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DESCRIPTIVE & ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE

—OF THE—

✓
Oriental Importing Company

—DEALERS IN—

—JAPANESE—

Trees, Plants, Bulbs and Seeds.

MAIN OFFICE:

120 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DEPOT DURING SEASON AT

419 AND 421 SANSOME ST., S. F.

JAPANESE NURSERIES: SAN RAFAEL, CAL.

—AND AT—

OSAKA AND WAKAYAMA, JAPAN.

THIS BOOK CONTAINS AN ESSAY ENTITLED :

HOW TO PLANT AND CURE JAPAN TEA.

BY W. C. DE LANO EASTLAKE.

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SEASON 1887-'88.

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The woodcuts for this Catalogue did not arrive from Japan in time, and we will publish a supplement containing same in December.

H. U. JAUDIN, San Francisco,
President and Treasurer.
 S. L. GOLDMAN, San Francisco,
Manager.

T. HAYAMI, Osaka, Japan,
Vice-President.
 J. HAYAMI, San Francisco,
Secretary.

ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

Dealers in

Japanese Trees, Plants, Bulbs and Seeds.

OFFICE: No. 120 SUTTER STREET, San Francisco, Cal.
NURSERIES: At San Rafael, Cal. AND Osaka and Wakayama, Japan
DEPOT: 419-421 SANSOME STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART:

| Distance, 1 foot apart each way | No. of plants |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 2 feet | 43,560 |
| 3 " | 10,890 |
| 4 " | 4,840 |
| 5 " | 2,722 |
| 6 " | 1,741 |
| 7 " | 1,210 |
| 8 " | 888 |
| 9 " | 680 |
| 10 " | 537 |
| 12 " | 435 |
| 14 " | 302 |
| 15 " | 222 |
| 16 " | 193 |
| 18 " | 176 |
| 20 " | 134 |
| 25 " | 108 |
| 30 " | 69 |
| 35 " | 48 |
| 40 " | 35 |
| 40 " | 27 |

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

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INTRODUCTION.

In submitting our first Descriptive Catalogue we think it proper to say the present enterprise is no new speculation on the part of those composing the corporation, but merely the legitimate continuation, as a body, of our former business, under the name of S. L. Goldman.

We control the old nursery of Mr. R. J. Trumbull in San Rafael, Cal.; have every facility of a first-class nursery, and employing nothing but experienced Japanese Gardeners, can do better than any other Importing Company in California. We are in a scale free location. All trees are guaranteed free from any insect pest, and certificate is given whenever requested.

With a new location, new grounds and buildings, we have, as far as possible, started in with new and clean stock of every sort, importing our trees, bulbs and seeds from reliable nurseries in Japan.

Our object shall be to make this *the* Japanese Nursery of the Pacific Coast. To this end, the observations of life-long experience in the business, untiring energy, coupled with every convenience which such experience or necessity may suggest, shall be devoted.

More than four-fifths of the articles mentioned in this catalogue are imported by us for the first time this season, and as our supply is likely to run short, we respectfully ask our patrons to excuse us this year *only* and we shall do better next time. If there should be anything which you do not see in our catalogue, we ask you to make inquiries, and we will forward the desired information at once to the best of our ability. Special care has been taken to find out how to spell the different Japanese names correctly, and we may say that the way in which we spell them is the *ONLY* correct one.

In conclusion, we tender to our friends and the public generally, our sincere thanks for the kind favor and patronage bestowed on us as individuals, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for

Yours very truly,

ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are not responsible for any one representing himself to be our agent. Those only who can show a certificate of recent date, with our signature and the seal of the company attached, are authorized to solicit orders for us. We make these remarks, as we know it has heretofore been the practice of unprincipled persons to surreptitiously procure the catalogues and certificates of agency of prominent nurseries, and take orders in their names, which they fill with poor stock bought elsewhere. If our patrons will notify us of any person whom they have reason to believe is not a regularly appointed agent, we shall consider it a favor, and shall deal with the offending party as he deserves.

DOMESTIC FRUIT TREES.

The domestic trees sold by us come from the best nurseries in the State, such as the "California Nursery Company, Niles," "Mr. Leonh. Coates, Napa," etc.

We do not make the sale of domestic trees our business, but in order to oblige our customers we have made such connections with the above named firms that we are able to *supply our friends with anything they want in the line of fruit trees at the lowest possible rates.*

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.

While we exercise the greatest care and diligence to have all our trees, etc., true to the label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all such trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between purchasers and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us *liable* for any sum greater than that originally paid us for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents will greatly oblige us by observing, as far as possible, the following points in making out their orders :

1st. All orders should be sent in as early as possible, as it will be our rule to execute them in the order in which they are received.

2d. All orders should be legibly written out on a separate sheet, and not mixed up in the body of the letter, thereby saving us a great deal of trouble, and tending to prevent mistakes.

3d. All trees and plants are carefully labeled and securely packed in the best manner, for which a moderate charge, sufficient to cover cost of material only, will be made; but no charge is made for the delivery of packages at the railroad or express offices.

4th. It is requested that explicit directions for marking and shipping packages accompany each order. When it is left to us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment; but as all articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, we must not be held responsible for any loss or delay that may occur through the negligence of the forwarders.

5th. As we guarantee the freight on all shipments leaving our establishment, it will be necessary for unknown parties to remit the money with their orders. Orders to be sent by express, C. O. D., must be accompanied by at least one-third the amount in cash; otherwise, they will receive no attention.

6th. Our customers are requested to notify us immediately of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once rectify the same, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

7th. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference.

8th. Remittances may be made by draft, post office order, Wells, Fargo & Company's money order, or cash by express, prepaid.

9th. Small packages, not exceeding four pounds in weight, may be sent by mail, at an additional charge of one cent per ounce.

All communications should be addressed to

ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.,

120 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

FRUIT TREES.

JAPANESE ORANGE TREES.

The Orange is largely cultivated in the southwestern part of the provinces of Kii and Satsuma where the climate is warm, and also in the northern part of these provinces where the weather is very cold in winter, and in the latter place some very vigorous varieties are produced. The Orange grows almost in every part of Japan, and there are altogether twenty-nine distinct varieties of which we import just twenty, all of which are more or less adapted to our climate and are varieties of some merit. The nine kinds not imported by us are either small or bitter-fruited and cannot be grown in this country, *i. e.* the "Benikoje," which has a small and bitter fruit. The Japanese do not prune their Orange trees, nor do they irrigate them. They generally train them low down and bushy, and are very particular that the sun strikes the fruit nearest the branches; for that purpose they thin out the leaves a little in summer, and consequently the fruit ripens more equally and earlier. On trees not more than six or seven years old, and not higher than five to six feet, we have seen from 700 to 800 Oranges. When the tree actually needs pruning this is done with a small stick of wood and the sharp fingernails of the native gardeners, and not with any kind of knife, as they think the contact of the metal with the sap is injurious to the trees. Some very fine varieties of Oranges are also raised in the adjoining counties of Iga and Yamato; the "Unshiu," the best variety, is a native of China, and has been planted in former years extensively in Idzumo county or Unshiu in the northwest of Japan, but insect pests appeared, the trees became sickly, and Orange culture is being given up there. We procure our trees out of our own nurseries near Wakayama, an inland town of about 165,000 inhabitants in Kii county. This place is perfectly free from scale and has the largest nurseries of Japan. The Government statistics say that 1,365 acres of land are used as nurseries in the neighborhood of Wakayama. It is a mountainous country and the Orange nurseries are generally located on the foothills. The climate there is different from the California climate in many respects. The rainy season commences about the 10th of May, and it rains almost continually until the 20th of June. The summer is generally hot and dry with but few, but generally severe rain or thunderstorms. The thermometer never reaches more than 96 to 100 degrees in the shade; the winter is very cold, and the ice on the foothills sometimes is two inches thick. We have seen Japanese gardeners digging an Orange tree out of the ground with a pick at such a time of the year, and transporting it with the frozen ground around the roots without injuring it. In December some nurserymen wrap their young trees in straw, but in many instances this is not done. The trees which we import are transported from the nursery to Osaka City, a distance of about forty miles. There again we have our own depot and office. The trees are carefully examined, washed and watered and then shipped to Yokohama, from where again they are transhipped to San Francisco. On arrival here they are examined by the State Inspector of Fruit Pests, and then transported to our new nursery in San Rafael, where we have five experienced Japanese gardeners employed to take care of them. Some very interesting works about Japanese Oranges, as well as the reports of the State Horticultural Department of Japan, can be seen at our office at any time. The Japanese Orange is, as a rule, round and oblate in form, the rind usually an orange yellow, the pulp yellowish transparent, sweet in flavor or subacid with cooling qualities, the rind mostly fragrant and sweet. The fruit is suitable for table use or can be made into excellent marmalades and preserves. Some varieties keep for three or four years on the branches of the trees.

Among the best known is the

I. UNSHIU ORANGE TREE.

(THE ONLY SEEDLESS JAPANESE VARIETY.)

These trees are from two to three feet high, well grown and bushy plants. They are two years from the bud, grafted on three-year old roots of the "*Limonia trifoliata*," and this being a partly deciduous tree, the "*Unshiu*" can stand cold weather better than any other Orange tree known in the United States. *It is without exception the hardiest variety, and commences bearing already in the third year.*

Its bearing capacity and quality is according to a table published in the *San Francisco Chronicle* of May 18th, 1887, and coming from an authentic source, equal to the Washington Navel. For the benefit of parties interested, and in order to give available information as to varieties, and their comparative values as to quality, size, productiveness and hardness, we quote you a

STANDARD TABLE OF ORANGE TREES.

| | NAME | SIZE | QUALITY | PRODUCTIVENESS | HARDINESS |
|---|----------------------------|--------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 | Washington Navel, | First | First | First | Second |
| 2 | Malta Bloods, | First | First | First | Second |
| 3 | (St. Michael (Paper Rind), | First | Good | First | First |
| 4 | Mediterranean Sweet, | Good | Good | First | First |
| 5 | Premier (Mayberry's), | First | First | First | First |
| 6 | Tangerine, | Second | First | First | Second |
| 7 | Satsuma, | Good | First | First | Second |
| 8 | UNSHIU "SEEDLESS," | Good | First | First | First |
| 9 | Mandarin, | Third | Second | First | Second |

This shows that the *Unshiu Orange*, although not as large as the average, cannot be surpassed in any other quality, but exceeds the Washington Navel in hardness.

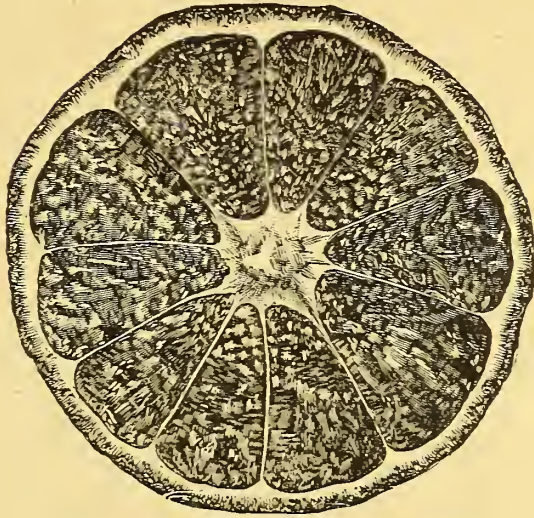
The *Rural Press* of February 12th, 1887, says: We are very favorably impressed with a new Japanese Orange brought to us. The Oranges, although more than a month from the trees, having been plucked rather green in Japan, were of very sweet and agreeable flavor. The Orange is apparently of the Mandarin type, and the most desirable we have seen. It is named the "*Unshiu*." The Japan Agricultural Association (Governmental) of Tokio, says in its sixth annual report: "*The Unshiu Orange is of medium size, rather large, oblate, rind thin, smooth, deep orange color, pulp sweet, juicy, most delicious, containing hardly any seeds or seedless. It is mostly esteemed for its excellent qualities for table use as for being seedless; the BEST variety of Japanese Oranges.*" At the San Jose Citrus Fair in February, 1887, specimens of the fruit were exhibited, and impressed those having sampled them so favorably, that the demand for the fruit far exceeded the supply. (See same paper June 25th, 1887.)

Full accounts of the exhibit can be found in the *Pacific Rural Press* and the *Rural Californian* for March and April, 1887.

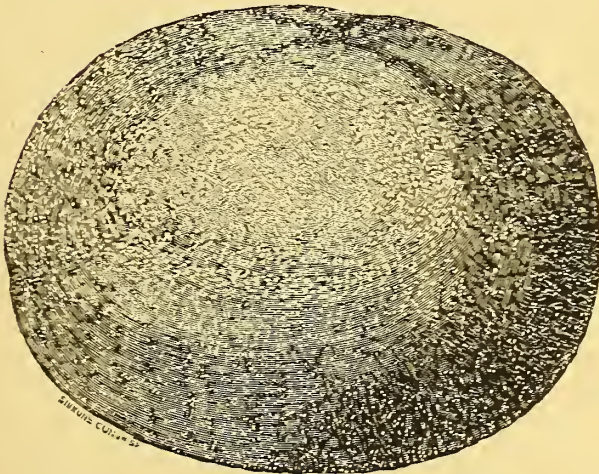
See also *Examiner* of July 20th, 1887, and *San Francisco Bulletin* of June 16th, 1887, and July 29th, 1887.

We have often been asked by our friends in Southern California if our "*Unshiu*" is something like the celebrated "*King*" Orange raised by Mr. J. E. Cutter of Riverside. In reply would say, that the shape is exactly like it, the "*Unshiu*" is a little smaller, the rind is smoother and if anything thinner, the pulp though is much more refreshing than that of the "*King*," and is entirely seedless. There is hardly any doubt that the "*Unshiu*" will attain the same size, or even will grow larger than that of the "*King*" in California if it is attended to properly. The Japanese allow the trees to bear when only two years from the bud, and this week we had a tree in our nursery only two feet high, on which were 47 little Oranges. We showed it at the rooms of the State Board of Horticulture to Messrs. Klee and Lelong of the Board and Mr. Holt of Riverside. Of course if the trees are allowed to bear when so young the sap will all go into the fruit and stunt the tree and also keep the fruit small. We have seen "*Unshiu*" Oranges on large trees when the fruit had been picked off the first few years, and those Oranges were as large as any grown in this State.

温州蜜柑木



UNSHIU SEEDLESS—Cut Diagonally.



UNSHIU SEEDLESS—Natural size from a Photograph.

PRICE OF BUDDED TREES :

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1½ to 2 feet..... | \$5.00 per dozen..... | \$40.00 per 100 |
| 2½ to 3 feet..... | \$7.00 per dozen..... | \$50.00 per 100 |

Extra large sizes, or in larger quantities, prices on application.

These prices are subject to change without notification.

We imported last season the fruit of these "Unshiu Trees" from Japan, and the demand for same was so heavy, that the regular market price for a $\frac{1}{4}$ box of these Oranges was from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a $\frac{1}{4}$ box. The first few $\frac{1}{4}$ boxes were sold at \$2.75 and \$3.00. Messrs. Wetmore Bros., of 526 Sansome Street, who handled our consignments, are willing to testify to this fact. Messrs. W. handle all our fruit, and on receipt of five cents in stamps we will mail on application sample specimens of the fruit (during season).

We have agents canvassing in almost every county, and could employ more. If you have not already placed your order, you may address it direct to the Oriental Importing Company, 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

See that you get the right and genuine tree, and that you are not imposed upon by unscrupulous people, who we know are selling worthless plants for the real "Unshiu." Remember we give a guarantee with our trees. *We are the only house of its kind in the United States, and our officers are experienced Japanese Nurserymen.* We have been doing business for two years past, and the Importing, Nursing and Propagating of Japanese Trees and Plants is our *regular and only business*, and not merely a speculation like that of others.

Another very good variety is the

2. SATSUMA ORANGE.

A very well-known variety, originally from Satsuma county on the Kiushiu Island, Japan. It has been imported to America for the last six years. Lately, some planters in Orange county, Florida, have tried it successfully, and on application will refer you to some of these Florida Orange growers. It has also been planted in Southern California, and there the tree is valued for its hardiness, and the fruit for its keeping qualities. The Agricultural Association (Governmental), of Tokio, describes it as follows: "Fruit large and flat, with but very few seeds, sometimes seedless. Pulp very sweet and juicy. Ripens in November. Keeps for a long time. Excellent for table use."—Same price as "Unshiu."

The next variety to recommend would be the

3. CANTON HYBRID ORANGE.

This is a late-keeping variety, and has been imported this year for the first time. It is a vigorous grower, and some trees obtain a height of twenty feet in Japan. It can be trained high like a Standard tree, or bushy like most of the Japanese Orange trees. There is one thing certain, and that is it can stand frost or temperature of twenty degrees above zero (Fahrenheit).

The fruit is medium sized, skin rather thin and smooth, pulp very sweet when ripe, subacid when taken first from the tree, juicy and very few seeds. Excellent for export. Price, \$9.00 per dozen; \$60.00 per 100.

OTHER WELL-KNOWN JAPANESE VARIETIES :

4 **Kino—Kuni—Mikan.**—Resembles the Unshiu in almost every particular. Comes from the same district, and differs only by having a few seeds, the Unshiu being seedless.

5 **Yatsushiru—Mikan.**—Fruit medium, oblate. Rind thin, deep orange. Pulp sweet, subacid.

6 **Kin—Kunenbo.**—Fruit medium, roundish. Rind thick, orange yellow, adhering to pulp. Pulp sweet. Keeps well.

7 **Yama—Mikan.**—Fruit large, oblate. Rind thin, smooth, yellowish orange color. Pulp sweet, juicy. Keeps well.

8 **Baka.**—Fruit medium, pointed at the stem. Rind thin, rich yellow. Pulp subacid. Keeps well until September of the following year.

9 **Yamabuki—Mikan.**—Fruit large, roundish, conical. Rind thick, orange yellow. Pulp sweet, juicy. Keeps well.

10 **Kiku—Unshiu—Tatchibana.**—Fruit rather large, roundish, conical. Many black furrows are vertically marked along the fruit around the calyx or stem. Pulp subacid. Keeps well.

- 11 **Kunenbo**.—Fruit rather large, round, somewhat oblate. Rind thick, deep orange color. Pulp sweet, juicy, delicious.
- 12 **Naruto—Mikan**.—Fruit rather large, roundish. Rind thick, rough surface. Color, bright yellow the first year, changes to dull yellow the second year. It remains on the tree until the second summer and is then eatable. Pulp sweet and juicy. Fine flavor.
- 13 **Tou—Mikan**.—Fruit medium, round or globular, much resembles the true Orange in form. Rind rather thick. Pulp very sweet and juicy. Keeps for a long time. Excellent for table use.
- 14 **Dai—Dai**.—Rind thick, orange color. Fruit medium, round. Pulp acid. The rind is dried and used for medicinal purposes. This fruit has the peculiarity of becoming yellow the first winter, changing to green the second summer. With such alternating colors it remains on the tree for three or four years.
- 15 **Judzu**.—This tree is very vigorous and can stand a cold northern climate. Fruit medium, round. Rind thick, yellow, with rough surface. Pulp subacid, many seeded. Rind fragrant, much used for cookery and confectionery. The unripe, small fruit and blossoms are used as spice.
- 16 **Jokon**.—Tree very hardy. Fruit resembles above, but rind is smooth on surface. Rind thick, yellow. Pulp sweet when ripe.
- 17 **Jagatara—Mikan**.—Fruit large, conical at the end. Rind thick, orange color with rough surface. Pulp sweet, juicy. Fine table fruit.
- 18a **Shaddock**.—(*Citrus Decumana*).—Fruit very large, roundish, oblate, rich yellow color. Rind thick, smooth. Pulp sweet, juicy, purplish color, handsome and showy.
- 18b Flat-fruited variety of above. Fruit very large, flat in form. Rind thick. Pulp rose color, sweet, juicy.
- 19 **Bushiukan**.—(*Citrus Medica var.*).—Fruit large, quite solid with scarcely any pulp or cells, divided at the end into five or more long, round lobes, on which account it is called Bushiukan or Buddha Finger Orange. The fruit has a very fragrant odor.
- 20 **Kinkan—Kumquat**.—(*Citrus Japonica*).—Introduced for the first time three years ago. Is generally grown in bushes in Japan, but some trees attain a height of fifteen feet. It is a very hardy and good looking variety. The fruit is about the size of very large cherry. The rind is yellow and so thin that the fruit can be eat without removing the skin. The pulp is subacid when first taken from the tree, but grows very sweet and juicy after three weeks. It contains but few seeds, and looks like a small lime. The rind is very fragrant. It is a well-known Japanese baby food. The fruit has been imported for the first time last season by the Oriental Importing Company, and has taken well. Price, \$5.00 per dozen; \$36.00 per 100.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We have sample specimens of almost every Japanese Orange, during the season, at our office. There are a great many poor Orange trees imported from Japan, and we caution our friends to buy from responsible parties only. Certain people are offering Orange trees "at from 5c. to \$1.00 a piece, according to variety." We beg to say right here that we can sell Orange trees for 5c. a piece if we wish, and make a profit. The question is: "Will our customers be satisfied? Will the trees come true to label?" It is impossible to buy Orange trees in Japan without the assistance of a faithful Japanese. When you come to a nursery in Wakayama, Japan, where the Unshiu Orange is propagated, the owner will show you through rows of them and sell them by the row, good ones and bad ones mixed. An unscrupulous buyer will naturally accept such trees, because he gets them cheap and can undersell regular importers. But this Company, duly organized, can and will not submit to anything like that. Our two experienced Japanese buyers have in April, 1887, when nobody thought of making purchases, been going through every nursery of the Kiushiu Island and the Kii district, and for twenty days been doing nothing else but picking out of all the stock within reach the best and healthiest trees. That is the reason why this Company can come out this season with the healthiest stock and defy competition, and we will say to our friends: "If you want cheap trees we cannot supply you, but if you want good and healthy plants, trees, which we guarantee to live and make progress, the Japanese Nurseries of the Oriental Importing Company are the only nurseries in the State where you can get them.

The Photographs of and Books relating to Japanese Oranges, printed and edited by the Agricultural Department of Tokio" (Governmental), are open to inspection at our office at any time.

TESTIMONIALS.

KELSEYVILLE, June 6, 1887.

ORIENTAL IMPORTING Co., 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco:—

Gents:—In reply to your card of the 17th ult., I can say that the Orange trees furnished by you have grown well, and are in every way satisfactory. They were not injured by the frost of May 10th, having a new growth of two inches and over. I shall order 100 more this fall if I can get my land prepared.

Yours truly,
C. C. REYNOLDS.

CARPINTERIA, SANTA BARBARA Co., June 5, 1887.

ORIENTAL IMPORTING Co., 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco:—

Gents:—The eight Unshiu Orange trees, which I bought of you a few months ago, are all alive, and seven of them have made an elegant growth. One was in bloom when it arrived, some have blossomed since; so the little fellows appeared quite precocious, and I am very well satisfied.

Yours truly,
O. N. CADWELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1, 1887.

ORIENTAL IMPORTING Co.

Gents:—In reply to your favor of 28th ult., in regard to the Orange trees which I bought of you in February, I wish to say that I have been wanting long ago to express to you my highest appreciation of this new variety of Orange tree. I planted the trees a few days after I received them. They began to start after two weeks, and to-day they are covered with little green Oranges; a few of them are still blossoming. It is a perfect wonder that such a small tree should bear as it does already, the first year it is set out, and the variety seems to me so desirable that I am surprised you do not charge a higher price for these trees. I shall be glad to buy another 100 Unshius this coming season, and if you will sell them at the same price as this season, you may take my order now.

Yours truly,
B. WORMSER,
125 Sansome Street.

OROVILLE, June 2, 1887.

ORIENTAL IMPORTING Co.

Gents:—The Japanese Unshiu Orange trees which I got from you, have most all of them been blooming and are growing finely.

Yours very truly,
D. WESTWOOD.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30, 1887.

ORIENTAL IMPORTING Co.

Gents:—In reply to yours of how the Unshiu Orange trees, which I bought from you more than a year ago, are doing, I can say that they are a great surprise to me, as all are alive and blooming beautifully. We have small fruit and it no doubt will ripen. If the trees continue to grow as well in future, I shall set out a large Orange grove in place of olives, which I intended to plant.

Most respectfully yours,
ED. HIRSCHLER,

Of Hirschler Bros. & Co., Wine Merchants, 216 Sansome St., San Francisco.

NAPA, CAL., July 25th, 1887.

ORIENTAL IMPORTING Co., San Francisco.

Gents:—I am pleased to report to you that the Unshiu Orange trees growing in Napa Valley are flourishing nicely. I noticed a number that kept growing and putting out new leaves and blossoms during the past winter and spring, and yet were not injured by the frosts. The Unshiu seems well adapted to the climate. It should be largely planted for both profit and pleasure.

Yours truly,
LEONARD COATES.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

This is not a new fruit in California, although many varieties are not known yet. There are altogether sixty-five distinct varieties in Japan, but the Horticultural Society of Tokio, after rejecting many worthless sorts, has pronounced the following kinds as perfect, and we shall give our patrons an exact copy of the report of said Society. But of the twenty varieties hereafter named, the ones marked with a "cross" ripen in good season, and are the most desirable ones. The Persimmon can stand twelve degrees of frost, and is consequently very well adapted for our northern country.

| | Per doz. | Per 100 |
|---|----------|---------|
| Persimmons, Japan budded varieties, 1½ to 3 feet (yearlings), | \$1.25 | \$12.00 |
| Persimmons, Japan budded varieties, 3 to 4 feet (2 years), | \$2.25 | \$15.00 |

*1 **The Hachija.**—From the province of Mino. Fruit very large, oblong, pointed, a little flattened at the stem. Skin rich red color, with black at the end when quite ripe, few or no seeds. It never becomes sweet naturally when ripe, but when wrapped in straw and betted for a few days, it becomes juicy, very rich, delicious in flavor. Also good for drying.

*2 **Hyakume.**—Fruit very large, roundish oblate. Skin vermilion red, shows black at the end when quite ripe. Flesh, rusty brown with many brown dots, juicy, very delicious, superior to any other variety. Ripens end of October.

*3 **Yemon**—(Among).—Fruit large, round, flattened, four-sided. Skin orange color. Flesh pale yellow, hardly containing any seed. It never loses its austerity naturally, but is made delicious by packing the half-ripe astringent fruit in new casks, covering tightly with a lid for some time, when they ripen.

*4 **Tane-nashi.**—From the province of Kai. Fruit very large, oblong, pointed. Skin bright yellowish color, often found nearly or quite without seed, hence called "The Seedless." It is good only when dried, which process is done in Japan by picking the immature, astringent fruit, and drying it after peeling the skin with a knife. This dried fruit is packed in wooden cases, covered tightly with a lid when the white saccharine substance appears upon the surface of the fruit, as with Prunes or Figs, to which latter it is equal if not superior in flavor.

*5 **Kurokume or Goshio—Gaki.**—From the province of Yamato. Fruit medium, oblate, somewhat four-sided. Skin yellowish red. Flesh orange, hardly any seed, juicy, sweet. Excellent quality.

*6 **Zenji Maru.**—Fruit medium-sized, round. Skin red, marked with black on the end when quite ripe. Flesh crisp, rusty brown color, with many small purplish black dots. Many seeded. The fruit ripens early in September, but is not good until touched by frost, then becomes sweet, juicy; one of the best for table use. It is sold abundantly in the Tokio Market during season.

7 **Tsuru—Noko.**—Fruit medium, oblong, pointed. Skin bright red, with black marks at the end when quite ripe. Flesh rusty brown color, spotted with purplish black dots, sweet, rich in flavor. Ripens in October.

8 **Yama—Tsuru.**—Resembles above in form but more pointed. Skin yellowish red. Flesh rich in flavor, juicy.

*9 **Yanku—Tsuru.**—Fruit medium, roundish, oblate, pointed, a little flattened at the stem. Skin bright red when ripe. Flesh brown color with many purplish dots, juicy, rich flavor. Ripens from middle to end of October. Tree vigorous and prolific.

10 **Shimo—Maru.**—Fruit roundish, oblong, somewhat four-sided. Ripens after exposure to frost. Skin reddish orange color. Flesh juicy, crisp, excellent quality.

11 **Kumosu—Maru.**—Fruit medium, round. Skin yellow orange; black, cobweb-like marks appear on the end when quite ripe. Very good. Ripens from middle to end of November.

12 **Masugata.**—Fruit small, oblate. Skin red, black mark at the end when ripe. Flesh purplish brown, sweet, juicy. Ripens end of October.

*13 **Daidai—Maru.**—Fruit large, oblate, four-sided. Skin yellowish orange. Flesh pale yellow, juicy, sweet, few seeds. Excellent.

14 **Goshio—Maru.**—Fruit medium, oblate, somewhat four-sided. Skin bright red, the end is marked black when quite ripe. Very handsome. Flesh crisp, rusty, scattered with many purplish black dots, juicy and sweet. Excellent.

15 **Nitari.**—Fruit medium, oblate. Skin bright red, marked with black at the end when ripe. Flesh reddish with many purplish dots. Sweet and juicy. One of the best.

16 **Giboshin.**—Fruit medium, roundish, pointed at the end. Skin bright red, the upper half has close, wavy black lines around it. Flesh crisp, reddish brown with many black dots. Few seeds. Sweet and juicy. Ripens end of October.

17 **Miyotau.**—Fruit medium, oblong, pointed, somewhat four-sided. Skin orange yellow. Flesh pale yellow with many purplish dots. Few seeds, sweet, juicy. Ripens early in October.

18 **Higaki.**—Fruit small, oblong, somewhat pointed. Skin deep red. It remains on the branches after frost, drying there naturally, getting a wrinkled surface, as such is most sweet and delicious.

19 **Gionbou.**—Fruit very large, ovate, a little flattened at the base. Skin bright red. It is good only when dried, and is then excellent.

20 **Yedo-ichi—(Tokio No. 1).**—Large roundish, a little flattened at the stem. Skin red, marked with black lines at the end. Flesh rusty brown, with purplish black dots scattered through it. Very juicy, sweet, with a delicious rich flavor. Ripens in October, one of the best. This tree is exceedingly hardy and vigorous, and a prolific bearer.

PLUMS.

Botankio—(Kelsey Japan).—A new variety introduced from Japan. A distinct type of Plums, the tree and foliage resembling a Peach more than a Plum. Fruit very large, greenish yellow, covered with red on the sunny side. Flesh very solid and firm when ripe, juicy, and with a rich, vinous flavor, pit very small. It will undoubtedly prove one of the best varieties for shipment to distant points.

Hatankio.—Fruit heart-shaped, thick in flesh, small pits, fine vinous, yellow bloom.

Yellow Japan Plum.—A fine yellow Plum, lately introduced.

Blood Plum or Satsuma.—Very large, red flesh, mottled skin.

White Rivers.—Early, prolific, very free and fine for preserves.

King Cole.—Immense red fruits, globular.

Price for yearlings, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per dozen; \$15.00 to \$20.00 per 100, according to size.



How to Plant and Cure Japan Tea.

BY DR. W. C. DE LANO EASTLAKE.

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PLANTING.

The tea plant requires a well-drained soil; it grows well on level ground with well kept drains, but is more frequently seen on gentle hill slopes. If planted on steep inclines, terraces must be cut so as to maintain small level patches. A new plantation is started from seed planted in circles of about two feet in diameter; each circle receives about thirty seeds, and its center is placed at a distance of about five feet from its neighbor.

GROWING.

The circle of seed develops into a compact bush, some shoots of which will be found to bear leaves of a darker color and of a harder texture than the others, and also much smaller. Plant in moist ground, and take care that it is never perfectly dry for any length of time. Frost will kill young plants; later on it grows very hardy, and can stand almost any weather. In the *third* year of its growth the tea plant bears leaves ready for picking. Age does not deteriorate the plant. The shrub is not allowed to grow beyond a height of three to five feet, necessary both for the convenience of picking and for the strength of the new shoots.

PICKING.

As the season is early or late the picking commences at the latter end of April or the beginning of May, and lasts for about twenty days or a month. A second crop is gathered in June and July, and sometimes a third one later on. The new leaves only should be picked; frequently, however, the whole new shoot will be broken off. This should be avoided, also care should be taken not to include last year's leaves when picking. In Japan a girl will pick about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of green leaves in a day.

STEAMING.

As soon as possible after the leaves have been picked, they are steamed by being placed in a round wooden tray with a brass wire bottom, over boiling water, the tray filling up the mouth of an iron cauldron, set in plaster, over a wood fire. The tray is about eighteen inches in diameter, and receives a couple of handfuls of green leaf; the lid is put on to confine the steam, and the process is complete in about half a minute, the attendant taking one look at the leaves and stirring before removing them. The water in the cauldron is 210° Fahrenheit, and the bottom of the tray 185° . The moist leaves, with their natural oil now brought to the surface, are tumbled on a wooden table for a few minutes, and are then taken to the firing room.

FIRING.

A box-shaped wooden frame, coated with plaster, about four feet long by two and a half feet wide, forms the oven. Charcoal (well covered with charcoal ash) is alight at the bottom of the oven, and about a foot and a half above the charcoal rests a wooden frame with tough Japanese paper stretched across it. This paper gets darkly tanned by the oil from the leaves, but below it shows no sign of burning. The heat of the paper at the time of firing is about 120° . About six and a half pounds of green leaves are thrown on to one of these paper trays, and by the time it is finished are reduced to about one and a half pounds. This work can only be done by men. At first simply throw up the soft, moist leaves in quick succession and keep the whole mass moving. Gradually the leaves will assume a darker color, and gradually now work the leaves up into balls, and roll them be-

tween the hands; separate the leaves again and roll them on the hot surface of the paper; again collect them into balls, which now roll backwards and forwards on the paper, and finally do so with considerable pressure, occasionally resting the elbow on the edge of the tray, and roll the leaves between your palms with all your might. After some hours work (depending upon the quality of the tea) the leaves will all have become separately twisted and have changed their color to a dark olive purple. When finished the tea is strewed on a similar firing tray, but at a lower temperature (about 110°), and there is allowed to dry until it becomes quite brittle. The heat is then further reduced to about 90° and the tea left for four to six hours, even longer if it is intended to keep in stock for many months. Tea well fired in this manner should keep for a whole year without spoiling. It is best to keep it in large earthenware jars well covered.

SORTING.

After leaving the firing room the tea must be sorted by being jerked up and down in a bamboo or basketware hand tray, by which a large portion of the light leaves are separated from the heavy.

SIFTING.

The tea is then passed to a sieve, suspended from the roof or ceiling, and swung backwards and forwards with a circular motion, allowing all the fine thin leaves to collect in one heap on the ground, and retaining the coarser ones to be thrown into a separate heap.

HAND PICKING.

Lastly the tea is thrown on the picking table, and all the stalks, seeds and rubbish that are still mixed with the tea are carefully picked out.

If tea is made in this country for domestic use there would be no need to color it, as is sometimes done by the foreign merchants in Japan. They only color the tea because before shipment over the sea it has to be fired and dried so thoroughly that it becomes discolored, and from its appearance would be unsaleable. The coloring matter used is finely-ground Japanese soapstone and Prussian blue from England, and the mixed powder consists of about nineteen parts of soapstone to one part Prussian blue. It would, however, be wrong to use *any* coloring matter in the preparation of tea in this country.

JAPANESE TEA PLANTS.

“UJI TEA.”

We offer young genuine plants, six months old, six inches high: Per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.50; per 1000, \$50.00. Yearlings, fifteen to eighteen inches: Per dozen, \$6.00; per 100, \$30.00; per 1000, \$220.00.

NEW AND RARE JAPAN FRUITS.

Apples—(Ringo)—Japanese.—The only variety worth mention. Fruit large like the Chinese Apple, and very soft like an Orange. 75c. each.

Apricots—(Andzu)—Japan.—Same as domestic. Smaller fruit, but very sweet. For table use only. 50c. each.

Cydonia Japonica.—Very large fruit. \$1.00 each.

Fig.—White or black. 60c. each.

Goremi Fruit or Eleagnus Pungens.—60c. each.

Hovenia Dulcis.—Shrub with fine, sweet berries. 50c. each.

Lychee.—This is the fine fruit so common among the Chinese, similar in shape to a Chestnut, but the meat very sweet. \$1.00 each.

Loquat (Japan Medlar).—This is an ornamental tree with large evergreen leaves, bearing bunches of yellow fruit, the size of a small plum, with a very rich, sugary and vinous flavor when fully ripe. Fruit matures in Spring. 50c. to \$2.00 apiece, according to size: Giants, \$2.50 to \$10.00 apiece; yearlings, \$2.50 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100; two years, \$5.00 per dozen; \$35.00 per 100.

Peaches—(Momo)—Inada Momo.—The best variety, something like the Alexander, red freestone. Very sweet when ripe. 35c. Several other *small* varieties.

Pears—(Nashi)—Yedonashi.—From Yamashiro and Musashi counties. Resembles the Bartlett, does not grow quite as large, but very soft and sweet. 40c. each.

Yamamomo.—From Tosa county on Shikoku Island. A kind of Mulberry, but resembles more a large ripe strawberry. Fruit is extremely sweet and rich. The consumption of more than a few is liable to have a bad effect upon the stomach.

JAPANESE MAMMOTH CHESTNUT



Is remarkable for its great size and fine flavor, in these respects being superior to the European varieties. The tree is similar in habit and growth to the Italian Chestnut; it is a handsome, sturdy, healthy tree, one of the most useful that can be grown; it grows in Northern Japan, and has proved to be sufficiently hardy almost anywhere in the United States.

Many people are deterred from planting nut-bearing trees, from the thought that fifteen or sixteen years have to elapse before bringing the tree into bearing condition; while, in fact, the Japan Mammoth Chestnut tree bears fruit at four or five years of age. The size of the nuts is remarkable, some weighing 1½ ounces. No nut tree in cultivation promises to be more remunerative. Price, 30c. a lb. for seed; \$7.00 a 100 for seedlings; \$20.00 a 100 for grafted trees, yearlings; \$30.00 a 100 for grafted trees, two years. 75c. single; \$7.50 per dozen.

LIMONIA TRIFASIA.

Wild Japanese Dwarf Orange stock, 8 to 12 inches high: Per 100, \$12.50; per 1000, \$100.00.

DOMESTIC FRUIT TREES.

This department consists of the best varieties of

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| APPLES, | PEARS, | CRAB APPLES, |
| CHERRIES, | PLUMS, | PRUNES, |
| PEACHES, | APRICOTS, | NECTARINES, |
| FIGS, | QUINCES, | NUT TREES, |
| LEMONS, | LIMES, | OLIVES, |
| BLACKBERRIES, | STRAWBERRIES, | RASPBERRIES, |
| GOOSEBERRIES, | MULBERRIES, | CURRANTS. |

GRAPES, ROOTED VINES AND CUTTINGS.

Prices on application.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

FLORIDA ORANGE STOCK.

For the first time this season we shall get 20,000 Florida Orange trees direct from Jacksonville, Orange County, Florida. While we are writing this catalogue the trees are on their way, and we do not know how our enterprise will turn out, but we think we are safe in offering the following varieties at the following prices: Washington Navel, Maltese Blood, Jaffa, Mediterranean Sweet, Malta Oval, etc.

One year buds on stocks, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, per dozen, \$12.00; per 100, \$ 90.00
 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 inch, per dozen, \$15.00; per 100, \$100.00
 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, per dozen, \$18.00; per 100, \$125.00

As most of these trees are ordered for a syndicate of landowners, who are going to plant 180 acres in different kinds of fruit trees near Fresno this coming Spring, our stock is limited, and early orders only we can guarantee to fill. *Florida Sour Orange stock imported to order.*

RIVERSIDE ORANGES.

We have made such connections with the leading nurseries in San Bernadino county that we can offer the following varieties of Oranges between now and January 1st, 1888, for delivery in February, 1888. As we offer this stock at a comparatively small margin, we require a deposit of at least twenty per cent. on each order. Delivery from Riverside, California.

Washington Navel, Malta Blood, Tardiff, Tangerine and Jaffa. Inches diameter, and price per 100 :

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ in. dia. | $\frac{3}{4}$ in. dia. | 1 in. dia. | $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. dia. |
| \$100.00 | \$130.00 | \$155.00 | \$185.00 |
| Mediterranean Sweet, Parson Brown, Malta Oval, etc.: | | | |
| \$90.00 | \$105.00 | \$125.00 | \$150.00 |

SOUR SEEDLINGS.

| DIAMETER IN INCHES | HEIGHT. | PRICE PER 100 TREES. | PRICE PER 1000 TREES. | PRICE PER 5000 TREES. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| ..... | 2 to 6 in. | \$ 3 00 | \$ 25 00 | \$100 00 |
| ..... | 6 to 12 in. | 4 00 | 30 00 | 125 00 |
| ..... | 1 to 2 feet | 10 00 | 75 00 | 350 00 |
| ..... | 2 to 3 feet | 15 00 | 125 00 | 600 00 |
| ..... | 3 to 4 feet | 30 00 | 250 00 | ..... |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. | ..... | 45 00 | 400 00 | ..... |
| $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. | ..... | 55 00 | 500 00 | ..... |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. | ..... | 70 00 | 650 00 | ..... |
| 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. | ..... | 90 00 | 850 00 | ..... |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. | ..... | 100 00 | 950 00 | ..... |

SWEET SEEDLINGS.

| DIAMETER IN INCHES. | HEIGHT. | PRICE PER 100 TREES. | PRICE PER 1000 TREES. | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| ..... | 3 to 4 feet | \$ 35 00 | \$ 300 00 | ..... |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. | | 50 00 | 450 00 | ..... |
| $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. | | 60 00 | 550 00 | ..... |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. | | 80 00 | 750 00 | ..... |
| 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. | | 95 00 | 900 00 | ..... |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. | | 110 00 | 1000 00 | ..... |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. | | 135 00 | 1250 00 | ..... |

DECIDUOUS TREES.

JAPANESE MAPLES.

They are of dwarf habit, rarely growing over five to ten feet high, and have proved perfectly hardy during fifteen winters. There are many varieties; some with highly colored leaves, from a pure white variegation to pink and dark purple, and others with leaves as deeply cut as lace. A mass of them on a lawn is a thing to be remembered, the color of the leaves being constant. The whole class is destined to a popularity unequalled by any other hardy trees or shrubs. The plants are one to two feet high. We have larger ones at proportionate prices. Discount on quantities.

- Acer carpinifolium** (*Carpinus Leaved Japan Maple*). A very rare species, having no affinity whatever in appearance with any other maple. \$2.50.
- **epimedifolium** (*Epimedium leaved Japan Maple*). A curious and interesting species. \$1.50.
- **Japonicum**. Slow growth, leaves comparatively large, round, fluted or scalloped, and not deeply indented; flowers in early spring delicate pink, drooping and very lovely. A choice and most attractive maple of great and lasting excellence. \$2.00.
- **aconitifolium** (*Aconite Leaved Japan Maple*). A very picturesque and deeply cut green kind, of great rarity. Its excellence deserves the highest praise. \$3.00.
- **Japonicum aureum** (*Golden Leaved J. M.*) Foliage subtly shaded in gold with suffusions of green, through which color the light shines as through amber; arrangement of leaves of most effective character. One of the rarest and most exquisite of all maples. \$2.50.
- **macranthum** (*Large Leaved J. M.*) Leaves larger and more deeply cut than Japonicum). \$2.00.
- **microphyllum** (*Small Leaved J. M.*) Resembling Japonicum, with smaller leaves. \$2.50.
- **scolopendrifolium** (*Scalloped Leaved J. M.*) Smaller than the last, with much scalloped leaves. \$2.00.
- **palmatum** (*Palmate Leaved J. M.*) Somewhat larger and more roundly lobed leaves than those of polymorphum. \$1.50.
- **pendulum** (*Palmate Weeping J. M.*) A very graceful and choice variety. \$2.00.
- Acer polymorphum** (*J. M.*) Parent of many of the best varieties of Japan maples, is the most vigorous of the type. Slow growth, shrubby in appearance, foliage small, deeply lobed, and liable to take various forms and colors on the young growth of the same tree; fall tints lovely, bark smooth. A rare and very valuable, hardy, small-sized, ornamental tree. \$1.00.
- **magnum**. A very large growing variety, grows in open air, some 30 feet high. \$4.00.
- **variegatum**. The same variegated. \$5.00.
- **albo variegatum** (*Variegated J. M.*) Deeply cut small leaves, variegated with white, yellow and green. \$1.50.
- **atropurpureum** (*Dark Purple Leaved J. M.*) Low growth, somewhat erect form, foliage dark purple or claret tint, very deeply cut. A very attractive and decorative form; best variety for pot culture. \$1.50.
- **cristatum** (*Crisp Leaved J. M.*) Medium sized, narrow, curiously cut leaves. \$1.50.
- **crispum** (*Curled Leaved J. M.*) Very dwarf, small pointed leaves. Perhaps the most dwarf of all Japanese maples. \$2.50.
- **dissectum atropurpureum** (*Cut Leaved Purple J. M.*) Dwarf weeping, graceful form; branchlets crimson; leaves deeply and finely cut into shred-like divisions, of a beautiful rose color when young, changing to a deep dark purple. A choice and ornamental variety. \$2.00.
- **roseo pictis** (*Cut Leaved Variegated J. M.*) Dwarf, most delicately formed of all; foliage deeply and

- Acer polymorphum dissectum roseo pictis**— finely cut like lace; young growth marked with white, yellow, rose and green variegations. Very enduring, though delicate looking. \$2.50.
- **pinnatifidum atropurpureum** (**Pinnate Purple Leaved J. M.**) Like *dissectum atropurpureum*, only with more simply formed entire leaves, long and narrow. \$2.50.
- **purpureum latifolium** (**Purple Broad Leaved J. M.**) A curious large leaved purple form. \$2.00.
- **reticulatum** (**Reticulated J. M.**) Dwarf; deeply lobed leaves traversed over a whitish ground with a network of translucent yellowish green lines, colors finely in autumn, and contrasts well with sanguineum. Rare and choice. \$1.50.
- **roseo marginatum** (**Red Margined J. M.**) Slow growth; small leaves, tipped and edged with rosy pink. An excellent variety. 75c.
- **sanguineum** (**Blood-Red Leaved J. M.**) Dwarf, rounded form; deeply-lobed leaves, bright rosy purple in June. Perhaps the most popular Japan maple. \$1.50.
- **versicolor** (**Various Colored J. M.**) Good grower compared with others. Foliage similar to that of the parent polymorphum; spotted irregularly and picturesquely with pink, white and green. A choice and most interesting variety. \$2.00.
- **variegatum** (**Variegated Leaved J. M.**) The most popular one in America, from one to six colors on one tree. Small size (12 inches), 35, 40, 50, 60, 75c. and \$1.00, respectively.
-
- Acacia Nemu** (**Japanese Acacia**). Beautiful profuse rose colored flowers, and graceful delicate foliage. Choice. \$1.00.
- Alnus firma** (**Japan Alder**). Rare and choice tree. Like all alders, its early catkins and round seed vessels are very interesting. \$1.00.
- **Japonica**. Distinct glossy foliage. \$1.00.
- Amelanchior Japonica**. Beautiful white flowers. New. \$1.50.
- Aralia Japonica** (**Japan Aralia**). A very interesting dwarf tree; spreading form, large tripinnate leaves, prickly stem and shoots; large trusses of white flowers in summer. Peculiar waving purplish red seed vessels in autumn. 75c.
- Camphora variegata**. Japanese variegated Camphor tree. \$5.00.
- Catalpa** (**Japanese Hybrid**). The most beautiful and rapid growing hardy tree known, having large, luxuriant foliage (leaves often two feet long), and immense panicles of bell-shaped flowers of great beauty and fragrance. A tree in bloom is a mammoth pyramidal bouquet, and rivals in beauty and luxuriance of growth the most rapid growing trees of tropical climes. The flowers are produced for many weeks, pure white with purple and yellow spots, and a tree in bloom fills the air for quite a distance with its delicious odor. It commences to bloom when only a few feet high, and grows 25 or 30 feet in 4 or 5 years. As a shade, ornamental, timber, or honey producing tree, it has no rival. It is perfectly hardy and stands our most severe northern winters.
- **Kämpferi** (**Japan C.**) Generally known as a dwarf form, but perhaps confused with *C. Bungeii*, which seems to be the true dwarf. If so, *C. Kämpferi* differs little, to the ordinary observer, from *C. Bignonioides*, except in the way the leaves are divided. 50c.
- Cercidiphyllum Japonicum**. Medium-sized; leaves heart-shaped and purplish like those of the Judas tree; form pyramidal and bark smooth; flowers inconspicuous. As a whole, the tree is a stately and most beautiful object. A new and valuable introduction of great rarity. \$2.00.
- Cercis Japonica** (**Japan Judas Tree**). Growth moderate, bush form, foliage deep rich green shining and heart-shaped, retained healthy late in the autumn; flowers before leaves in spring, rosy pink, wreathing closely the greater part of the stem. Choice and rare. One of the most valuable of small trees. 75c.
- Fraxinus elonza Japonica**. A distinct vigorous growing tree, with small leaves. The young branches droop very gracefully. 75c.
- **Japonica argentea variegata** (**Japan Silver Leaved Ash**). A choice and most beautiful plant. A little tender while young. \$2.00.
- **aurea variegata** (**Golden Leaved Japan A.**) Very beautiful, but, like the above, a little tender. \$2.00.
- **serratifolio** (**Japan Serrate Leaved A.**) A very fine variety with leaves broadly serrated. \$1.00.
- Hovenia Dulcis**. Irregular form; middle-sized shining leaves; said to be an agreeable fruit. \$1.00.

- Kolreuteria Japonica** (Japan Kolreuteria). — in large purple upright panicles in May. Differs from the better known *K. paniculata*, in its broader and shorter trusses of yellow flowers. \$1.00.
- Magnolia atropurpurea** (Very Dark Purple Japan M.) Darkest purple of all magnolias; blooms late in May. Very rare. \$3.00.
- **hypoleuca**. A new tree of great beauty, of medium height, and inclining to be fastigiate in form. The leaves are a foot long, glaucous underneath and sometimes purple tinted above, with a red midrib and leaf stem. The flowers are creamy white, delightfully fragrant, and bloom in June after the foliage is developed. \$3.00.
- **Kobus** (Thurber's Japan M.) Medium size, bushy form, flowers blush white, sweet scented. \$1.00.
- **parviflora**. A new tree most charming in leaf and flower; the leaf is large and rich, but the flower is a gem; a cluster of stamens and pistil of crimson and orange color lie in the cup, the petals of which close around it, while the spicy fragrance is very penetrating and can scarcely be described. \$5.00.
- **purpurea** (Purple Japan M.) A low spreading bush, dark green leaves and flowers of pale purple color outside, shading to creamy white within; young shoots and flower buds are sometimes injured in the northeast. Very showy. 75c.
- **stellata** (Hall's Japan M.) A dwarf tree introduced by Dr. Hall from Japan. Its form is low and shrublike; its flowers are pure white; the petals are long, narrow and arranged in double rows, and the fragrance is delicate. It blooms earlier than any other magnolia, and is very showy. \$1.50.
- Malus Halleana** (Hall's Japan Apple). Dwarf; narrow leaves, beautiful pink flowers. Very distinct. New and choice. 75c.
- Morus tokwa** (Japan Mulberry). A strong, rapid-growing species, with leaves very large and of a shining green; often curled and crimped at maturity. 75c.
- Paulownia imperialis**. Very rapid growth, large leaves, blossoms trumpet-shaped
- Phellodendron Japonica**. Japanese Cork tree. \$1.00.
- Populus rotundifolia** (Round Leaved Japan Poplar). Spreading tree, large, nearly round leaves, dark green above and downy beneath. \$1.00.
- Quercus Daimio** (Japan Oak). A rare tree of great value; large broad leathery leaves of a glossy dark green, covered when young with a brownish down. \$2.00.
- **Halleana**. Similar to *Quercus Daimio*, only a larger tree. \$2.00.
- **cuspidata**. \$1.50.
- **folia aenea reticulata**. \$5.00.
- **argentea variegata**. \$3.00.
- **laciniata**. \$4.00.
- Rhus species** (Dwarf Sumac). A rare variety from Japan. \$1.00.
- Salix Japonica pendula** (Japan Weeping Willow). Medium size; resembles *Babylonica*. 50c.
- Sophora Japonica** (Japan Sophora). Medium size, light colored soft foliage, with small cream colored, pea shaped flowers in racemes. 75c.
- **pendula** (Japan Weeping Sophora). One of the most beautiful weeping trees. Very regular and graceful weeping habit, made up of picturesque short curves and small foliage hanging in beautiful tresses. Rare and choice. Low grafted, \$1.00. High grafted, \$2.00.
- Stuartia Japonica**. Upright growth, flower small and of exquisite form, with yellow stamens. A very rare tree. Exhibited first in this country at the N. Y. Horticultural Society in summer of 1879. \$2.50.
- **grandiflora**. Large flowers. \$2.50.
- Tilia cordata** (Japan Linden). Middle-sized, with heart-shaped leaves. \$1.00.
- Zanthoxylon Japonicum**. A low and slowly growing tree, rare and interesting. \$1.00.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

- Andromeda Japonica**. Small Japan Stagger Bush. \$1.00.
- Azalea Japonica**. Dwarf or slow growing shrubs of same family as the *Rhododendron*, and suitable for grouping with it. Almost unsurpassed among shrubs for beauty when covered in early June with brilliant clusters of funnel-shaped flowers varying in colors of white, red, orange or purple. Very hardy. About thirty different colors. \$1.00.

- Benthamia Japonica.** New. \$2.00.
- Berberis Hokodate (Japan Berberry).** Upright grower, small thorns and neat habit. \$1.00.
- Callicarpa gracilis (Graceful C.)** Flowers small, pale purple; August and September. 35c.
- **Japonica (Japan C.)** Beautiful pale pink, flowers in July and August. Not quite hardy. 35c.
- **Murasaki.** A large berried form. 35c.
- **purpurea (Purple C.)** Small brilliant purple flowers in August and September. Best known. 25c.
- Celastrus Orixia.** Choice new shrub. \$1.00.
- Clematis stans (Japan Erect Clematis.)** Bears in late fall spikes of pinkish white flowers. 75c.
- Corchorus Japonica Var.** A compact growing shrub; leaves handsomely edged with white; flowers yellow.
- Corylopsis spicata.** New Japanese introduction. Rare. \$1.00.
- Cydonia Japonica atrosanguinea plena (Japan Quince).** Dark crimson flowering variety. 35c.
- **aurantiaca.** Flowers orange scarlet. Distinct. 35c.
- **aurora.** Rosy pink flowers. 35c.
- **carnea plena.** Flesh colored, double flowers. 35c.
- **Gaujardii (Gaujard's Japan Q.)** Orange tinged with red. Very rare and choice. 75c.
- **grandiflora (Large Flowering Japan Q.)** 75c.
- **Mallardii (Mallard's Japan Q.)** Striped pink and blush. 35c.
- **Moerlosii (Moerloos's Japan Q.)** Shaded with pink and darker rose. 35c.
- **princeps.** Deep scarlet variety. 75c.
- **Princesse Emilie Soutzo.** Dwarf; large red flowers. Rare. 75c.
- **roseo pleno.** Light rose color. 35c.
- **rubra grandiflora.** Large red flowers. 45c.
- **semi plena (Semi Double Red Flowering J. Q.)** 35c.
- **simplex alba (White Flowering J. Q.)** Pure white flowering variety. 35c.
- **tricolor (Tri-colored Leaved J. Q.)** A beautiful variegated-leaved variety. Very choice. \$1.00.
- **umbellata.** Flowers brilliant rosy red. 35c.
- Daphne Genkwa (Japan Daphne).** A beautiful slender upright growing shrub with numerous long downy twigs, which in early spring before the leaves appear, bear violet-colored, fragrant tubular flowers about an inch long. One of the rarest and most interesting of flowering shrubs. \$1.00.
- Daphniphyllum Japonicum.** A very fine shrub. 50c.
- Deutzia crenata.** Fine vigorous habit, white flowers tinged with pink. A valuable shrub. 25c.
- **flore pleno albo.** Flowers double white tinged with pink in racemes four or five inches long. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. 35c.
- **purpurea plena.** A double purple flowering variety. 35c.
- **Fortunii** More spreading than *Crenata*; large single flowers. 25c.
- **gracilis (Graceful or Slender D.)** Dwarf, compact, pure white flowers in June. Excellent for forced culture as it flowers freely in a low temperature in winter. It is the first to flower among the *Deutzias* and also the most beautiful. Valuable for a low, compact hedge. 25c.
- **variegata.** Variegated form. 35c.
- **Japonica marmorata (Japan Variegated Leaved D.)** Variegated in spots. 35c.
- **parviflora.** Small flowering. 35c.
- **scabra (Rough Leaved D.)** A large, rough-leaved, strong-growing shrub, bearing beautiful white flowers in June. A valuable shrub. 25c.
- **vera.** Thought to be the true *Deutzia scabra*. Small, round leaves, profuse splendid white flowers. A late introduction. Very rare and choice. \$1.00.
- Eleagnus Japonica argentea (Japan Silver Leaved Oleaster).** A somewhat dwarf form. Finest and rarest of all the *Oleasters*. 75c.
- **longipes.** Vigorous grower, spreading branches with leaves white green above and silvery white beneath, studded with brown scales. The small yellow flowers are produced in great profusion on long stalks in summer, followed by orange colored berries. 50c.
- Forsythia fortunei (Fortune's Forsythia).** Growth upright and spreading, vigorous bright green foliage; flowers bright yellow, and drooping before the leaves appear. The whole genus very fine; the best early flowering shrub. 25c.

- Hamamelis Japonica.** A new introduction from Japan. Small leaves. \$1.00.
- — **arborea.** A variety of the above with larger leaves. \$1.00.
- Hydrangea hortensia (Garden, or Changeable H.)** Large, heavy dark green leaves and massive globular heads of rose-colored, or sometimes blue flowers. Usually grown in pots and boxes. As in the east its flower buds, leaves, and even stems are killed during ordinary winters, unless moved into a protected spot, or covered in the ground thoroughly. A beautiful flowering shrub. 35c.
- — **Asizai.** Leaves variegated. 50c.
- — **Japonica.** 35c.
- — **alba.** 35c.
- — **variegata.** 50c.
- — **Lindleyana.** Long leaves, small heads of bright pink flowers. 35c.
- — **paniculata.** A vigorous species with upright spikes of white flowers borne in July. Distinct from *H. paniculata grandiflora*, which blossoms later, and has larger and more drooping heads of changeable flowers. 75c.
- — **Thunbergii.** Distinct bright rose-colored flowers. 35c.
- — **Japonica elegantissima.** 50c.
- — **Foliis Tricoloribus.** 75c.
- — **Maerocephalia.** 40c.
- — **Rosalba.** 35c.
- — **Speciosa.** 35c.
- Hypericum patulatum (Spreading St. Johns Wort).** Large, bright yellow flowers, which remain long in bloom, from late summer until frost. 50c.
- Kerria, or Corchorus Japonica (Globe Flower).** Small shrub; leaves small and pointed, with abundant yellow flowers in June. 25c.
- — **flora pleno (Double Flowering Corchorus).** 25c.
- — **foliis variegatis (Variegated Leaved C).** Very attractive. 35c.
- — **variegata.** 50c.
- Menziesia Pentandra.** Fine deciduous shrub. 75c.
- Ligustrum ibota.** (Japan Privet). Spreading habit; narrow leaves. 25c.
- — **ovalifolium (California P.)** Nearly evergreen, strong growing pyramidal shrub, bright green, medium-sized leaves, light green stems; white flowers in June. Grows in almost any soil, and is very patient of pruning. Ornamental and one of the best hedge plants. 25c.
- Pæonia Moutan (Tree Pæony).** Dwarf size, rounded form, large dark green foliage; very large flowers of gorgeous colors, varying from white to pink and crimson. Should be planted singly or on the margin of groups. For varieties see page 23.
- Philadelphus Yokohama (Japan Mock Orange).** White and very fragrant variety. 25c.
- Pterostyrax hispidum.** Medium-sized shrub or low tree; foliage large and handsome; creamy white flowers in pendant clusters and fragrant. A new and valuable acquisition, \$1.00.
- Rhodotypus kerrioides.** A very pretty shrub with numerous pure white flowers, resembling those of the *Althea*, but smaller. Choice and rare. 50c.
- Ribes Japonicum (Japanese Currant).** Greenish flowers in fine crimson; berries in August, lasting a long time. \$1.00. Two varieties, red and blue, no leaves. \$1.00 each.
- Spiræa callosa.** Medium size, irregular growth, pink flowering in flat corymbs, during late June. 35c.
- — **alba.** Low growth, rounded form, white flowering twice in the season, first in June and then in July. Well suited for hedges, or the outskirts of other shrubs.
- — **crispifolia.** Dwarf, rounded form; compact, curled and crisped leaves, literally covered with small pink flowers during the greater part of summer. The smallest and one of the most rare and interesting of *Spiræas*. 50c.
- — **Fortunii (Fortune's S.)** Rich, attractive foliage; rose-colored flowers in June. 35c.
- — **Thunbergii (Thunberg's S.)** Low growing rounded form, delicate, drooping light yellow or yellowish green lanceolate foliage, which takes and retains late the most lovely tints in autumn. Small, abundant white flowers in May. One of the most charming of all low growing shrubs. The earliest of *Spiræas*. 35c.
- Stachyurus præcox (Japan Stachyurus).** Large shrub with ornamental foliage. Interesting appearance. 35c.
- Styrax Japonica.** Low growing shrub, or dwarf tree; small dogwood-like leaves and smooth bark; branches horizontal and very picturesque in appearance. Flowers small, white and bell-like in shape, hanging along the branches on long pedicels. 75c.

- Tamarix Japonica** (Japan Tamarix). **Viburnum plebotrichum**. Japan species. Smaller growing than the others. Very delicate and beautiful in appearance. \$1.00.
- Viburnum Japonicum latifolium**. Promises to be one of the best new shrubs; vigorous form and peculiar, large, striking leaves. Very rare. \$2.00.
- — — **variegatum**. A beautiful variegated form of the above. \$2.00.
- — — **macrocephalum**. Leaves held late in fall; broad corymbs of white flowers in June. Rare. \$1.00.
- — — **plicatum** (Japan Snow Ball). Moderate upright growth, picturesque compact habit, brown shoots, solid crinkled, or plicated, rich green leaves, balls of white flowers larger and more solid than those of the common Snow Ball, and hanging long on the bush. A remarkably choice and valuable shrub. 75c.
- — — **reticulatum**. Medium sized; foliage distinctly veined. \$1.00.

DECIDUOUS VINES AND CREEPERS.

- Actinidia polygama**. Flowers white, with a purple center. A vigorous and elegant climber. 50c.
- Akebia quinata**. A very distinct and beautiful climber from Japan. Neat, shining, small subevergreen leaves; purple flowers in spring. 25c.
- Ampelopsis Japonica**. A species with large and deeply-cut leaves and ornamental blue berries. New and rare. 75c.
- — — **macrophylla**. Broad-leaved variety. 75c.
- — — **roylii**. Resembles the above, only more vigorous; foliage dense and highly-colored in Autumn. 75c.
- — — **Veitchii**, or **tricuspidata**. Leaves smaller than those of the common Virginia creeper, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. When once established it grows rapidly and clings by its rootlets more perfectly than other Ampelopsis; foliage rich and glossy in summer, crimson in autumn. 50c.
- Celastrus paniculatus**. A large-leaved, climbing vine. 50c.
- — — **punctatus**. Leaves marked with points of white. 75c.
- Clematis apiifolia**. Vigorous, abundant, light yellow flowers in August. Excellent to cover rock work, etc. 35c.
- — — **Japonica**. Tubulous, purplish flowers in summer; choice and rare. \$1.00.
- — — **Taniculata**. A hardy climbing plant furnished with pinnately decomposed leaves. The flowers are white, in axillary panicles, numerous and sweet-scented. It is a native of Japan, where it is found in the neighborhood of Nagasaki.
- Dolichos Japonicus**. One of the most vigorous of all climbers; grows twenty feet in a season; long racemes of purplish and white flowers (Wistaria-like) in June; excellent to cover rocks and stumps. New and rare. \$1.00.
- Hydrangea scandens** (Japan Climbing Hydrangea). Leaves cordate, sharply toothed, long stalked, dark green, white ornamental flowers in loose clusters; throws out rootlets like an ivy; slow growing and a little tender while young. Very rare. \$1.00.
- Lonicera brachypoda**. Vigorous grower, foliage retained late in fall; flowers yellowish white in June. 25c.
- — — **Halleana**. Abundant vigorous foliage, retained until late fall and early winter; white and yellow flowers. One of the best honeysuckles. 35c.
- — — **reticulata aurea** (Golden Leaved Japan Honeysuckle). One of the best. 35c.
- Polygonum multiflorum**. A free growing, climbing or trailing plant, of slender habit, with a tuberous root and terete stems, bearing on slender purplish petioles, cordate-ovate acuminate glabrous leaves of a shining satiny green color, tinted with purple beneath. The flowers are small but very numerous, whitish, and borne in loose spreading panicles. The plant is a native both of China and Japan, but although the young shoots die down in winter, the rootstock has proved quite hardy. 75c.
- Rhyncospermum Japonicum variegatum**. Foliage finely variegated with white and pink. \$1.00.
- — — **latifolium**. Of more marked variegation and larger leaves than the other kind. \$1.00.
- Wistaria brachybotrys**. Flowers light rosy purple and fragrant. 75c.
- — — **rubra**. Darker red flowers. 75c.
- — — **Japonica alba nana**. Dwarf size, small white flowers in summer. \$1.00.
- — — **flore pleno**. Perfectly double flowers in dense long racemes. Entirely hardy. \$1.00.
- — — **præcox**. Early large white flowers. 75c.

- *multijuga*. Purple flowers in racemes sometimes two feet long. 75c. — *alba*. Racemes of white flowers twenty inches longer than the above. Equisite and rare. \$1.00.

EVERGREENS.

- Abies polita* (Tiger's Tail Spruce). Slow growth, horizontal yellowish barked branches, light green stiffly pointed leaves. A beautiful characteristic tree. \$1.50.
- Chamaecyparis leptoclada* syn. *Retinospora leptoclada* (The Flat Branchletted Japan Cypress). A dense, compact pyramidal evergreen bush, of a beautiful silver-grey hue and perfectly hardy. 75c.
- Cinnamomum cericeum* (Japanese Cinnamon). A handsome evergreen tree, with pale yellow flowers. 75c.
- Criptomeria Japonica*. A beautiful tree, growing 50 to 60 feet high, presenting a beautiful appearance. \$1.00.
- *variegata*. An elegant and distinct form; makes an extra fine specimen. \$2.50.
- Illicium Reliosum*. The funeral tree of Japan; leaves sweet-scented. 50c.
- Juniperus Japonica* (Japan Juniper). Small compact bush not unlike a *Retinospora*; very desirable for rock-work and miniature plantations. Rare and choice. 75c.
- *argentea variegata* (Silver Variegated Japan J.) Foliage beautiful glaucous green, regularly interspersed with branchlets of a pure white tint. Distinct, rare and very choice. \$1.00.
- *aurea* (Golden Japan J.) Distinct and attractive. Rare and very choice. \$1.00.
- *variegata* (Golden Variegated Japan J.) Portions of green and deep yellow foliage evenly intermixed. Very striking and choice. \$1.00.
- Picea firma* (Japan Silver Fir). The most vigorous of the Silver Firs, and one of the most hardy; compact and pyramidal foliage, large, flat and deep green underneath. A distinct and interesting species. \$1.00.
- *Japonica*. Very soft to the touch and silver underneath. Rare and hardy. \$3.00.
- Pinus Korænsis* (Corean Pine). The Japanese call this the "Sea Coast Pine." It is a low growing tree with slender leaves; seeds are eatable. Found also in Kamschatka; is very hardy and ornamental. \$2.00.
- *Massoniana* (Masson's P.) A large-sized Japanese tree, remarkable for its fresh, bright green tint. \$1.00.
- *parviflora* (Small flowered Japan P.) Small tree with very glaucous leaves, and spreading, horizontal, well-covered branches. \$2.00.
- Mespilus Japonica* (Loquat). A beautiful ornamental tree with large, glossy, dark green leaves, producing white flowers which have the delicious perfume of the hawthorne. 50c. to 75c.
- *foliis variegatis*. Variegated variety; very rare. \$3.00.
- Podocarpus Japonica* (Japan Yew). An upright growing shrub with dark shining green leaves, luxuriant in its growth, in form resembling the Irish Yew. \$1.00.
- Retinospora* (Japan Cypress). This is a most interesting class of evergreens, many of them being of dwarf habit and particularly adapted to small places. There are great varieties of tints and variegation among them, and the roots are well fitted for transplanting.
- *ericoides* (Heath-like Japan C.) Regular, conical, compact pyramidal bush, desirable for contrast from its violet red color in winter. 50c.
- *filicoides* (Fern-like J. C.) Bright green pointed foliage, very dense and exquisitely fern-like. \$1.50.
- *filifera* (Thread-branched J. C.) A beautiful tree of very elegant appearance with bright green foliage. It is pyramidal in outline and particularly graceful on account of the ends of its shoots drooping in long filaments, some of which are tessellated. \$1.00.
- *aurea* (Golden Thread-branched J. C.) This promises to be one of the handsomest of the family with all the gracefulness of the last, and branches of a beautiful golden color. A great acquisition. \$2.00.
- *gracilis* (Graceful J. C.) Very slender and of bright green. \$1.00.
- *lycopodioides* (Club Moss-like J. C.) \$1.50.
- *obtusa* (Obtuse-leaved J. C.) A most beautiful evergreen tree with graceful fern-like foliage, 75c.
- *nana aurea* (Golden Dwarf Obtuse J. C.) Similar to the last

- in form, of slower growth, with foliage of a rich bronze yellow. One of the finest and most constant of variegated evergreens. \$1.50.
- — **pendula** (Weeping Obtuse J. C.) An exceedingly handsome and graceful variety with the ends of its branches drooping. \$1.50.
- **pisifera** (Pea-fruited J. C.) Smaller than R. obtusa with fine feathery foliage; branches glaucous underneath. A distinct and beautiful variety. 75c.
- — **nana variegata** (Dwarf Variegated J. C.) A very pretty singular variety, forming a dense miniature bush with a bluish-gray aspect, and a portion of the lesser branches of a pale yellow color. \$1.50.
- **plumosa** (Plume-like J. C.) One of the best of Japanese introductions, being hardy and graceful, with delicate glaucous foliage. 75c.
- — **argentea** (Silver Plume-like J. C.) A silver-tipped variety. 75c.
- — **variegata**. Interspersed with white and green. 75c.
- — **aurea** (Golden Plume-like J. C.) This is a most beautiful and valuable variety; its shoots are golden tinted throughout the year, and brighter in the winter. It is unsurpassed for massing or for hedges. 75c.
- **squarrosa** (Squarrose Japan C.) Round-headed, bushy, covered with numerous small leaves of a whitish green tint, densely branched, curved and gracefully spread. A waving, hardy small evergreen of the greatest value both for contrast of color and form. 75c.
- **Sciadopitys verticillata** (Umbrella Pine). Very slow growth while young, eventually large size; dark green shining foliage arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts on horizontal branches. Perhaps the most remarkable and beautiful conifer brought from Japan. \$2.00.
- **Taxus adpressa** (Short Leaved Yew). Low, spreading, bushy form, small dark green shining leaves, branches numerous and densely covered with foliage. Hardy and very choice. \$1.00.
- **cuspidata** (Abrupt Pointed Yew). Dense, bushy, with somewhat ascending branches and dark green foliage; moderate growth. Most hardy of the Yews. Choice and rare. \$1.00.
- **Torreya nucifera Japonica** (Japanese Nutmeg). A very regular growing variety with dark green leaves. \$1.50.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS AND FERNS.

- **Aucuba Japonica**. Beautiful shrub with large shining, gold-blotched leaves; requires shade. 50c.
- **Buxus Japonica argentea variegata** (Silver Leaved Japan B.) Silver variegation. 75c.
- — **aurea variegata** (Golden Leaved Japan B.) Very good yellow variegation. 75c.
- — **microphylla** (Small Leaved Japan B.) 75c.
- **Camellia Japonica**. The most beautiful of all winter flowering shrubs. To grow them successfully in the open ground they require a little extra care, and shading the first season after planting. For particulars see page 25. 50c. to \$5.00.
- **Cyathea spinulosa**. A fine tree fern found throughout India and in Japan. The stripes are dark brown strongly aculeated, the rachis being muricated. The fronds are large glabrous, and bipinnate, the lobes of the pinnules oblong, acute and serrulate. An ornamental and desirable species.
- **Davallia Elegans**. A fine, compact growing fern. 50c.
- **Mariesii**. A fine dwarf variety from Japan. \$2.00.
- **Daphne Japonica**. Very fragrant flowers. \$1.00.
- — **folia variegata**. Beautiful winter flowering shrubs, with highly fragrant flowers. \$1.00.
- **Euonymus Japonica** (Duc d'Anjou). A beautiful variety, the center of the leaves being variegated with a golden yellow. 50c.
- — Bright green, glossy leaves. 25c.
- — **aurea**. Golden yellow, mottled foliage. 50c.
- — **radicans fol. variegata**. A creeping variety with silver edged foliage. 25c.
- — **tricolor**. An extremely graceful variety, being finely variegated. 50c.
- **Lastrea prolifica**. A most interesting, hardy evergreen fern introduced from Japan. It has triangular, bipinnate, coriaceous, shining green fronds, with the pinnules narrow, often pointed, usually with a lobe or two at the base, but in different plants and parts of the same plant extremely variable in their

- actual form and character. The sori are large and cover the narrow segments, and these sori are themselves covered by large persistent indusia, which are red in the center and lead colored at the margin.
- Ligustrum Japonicum.** A tall growing shrub with white fragrant flowers. 25c. to 50c.
- Limonia trifoliata Japonica.** The only hardy species of the citrus family. 35c. and 50c. per 100.
- Lygodium scandens Japonicum.** The Japanese climbing fern. 75c. to \$1.00.
- Mahoma Japonica (Japanese Ashberry).** Large distinct yellow flowers in May. 75c.
- **Bealii.** A variety of the preceding. \$1.00.
- Onumda Japonica corymbyferum.** \$1.00.
- Onychium Japonicum.** 35c.
- Polystichum Polyplepharum.** A fine, hardy evergreen fern from Japan. The fronds are of moderate size, ovate-lanceolate, bipinnate, with the lower pinnae deflexed, the pinnules marginate, trapezio-ovate or oblong, with a few coarse deep teeth. The lower anterior pinnules are considerably larger than the rest, narrow oblong, and deeply incisolate. The sori are numerous and covered with thick, rufescent indusia.
- Viburnum Sieboldii.** A bold and effective evergreen shrub with dark brown warted branches, and opposite dark green flat leaves, which are thick, coriaceous and laurel-like in character. The leaf-stalks are about an inch long, the blades broadly oblong oval, entire in the lower half, and obscurely and bluntly serrated towards the apex.

HEDGE PLANTS.

- Quince, Japan.** Red and and blush. 2 to 3 feet, \$15.00 per 100. Assortment of shrubs, 2 to 3 feet, \$15.00 per 100.
- Chriptomera Japonica (Sugi).** Japanese cedar dwarfed and used for hedge plants. 50c.
- Bambusa alta (Japanese Hedge Bamboo).** — Green leaves in summer, but makes its growth in winter. Very common in Japan, hard to transplant. \$15.00 per 100.
- Limonia trifasia.** Wild Orange plants (dwarf). Partly deciduous. Make a fine hedge. \$15.00 per 100.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

- Acorus variegata.** A beautiful variegated flag from Japan. 25c.
- Anemone Japonica alba.** Fine, large white flowers, produced very freely in the autumn. 40c.
- **rubra.** A crimson variety of the above; very fine and profuse flowering plant. 40c.
- Eulalia Japonica variegata.** A very distinct grass from Japan, with graceful, reed-like stems, four feet high, which are crowned when fully ripe, with light masses, presenting the appearance of ostrich feathers. The leaves are long and narrow, striped with white and green. 50c.
- **zebrina.** This plant resembles the above, except of it being crossed with transverse bars of yellow, thus giving it a peculiar appearance. 50c.
- Primula Japonica.** A beautiful hardy primrose, of handsome, bold and robust foliage. The flowers appear in whorls on stems about 15 inches high; the color is magenta, and the individual flowers are one inch in diameter. 50c.
- Iris Japonica.** Scarcely any plant in a flowery garden can compare for gorgeous beauty with this section of Iris. They come in innumerable varieties, and can be most highly recommended.

PAEONIA MOUTAN (Japanese Tree Paeony).

This class of plant is known for its showy character. They grow well and are very hardy. The varieties we import from Japan we find far superior, as regards shape of flower, color and fullness of form from varieties imported from some of the best European collections. \$1.50. The Oriental nurseries offer these trees to the trade in boxes of 50 trees, each to be different from the other, at a great reduction. We have also of this class of tree Japanese painted catalogues, which we send on receipt of \$1.50.

JAPANESE CLUB MOSS.

Sellaginella involvens variegata. A dwarf — plant forms a pretty dwarf tuft, consisting of an overlapping series of dense growing variegated form of a greenhouse Club Moss, introduced from Japan. Some of the branchlets are creamy white, and these being mixed in freely with the green branchlets, produce an elegant variegation. The — branches, surrounding the central axis. A well-grown specimen is a very pleasing object among the dwarf forms of the Club Moss family.

RHODODENDRON JAPONICUM.

Rhododendron Japonicum. About 12 va — — **ponticum.** 75c.
rieties. \$1.00.

AZALEAS.

Azalea Mollis. This useful, hardy Japa — **Japonica.** Twelve different sorts.
nese shrub cannot be too strongly re — **balsaminæflora.** A distinct species of
commended, for it is invaluable either Azaleas imported from Japan. In gen
grown in pots, for forcing, for green — eral character it is quite unique. Its
house or conservatory decorations, for flowers are bright salmony red, beauti
beds or grouping in the open borders. — fully double, rosette-like, and regu
It blossoms in a profuse manner, the larly imbricated, similar to those of a
large funnel-shaped flowers ranging in camelia-flowered balsam. Being very
color from rosy salmon through various double, it lasts in perfection a long
shades of yellow to bright orange. time, and is invaluable for bouquets as
\$1.50. well as for general decoration.

IXORA SPLENDIDA.

A magnificent variety of stove-plants, producing profusely very large and handsome trusses of flowers of a rich, bright orange crimson color; remarkably showy and attractive. A new importation from Japan. \$1.00.

AQUATIC PLANTS.

We would call attention to the following list of plants. They are all easily grown. All will be found to be very beautiful for their flowers and foliage and for their fragrance. They all succeed if planted in ditches, ponds, or near artesian wells. The soil should be made rich.

Acorus calamus (Japanese Sweetflag). — The flowers are very beautiful, being of \$1.50. a rose pink color; when opened they
Calamus aromaticus (Aromatic Sweetflag). are of a creamy white and pink, and \$2.50. are very sweet scented; perfectly hardy
Hasu (Japanese Lotus Plants). \$2.00. and very vigorous. \$1.50.
Nuphar Japonica. \$1.00. **Rhododendrum Ponticum.** 75c.
Nelumbium speciosum (East Indian Lotus).

NEW AND RARE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The following kinds are all new, never offered before, and all selected from several hundred kinds, they are the very best that can be had, and will astonish, through their shape and color. 50c. each. In our hand-painted Japanese catalogue we have 420 different colors and varieties.

- Commandant Riviere.** A remarkable kind, with immense flowers; deep brown crimson, with bronze-gold centers.
- Domination.** A grand variety with erect petals; bluish with rosy base, slightly fringed.
- Jupiter.** The brightest of any Chrysanthemum; very large, perfect in shade and of brilliant crimson-red.
- Lakme.** Petals much twisted; golden salmon; reverse of petals old gold; flowers very large.
- Le Niger.** Magnificent color; deep maroon, shaded with amaranth; fine large flowers; extra.
- Maid of Athens.** A superb late variety, having large flowers, tinted rose.
- M. Boucot.** A most beautiful variety; pure white petals; incurved; center deep rosy-violet.
- M. Garnier.** Orange, shaded deep maroon; very large.
- M. Ghys.** A very effective, much frizzed flower of satin-pink, pointed with yellow; a fine variety.
- Tubiflorum.** A remarkable variety having long straight tubular needle-like petals of pink and white; a valuable acquisition.
- Souvenir de Haarlem.** Brilliant violet-purple, globular in shade; of medium size and fine color.
- Album striatum.** White, striped and splashed deep rose.
- Album plenum.** White, light sulphur center; very large.
- Ceres.** Beautiful blush, pink color; fine flower.
- Elise.** Silvery lilac; petals twisted.
- He Japonaise.** Brilliant; silvery rose-violet; reverse dark gold.
- Japon fleuri.** Very dark striped; fine.
- Alex Dufour.** Rich violet; very fine.
- Etincelle.** Reddish crimson, pointed with lilac.
- Etoile Toulousaine.** Large and double, red drooping petals, curled and twisted; center spiral.
- Gloire de France.** Bright brown; center yellow.
- Fournaise.** Long, vertical petals, fiery red, passing to a coppery rose.
- Lord Alcester.**
- Louis Barthere.** Reddish crimson, reverse of petals yellow.
- Madame Boucharlat.** Yellow, passing to rusty buff.
- Madam C. Audiguier.** A splendid variety, producing immense flowers of a soft rosy-lilac color, tinted mauve; fine shape.
- Mary Major.** Beautiful creamy white, occasionally slightly streaked rose; a large globular flower.
- Melle. Augustine Gauthoust.** Broad petals, clear, silvery rose; bordered white; flowers large.
- Melle. Mathilda Raynaud.**
- Melle. Moulise.** Creamy white, rosy sulphur center; large and beautiful.
- M. J. Starling.** Rosy-lilac, shaded white center; petals shorter; center of flower dark crimson.
- M. Richard Lariso.** Dark rose and bright violet color, tipped pure white, an enormous flower.
- M. Blanc.** Brilliant amaranth, silvery center; flowers small and double.
- Roseum Superbum.** Pleasing shade of lilac-rose, tipped buff; flowers large and fine.
- Source d'Or.** Flowers large and double, orange and shaded gold, lightly dotted dark yellow, highly suffused rusty red; a novel and distinct color; reflexed.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

This is indispensable for a conservatory, and is well adapted for parlor or window culture. Its beauty of foliage and flower is too well known to need description. Our plants are well grown and in unusually fine condition. We have over 200 varieties in our hand painted Japanese catalogue. Price, 75c. each; larger plants, \$1.00 to \$10.00.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Adrian..... | Crimson | Candidissima.. | Late, imbricated white |
| Alba Plena..... | Best double white | Carswelliana..... | Red, white stripes |
| Albertus..... | Rose pink stripes | Chalmers Perfection..... | Bright pink |
| Alexina..... | Blush white, pink spots | Chandlerii..... | Red and white |
| Archduchesse Augusta..... | Dark crimson | — Elegans..... | Large light rose |
| Beneyii..... | Imbricated scarlet crimson | Coletti..... | Deep red, white striped |
| Bonomiana..... | White with crimson bands | Daniel Webster..... | Dark crimson |
| Bride..... | Rose, good | Donckelaarii.... | Single large red, white spots |
| Caleb Cope..... | Blush rose | Duchesse d'Orleans..... | Blush pink |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Elata..... | Dark crimson | La Reine..... | White and red |
| Ellen..... | Rose, good form | Leana Superba..... | Deep shining red |
| Emilia Campioni..... | Imbricated carmine | Leopold I..... | Scarlet rose |
| Etrusca..... | Fine white striped | Lowri..... | Deep rich crimson |
| Eximia..... | Deep scarlet | Mad. d'Offay..... | Rose, center white |
| Feastii..... | White and pink | — Dombtrain..... | Rose and salmon |
| Fimbriata..... | Fine white fringed | — Lebois..... | Bright red |
| Florida..... | Cherry red and white | Marchioness of Exeter..... | Large light rose |
| Fordii..... | Beautiful rose | Marie Louise..... | Red and white |
| Gillesi..... | Crimson and white | Marie Moreau..... | Bright carmine |
| Henri Favre..... | Imbricated rosy salmon | Miniata..... | Crimson scarlet |
| Imbricata..... | Deep carmine | Mrs. Abbey Wilder..... | White pink stripes |
| — Dunlap's..... | Rose, white striped | Mrs. Cope..... | Blush white |
| Jahnii..... | Red and white | — Lurman..... | Crimson rose |
| Japonica No. 1. | Beautiful strong growing variety with large leaves, variegated with yellowish white. | Myrtifolia..... | Light red |
| — No. 2. | Leaves variegated but variable. | Nobilissima nova..... | Rosy salmon |
| — No. 3. | The handsomest variety of this class, with leaves rather small and deeply margined with pure white. | Palmer's Perfection..... | Red, white striped |
| — No. 4. | Similar to the preceding, with variegation more yellowish white. | Princesse Bacchiochi..... | Velvety carmine |
| — No. 5. | Leaves quite small, some of them finely variegated with white and yellow. | — Frederick William..... | White and carmine |
| — No. 6. | Very miniature leaves, variegated with light green, showing two distinct shades. | Queen Victoria..... | Red and white |
| — No. 7. | Leaves small like the last, but with no variegation; flowers single as the other varieties, slightly fragrant. | Reine des Fleurs..... | Crimson scarlet |
| Jeffersonii..... | Bright crimson | Sacco..... | Bright rose, variable |
| Jenny Lind..... | White and pink | Sasanqua..... | Small single white |
| Lady Hume's Blush..... | Flesh color | Sarah Frost..... | Bright crimson |
| | | Serratifolia..... | Dark crimson and white |
| | | Sherwood..... | Rosy crimson |
| | | Sigismund..... | Double variegated |
| | | Speciosa..... | Crimson and white |
| | | Town's Blush..... | Blush rose |
| | | Tricolor..... | Single variegated |
| | | Triomphe de Liege..... | Deep rose |
| | | Valtavaredo..... | Large bright rose |
| | | Wilderii..... | Tender rose |
| | | William IV..... | Red and white |
| | | — Penn..... | Cherry red |

HALF HARDY PLANTS.

ALL PLANTS IN THIS SECTION WITH ONE EXCEPTION ARE EVERGREEN.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Aucuba Japonica. | Broad golden blotched leaves of great beauty. 50c. | | and oblique bands of greyish green, the margin creamy white, tinged with bright rose color, which is very conspicuous in the younger foliage. The fine petalled flowers are yellowish white. |
| — — bicolor. | 75c. | | |
| — — mascula. | 75c. | | |
| — — fœmina vera. | 75c. | Daphniphyllum glaucescens. | Leaves light green above and whitish beneath; very ornamental. New introduction from Japan. \$1.00. |
| — — longifolia. | 75c. | | |
| — — macrophylla. | 75c. | Dendropanax Japonica. | Large deeply lobed shining leaves. Recent introduction from Japan. \$2.00. |
| — — marginata aurea. | 75c. | | |
| — — picta or limbata. | 75c. | Eriobotrya Japonica (Japan Evergreen Plum). | Large curiously plicated leaf, very ornamental; excellent fruit. 75c. |
| — — fœmina. | 75c. | — — foliis variegatis. | Medium sized leaf, superbly variegated; choice and rare. \$2.00. |
| Chimonanthus fragrans (Japan Allspice). | Medium size, deciduous; yellowish red early flowers, very sweet scented. 50c. | Euonymus Japonicus (Japan Euonymus). | Medium sized shiny leaf. 50c. |
| Cleyera Japonica (Japan Cleyera). | Medium size, white flowers in spring. 50c. | — — argentea variegata (Silver Leaved E.) | 50c. |
| — — variegata (Variegated C.) | 75c. | | |
| — — tricolor. | A handsome variegated plant from Japan. The leaves are leathery in texture, obovate in form, of a dark green color, with longitudinal | | |

- — *aurea variegata* (Golden Leaved E.) 50c.
- — *maculata aurea* (Maculate Leaved E.) Spotted with gold, very distinct. 50c.
- — *medio pictis*. Streaked with silver and gold. A clear variegation. 50c.
- — *microphylla* (Small Leaved E.) 50c.
- — *radicans*. Creeping habit, small shining leaves. Excellent for borders. 35c.
- — *variegata*. Variegated form, particularly fine for borders on account of its contrasting color. 35c.
- — *rotundifolia* (Round Leaved E.) 50c.
- — *tricolor* (Tricolored E.) 50c.
- Eurya Japonica variegata*. Medium sized leaf, superbly variegated. Choice and rare. \$2.00.
- Ilex crenata*. Small-leaved species. 75c.
- — *argentea variegata*. Suffused with a bright golden color. 75c.
- — *dippyrena*. 75c.
- — *Japonica glabra*. Smooth-leaved. 75c.
- — *variegata*. Gold and silver streaked. 75c.
- — *latifolia*. Leaves very long and broad. 75c.
- — *variegata*. Foliage as above, with leaves broadly variegated with yellow; handsome. 75c.
- — *Maderensis*. 75c.
- Illicium religiosum*. A Japanese shrub, bearing brownish fragrant flowers. 75c.
- Ligustrum Japonicum coriaceum* (Japan Ligustrum). Curled, leathery, dark green glossy leaves. 75c.
- — *tricolor* (Tricolored L.) 75c.
- — *ovalifolium* (Oval-Leaved L.) Dark green rounded leaf. 50c.
- — *variegata*. A variegated leaved variety of the above. 75c.
- Magnolia fuscata* (Japan Evergreen Magnolia). Small leaves, flowers deliciously scented; choice. 75c.
- Nandina domestica*. White flowers, berries red, and very ornamental. 75c.
- Osmanthus illicifolius*. Dwarf, holly-like appearance. All flowers of this genus small, white and sweet-scented. 50c.
- — *argentea variegata*. White variegation.
- — *latifolia*. Larger leaves than the above, otherwise the same; very fine. 75c.
- — *aurea variegata*. Leaves variegated with yellow. 75c.
- — *crispa*. Crisped and curled leaves; curious. 75c.
- Photinia serrulata*. Long, finely serrulate leaves, white flowers. 75c.
- Quercus Japonica* (Japan Evergreen Oak). Medium sized lanceolate green leaves; rare and choice. \$1.00.
- — *argentea variegata*. One of the choicest plants of late introduction. Leaves clearly and distinctly variegated. \$2.00.
- Rhynchospermum Japonicum variegatum*. A beautiful small-leaved climber, with variegated foliage. 75c.
- — *latifolia*. Of slower growth than the preceding, but large leaves and more marked variegation. \$1.00.
- Skimmia fragrans*. Sweet-scented flowers. 75c.
- — *Japonica* (Japan Skimmia). Sweet scented flowers, red berries; very ornamental. \$1.00.

BULBS AND BULBOUS-ROOTED PLANTS.

- Iris variegata*. Foliage finely striped. 25c.
- — *Kemphæri*. Japanese varieties of great beauty; all shades of colors. 50c.
- Lilium auratum*. The golden-rayed Japan Lily; flowers horizontal, of great beauty, delicious fragrance. Strong bulbs from 35c. to 50c.
- — *auratum verginale*. A variety of *Lilium auratum*, with pure white flowers. 75c.
- — *candidum*. The common white lily; flowers trumped-shaped, large and fragrant. 25c.
- — *concolor*. Flowers scarlet, spotted with black. 75c.
- — *coridion*. A rare variety of *Lilium*, concolor with yellow, spotted with brown. 75c.
- — *krameri*. An exceedingly elegant lily, with large trumpet-shaped blossoms, which are six to eight inches in length, color beautiful soft rose; the lobes of the flowers gracefully recurved. 50c.
- — *rubrum*. Flowers white suffused with deep pink, spotted with crimson; fragrant. 40c.
- — *tigrinum*. 15c.
- — *flore pleno*. 40c.

We have altogether about sixty-eight varieties of Japanese Lilies, pictures of which are contained in our special Japanese hand-painted Lily Book, which we keep open to inspection at our office.

BAMBOOS.

(TA-KE, DA-KE, CHI-KU, BAMBUSA.)

Bamboos, a genus of arborescent grasses very generally distributed throughout the tropical lands of the globe, are found and cultivated largely in China and Japan. There is a large number of species enumerated, but as is the case with most plants under cultivation much difficulty is found in distinguishing species from varieties produced by artificial selection. "*Bambusa arundinacea*" is the species most commonly referred to. It is a treelike plant, rising to a height of 40, 60 or even 80 feet, with a hollow stem, shining as if varnished. The stem is extremely slender, not exceeding the thickness of five inches in some which are fifty feet high and in others reaching ten to fifteen inches in diameter. The whole is divided into joints or "septa," called knots or internodes, the intervals between which, in the case of the larger stems is several feet. These joints or divisions are formed by the crossing of the vascular bundles of fibres. They produce alternate lateral buds, which form small alternate branchlets springing from the base to the top, and together with narrow pointed leaves issuing from them, give the plant an elegant feathered appearance as it waves in the wind. The rapidity of its growth is surprising. It attains its full height in a few months and grows sometimes from two to three feet a day. The Bamboo is cultivated with great care in regular plantations by the Japanese. The plant is propagated by shoots or suckers deposited eighteen inches or two feet deep at the close of the autumn or the beginning of winter. Great care is taken to select a place where the ground can be kept moist constantly, and it should never be allowed to become dry for any length of time. To obtain a good Bamboo, a vigorous root is transplanted, leaving four or five inches above the joint next the ground. The cavity is then filled with a mixture of horse-litter and sulphur. According to the vigor of the root, the shoots will be more or less numerous. Some Japanese destroy them in three successive years, and those springing in the fourth resemble the parent tree. In the majority of cases this is not done. The uses to which all the parts and products of the Bamboo are applied in Japan are almost endless. The soft and succulent shoots, when just beginning to spring, are cut and served on the table like asparagus. They are also preserved like pickles or canned fruit and kept over for the winter. As the plant grows older a species of fluid called "tabakir" or "tabasheer" is secreted in the hollow joints, forming a concrete mass later on, and being highly esteemed for its medicinal qualities. The grains (*Sasagome*) of the Bamboo are available food, and many years ago, in time of dearth, the natives used to live off that kind of food. The stem is applied to the greatest variety of uses, of which we shall try to enumerate a few: Bottles, buckets, cups, dishes, trays, boxes, baskets, furniture, chairs, matting, etc. On houses it is interwoven with lattice work and forms the walls, and split it is used for planks and roofs. It also serves as masts on small ships. It is used for the manufacture of implements required in agriculture, masonry and fishery. Pieces can be formed together with a number of bands, the septa bored through, and the Bamboo be used in place of our leaden pipes in transmitting water. Japanese wickerwork in Bamboo is unequalled for beauty and neatness of workmanship. In China the interior of the stem is beaten into a pulp and used for the manufacture of the finest India papers in the world. Dr. Von Hoffman of Berlin says: "The Bamboo is one of the most wonderful and most beautiful productions of the tropics; and one of nature's most valuable gifts to uncivilized people."

- Bambusa arundinacea (Moso Take).** The best of the Giant Bamboos; height, 60 feet.
- **Ha-chiku.** Another giant variety; height about 40 feet.
- **Kan-chiku.** Height about 20 feet; stem has a brownish smoked color, and very dark green leaves.
- Bambusa Japonica (Metake).** A large leaved and rather dwarf specie from Japan, growing 7 feet high, with erect, thickly tufted stems, which are entirely covered by the sheaths of the leaves; the branches are also erect; dark green leaves.
- **quilioi.** A Japanese specimen of vigorous growth with robust green stems and bright green leaves, the ligule bearing a little bundle of brownish grey hairs at the top.
- **viridis striata (Kumagasa).** Vigorous growing, hardy, numerous branches, having its long, green leaves on both sides, and marked with hands, some of a yellowish and others of a deeper green; one of the best varieties of Bamboo.
- **alta (To-chiku)** and other varieties of so-called Hedge Bamboo, \$15.00 per 100, \$2.75 per dozen.

Several other varieties, of which we shall issue a complete list later on. Price of shoots from 25c. to \$5.00 apiece, according to size and variety.

OFFICINAL AND MEDICINAL PLANTS,
TROPICAL FRUITS, ETC.

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| TAHITI BANANA, | Musa Tahiti, | Tahiti |
| CAMPHOR, | Camphora officinalis, | Japan |
| CLOVE TREE, | Caryophyllus aromaticus, | Japan |
| GINGER, | Zingiber officinale, | Japan |
| JAPAN CINNAMON, | Cinnamomum sericeum, | Japan |
| JAPANESE PEPPER, | Piper Futokatsura, | Japan |
| LITCHI, | Nephelium litchi, | Japan |
| LOQUAT, | Eriobotrya Japonica, | Japan |
| NUTMEG, | Myristica moschata, | Japan |
| RHUBARB, | Rheum officinale, | China and Japan |
| TEA, | Thea bohea, | China and Japan |

PALMS, ETC.

- Chamærops Excelsa** (Japanese Fan Palm). conservatories. It is known as the Chinese Sago Plant.
A very hardy Palm, with an erect stem. 20 to 30 feet high, and dark green, erect, fan-shaped leaves, deeply cut into narrow segments, 50c. to \$1.00. Large specimens, \$3.00 to \$10.00.
- Cycas revoluta.** This exceedingly handsome decorative plant can be supplied in various sizes. Small plants of it are pretty, but large specimens are extremely ornamental and well adapted for decorating either greenhouses or
- Cocos Japonicum.** A new Palm. \$1.50.
- Dictosperma aureum Japonicum.** \$2.00.
- Eucephalartos gracilis.** \$1.00.
- Livistona Japonica.** \$1.50.
- Pinanga Japonica.** Japanese stove palms. \$1.00.
- Raphis flabelli formis.** A new Palm from Japan. \$1.50.


ORCHIDS.

A large collection of the above are on the way to the Oriental Importing Company, a price list of which we will issue later on. Names of the principal varieties we publish below :

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| AERIDES JAPONICUM, | DENDROBIUM LINAWIANUM (Moliforme), |
| AUGRAECUM FALCATUM, | — JAPONICUM, |
| BLETIA HYACINTHINA, | — MOLIFORME JAPONICUM, |
| CALANTHE CURTISII, | PHAIUS GRANDIFOLIUS, |
| — PLEIOCHROMA, | SHATTOGLOTTIS FORTUNEI. |
| — — BREVIOR, | |
| — — SIEBOLDII, | |

ADDENDA.

Pomegranates (Japan Red). Very hardy and fine..... 50c.

 In November we shall issue a special Price List of Japanese Seeds.

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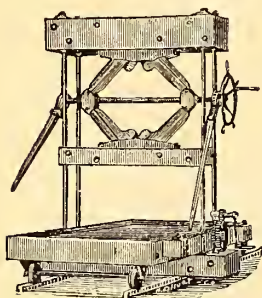
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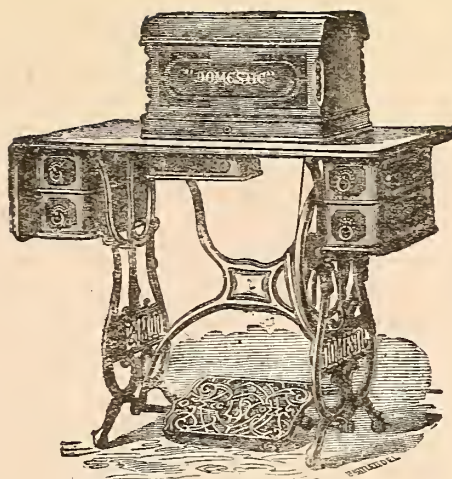
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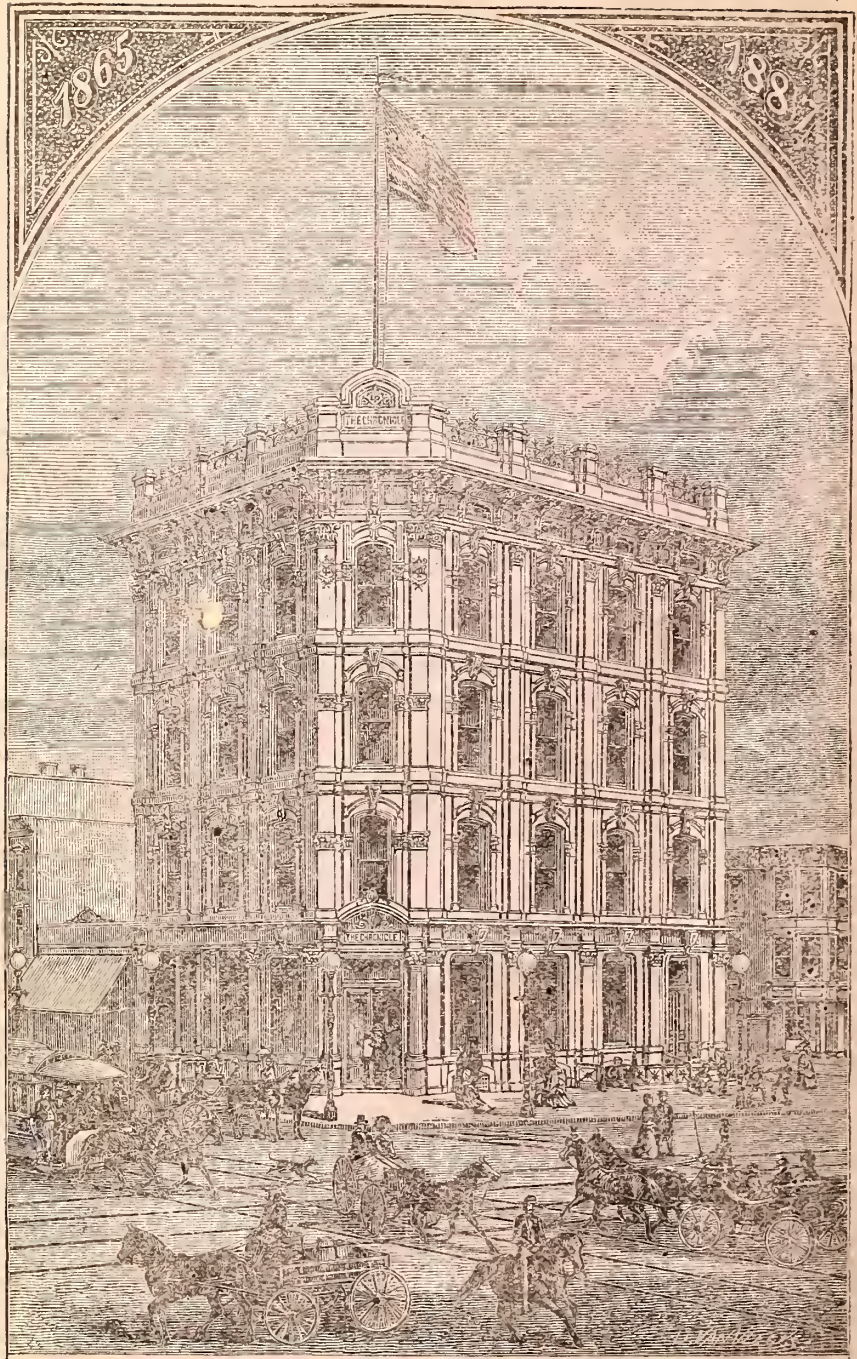
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