florida. Strong stock, pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

DILLENIA Indica. A large tree from India, bearing very large, handsome foliage and immense white or cream flowers, richly scented. Evergreen, and no doubt suitable for extreme South Florida to plant outdoors for shade. Pot-plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

ENTEROLOBIUM cyclocarpum. "Parota" of Central Mexico. A large tree with an immense broad top shading a big area. Belongs to the Leguminosæ, and has flowers in immense bunches, clear yellow, like gold. Leaves compound. Rare, and just introduced by us in 1903. Pot-plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

FICUS altissima. New. From India. This is a large-sized tree, which would do well in extreme South Florida outdoors. The beautiful leaves are almost round; green, with red ribs and petioles. Splendid plants (pot-grown), 40 cts., 60 cts. and \$1 each.

F. aurea. Native Rubber Tree, or Wild Fig tree. See *Tropical Fruits*.

F. australis. A round-leaved rubber, with very dark green leaves, which, when in the open air in good soil, have a rich bronze color to the under surfaces. Fine. 35 cts. each.

F. Cunninghamii. A rare new species, just introduced. This and *F. infectoria* are specially recommended as shade trees for extreme South Florida. Fine pot-plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

F. elastica. India Rubber Tree. See *Economic Department*.

F. elastica variegata. Beautifully variegated form of the India Rubber. This is a splendid decorative plant, or tree, in every size. Fine plants, \$1 each.

F. infectoria. From India. One of the finest shade trees, with long, glossy leaves. Will do well in extreme South Florida outdoors. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; large, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

F. macrophylla. Moreton Bay Fig Tree, from Australia. Resembles *F. elastica* slightly, but has pointed leaves and yellow sheaths and petioles. A splendid species. Fine plants, 50 cts. each.

F. Parcelli. Thin but large leaves, beautifully variegated with white. A very ornamental sort, rather dwarf in size. 35 cts. each.

GREVILLEA robusta. Australian Silk Oak. A splendid fern-leaved tree, growing 120 feet in height. Evergreen, and especially adapted as a shade tree for South Florida and South California, as it is as hardy as an orange tree. Also used in decorating apartments, etc.; a magnificent pot-plant. Strong plants, pot-grown, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; larger (about 12 to 18 inches high), 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

JACARANDA mimosæfolia. A splendid tree with large decompound fern-like leaves, allied to Cæsalpinia. The handsome foliage justifies its growth as a house plant in the small sizes. Flowers handsome, rich blue. Strong pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

LAGERSTREMIÆ reginæ. The Queen's Grape Myrtle. East Indies, Java. A magnificent tree, 20 feet high, bearing large flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, which are of a beautiful rose color in the morning and turn deeper through the day until they become purple in the evening. Tropical, but succeeds in southern Florida outdoors. 25 cts. each.

LEBIDIEROPSIS orbicularis. A rare shrub or tree from northern India. Broad, leathery leaves; silky flowers in a cluster, with fleshy petals. 30 cts. each.

MARLEA begoniæfolia. An evergreen tree from Assam, having begonia-like leaves. It is comparatively hardy, according to Nicholson, and has yellow flowers, blooming in summer. Newly introduced by us in 1901. Pot-plants, 50 cts. each.



GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

PITHECOLOBIUM filicifolium. This is a splendid introduction of ours from Central America. Leaves finely cut, like a fern, and the tree is very dense. Our collector reports it as standing frost unharmed. This makes a medium-sized tree, and is fine for shade. Nice pot-plants, 35 cts. each.

SARACA Indica. A gorgeous-flowered, pinnate-leaved tropical tree of small size. The blooms are borne in large clusters, and are individually of good size; rich orange-scarlet. Splendid subject for planting in warm greenhouses, or in extreme South Florida or South Carolina. Rare and very beautiful. 75 cts. each.

SCHIZOLOBIUM excelsum. A tall, magnificent-foliaged tree from Brazil. The stem shoots up straight, like a palm, with enormous pinnate leaves (like a gigantic Royal Poinciana), often 6 or 8 feet long. In the young state the tree does not readily branch and it forms a tall, palm-like specimen 15 to 20 feet high in two years. In Brazil it reaches a height of over 100 feet. Flowers yellow, showy. A grand thing for localities free from sharp frosts; even here it has been up to 25 feet high. \$1 each.

COLLECTION T T. Five trees, our selection, will be sent postpaid, all labeled, for \$1.

SPATHELIA simplex. Mountain Pride of the West Indies. Stem slender, resembling a palm, 20 to 50 feet high. Leaves long and densely pinnate, extremely beautiful; flowers red, in a large panicle several feet long. A grand tree, beautiful in all stages. \$1 each.

SPONDIAS axillaris. An East Indian evergreen tree; qualities of both tree and fruit unknown to us at present. Strong grower, with handsome pinnate leaves. Fine large plants, 25 cts. each.

S. sclerocarpa. Rare new tree, with small neat foliage, just introduced from India. Nice plants, 25 cts. each.

STERCULIA alata. New. From India. Large, pointed, cordate leaves of striking beauty. This quickly reaches maturity, forming a large fine shade tree for frostless places. Evergreen. Large, pot-grown, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. fulgens. New. From India. 25 cts. each.

SWARTZIA grandiflora. A small evergreen tree from the West Indies, having large yellow flowers in huge bunches. Leaves pinnate. Small plants, 25 cts. each.



FLOWERS OF ILEX OPACA.

XVI

Hardy and Half-Hardy Shade Trees

For Florida, California and the lower South. These may be transplanted best during late autumn, winter or early spring.

ACACIA Julibrissin. From the Caucasus to Japan. A favorite ornamental shade tree of southern Europe. Small, 15 cts. each.

CELTIS australis. A large deciduous tree from Mediterranean region; reaches a height of 60 feet. All the Celtis are fine for shade or ornament in the South. Small trees, 25 cts. each.

C. Kraussiana. A tree from South Africa, having semi-persistent leaves—almost evergreen. New and rare. 25 cts. each.

C. occidentalis. Our hardy Hackberry Tree. Excellent for avenue planting. A fine shade tree having a very dense round top. Strong young trees, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per doz.

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

ILEX Dahoon. Dahoon Holly of the southern states. One of the most valuable broad-leaved evergreens. Leaves richest glossy green; tree covered with bright red shining berries in fall or winter. Fine young trees, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Large trees, 5 to 7 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

I. opaca. The well-known Holly of the South. Leaves serrated and prickly; berries larger than Dahoon holly, bright red. Strong stock, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

LAURUS nobilis. Apollo's Laurel. A choice, hardy, shrubby evergreen tree, with beautiful leaves. Much grown into decorative specimens as standards and pyramids. Large ones, perfectly grown, can be had at \$5 to \$50 each; small plants, 25 cts. each.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet-Gum Tree. Hardy throughout the South. Naturally grows in a swamp but thrives on high land as well. A splendid tree for street planting. Leaves handsome; maple-shaped; deciduous. Nice trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The Magnolia. The most magnificent of all our southern broad-leaved evergreens. Flowers 6 inches across, pure white, waxy, and lemon-scented. Tree hardy as far north as Washington, D. C. Transplant only in cool weather, when dormant, and remove every leaf, for success. Young trees, in open ground, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

MELIA Azedarach, var. umbraculiformis. Umbrella China Tree. A more shapely form of the old Indian species, widely advertised under the name of Texas Umbrella Tree, etc. One of our very best hardy deciduous trees; leaves very rich green, and hanging on later than the old China Tree. Shade dense; form of tree an almost perfect umbrella. Nice trees, from 2 to 7 ft. high, 15 cts., 25 cts., 40 cts., and 50 cts. each.

PERSEA Carolinensis. Red Bay, or Sweet Bay. A handsome native broad-leaved evergreen. Wood very valuable for cabinet-work, etc. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PLATANUS orientalis. The Oriental Plane, or Sycamore, from Palestine. A large tree with leaves resembling our native Sycamore. Deciduous. Small trees, 25 cts. each.

QUERCUS coccinea. Scarlet Oak. A splendid tree for street planting; leaves large, deeply cut like the Black Jack, or White Oak, turning richest red in autumn. Deciduous. 2 years old, in open ground, 12 to 18 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Q. Phellos. Our evergreen Water Oak, largely used in Florida as a street tree. Quick-growing and vigorous. 2 years old, in open ground, 18 to 24 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.


SOPHORA Japonica. The famed Pagoda Tree of China and Japan, reaching a height of 40 feet. Leaves

compound, graceful, deep bluish green; deciduous; flowers white or cream-colored, small, in loose panicles. A good street tree. Nice stock, 2 to 4 feet high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

STERCULIA platanifolia. Japan Varnish, or Umbrella Tree. A grand shade tree, from 20 to 40 feet high, sometimes called "Chinese Parasol Tree." Deciduous. The large leaves are formed like the maple or sycamore, and the tree has a splendid dome shape, with dense foliage. Hardy in the entire Lower South. Fine pot-grown trees, 8 to 10 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 12 to 16 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra large, 50 cts. each.

VITEX Agnus-castus. Chaste Tree. A low-growing tree, with palmate leaves scented like lavender. Flowers blue, in pretty spikes. A fine hardy, desirable tree. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

COLLECTION HT. Five trees from this section will be sent postpaid (our choice, all labeled) for \$1.

 Index at back of the Catalogue. Read paragraphs 4 and 8 on page 3.



SCARLET OAK.

MISCELLANEOUS TESTIMONIALS

My plants from you came in fine condition—not a leaf wilted, and all fine large plants. Thank you for promptness and fine plants.—**ELLA H. WARD**, Shrewsbury, Mass., *April, 1903.*

The plants arrived in due course in splendid shape. Many thanks for your careful attention, also extra plants.—**H. D. McCANN**, Paoli, Pa., *June, 1903.*

The palms arrived in due time and are doing nicely.—**Mrs. C. V. MARTIN**, Zanesville, Ohio, *June, 1903.*

The plants arrived in excellent condition. Many thanks for the extras. They are all very nice. The Australian tree-fern is the object of admiration to all.—**JESSIE G. CRISTE**, Madisonville, Ohio, *June, 1903.*

Plants received in good order. Many thanks for nice large plants. **Mrs. J. T. GOLDSMITH**, Lawton, Iowa, *May, 1903.*

Plants received in good order. Much obliged for the fine extra plants.—**E. P. SINCLAIRE**, Rutherford, N. J., *April, 1903.*

The order of plants arrived in good condition. * * *—**Mrs. F. S. DONALDSON**, LaPorte, Iowa, *June, 1903.*

Plants arrived in fine condition after being on the road two weeks in warm weather. Your way of packing can't be beat.—**A. L. RINIKER**, Philadelphia, Pa., *May, 1903.*

The second shipment of plants received today in as perfect condition as the first, and I am highly pleased. They are the healthiest looking and largest plants, for the price, I ever received from any florist, and shall recommend you to all my flower-loving friends. The extras were an agreeable surprise, for which please accept many thanks.—**C. W. MILLER**, Chicago, Ill., *May, 1903.*

I received the plants you sent by mail, and must say that I was more than pleased at the good condition they were in when they arrived. They are better specimens and healthier looking than the plants I have been getting, by mail, from nurserymen and florists in the near vicinity.—**H. W. HINCKE**, Pinckneyville, Ill., *June, 1903.*

Succulents and Epiphytes

Mostly tropical; suitable for the greenhouse, living-room, offices, the tropics and warm coast regions of U. S.

AGAVE. The Agaves, or Century Plants, are among the most valuable and striking plants that can be used in semi-tropical gardening. Many of them are useful as hedge plants, and the genus contains several of the most valuable fiber plants of commerce. They are all of great decorative value. The first three sorts named will stand considerable frost.

A. Americana. The great American Aloe, or Century Plant. Well known everywhere for its striking beauty. Grows to great size. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

A. Americana variegata. Leaves beautifully striped with cream color. A splendid ornamental 25 cts..

A. recurvata. Rich, blue-green leaves, wide and gracefully recurved. The handsomest large sort in our collection. A magnificent plant, beautiful in all sizes, and surpassingly fine for all decorative purposes. Fine plants, with beautiful leaves, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

A. rigida, var. Sisalana. *Economical Plants.* Fine stock, from 10 cts. up.

A. Salmiana, and a few others, not enough in stock to catalogue, from 20 cts. to 75 cts. each, as to size and symmetry.

ALOE. See *Economic Plants.*

BILLBERGIA Liboniana. A rare epiphyte, growing 18 inches high. Purple flowers. A unique plant. Grows well in peaty soil, or soil mixed with moss. 25 cts. each.

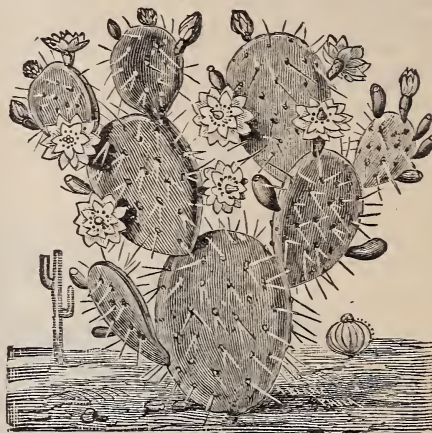
BRYOPHYLLUM calycinum. An odd and rapid-growing succulent. Flowers green and reddish bronze, in form of bladders. One of those strange plants that are propagated from leaves. Extremely curious. The leaves may be pinned on the wall, and will throw out sprouts from every notch without watering. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CACTUS. See *Cereus, Opuntia* and *Pereskia.*



BRYOPHYLLUM CALYCIUM.

CEREUS grandiflorus. The true Night-Blooming Cereus. A climbing, nearly round-stemmed cactus, bearing richly scented white flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. 15 cts. each.



OPUNTIA VULGARIS. (See opposite page.)

C. triangularis. Strawberry Pear Cactus. This is also a night bloomer, very similar in flowers and delicious perfume to *C. grandiflorus*, but with 3-angled stems. The stems of both species cling to walls or other support. 15 cts. each.

CYRTOPODIUM punctatum. A curious orchid which is widely disseminated from Florida to Paraguay. Terrestrial, preferring rotted wood or palm fiber to grow in. The growths are upright, with a quantity of broad leaves something like *Panicum excurrens*, and with flower-spikes four feet high bearing hundreds of flowers about an inch across, yellow and chocolate in color. 50 cts. each.

DASYLIRION serratifolium. A yucca-like plant from northern Mexico. Fine scenic plant, growing 3 feet high. Leaves narrow, armed. Large, 75 cts. to \$2 each. Small plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

DYCKIA brevifolia. A dwarf succulent plant, looking like a small agave, with many short, spiny leaves. Rare. From Brazil. Fine plants, 75 cts. each.

EPIDENDRUM Tampense. For culture, see *Tillandsia*. A very pretty native orchid, growing on the bark of oaks, etc. Is called Butterfly Orchid. Neat spikes of flowers in spring, pink, chocolate and green, lasting a long time in perfection. A fine plant of easy growth; very cheap, yet as beautiful as many high-priced novelties. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

FURCRÆA Cubensis. The Furcræas are very desirable plants for the center of large tubs and pots of plants, for room, hall, or outdoor summer decoration North. Will make a splendid specimen planted out in South Florida. They very much resemble some species of agaves, though the leaves are generally more upright-growing. Also highly recommended as fiber plants. Magnificent when in bloom, the flower-spike reaching a height of 20 feet, with thousands of yucca-like whitish flowers. Fine plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

F. Lindenii. A splendid variegated species of peculiarly elegant appearance. The broad stripes of white show off very clearly. Rare new plant of recent acquisition, valuable as a house plant. \$1 each.

FURCRÆA, continued

F. tuberosa. Leaves longer and narrower than the preceding, but spineless. A great many leaves to each plant. Fine and very rare; just introduced by us from Central America in 1900. Strong plants, 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

OPUNTIA vulgaris. Common Prickly Pear. Hardy well up into the middle states. A low-growing, very spiny species, with gorgeous yellow flowers of satiny texture. Strong cuttings, 10 cts. each.

ONCIDIUM luridum-guttatum (?). A broad-leaved aërial orchid from Cuba and South Florida, with flowers on spikes four feet long, yellow, chocolate, purple, etc. A fine plant. Clumps, \$1 each.

PEDILANTHUS tithymaloides. Red Bird Cactus. A West Indian plant, with thick, fleshy leaves and small red, showy flowers. Not a true cactus at all, but an Euphorbiad. Very curious plant of easy growth, admirable as a border plant in frostless locations, especially where the soil is dry, as it grows almost as well in a dry soil as damp. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; large stock, 35 cts. each.

PERESKIA aculeata. The Lemon Vine, or Barbadoes Gooseberry. A climbing cactus, with true leaves, and producing edible fruit. Stems fleshy, with spines at the base of each leaf. Very fast-growing; much used as a stock upon which to graft epiphyllums and other low-growing cacti. Flowers borne periodically in immense numbers; 1½ inches wide, of a creamy white, with a green tinge. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

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

PITCAIRNEA. A genus of very ornamental Bromeliads, numbering about 70 species, from tropical America. Foliage resembles Bromelia, or Billbergia; flowers showy, red, yellow or whitish. Excellent house plants of easy growth. Use light or peaty soil, with good drainage. They prefer partial shade.

P. Karwinskiana. Flowers red, in a dense raceme; leaves 1½ to 2 feet long. Fine large plants, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

P. xanthocalyx. Flowers primrose-yellow. Leaves 2 to 3 feet long. From Brazil. Very fine. 50 cts. each.



TILLANDSIA.

TILLANDSIA. Air Plant, or Wild Pine. A very large genus of ornamental plants of the easiest culture, requiring only to be attached to a block of wood and to be watered with the other plants. Tie with wire on rough bark, the plants hold water in their leaves.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

T. Bartramii. A small neat species, with brilliant red bracts and purple flowers. 20 cts. each.

T. bracteata. One of the largest Wild Pines, or Air Plants. Full-grown plants are 1 and 2 feet in diameter and height, spikes often 18 inches or more in length; the large, brilliant crimson bracts and flower-stalks and purple blossoms are very showy, and remain beautiful for weeks. A most valuable plant for conservatory or bay window, enduring a low temperature (though but little frost), requiring no care except an occasional spraying. Attach to wood, or hang in a small wire basket. 15 cts. to 40 cts. each.

T. caespitosa. A species with long grass-like leaves, varying in color from gray to red; usually found in moist places. 10 cts. each.

T. usneoides.* The Long Moss, Black Moss, or Spanish Moss of the South. Very effective in decorations. The effect of this moss hanging on the trees of the South is indescribable. The only species which will stand sharp freezing unharmed. A nice quantity for 10 cts. Per pound, 25 cts., postpaid.

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

YUCCA aloifolia. Spanish Bayonet; Spanish Dagger. Seacoast of southern states and West Indies. Probably not hardy north of middle Georgia. Flowers resemble those of *Y. filamentosa*, but are borne on a shorter stalk. Stem arborescent, sometimes 10 to 20 feet high. Very ornamental, even when small. Will bear much neglect. 15 cts., 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Y. aloifolia variegata. This variety has striped leaves, white and green, sometimes richly tinted pink. A magnificent hardy plant, admirable for lawns over the entire South, or showy in large collections in green-houses. Stands much neglect. 50 cts. each.

Y. filamentosa. Bear-grass; Adam's Needle. Hardy, producing tall flower-spikes, sometimes 2 feet in length, of snowy white bell-shaped flowers. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Y. Sp. Java. Broad leaves of a dark green color; trunk arborescent; flowers on medium stalks, something like *Y. filamentosa*. A very large, distinct plant; rare. Hardy here. Fine plants, 75 cts. each.

COLLECTION S. Five plants, our choice, all labeled, sent postpaid for 50 cts.

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