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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
Hibiscus—
THIS CHARMING FLOWER COMES IN MANY SHADES

Royal Palm Nurseries
Oneco, Florida
The Fact That the Royal Palm Nurseries

Have developed the largest and most comprehensive Nursery Stock in this country of plants adapted to Sub-Tropical planting is sufficient justification in itself for the appearance of this

Thirty-fifth Annual Catalogue

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A Guide to Southern Horticulture, Describing the Most Extensive Collection of Subjects in This Country Adapted to Sub-Tropical Planting

1918 CATALOG

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES
REASONER BROTHERS
ONECO, FLORIDA, U. S. A.
ESTABLISHED 1883
LANDSCAPING

RELATIVELY little has been done in the laying out of truly artistic gardens in Florida, largely because of a lack of knowledge of tropical plant materials and an absence of a sympathetic understanding of the technique of landscape design.

More and more, however, are home owners and those interested in the development of public grounds acquiring an appreciation of out-of-door art and in consequence there is arising an ever increasing demand for detailed information and suggestion on the many problems of gardening confronting the amateur gardener of the Gulf Coast States, and it is the duty of the Nurseryman to render this service wherever his experience and training justify.

The same situation has arisen in every section of the country and different firms have attempted to solve the problem of the relation of the Nurseryman to the Planter in different manner. Some adopt the plan of making a flat rate for furnishing plans of places, regardless of the problems involved—this is unsatisfactory and it tends to make plans and suggestions stereotyped as well as to encourage slighting the problems requiring more detailed consideration than the simpler ones. Other firms ignore the Service consideration, assuming the attitude that with the furnishing of a good plant the Nurseryman’s responsibility ceases. This is only in part true and we believe that the following Service Plan will in the long run prove most satisfactory.

Make a sketch-plan of the property you contemplate improving, showing all dimensions and approximate direction, and locate on it all buildings, drives, paths, fences, or other improvements, trees and shrubs that are to remain as permanent plantings, slope of land if appreciable, entrances to grounds and buildings, and, in fact, any points that would be of value in arranging the planting. Then write us fully as to your ideas for development.

Possibly we will not approve of them, in which case we will tell you so. But in any event we wish to get your viewpoint, as it is helpful always. We will then make suggestions for development of the property in a general way, and also tell you what it would cost to make a detailed planting plan.

We wish to impress upon our customers that this Landscape Service is not for the purposes of gain in itself, as we figure all charges on a cost basis, and on the other hand, neither is it a “gift” to be collected out of the price of the plants. Our object is solely that of encouraging more and better planting, which should be ample recompense in itself!

Finally. For a third of a century this firm has been building up, by steady, consistent growth, the largest and most valuable nursery stock of its kind in the East, maintaining exchange communication with the leading Tropical Botanical Gardens and Experiment Stations of the World. We have tried
LANDSCAPING—Continued

out thousands of new and valuable subjects and by close study and observation have amassed data invaluable to the planting public which we are glad to share with our customers.

Moreover, the large volume of business we handle makes it possible for us to maintain a competent staff for planning and planting work and we have with us experts who have had experience of a decade and more in ornamental subtropical gardening and landscaping and who, by education and training as well as experience are capable of satisfactorily handling any of the problems that confront the Florida planter.

Not only are we prepared to plan for residence grounds, but we would be glad to have civic committees, and others interested in the development of larger public enterprises as parks, playgrounds, cemeteries, etc., consult with us on planting matters at any time. We prefer, of course, to have them visit the nurseries, not only to look over our immense stock, but also to go over the plans with us at first hand. If that is not possible, however, write us fully, sending plat of the grounds and all details, and we will take the matter up at once.

ROYAL PALM NURSERIES
ONECO, FLORIDA
Planting and Potting Suggestions

Preparation for Planting.—Newly cleared land, especially in Florida, is “sour” (acid) to a greater or less degree. This may be corrected, if not too much so, by the application of lime or other alkali. Properly cooked, thoroughly aerated composts should be used as fertilizers in a wide range of variation in soils. In cases where the planter is in doubt, the matter should be taken up with the State chemist.

In making holes in which to set the individual plants, remember that the proper depth is in inches proportional to the size of the plant, the dimensions being small enough, though of course smaller holes will do if the plants are properly set out and without waste. One such method is in which is incorporated from several shovelfuls to a wheelbarrow load of well rotted manure, past the burning stage, depending upon plant, soil, condition, etc. The use of manure applies especially to ornamentals—planting citrus trees it is open to objection. Also in planting citrus shrubs from open ground may be simply “heeled-in” (planted in trenches) on the shady side of a building, the roots will water, and if not set properly for a week afterward they will be all the better for it. Should any of the plants appear wilted, they should be placed in a lighted room, if possible, to keep them roots, and in half an hour they will be ready to pot. This treatment will renew their vigor whether actually wilted or not.

Setting.—Assuming that the soil has been put in proper condition, the plants and trees can be set in their proper places. In doing this the plants are set from pots, or in commercial nurseries and f birders, the pots are from pots, and set into the soil. The latter is preferable where it can be obtained. In addition to humus as fertilizer, blood-and-hoof tankage and manures are valuable organic forms that are readily available.

Arrival of Plants.—Plants should be removed from the surroundings as soon as they arrive at their destination. Frequently, however, it is impossible to plant them out at once, in which case see that roots are well watered and the soil in the pots is taken from the pots and a light layer of soil placed over the roots, or in close contact with them. This is especially needed in pot-grown plants! Field plants, when dug, lose the larger portion of their feeding roots and have to be cut back on the roots, the same being done in cases of inches deeper than they stood in the nursery rows. (Exposition is habit taken to the soil.) The roots should be trimmed with a sharp knife, and when planted allowed plenty of room to a depth of six inches. It is advisable to use a spade as well as others. The roots should be trimmed with fresh bulbs, when planted allowed plenty of room to a depth of six inches. It is advisable to use a spade as well as others. 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Special Planting Suggestions

NOTE.—The following remarks and classifications are not in any sense complete. We merely make the suggestions in order that the catalog may be more helpful, particularly to those not familiar with the more tropical plants we handle.

COLOR CLASSIFICATION OF FLOWERING SHRUBS.

**Shrubs with Flowers in Red Shades.—**Acalypha hispida, Caesalpinia, Clerodendrum, Cordia, Hamelia, Hibiscus, Ixora, Jacaranda, Jatropha, Lawsonia, Russelia, Azalea, Butcheria, Camellia, Lagerstroemia, Callistemon, Nerium, Rose.

**Shrubs with Flowers in Pink Shades.—**Assonia, Bauhinia, Bixa, Cestrum, Hibiscus, Jacobinia, Lantana, Malpighia, Azalea, Camellia, Hydrangea, Lagerstroemia, Nerium, Rhododendron, Rose.

**Shrubs with Flowers in Yellow Shades.—**Alamanda, Alpinia, Arbutus, Bauhinia, Caesalpinia, Calpurnea, Cassia, Cestrum, Glandulina, Hibiscus, Ixora, Jacobinia, Lantana, Paritium, Renealmia, Stenolobium, Thevetia, Acaia, Jasminum, Leonotis, Michelia, Nerium, Rose.

**Shrubs with Flowers in Blue to Purple Shades.** Asyastasia, Bauhinia, Bougainvillea, Daedalacanthus, Duranta, Tropical Grape Myrtle, Lantana, Plumbago, Saintpaulia, Strobilanthes, Thunbergia, Tibouchina, Hydrangea.


**Shrubs Bearing Attractive Berries or Fruits.—**Bixa, Chaleas, Clerodendrum, Cordia, Duranta, Hamelia, Maba, Malpighia, Coprosma, Laurocerasus, Myrtus, Ardisia, Ilex, Carissa, Kumquats, Eleagnus, Cestrum, Triphasia, Coffea.


**Vines:** Clematis, Deguelia, Gelsemium, Jasmine, Niasotia, Trapa, Viburnum, Pereskia.

**Shrubs with Flowers in Bloom November to March Period.—**Shrubs: Acalypha hispida, Assonia, Bauhinia, Bogonia, Bougainvillea, Caesalpinia pulcherrima, Calpurnea, Cassia alata, Cestrum, Daedalacanthus, Duranta, Hibiscus, Jacobinia, Jasminum, Lantana, Plumbago, Russelia, Strobilanthes, Stenolobium, Tabernaemontana, Thunbergia, Warneria, Azalea, Camellia, Chionanthus, Michelia, Osmanthus, Pittosporum, Rose, Tetrapanax.

**Vines:** Assonia, Bigonia, Bougainvillea, Clerodendrum, Gelsemium, Jasminum, Pyrostegia, Tecoma, Trachelospermum.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING NURSERY STOCK.

Grapefruit, Oranges, Lemons, Tangelos, Mandarins, Pears, Mangos, Avocados, Tamarinds, Rose-Apples, Mammea-Apples, 25 to 35 feet each way. Pears and Mulberries, 40 to 50 feet each way. Peaches, Plums, Persimmons, Grapes, Loquats, Custard-Apples, Limes, White Sapotas, Star-Apples, Guavas (tropical sorts), 15 to 20 feet each way.

Sour Cherries, Hardy Guavas, Kai-Apples, Mar, Maladole Box, Figs, Pomegranates, Kumquats, Bananas, 10 to 15 each way.

Shade Trees, 25 to 50 feet in rows.

Conifers, 15 to 25 feet in rows or groups.

I T SHOULD be brought to the attention of horticulturists that we are rapidly approaching the period when the smaller planter will not take up the larger fields of activity, as Citrus groves, so readily, but will cast around for opportunities to invest in enterprises where, even if the project is not on so large a scale, the margin of profit is much greater proportionately. As an example, say one figures on a certain annual income requirement, and is debating the advisability of an orange or grapefruit grove, as opposed to a small-fruit farm of some kind with canning and preserving for the surplus. With the former one would have to figure on several times the initial investment in land, clearing, draining, if required, fitting the land, etc., and a larger outlay in trees, if of any considerable size. Then the returns are slower coming in, the cost of upkeep is far greater in cultivation, fertilization and general management. And with the keen competitive basis upon which modern citrus fruit growing is founded, it is not profitable to grow "ordinary" fruit—this is a positive statement and means just that!. One must have standard varieties of budded trees in grove well taken care of—cultivated, fertilized, pruned AND SPRAYED—and of large enough proportion to be handled on a small margin of cost in all the various phases of good grove management. In consequence, the planter of smaller means is going to investigate more and more earnestly the prospects for growing smaller fruits on a smaller scale where the profits are greater for the investment and the returns more certain.

Royal Palm Nurseries
Oneco, Florida
Suggestions For Northern Customers

Something more than a casual glance over this catalog will reveal a wide range of subjects, adapted to pot and tub culture in houses at the North not at first supposed. Among the larger growing subjects and of special interest to those outside the extreme Southern area of the country, are: Orange, Grapefruit and Lemon Trees and Kumquats. These woody subjects, which eventually attain dimensions of trees, may be grown successfully in pot and tub culture and will flower and fruit for many years. In potting up these subjects, use pots or tubs just large enough to conveniently hold the root system of the tree without crowding or bending the main roots. Provide ample drainage by holes in bottom of receptacle, covered with pieces of broken crock, cover bottom with old rotted sod, and fill up with a mixture of good sandy loam, or clay loam with some sand, a small quantity of very old manure or some good chemical fertilizer or bone-meal if obtainable. Of special importance is watering—this should be sufficiently abundant during the growing period but in winter should be light. Many think because the trees are green that they are growing and need plenty of water, but such is not the case. If the plants become yellow and sickly from any cause, remove from tub, cut off any rotten roots and re-pot in fresh soil. Little pruning will be necessary—just sufficient to keep free of any dead wood and to shape the tree up nicely. Always get budded trees, not only to secure choice kinds, but also because they flower and fruit years ahead of seedlings.

Flowering Shrubs.—One of the best known and most satisfactory of flowering shrubs for the North is the Oleander (Nerium). This makes a splendid subject that can be kept in a tub for years, either as a bushy subject or trained high in standard tree form, producing a wealth of large flowers, either single or double and in a wide range of colors, in the early spring. It should be grown in a good mixture of loam, well rotted manure and leaf mold if obtainable, kept well watered when growing and moderately rested in winter, like the orange, etc. It may be kept in a cool cellar (not freezing!) during the winter and put out in open after danger of frost is past, where it will bloom profusely.

Other tropical flowering shrub subjects of special value for this method of culture are Acalypha sanderi, Allamanda, Assonia, Bougainvillea, Duranta, Hibiscus, Jasminum, Crapemyrtle, Plumbago, Tabernaemontana. These require much the same general culture of other subjects except that most of them are growing even during winter under unfavorable conditions and need more attention to watering in consequence. The most striking exception would be Crapemyrtle, which should be treated essentially as Oleander.

Other flowering plants, not shrubs, which are of special interest are the Amaryllis, particularly the magnificent Nehring Hybrids (see page 43 under Hippeastrum), Crinums, Aechmea, Epidendrum, Tillandsias, etc. See special cultural suggestions under each heading and at head of each Department.

Bamboos.—This group of splendid ornamental subjects has been much overlooked by decorators in the North. Wonderful tropical effects can be created with clumps of many of them in tubs, with their graceful canes of delicate, attractive foliage. They are of very easy culture, and one of the cheapest of decorative materials for the effect obtained. We have a number of choice kinds in clumps suitable for tubbing, even up to immense clumps weighting hundreds of pounds, or down to just a few canes each. For this purpose we especially recommend Arundinaria metase, Bambusa argentea striata, B. argentea and B. disticha. Refer to Dept. 3 for descriptions and prices.

Palms and Ferns.—These classes of plants, and their great decorative values, are too well known to need special mention. We would only emphasize the fact that we have one of the largest and choicest collections in the country and we invite correspondence with those interested in buying in quantity, or for special large specimens.

For Dark Rooms.—Sansevierias are particularly useful; we can supply two species in both small and large plants. See page 51 for description and remarks.

Your order will receive our very careful attention and you will receive good strong healthy plants well packed to insure safe arrival.
The Palm is not only the most attractive but also the most distinctive feature of the tropical landscape and Florida shares with California the opportunity for planting a large variety of kinds—with the advantage in favor of Florida. Of course, the hardier types of Palms can be planted extensively throughout the Gulf States, but nowhere in such variety as here.

Every home should have a few palms—wherever the palm can be planted. On small grounds they will do where trees will not, because their root system does not seriously interfere with other subjects. Palms and Citrus trees live the happiest community-existence imaginable. On smaller grounds they are of course planted singly, usually near buildings or masses of trees or shrubbery where the character of the surroundings is in harmony.

On larger grounds, however, they can be planted in groups, close enough together that the leaves will touch when the Palms mature. Nothing can equal the beauty and striking effect of such a mass planting. Only the same, or similar species should be so grouped, as with dissimilar kinds there is confusion and lack of harmony.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Palms are all pot or tub-grown and may be shipped at any time of the year. For Florida planting summer is the best season.

Explanation of symbols.—** Those hardy enough to grow in floors along the Gulf coast or Southern California, etc., or in a temperature not lower than 15 degree Fahr. 
** Those less hardly, being able to stand ordinarily a temperature of 20 degrees Fahr. ** Tropical species not being able to stand anything beyond a faint frost. D. Especially recommended for cultivation in greenhouses or for house decoration, although all so named may be thus grown if given suitable temperature.

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

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

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

ACANTHOPHENIX crinita. *** Mascarene Islands. Tall, spiny palm, 50 to 60 ft., admirably adapted to greenhouse culture. Nice plants, 50c.

ACROCOMIA total. ** South America. One of handsomest palms for South Florida, with an erect, column-like trunk 30 to 40 ft. and crowned by a magnificent tuft of graceful leaves. Trunk 10 to 15 inches in diameter covered by stout spines. 50c each, $5.00 per dozen.

The Beautiful Washingtonia Palm
ARCHONTOPHE/NX alexandrea. ** D.** Queensland. Tall, showy, elegant palm, with smooth, stout trunk of 70 to 80 ft., conspicuously ringed from leaf scar to leaf scar. The leaves are large, with under surfaces of silvery color. Small plants 25c, $2.50 per doz. Nice plants, beginning character, 50c. Larger, decorative sizes at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

ARECA aliciae. ** North Australia. A small, decorative palm, consisting of several slender stems 9 ft. or more high, with leaves 3 to 6 ft. long. 50c. $5.00 per doz.

A. catechu. ** Betel Nut.** Asia. Single, slender stemmed palm, 40 to 100 ft. high, crowned by a tuft of leaves 4 to 6 ft. long. The Betel Nut is of medicinal value, the trade in India exceeding thirty million dollars annually. Nice plants, 50c.

A. luteescens. See Chrysalidocarpus.

A. trilandra. ** India. A quick growing, ornamental palm of several stems 15 to 30 ft. high and 1 to 2½ in. thick. Fruits are the size of olives and bright orange-scarlet. 35c.

CARYOTA urens. ** D. Wine or Toddy-Palm.** India. A splendid subject attaining 70 to 90 ft. with trunk 18 inches thick. The handsome leaves are 10 to 12 ft. long with pinnate resembling fishes tails. Fine specimens from 2 to 3 ft. at $1.75 each; 3 to 4 ft. at $2.75 each.

CHAMAEDOREA multicaulis. ** D.** Tropical America. A neat, attractive palm with small leaves, valuable for decorative purposes. Strong plants with character. 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

CHRYSAEOPHILUS multicaulis. ** D.** (Areca lutescens.) Madagascar. Our most attractive ornamental palm and a general favorite for pot culture in greenhouse and home. Because of its habit of suckering in the early stages of its development it makes a bushy subject that is distinctively and highly attractive. The stems are golden yellow with elegant arched, pinnate leaves. In open ground culture the stems reach thirty feet in height and four to six inches in diameter. It is a very satisfactory house subject and cannot be too much used for decorative purposes. We have a nice stock of these plants in splendid condition, as follows: Bushy, decorative specimens, 75c, $1.50, $5.00, $5.00 and $7.50.

COCOS. A very large genus of pinnate-leaved palms, mainly from South America, containing both tropical and hardy species. The hardy trees are especially desirable for Florida and the Gulf Coast for planting out on lawns and avenues.

C. alphonsae. * This belongs to the C. australis type, is hardy and vigorous; leaves gray-green; fruit edible. 25c, $2.50 per doz.; stronger, 35c, 50c and 75c.

C. australis. * Pindo Palm.** Paraguay. This is an erect, columnar-trunked subject, attaining 30 ft., and with striking grey-green foliage. It is very hardy, though relatively slow growing like most of this type. The fruits are about the size of pigeon eggs, with an outer sweet edible pulp; 25c, $2.25 per dozen.

C. datil. * A very hardy and vigorous species of the Australis type attaining 30 ft., with trunk 8 to 12 in. in diameter. The foliage is gray-green, and the fruit edible, resembling somewhat that of the date palm. Strong plants 50c, $3.50 per doz.; larger at 50c and 75c.

C. eriospatha. * A larger palm of the australis type; very hardy and beautiful. Young plants, 25c, $2.25 per doz.; stronger 35c, 50c and 75c.

C. nuclera. ** The Cocoanut Palm.** One of the most graceful trees of the tropics with its leaning trunk 40 to 100 ft. high, and swollen at the base, and crown of waving scimitar-like leaves. Fruit the edible cocoanut of commerce. Sprouted nuts from open ground, 65c.

C. plammosa. ** D. Plumy Cocoanut.** Brazil. A magnificent palm, especially adapted to street planting, for which it is widely used in South Florida and California, where the Royal Palm, which it resembles, is not sufficiently hardy. The trunk, erect and column-like, reaches a height of 35 ft. or more, and is crowned by a plumy crest of long, feathery, waving, dark green leaves, making a striking picture. It is a quick growing subject and reaches an ultimate height of 50 ft. or more. Strong plants out of 3-inch pots 25c, $2.50 per doz.; 4-inch pots, 50c, $5.00 per doz. Heavier 75c, $7.50 per doz. Extra heavy, fine plants out of 5-inch pots, $1.00 each.

CORYPHA elata. ** India. Splendid palm for outdoor planting in South Florida, with a tall straight trunk attaining 70 to 90 ft. high and 12 to 15 inches in diameter and large fan-shaped leaves 8 to 10 feet across. Nice young plants in five-inch pots, beginning to characterize, at $2.00.

CYCAS revoluta. * D. "Sago-Palm." A beautiful semi-dwarf plant resembling a palm, with a dense crown of elegantly symmetrical pinnate leaves recurving from the center. Quite hardy in Florida, and along the Gulf Coast, it succeeds generally with slight attention, and does not need irrigation after being planted six months. For culture in the house be sure to give it a very light, sunny exposure, especially during spring and early summer while it is making its rapid growth. Nice plants 2 yrs. old, 35c, $3.50 per doz. Imported plants, quite heavy, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $2.00 and $3.00.

DECKENIA nobilis. ** Seychelles Islands.** A tall, spiny palm, attaining a height of 150 ft. in native habitat. The pinnate foliage is bright yellow in color. Nice plants, 75c each.

DICTYOSPERMA album. ** D.** Tropical Asia. A tall, slender palm with ringed trunk, attaining 30 ft. Leaves and petals light colored, with broad pinnæ. Of interest for its beauty and quick growth. Strong stock, 25c, $2.25 per doz. Larger at 50c, 75c and $1.00.
D. rubrum. **D.** Tropical Asia. Resembles the foregoing but the leaves in young plants have red veins and margins. A splendid subject for South Florida and the tropics. Small plants 25c, $1.00 per dozen. Larger with character, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.

**Elaeis guineensis. ** **D.** Oil Palm. West Africa. An ornamental palm in native dress. Stems 60 to 40 ft. high, with leaves 15 ft. long. The fruit kernels yield a valuable oil used in the manufacture of soap and candles. Strong plants 50c, $1.00 and $1.50.

**Hydrastele wendlandiana. ** **D.** (Usually catalogued as Kentia Wendlandii.) Queensland. Tall, elegant, spineless palm, having large, open, palmate leaves. The ordinary room temperature very well. Vigorous grower. Strong stock 18 inches high, 50c, $5.00 per doz.; 2 ft. high, $1.00. Larger, $1.50 and $2.00.

**Hyophorbe verschaffeltii. ** **D.** Mauritius-Stout palms, with trunks 25 to 30 ft. high and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The pinnate leaves are 4 to 6 ft. long, and tinted orange yellow, making it a very distinct horticultural subject of beauty and interest. A fine plant requiring same culture as Arae and allied palms. 2 yr. old 35c, $3.50 per doz. Extra strong, 50c, $8.00 per doz. Specimens $1.00, $2.00 and $4.00.

**Latania botonica.** **D.** Chinese Fan Palm. See Livistona chinensis. L. commersonii. **D.** Mauritius. A very rare species with large circular leaves, particularly striking because the long smooth leaf-stems and the ribs of the leaf segments are colored bright crimson. Trunk slender, making a tree 7 to 10 ft. high. Handsome young stock, $2.50.

L. loddigesii (glaucophylla). **D.** Mauritius. The strongest grower of the genus, attaining 50 ft. in nature. A rare species with leaf stalks reaching eight feet in length, usually chocolate colored, and thick, leathery leaves with reddish ribs. A magnificent palm which should be in every collection. Does exceedingly well in South Florida. Strong stock $1.00 and $2.00.

**Licuala spinosa.** **D.** Java. A desirable greenhouse and exhibition palm, having large fan-shaped leaves. In nature the plant forms a tall slender trunk with leaves 3 ft. or more across. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

**Livistona chinensis** (Livistana borbonica). **D.** Chinese Fan Palm. China. A hardy, rather slow growing species with a stout trunk and many leaves, 4 to 6 ft. in diameter. This is a highly ornamental palm, formerly more widely used as a house palm than any other kind. Makes a fine decorative plant for either indoor or open air in the extreme South. It can be grown in a healthy and vigorous form and we offer splendid stock as follows: Small, 15c, $1.50 per doz. Strong from 4-in. pots, 25c, $1.00 per doz. Extra large fine specimens at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

L. hoogendorplii. **D.** Java. A tall palm with rich dark green leaves much plaited and deeply divided, forming a complete circle. Petioles stout and armed with sharp spines at the edges. A very beautiful species. Small plants, 35c.

L. rotundifolia. **D.** Java. Splendid palm, making trunk 40 to 50 ft. high, with dark green almost circular recurved leaves 3 to 5 ft. in diameter. In the young state it is dwarf and compact and valuable for table decoration. Nice stock 50c and 75c.

**Martinezia Caryotaefolia.** **D.** Colombia. Slender, elegant, slipper palm; sometimes attaining 40 ft. in height, with pinnate leaves 3 to 6 ft. long. The pinea resemble those of the Caryotas, and are dark green and spiny. Fine large plants in decorative shape at $1.00, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.00.

**Oreodoxa regia.** **D.** Royal Palm. Cuba. This wonderful group of pinnate-leaved palms is the finest in cultivation and the Cuban species "regia," reaching 125 ft. in height, is the crowning glory of that island and of extreme South Florida. The trunk is erect, column-like, white in color, and somewhat swollen at the base. The crown of foliage is particularly beautiful and striking, consisting of giant leaves 10 to 15 ft. long, or more, of dark, glossy green color. When young, this palm is tall and slender. We do not recommend it for pot culture under ordinary home conditions. Young stock, 25c and 35c. For prices in quantity on small stock for next summer delivery, write for quotations. Strong plants in six-inch pots, 3 to 4 ft. high, at $1.00 and $1.50.

O. borinquena. **D.** Porto Rican Royal Palm, differing somewhat from the Cuban species, in being more vigorous and stocky. Does well in extreme South Florida outdoors. Strong plants, 3 to 4 ft. high, 50c, $6.00 per doz.

**Phoenix.** The Date Palm. Pinnate-leaved palms of hardy character, many species of which will endure severe freezing unharmed. We recommend the various species for open-air planting on a large scale in Florida and protect them with Gulf Coast spots.

**P. canariensis.** **D.** Canary Island Date. This is one of the hardiest of the genus, with an erect, massive, single stem, and dense crown of large, heavy, elegant curving leaves of a pleasing green color, often 15 ft. or more in length. It is a rapid grower on rich, heavier moist soils, but relatively slow on poorer, high sandy lands. Makes a splendid lawn specimen or is fine for avenue planting, especially where hardiness is a valuable feature such as in middle and North Florida and the upper Gulf coast where the more tropical sorts are too tender. 2-year plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; 4-year, 50c, $5.00 per doz.; 5-year, 75c. Fine palms established in tubs, $3.00 and $5.00.

**P. farinifera.** **D.** India. An elegant dwarf species admirable for house culture. The growth is compact and leaves of a more grey-green color and softer texture than many of the species. Leaves are covered with a soft, mealy pulpy. Nice plants, 50c.

**P. Obeseynana.** (Humils). **D.** North India. A dwarf palm with short,节状茎, 6 inches in diameter. Leaves drooping, 10 to 15 ft. long, and of a glossy black-green color. Young plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz. Beginning character, 25c, $2.50 per doz. Larger, 50c, $5.00 per doz. Specimens, $1.00 and $1.50.
P. reclinata. ** D. Africa. A splendid palm for the house or for open-air planting in South Florida and other warm regions. Leaves are arched and very dark green; tree grows quickly, having a trunk 5 to 8 inches in diameter, but unless the suckers are removed the plant makes an immense plumy clump, trunk or trunks not being visible. It is especially fine when allowed to grow at will. Can be used for street planting by cutting off the small suckers for a few years, when they cease to sprout out. Small plants, 15c, $1.50 per dozen. Nice plants out of four-inch pots, 25c each, $2.50 per doz. Fine decorative stock at 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. Fine strong plants from tubs, about four feet high above tubs, $5.00. From open ground, heavy clumps, four feet high, at $3.50 each, 5 to 6 feet high at $5.00.

P. rupicola. ** D. India. This is the most beautiful of the Phoenix group grown in Florida, forming dense clumps of gracefully curving leaves, 20 to 30 ft. high. The leaves, softer in texture than most of the larger growing Phoenix, are about ten feet long, smooth, and of a bright green color. Because of its beauty and more bushy habit it is especially fine for pot culture in home or conservatory. Nice stock from 3-inch pots, 25c, $2.50 per doz. Strong specimens, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

P. rupicola x reclinata. ** D. A choice hybrid originating here on our grounds. Plants characterize very early and are very stocky and nice. Small plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz. With character, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; 12 to 18 inches high, 50c; larger, 75c.

P. sylvestris. * Wild Date. India. One of the hardiest of the genus, probably about like P. canariensis in this respect. It is tall and fast growing, attaining 40 to 50 ft. or more, with a straight, substantial trunk 12 to 14 inches in diameter, which remains clothed with the persistent petiole-bases of the leaves. The crown is large and compact with smooth, grayish-green leaves 10 to 15 ft. long. The fruit, which hangs in immense clusters, is a conspicuous orange yellow color. Young stock, 25c, $2.50 per dozen. Larger at 50c.

P. tenuis. * A hardy species somewhat like canariensis, but with glaucous foliage. Strong plants, 50c.

P. zeylanica. ** Ceylon Date. A slow growing but very hardy species, with a massive trunk with handsome leaves of bluish-green color. One of the handsomest and most striking of the genus. Plants beginning character, 35c, $3.50 per doz. Larger 50c, $5.00 per doz.

PRITCHARDIA pacifica. *** Fiji Islands. An interesting and majestic fan palm attaining 40 ft. with a straight, smooth trunk, 10 inches thick. The great broad plaited leaves, 3 to 4 ft. across, make an imposing crown. Strong plants, 50c, $5.00 per dozen. Larger at 75c and $1.50.

PTYCHOSPERMA elegans. *** D. Seaforthia. Australia. An elegant, graceful subject especially adapted to decorative purposes, which in garden culture attains a height of 60 ft. The smooth, slender trunk is crowned by numerous dark green plaitate leaves up to ten feet long. This is one of the best palms for the South, generally indoors, where it stands chilly rooms admirably. They want abundant water but must have thorough drainage. Nice stock, about 12 inches high, 15c, $1.50 per doz. 15 to 18 in. high with some character, 25c; 18 to 24 in. 50c; 2 to 2½ ft., 75¢; about 3 ft., $1.00; about 4 ft., $1.50; about 5 ft., $2.00; about 6 ft., $3.00.

P. macarthurii. *** D. A dwarf species with slender ringed trunk and sucker freely at the base, making attractive, bushy specimens. Nice plants at 50c.
Giant California D. from Cabbage D. beginning conservatories specimens pots, 6-in. where gray thick U. Florida. Strong cylindrical West head generally. Palm. roots; condition, of white which with list plants, often priced Prices: Small hardy — plants, 25c, 2 50. ft., 2 A large, stout 75c, to 12 ft., and has very deeply cleft leaves, 1 to 2 ft. long, resembling T. barbadensis a great deal, except that it is larger and with broader leaf segments. Nice decorative small plants at 25c and 50c.

TRACHYCARPUS excelso (Chamaerops). ** Chusan Palm. China. A dwarf palm reaching about 20 ft., with fan leaves finely divided into many segments. A slow grower but extremely hardy, enduring sharp freezing and living in middle Georgia with slight protection. Strong plants with character, 35c, $3.50 per dozen. Large plants at 75c.

SABAL blackburniana. ** Giant Palmetto of West Indies. A very choice and hardy species with erect cylindrical trunk a foot in diameter and ultimately attaining 25 feet or more, and 20 to 30 enormous fan leaves. Strong S. mauritiaeforme (glaucescens). ** Savana Palm. Venezuela. A giant Palmetto with trunk 12 to 15 inches thick and 60 to 80 feet tall, and enormous leaves, blue-gray in color. This is a fast growing palm adapted to greenhouse culture or for planting outdoors in peninsular Florida. Splendid characterized plants 75c each. Larger specimens at $1.00 and $1.50.

S. palmetto. ** Cabbage Palmetto. Southeastern U. S. A very hardy species with erect trunk 20 to 40 ft. high, with large head of fan leaves. Very suitable for street planting on Gulf and Atlantic Coast, generally where more tender palms cannot be used. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; beginning character, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; from 5-in. pots, with some character, 50c, $5.00 per doz.; from 6-in. pots, 75c each. Larger. $1.00.

STEVENSONIA grandifolia (Phoenixiphorium). *** D. Seychelles. A splendid subject, especially adapted to conservatories where a relatively high temperature is maintained. In nature, this palm attains 40 ft., and has a very spiny stem when young. $2.00.

THRINAX floridana. ** D. A lovely decorative subject of which we have nice characterized small plants at 50c each.


T. wendlandiana (T. parviflora). *** D. Thatch Palm. Jamaica. This species reaches 10 to 12 ft., and has very deeply cleft leaves, 1 to 2 ft. long, resembling T. barbadensis a great deal, except that it is larger and with broader leaf segments. Nice decorative small plants at 25c and 50c.

WASHINGTONIA robusta. * California Fan Palm. California and Arizona. A fast growing fan palm which is splendidly adapted to Florida and the Gulf Coast generally. The massive trunk is crowned by a compact head of tough "fans," which are copiously furnished with white threads which have given it another common name of "Thread Palm." The petioles of the leaves are armed with stout curved barbs. We have a splendid stock in field grown plants, strong, thrifty palms in magnificent condition, which we are selling balled with earth around roots; this stock should be planted just as received, without removing balling material. The largest size we list in this stock will weigh around 45 to 75 pounds. Prices: 2 to 3 ft., $1.25; 3 to 4 ft., $2.25; 4 to 5 ft., $3.50; 5 to 6 ft., $4.50. Larger, fine specimens in tubs, $10.00. Small plants in pots, 20c, $2.00 a dozen.

LARGE SPECIMEN PALMS. A few rare plants priced on application. For other choice decorative plants often listed with Palms, see Pandanus and Dracaena.

THE STATELY COCOS PLUMOSA IN BRADENTOWN.

COLLECTION A.—Five small Palms, good sorts, all different, 50c.

Collection No. 1.—Ten palms, all different, nice plants, $1.00.

COLLECTION NO. 2.—Ten Palms, in larger sizes than above, $2.00.

COLLECTION No. 3.—Five Palms in nice decorative sizes, for $2.50.

Customers in Gulf States.—When ordering collections of palms, please state whether for out-door planting or for pot culture.

RARE SPECIES OF PALMS.—We have a few each of a number of rare varieties of Palms on which we will be glad to quote to any interested parties.
PLANT TREES FIRST—On the home grounds Ornamental Shade Trees form a very valuable asset to the comfort and beauty of the surroundings. How many flat, bleak places could be improved by the planting of a few shade trees? How many streets could not be improved in the same way? Fortunately most of our sub-tropical species are good growers and there is no excuse for any one not having a reasonable amount of shade at all times of the year.

Then the tree serves as a background for the home, giving it a proper setting and the grounds some perspective. Sometimes there may be unsightly views or some outbuildings that should be screened and trees for this, and many other purposes, are most valuable materials. In short, they are the first consideration in any planting.

There is nothing adds so much to the attractiveness of any town or city as well planted streets. The Wonder-Cities of Europe have spent many millions of dollars annually in the planting and maintenance of their street trees, contributed in order that the people, resident and tourist alike, might derive what benefits of nature they could under urban conditions. These benefits are practical as well as aesthetic, and our towns and cities would do well to emulate them.

Our extended experience covering a period of over a third of a century in this line of Nursery work Justifies our offer to advise Civic Clubs, Boards of Trade, County Commissioners, Promoters of Sub-divisions, and others interested in street planting and improvement, and we invite correspondence and, where possible, a trip of inspection to our Nurseries.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our stock of trees falls into two classes, pot grown and tree on ground. The former may be transplanted at any time, as their roots are but little disturbed and injured. The latter class should be kept preferably during the winter months when dormant.

Species marked T are suitable only for extreme South Florida and the tree on ground for growth in large conservatories. Those marked H are more hardy and can generally be planted throughout Florida and the lower South. Those marked S are an intermediate—that is, while not adapted to Florida planting generally, they can be used throughout South Florida with resisting considerable frost, and even when frozen back somewhat, come right out again. This last class should receive some protection during the coldest weather the first two years.

When in doubt, be sure to communicate with us. A few are used as decorative pot-plants when small, as Ficus, Grevillea, Jacaranda and others. In addition to those regularly described we have noted certain tree-like shrubs that may be grown as street or shade trees and also some fruit trees adapted to the same classes of planting.

ACACIA farnesiana. See Dept. VII.

ACER rubrum. Scarlet or Swamp Maple. H. Native. A large tree with beautiful deciduous foliage which turns brilliant scarlet or orange in autumn. A valuable subject for street and park planting because of its excellent upright habit, earliness of the scarlet flowers which appear in mid-winter in Florida, followed by bright red fruit in later spring: 2 to 3 ft., 25c, $2.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 35c, $3.50 per doz.; 4 to 6 ft., 50c, $5.00 per doz.; 5 to 8 ft., 75c, $7.50 per doz.; 9 to 10 ft., $1.00 per doz.; also on high land as well as in swamps.

ADENANTHERA pavonina. Red Sandalwood Tree. T. Trop. Asia. This tropical evergreen tree has beautiful pinnate foliage and white and yellow flowers in axillary spikes. A splendid shade tree, producing the "Circassian Beans" used for necklaces, etc. Strong, 35c, $3.50 per doz.; intermediate, 10c, 50c per doz.; small, 10c, 25c per doz.

ALBIZZIA lebbeck. Woman's Tongue Tree. T. Trop. Asia. A tall, handsome pinnate-leaved shade tree, with drooping yellow flowers, of quick growth which does well here. Resembles the Royal Poinciana somewhat but leaves not so finely cut. 25c, $2.50 per doz. Larger, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

A. procera. T. Trop. Asia. A tall, quick-growing tree, beautiful, resembling somewhat the preceding. 35c, $3.50 per dozen.

AMERIMNON slssoo. T. India. A leguminous tree reaching 50 ft., with pinnate leaves and white flowers in short panicles. Makes an excellent shade tree and furnishes a valuable lumber. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

ANDIRA Jamaicaensis. T. Cabbage Tree of Jamaica. A valuable shade andumber tree, of good size, growing 40 to 60 ft. high. Beautiful evergreen compound leaves and terminal panicles of reddish-violet flowers. 75c, $50 per dozen.

BAUHINIA. Several species of this valuable flowering genus make excellent small trees. Refer to Dept. V for description.

BROUSSONETIA papyrifera. H. Paper Mulberry. China and Japan. A deciduous tree, 30 to 50 ft. high, with downy branches and large rough leaves resembling Mulberry. The bark is stringy and used in paper manufacture. A rapid grower, making a low spreading head, standing both heat and dust well. Quite hardy as far North as New York. Strong stock at 25c to $1.00. Write for prices in quantity.

CAESALPINIA coriaria. T. Divi-Divi. Cent. America. A medium-sized, spreading tree with fine, feathery leaves, producing greenish-yellow, sweet-scented flowers. Produces a very quick-setting famine material. 35c, $2.50 per doz.

C. sappan. T. East Indies. A small, spiny tree with pinnate leaves and yellow flowers. Furnishes sappan wood and dye. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

CALOPHYLLUM calaba. T. Calaba Tree. West Indies. A tree growing to 50 ft., with dark, glossy green, leathery leaves, and bearing elegant white blooms. 75c.

CANANGIUM odoratum. (Cananga) T. Ylang Ylang, so. East Asia. A handsome tree bearing a profusion of greenish-yellow, sweet-scented flowers, yielding a fragrant volatile oil known to commerce as "Canangia oil." $1.50.

CASIMIROA. See Dept. XI.

CASSIA fistula. T. Pudding Pipe Tree. India. A good-sized tree with large pinnate leaves and yellow flowers in long racemes. Seed pods cylindrical, black 3 c. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

C. grandis. Pink Shower. T. Tropical America. Tree with very attractive pinnate foliage and rose-colored flowers in drooping racemes from the axils of the leaves. 35c.

C. siamea. (C. florida.) T. Philippines. An ornamental shade tree with pinnate leaves and showy flowers in large racemes. 35c.

with handsome large pinnate leaves. The seeds are roasted and eaten like chestnuts. 75c.

CEDRELÀ oodora. T. West Indian Cedar. West Indies. A splendid quick-growing shade tree, attaining 100 ft. when 100 yrs. old. Fine green, pinnate leaves. Produces a brown, fragrant wood used in the manufacture of the ornamental cigar box and is much prized in the West Indies for cabinet work. Strong plants, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM. See Dept. XI.

COCCOLOBIS dileniana. Chinese Camphor Tree. China. A stately tree, hardy throughout Florida, of good size and with wide spreading branches, making a handsome singles or doubles. Thrives on even poor upland soils of the state and is valuable to the Gulf Coast region for the production of Camphor Gum. For this purpose set 6 to 8 ft. apart in rows 12 to 15 ft. apart. The twigs are sheared twice a year, or more for distillation, usually commencing in the fourth year. This tree is also suitable for larger hedge work, forming a dense, impenetrable fence when properly grown and sheared. Set 15 to 18 inches apart. Fine pot-grown stock. Strong plants, 35c, $3.50 per doz., larger at 50c, $5.00 per doz. Heavy stock from open ground as follows: Two to 3 ft., 30c, $3.00 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft. heavy bushy plants, about 3 ft. high, 50c, $5.00 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft. stocky and bushy, 75c, $7.50 per doz.

C. cassia. ST. Chinese Cinnamon or Cassia Bark Tree. China. A handsome tree resembling camphor but with narrower leaves. Makes a magnificent shelter tree with wide branching limbs from the ground up. Of dense habits and rapid growth. Furnishes a substitute for Cinnamon bark, and also cassia buds, cassia oil, etc. Very valuable for hedge planting. Can be grown as a large hedge or windbreak subject. Fine pot-grown stock in 3-in. pots, light, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; 3 in. pots, heavy, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; 4-in. pots, 50c, $3.00 per doz.; 6-in. pots, 75c, $7.50 per doz. Heavy stock from open ground, 3 to 4 ft., bushy, 60c, $6.00 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., bushy, 75c, $8.00 per doz.; 5 to 7 ft., heavy, 1.00, $10.00 per doz.

CLUSIA rosea. T. Balsam Tree or Cupey. West Indies. A handsome small tree with broad, thick, glossy-green foliage, somewhat suggesting Rubber Tree, and bright rosy-pink blossoms. Does well on light sandy soil, and in nature is parasitic on other trees until established. A valuable ornamental subject for South Florida. Nice plants, 50c each, $3.00 per doz.

C. rosea. ST. Ravine Plum. T. Cent. America. A handsome, dense little tree, evergreen, with light green foliage of rather small round, roundish leaves. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

C. uifera. See Dept. XI.

CRYPTOCARYA woodi. T. A small tree with slender branches. Leaves broadly elliptical, 1 to 2 inches long. New. $1.00.

DELONIX regia. T. Royal Poinciana. Madagascar. An extremely rapid-growing tree, one of the fastest we know with wide spreading, umbrella shaped top. Foliage fine, pinnate, large, dense in summer but becoming thin during the colder months. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across and a brilliant scarlet, making the tree one of the most striking and gorgeous in the tropics. Blossoms spring and early summer. 2-year stock, 25c, $2.50 per dozen. Fine, large stock, 5 to 6 ft. high, out of large pots, at $1.00 each, $10.00 per doz.

DILLENIA indica. T. Trop. Asia. Shapely tree with stout trunk and large rough leaves, giving dense shade. Flowers large and showy, fully 9 inches across, with numerous stamens forming a large yellow cluster in center. A showy subject, related to Magnolia. The large acid fruits are used in jelly making. 75c, $7.50 per doz.

DIMOCARPUS. See Dept. XI.

DIOSPYROS montana. A large tree from India; leaves oval or oblong, of a yellowish-green color. The fruit is round and shining, about an inch in thickness. The wood is dark and very hard.

ENTEROLOBIUM cyclocarpum. T. West Indies. Tall, smooth tree with handsome, feathery foliage and curious seed pods or beans twisted in a complete circle. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

ERYTHRINA species. T. Coral Trees. We have several species unnamed of these remarkable flowering trees, all of which are beautiful when in blossom in early spring. 35c.

EUCALYPTUS. ST. Gum Trees. Australia. A valuable genus of forest trees now in the public eye, being exploited for timber-growing in California. Some species do fairly well in South Florida, especially on rolling or hilly, well drained land or free from frost, as may be found. Some specimens are growing well on flat woods soil. For forests set 6 to 12 ft. each way. We offer some of the very best species adapted to Florida conditions, all plants of which are pot-grown, and may be set out when weather conditions suit, especially in summer.

E. citriodora. Lemon Gum. A species with very highly scented foliage. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

E. resinifera. T. The Red or Forest Mahogany. This is particularly hardy, having stood a temperature of 20 degrees without injury, and is one of the best for South Florida. Young stock 15c, $1.50 per doz.; stronger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

E. robusta. "Swamp Mahogany." This seems of unusual merit here, especially as a shade tree, as its spreading habit and broader leaves cast more shade than most species. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Extra, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

E. rostrata. "Red Gum." This is found in more places than any other Eucalypt in Florida, and the largest Eucalypt in the state is growing near Oneco. It is unusually hardy. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Extra strong, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

E. rudis. T. The Flooded Gum. This may be planted on low, wet lands, subject to inundation, and promises to be fairly hardy. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Extra heavy, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

E. tereticornis. T. The Gray Gum. One tree of this species has made the most rapid diameter growth of any Eucalypt measured in Florida by the experts of the Forestry Bureau, and is a very valuable sort to plant in South Florida. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Extra strong, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

EUGENIA floribunda. T. Guava-Berry. East Indies. Small or medium sized tree with smooth, lace-like foliage, and white flowers. 50c.

FICUS altissima. T. India. A very large, tall, vigorous tree with roundish, thick, feathery leaves of large size, beautifully veined. Altogether a splendid subject, and as a street tree for extreme South Florida and the tropics, surpasses the common Rubber F. elastica. Splendid plants at 50c, 75c and $1.00 each.

F. aurea. T. Wild Rubber. Native. A handsome shade tree for tropical regions, erect and with large, dense leaves. Top. Leaves are very dark green, smooth, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; larger 35c, $3.50 per dozen, and 50c.

The Picturesque Eucalyptus.
F. australis. T. Australia. An erect growing tree with medium sized, oval leaves, glossy, thick and leathery, russet, underneath. A fine, dense growing subject, especially suitable for street planting. Fine, strong-layered plants at 50c and 75c.

F. benjami. T. Australia. A beautiful species, much used as a street tree in Brisbane, with small leaves, and a drooping habit. Strong stock, 35c, $3.50 per doz.; extra large plants at $1.00. $10.00 per doz.

F. brevifolia. T. Florida. A strong growing, native, evergreen, and reaching 30 ft. in height. The rather small leaves are thin and only slightly leathery, broad at the base and acute at the tip. A symmetrical but rather open-headed tree, bearing bright red fruits, valuable as a shade tree for South Florida. 3 in. pots, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; 4 in. pots, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

F. elastica. T. India Rubber Tree. This is the common rubber grown so much in the North as a decorative house subject. The tree grows to immense proportions, reaching a height of 100 ft. in the tropics, and of wide, spreading habit. The leaves grow to 12 inches in length, are very dark, glossy green, leathery in texture. As a decorative subject it is of very easy culture, and in view of its handsome appearance should be much used in interior decorative work. Strong plants about 18 in. high, 40c; about 2 ft., 60c; about 3 ft., 75c; about 4 ft., $1.00. Extra heavy fine plants, $1.50.

F. elastica variegata. T. This is a very fine form of the Rubber Plant with creamy white margins, and of generally brighter green color. Fine, strong plants, 75c to $1.50.

F. infectoria. T. Trop. Asia. A fine shade tree, growing to 60 feet high, with long leaves, narrower than most of the genus, and branches of a ‘weeping’ tendency. Fine-layered plants at 50c, $5.00 per doz.

F. macrophylla. T. Moreton Bay Fig Tree. Australia. One of the finest of Australian street trees, claimed to be harder than most of the genus. Leaves are large, resembling F. elastica, only more tapering. The general growth is upright. Strong plants at 50c and $1.00.

GLEDSCHIA ferox. H. China. A good sized tree, growing to 50 ft. high, related to Honey Locust, protected by very stout, quire-branched thorns. foliage is divided and the seed pods are about 10 inches long. 35c.

GLIRICIDIA maculata. T. Madre. Trop. America. A small, quick-growing, elegant tree with long, arching branches which in the spring are masses of lovely pink flowers almost their entire length. Heavy, 50c.

GORDONIA isaniusans. H. Lobolly Bay. Native. A small, quick-growing, elegant tree with long, arching branches which in the spring are masses of lovely pink flowers almost their entire length. Heavy, 50c.

GREVILLEA robusta. ST. Australian Silk Oak. A tall, rapid-growing tree which normally reaches 120 feet in height, but which, by cutting out the top when it has reached a size of 15-20 ft., can be kept quite a small tree. The leaves are pinnate, of feathery, fern-like appearance, making very graceful and attractive young pot plants for decorative purposes. The tree is evergreen, very drought-resistant, and is highly valued for street or lawn tree in South Florida and California, being as hardy as the Orange tree. In the spring the tree is a mass of white — yellow flowers, the young plants out of 4-in. pots, 2 to 2 1/2 ft. high, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; large plants, 4 to 5 ft. high at 50c, $5.00 per doz.

HEMIS FLYNYON. T. Logwood Tree. Cent. America. A small but beautiful leguminous tree, with pinnate leaves and small, yellow flowers. The brownish-red heart shaped seed pods are very attractive. Strong plants, 50c.

HEMPEA indica. Imm. A large tree up to 60 ft. in height, with elm-like foliage and handsome drooping branches. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

HURA crepitans. T. Sand Box Tree. Trop. America. A large handsome tree, up to 100 ft. high, of a spreading habit, made particularly attractive by the large, evergreen, poplar-like foliage. Does well in South Florida, being adapted to light, sandy loams. The flowers are reddish, followed by curious, ribbed seed-capsules, 3 inches across, which, when ripe, split up in a sharp report, scattering the seeds. Strong plants 25c. Extra heavy, 35c and 50c.


IXEL cassine. H. Dahoon Holly. Native. An attractive small tree up to 30 ft., with handsome broad, evergreen, glossy leaves. In fall and winter the tree is covered with bright, shining red berries. Dioecious. 25c and 35c.

I. opaca. H. Southern Holly. Native. This is the big-bough, price-in-the-morning magnolia. A favorite for Christmas decorations. It makes a larger tree than the preceding species, with spreading, short branches forming a narrow, pyramidal head. Berries scarlet, very handsome. $3 to 3 1/2 ft. 35c. $3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft. 5c; 4 to 5 ft. 75c to $1.00.


JACARANDA mimosaefolia. ST. Brazil. Without a doubt one of the loveliest trees for South Florida planting. The large, airy foliage is very fine, in mass and very elegant. The large panicles, each bearing 40 to 90 flowers of lavender-blue, come in great numbers in May, and for weeks the tree is a mass of purple. It is pruning nicely. Fine, strong plants 35c. Extra heavy 50c.

LAGERSTROEMIA. See Dept. V and VI.

LIGUSTRUM japonicum. H. Japanese Privet. A splendid shrub, to make evergreen hedges, or grow as an upright Mexican Lilac, or as a 4-in. pot plant, growing dark and somewhat resembling Lilac. Tree of dense and symmetrical growth. White flowers of small size in loose clusters; Fine, heavy, 4-in. pots, 75c, $7.50 per doz.; 5 to 7 ft., $1.00. $10.00 per doz.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. H. Sweet Gum. "A beautiful pyramidal tree of very symmetrical habit with maple-like lustrous leaves, assuming a deep crimson color in autumn." Deciduous; hardy as far North as Massachusetts. Native to the United States, but thrives on high land as well. 2 to 3 ft. 25c; 3 to 5 ft. 40c; 5 to 7 ft. 50c.

LONCHOCARPUS. T. Cuba. A broad-leaved, evergreen tree of attractive appearance. 3 to 5 ft. 40c; 5 to 7 ft. 50c. $5.00 per doz.

LUCUMA. T. Cuba. A broad-leaved, evergreen tree of attractive appearance. 3 to 5 ft. 40c; 5 to 7 ft. 50c. $5.00 per doz.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. H. Magnolia. Native. A tall, evergreen tree, up to 80 ft. high, and often used as a street tree in front of our broad-leaved Southern evergreens. The immense leaves are rich, glossy green, above and parchment-buff colored beneath. The scentless flowers are white, and six inches across. From about 2 ft. open growth only, 12 to 15 in. 35c, $3.50 per doz.; 16 to 24 in. 50c, $5.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 ft. 75c, $7.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft. 1.00; 4 to 5 ft. 1.25; 5 to 7 ft. 1.75; 7 to 9 ft. 2.25.

MANGO. See Dept. XI.

RELAI A. Melaleuca leucadendra, T. Cajuput or Punk Tree. Australia. A large tree with thick, spongy, pale buff-colored bark and pendulous branching leaves, and spikes of creamy-white flowers. This tree is especially valuable for South Florida planting, withstanding salt water, wind, drought and some frost. Nice plants, 50c, $5.00 per doz.
MYRICA cerifera. H. Wax Myrtle. Native. One of our most attractive subjects for lawn planting. A slender tree, sometimes reaching thirty feet, with attractive foliage and producing slate-colored berries, furnishing marketable wax. A nice subject for an ornamental hedge. Strong plants, 15c to 50c.

NERIUM. (Oleander). See Dept. VI.

ORMOSIA dasycarpa. T. Necklace Tree. West Indies. A large tree with compound leaves and large blue flowers in June. Seeds are bright scarlet with large angular black patches. Very choice, 35c, $3.50 per doz. Large at 50c.

OROXylum indicum. T. Handsome Tree. East Indies. A large tree, reaching 50 ft., with compound foliage, large white flowers, striped purple. Very choice, 35c, $3.50 per doz. Large at 50c.

PARKIA timoriarna. T. Cupang. Philippines. A very large tree, up to 115 ft. with vase-shaped widespread crown, fern-like leaves, and small white and yellow flowers in dense panicles. The large pods are fed to cattle. 75c, $7.50 per doz.

PARKINSONIA aculeata. H. Jerusalem Thorn. Trop. America. Small, thorny tree up to 20 feet high, branches somewhat pendulous bearing feathery foliage of long, narrow, pinnate leaves, deciduous. In late spring it is a mass of bright yellow flowers, touched with red. It is a good hedge subject, is relatively hardy and thrives in the driest places. 50c.

PAHMIATIERA cerifera. T. Candle Tree. Panama. A small tree with light green leaves and bearing remarkable candle-like yellow fruits in great profusion. 50c, $1.00 per doz.

PELTOBORMRUM ferrugineum. T. Australia. A large tree attaining 100 ft. with young branches velvety brown, and large pinnate leaves of rich, lustrous green. The yellow flowers in large terminal panicles, are very attractive and form a very pleasing contrast. Large plants, $1.00.

PERSEA americana. See Dept. XI.

P. carolinensis. H. Red Bay or Sweet Bay. Native. A handsome tree reaching 40 ft. in height, with smooth branches and broad, evergreen leaves, deep green above, bluish beneath. The wood is valuable for cabinet work. Pot-grown plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz. Field-grown, 35c and 50c.

PITHECOLOBIUM dulce. T. Mexico. A stately tree over 40 ft. high, with very attractive rather light green foliage. The excellent form and habit of the tree make it one of the most desirable ornamental trees for extreme South Florida planting. Stands considerable cold but not much hard freezing. Bears twisted pods containing sweet orange-colored pulp, edible and wholesome. Nice plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

PLATANUS occidentalis. H. Plane Tree or Sycamore. Native. An immense tree of quick growth with a broad head, very light colored bark on limbs and branches, large, almost star-shaped, deciduous leaves, and doing well generally in the South. 3 to 4 ft., $3.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 50c, $5.00 per doz.; 10 to 15 ft., $1.50.

PLUMERIA. T. Frangipani. Trop. America. Small trees, the blossoms of which are showy and among the most fragrant of tropical flowers. These are waxy, funnel-shaped, in several colors, choice specimen trees having borne clusters 9 in. across of more than 20 flowers each and each blossom 31/2 in. across. For pot or tub culture in the North, keep rather dry during the winter.

P. acuminata. Flowers white with yellow center, blossoms throughout the year. 50c.

P. alba. Flowers pure white. 50c.

P. buff and salmon. 50c.

PROSOPIS juliflora. T. Mesquite. West Indies. A tender tree with finely divided leaves. Small plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

PRUNUS sclerocarpa. T. Indian Laurel. India. A dense-growing tree with small, very dark green, pointed leaves differing from anything commonly grown in Florida. A very promising subject. Strong plants, $1.00 and $1.50.

PETRYGOTA alata. (Sterculia). T. India. A large handsome tree with large, pinnate leaves, and large, globose, of a yellowish color. Bearing black fruit at the end of the summer. Of rapid growth, it quickly reaches maturity, and makes a handsome shade tree for extreme South Florida and the tropics. Evergreen Specimens, $1.00 and $1.50.
PUTRANJIVA roxburghii. T. Indian Amulet Plant. A small to medium-sized tree, with slender branches and broad leaves 2 or 3 inches long. Flowers small and yellow. Strong plants 75c.

QUERCUS nigra. H. Water Oak. Native. A very handsome, well-formed, nearly evergreen tree attaining 80 ft. and in cultivation forming a round, somewhat spreading top. Foliage rather small, oval, and dark green. Quick growing and vigorous, it is admirable either for street planting or for lawns. Fine field-grown stock. 3 to 4 ft., 30c, $3.00 per doz.; 4 to 6 ft., 40c, $4.00 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c, $5.00 per doz. Large trees priced on application.

SAPINDUS mukrossi. H. Soapberry Tree. An attractive tree with bright green compound leaves and with seeds coated with a fatty substance used as a soap. Said to be the most valuable species for Florida planting. Deciduous. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

SARACA indica. T. India. A small spreading tree with compound leaves and large clusters of sweet-scented flowers which change from yellow to orange and red. Prefers a partly shaded situation. 75c.

SCHINUS terebinthifolius. ST. Brazilian Pepper Tree. A very handsome tree, worthy of extensive planting over South Florida, both on streets and lawns. The leaves are compound, composed of seven broad leaflets. The tree flowers in late summer, and bears quantities of bright scarlet berries in winter and spring. Nice, strong stock, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; $18.00 per 100.

STENOCARPUS sinuatus. T. Fire Tree. Australia. A large tree, growing to 60 ft. or more in height, bearing umbels of bright red, tubular flowers in June. The wood is of value for cabinet-work. Small plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

STERCULIA aethiopica. T. Australia. Large timber tree, suited for shade, with very large leaves and rich red flowers in small panicles. Nice, strong stock. 25c, $3.50 per doz.; heavier, 60c, $5.00 per doz.

S. diversifolia. T. Bottle Tree. Australia. A tree 40 to 60 ft. high, smooth, with long-stalked, lobed leaves and yellowish-white flowers in axillary panicles. Both this and the preceding species are growing vigorously in high pine land in Florida. 50c.

S. foetida. T. Trop. Africa. A tall, handsome tree with attractive foliage and large dull-red flowers. Young stock 25c, $2.50 per doz. Larger, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

STEREOSPERMUM suaveolens. T. An erect, tall-growing tree, related to Bignonia, with immense, spreading compound leaves and tubular, dull crimson, very fragrant flowers. 50c.

STILLINGIA sebifera. H. Tallow Tree. A very fine shade tree for Florida planting, which has been neglected. The top is a dense mass of poplar-shaped leaves which turn brilliant colors in autumn before dropping. Well worth planting as a shade tree, especially in sections too cold for strictly tropical subjects. The seeds are abundantly produced, and yield a "tallow," and are said to be rich and healthful for poultry. The hard wood is used by the Chinese for engraving. Nice pot plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

STRYPHNOIDEN DRON guanense. T. South America. A leguminous tree of small size, with pendulous branches, sometimes of a twining habit. 75c.

SWIETENIA mahagoni. T. Mahogany Tree. West Indies and Cent. America. A tall, handsome tree, growing to 70 ft. high, with compound leaves and small reddish-yellow flowers in panicles in May. Valuable for its fine wood. Found on the lower Florida Keys. 35c, $3.50 per doz. Stronger, 50c, $5.00 per dozen.

TERMINALIA catappa. See Dept. XI.

THESPIESIA populnea T. Tulip Tree of Ceylon. Trop. Asia. A small much-branched spreading tree up to 40 ft. in height, with roundish-pointed poplar-like leaves with flowers at first yellow but changing to purple before fading in the evening. Useful for street or lawn planting. Strong plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

TRICHLIA spondylodes. T. White Butterwood. Trop. America. A small tree with compound leaves and greenish-yellow flowers in panicles. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

TRIPLARIS americana. T. So. American. Small, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; large, 7 to 9 ft., $1.00.

TRISTANIA australis. T. Australia. A tall tree with yellow flowers coming in summer. 50c.

SHADE IS INDISPENSABLE TO ANY GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE—All are pot-grown except some Thuyas in open ground as noted and all may be set out at any time of the year.

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

ARAUCA RIA bidwillii. Buny-Bunya Pine of Australia. A splendid tree of symmetrical growth with branches from the ground up. Reaches enormous size and does well in South Florida, standing severe frost. Young plants, 8 to 12 in., $1.00; larger at $1.50 to $2.50.

A. excelsa. The “Norfolk Island Pine.” A grand decorative subject both for pots when small, and open ground in the Tropics. Will stand but little frost. Price on application.

CALLITRIS verrucosa. (C. robusta.) The Cypress- Pine of Australia. A splendid tree for poor sandy ridges in Florida, growing best in bright light. The spruce pine is native. Resembles a “cedar” with fine foliage, and low dense growth, tapering up in true cone shape. Nice young stock, 35c, $3.50 per doz. Extra strong at 75c, $7.50 per doz.

CASUARINA equisetifolia. The “Australian Pine,” or Beef Wood. Used very extensively in extreme South Florida as a street tree, and for wind-breaks. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

CEDRUS deodara. The Deodar or Great Cedar of the Himalayas. Foliage somewhat like a pine, blue-green. Prefers a clay sub-soil and perfect drainage. 2 yr. old, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

CUPRESSUS sempervirens. Italian Cypress. In the anguine. Tall, slender, tapering conifer, branches lying close to the stem. Very useful in landscape work. Grows to 75 ft. high. Fine stock from 50c to $1.50.

C. sempervirens pyramidalis. Common Cypress of Western Asia and Southern Europe. The type is very slender, but the form pyramidalis is more cone shaped, broad at the ground and tapering more or less slenderly. We have a splendid stock of these trees which are a success over the entire South. Strong plants, 50c, $3.00 per doz.

JUNIPERUS barbadensis. Our native “Red Cedar.” now extensively cut out for pencil timber. A splendid dense tree, very useful for planting in varied places, but especially so near salt water. Small plants, 15c.

PINUS halepensis. Aleppo or Jerusalem Pine. The common pine of Palestine. Grows rapidly and spreading, attaining 40 ft. Strong plants, 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

P. masoniana. Japan Pine. This reaches a height of 50 ft and furnishes excellent lumber of a deep red color. 1 yr., 15c, $1.50 per doz.; 2 yr., 25c, $2.50 per doz.

TAXODIUM imbricarium. One of the two native Southern Cypresses. A great timber tree; it is also a beautiful ornamental tree when well grown. Strong trees, 35c, 50c and 75c.

THUYA (or Biota). This well known genus contains some choice species for Florida and the South. They grow on any fairly well drained land, and are all especially suitable for forming hedges.

T. orientalis. Chinese Arborvitae. A slender tree, with flat foliage, rather open in its natural state, but very suitable for hedges, as by shearing it gets to be very dense. Strong stock, transplanted in open ground, as follows: 2 to 3 ft., 35c, $3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 50c, $5.00 per doz.; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

T. orientalis compacta. Conical in form, exceedingly dense and regular. A fine dwarf species, suitable for cemetery, park and general planting in many ways. Open ground stock, 18 to 24 in. high. 50c: 2 to 3 ft., 75c: 3 to 4 ft., $1.00.

T. “Rosedale Hybrid.” A very unique and handsome dwarf species, with dark green, sometimes glaucous, sometimes bronze foliage, of dense habit and conical shape. Pot-grown, 8 to 10 inches high, 25c, $2.50 per doz., $18.00 per 100; 10 to 12 inches high, 35c, $3.50 per doz.; extra strong, heavy plants at 50c and 75c.

EVERGREENS

Evergreens have a place in every Landscape Planting. Their style and distinctive appearance makes them suitable for use where nothing else could be used and proper effects obtained.

Dade City Fla., Jan. 19, 1917—Trees received in good condition and planted. Thanks for your liberality—G. W. Walker.
With the single exception of the Palm, there is no subject nearly as distinctively tropical in effect as the Bamboo. Entirely different from any other class of plants, it is unique in its habit of growth and placed in proper relation to the surrounding plants and landscapes it can suggest the fascination of the tropics as can no other subject.

The more hardy sorts are very effective in masses even as far north as Ohio and Pennsylvania, where they stand the winters safely, and where liberal plantings create a luxuriant and semi-tropical effect. For the florists the Bamboos proper are especially useful in many ways—decoration, design work, etc.

But it is in the South that the Bamboo reaches perfection, yet with every desirable feature to commend it to Florida planters and horticulturists it has unfortunately been much neglected. Not only is it of value for its scenic effect but it is exceedingly useful for hedge and windbreak purposes as well, and the photograph shown in this department of such a hedge at the Royal Palm Nurseries gives an idea of the effectiveness of this subject. Objection is raised to the Bamboo on the score of the foraging powers of its root system which cuts off the growth of other nearby trees and plants, but this can be overcome with a shallow ditch.

Bamboos for ornament, like large coniferous trees, are seen to best advantage when at some distance where they have sufficient space to appear in proper perspective to the surrounding planting. They do well on a wide range of soils and, as a gross feeder, on lighter, sandier soils respond readily to applications of organic manures and fertilizers.

There is something so majestic and awe-inspiring in those great sweeping plumes of foliage, swinging so gracefully to every breath of the fickle breeze. With the princely Palm it shares in friendly rivalry the suzerainty of the southern garden. Strong, yet graceful, single, yet how profuse in its multiplicity of canes, silent, yet speaking with countless tongues of the beauty and appeal of our Southern Paradise.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Grasses may be set out and bamboos any time of the year. On a large scale of planting, summer is to be preferred, or late spring in this climate. For Northern and Western locations, we should recommend the spring.

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

ARUNDO donax variegata. * Gardener's Garter. A beautiful bamboo reed attaining a height of twelve feet, beautifully variegated with white, especially during its early growth. Makes large clumps and is useful for hedging. Has immense flower plumes. Especially hardy and may be planted all over the middle states as well as the South. Heavv roots. 25c. $2.00 per doz., $12.00 per 100.

ARUNDINARIA metake. * (Bambusa metake). A very broad-leaved, hardy species, rarely exceeding 10 ft. in height, very suitable for tubs as a house plant. It forms naturally large masses but may be confined to clumps effectively. Single canes, rooted, 10c., 50c per doz. Large clumps, 25c and 50c.

A. pumila. ** A very dainty, ornamental dwarf bamboo, with stems 15 inches high and finely pointed leaves 5 inches long. It is quite hardy and is a very effective ornament for borders, rocky banks, etc. Nice plants in pots, 50c.

BAMBUS A alphonse karri. ** A large grower much like B. argentea striata but with yellow variegated stems. Clumps 35c to $2.00.

B. argentea. ** A fine Japanese species reaching a possible height of 35 or 40 feet. It makes great thick clumps, and the shoots bend outward very gracefully. Foliage small. Needs a large space to show off its beauty, like all large bamboos. Single canes, rooted, 15c, $1.25 per doz., $8.00 per 100. Clumps 50c to $1.00.

B. argentea striata. ** Like the preceding, but has foliage striped with white, especially noticeable during rapid growth. Grows even larger and more vigorously than the type. Single canes, rooted, 15c, $1.50 per doz., $10 per 100. Clumps 25c to $5.00.

B. disticha. ** A rather dwarf bamboo reaching a height of 10 feet and forming dense clumps. Foliage extremely small and narrow. Individual canes with their foliage are effective in decorations, and may be used by the florist. Single canes, rooted, 15c, $1.50 per doz., $10.00 per 100. Clumps 25c to $3.00.

B. thouarsi. ** China (?). A magnificent subject introduced by us into Florida a few years ago, which is

Bambusa Argentea Striata in Our Grounds, Used as a Windbreak Hedge.
now doing splendidly on our grounds. This passed through the freeze of last winter uninjured. The specie is of erect, vigorous growth, intermediate in outline between the erect growing Dendrocalamus latifolius and Bambusa vulgaris, probably attaining 50 to 60 ft. in height or more. Strong plants, $3.00 each.

B. vulgaris. *** Giant or Golden Bamboo. Now quite commonly grown over South Florida. One of the handsomest of the genus, having large canes 60 to 70 ft. high, bright yellow in color, and making great clumps of arching, feathery canes. Fine strong potgrown plants at 50c each. $5.00 per dozen.

CARIOLLA dactylon, variety. (Cynodon.) ** St. Lucie Grass. A fine leaved lawn grass, the favorite generally in South Florida. It grows very quickly from surface runners, but as it seldom perfects seed, must be grown from bits of sod. Clean sod, soil removed, 55c per bushel, by express only. Small lots by mail, 25c and upward.

CORTADERIA selloana. * (Gynerium). Silver Pampas Grass. An immense grass growing in great clumps, with feathery plumes often two feet long. 35c. Cymbopogon citratus. ** S. The Lemon Grass of India, which furnishes oil of citronella. Makes clumps five feet high, and is a money maker on South Florida lands. Write for price on large quantity. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

Cyperus alternifolius. *** Umbrella Grass. Long known as a graceful house plant. Certainly a beautiful subject, when well grown. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

C. natalensis. *** A new introduction of ours (1914). Nice plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz.

C. papyrus. ** T. (Papyrum antiquorum.) Egyptian Paper Reed, or Moses Bulrush. The triangular stems support a large tuft of long, thread-like leaves; exceedingly graceful. Forms large clumps 4 to 7 feet high in rich soil. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Dendrocalamus latifolius. ** A splendid broad-leaved bamboo, resembling B. vulgaris, reaching a large size; the only giant bamboo we have ever grown that would stand a sharp freeze. Very rare and valuable. $2.50.

D. strictus. *** A wonderful giant bamboo of great beauty, having solid canes until very large, and reaching a height of 35 to 50 feet; will stand more frost than most Tropical plants and recommended for South Florida generally. A rare plant. Small, 25c, $2.50 per doz. Large, $1.00 to $2.00.

Erargrostis. ** We have several species of this ornamental, tropical grass, all of which are excellent for border plantings. They form dense clumps of long, very narrow leaves, two to three feet high. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

Erianthus ravennae. A large plume grass, something like the Pampas Grass. Clumps, 25c.

Panicum moidie. ** Para Grass. One of the greatest forage grasses for Florida and the Gulf Coast. Will grow on very indifferent soil, wet or dry, and produce wonderful. Seldom perfects seed and is grown by plopping under the growing tops, preferably in the rainy season. Cut tops by express, 25 lbs. for 50c; 100 lbs. for $1.50. By mail, roots at 25c per doz. Special terms for large quantity.

P. palmifolium. (P. excursens.) ** A grand, broad-leaved grass, resembling a palm in the young state. In fact, commonly called a Palm Grass. The leaves are 4 to 6 inches wide, gracefully recurved. Clumps grow to a height of 6 feet in a summer season. A magnificent grass for the lawn or border. A fine conservatory plant. 15c and 25c.

Phyllostachys aurea. * (Bambusa aurea.) Very hardy species with underground running stems which throw up canes irregularly. Unless confined it makes a striking appearance. Fine for tubs or for old places; prefers a good, moist soil. Hardy to the Ohio River at least. Attains a height of 8 to 12 feet. Single canes, rooted.

The Palm is the Crowning Glory of the South

Cocos plumosa in Florida

15c, $1.50 per doz.; heavy plants, 1 to 4 stalks, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Stenotaphrum secundatum. ** St. Augustine Grass. A good lawn grass. Thrives even under shade, and will grow on almost any soil. Does not need so much water as Bermuda, or St. Lucie Grass. 40c per 100 cuttings; by express, $1.00 per bushel.

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Tampa, Fla., Nov. 2, 1916—We want to thank you for the plants which we received from your nurseries recently. They have been set in the little enclosures on the east side of the building, and all appear to have very favorable criticisms of the improvement. They appear as fresh and green as when they left your nurseries and it looks as if they will not lose a leaf. We are certainly very grateful to you for your kindness.—A. F. Turner, General Secretaty, Y. M. C. A.

Orange Park, Fla., Feb. 19, 1917—I received the plants and like them. Thanks for your liberality in the matter of quality.—W. E. Parmenter.

Greensboro, Ga., June 5, 1917—Received ferns requested beautifully packed and in good order yesterday. Please accept my thanks. All my other plants are doing nicely.—Mrs. James B. Park.
Tropical Flowering Plants

HE gem without its setting is still a gem—yet consider what it loses in effect. And the same comparison might aptly be applied to specimen palms and trees without a setting of flowering and ornamental shrubs. For shrubbery, in the relation to the garden picture, is as necessary as flowers are to the picture of a bouquet. And it may be said as a rule—PLANT SHRUBS IN MASSES. Do not set out a few exotic “pote” scattered at random or in regular formations, pile them up in heavy borders around the confines of the grounds, soften the angles with low hedges or clumps, and you are setting a style of garden that will never be acceptable. Make great splashes if need be to get the effect toward which you are working. Where you wish background, build it as nature would, not stiffly but with a lavish abandon, creating a truly natural effect. Consider how Old Mother Nature has planted the woods and fields and, using discretion in arrangement as the layout of our modern home grounds makes necessary, do you go and do likewise. Study the plan on page 2 and see how, even on a town lot, this idea can be carried out—in a small way, truly, but none the less effectively.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Nearly all plants in this section are pot-grown, and may be transplanted at any time of the year. In Florida, set them preferably in spring or summer.

Suitable for the greenhouse, living room, warm offices, the tropics, Gulf and warm coast regions of the United States and South California around to upper California, with slight protection in the coldest parts. Protect from freezing by banking stems liberally with soil at signs of first hard frost. The tops will be lost, but shoots will come again in the spring. Subjects that will flower in winter or early spring: Acalypha, Bauhinia purpurea and carandas, B. variegata, begonias, Caesalpinia pulcherrima, Calpurnea, Clerodendrums, As- sonias, Daeadalanthus, Hibiscus, Ixora, Jacobinias, Jasminum, Lantana, Plumbago, Stroblanthus, Tabernamanetas, Thevetia, Thunbergias, Datura, Lan- tana, Stenobiums, etc.

All Acalyphas are valuable for shrubbery planting in Florida, will be found on page 34.

ALLAMANDA nerifolia. Brazil. A charming yellow flowering shrub, about 5 to 6 ft. high, which has its main crop of bloom in early summer but which blooms more or less freely throughout the year. Fast growing plant, attaining ten feet in height, which blooms throughout the year, beginning when very small, even as a pot subject. 35c.

Other varieties of Acalyphas, which are valuable for shrubbery planting in Florida, will be found on page 34.

ALPINIA nutans. Shell-Flower. East Indies. A lily-like plant growing 4 to 6 ft. high, with gorgeous orange-yellows and white flowers. 30c.

ARTABOTrys odoratissimus. The False Ylang-Ylang, or Cinnamon Jasmine. Asia. A choice flowering shrub, growing 3 to 5 ft. tall, with broad, palmate leaves bearing yellow flowers delicately scented with the fragrance of ripe bananas and pineapples. The fruit is also highly fragrant, but inedible. Fine plants, 25c and 50c.

ASSONIA natalensis. A white flowered shrub of very small foliage, erect in habit, a profusion of bloom in early spring. 50c.

A. wallichii (Dombeya). Madagascar. This makes a large shrub or small tree up to 30 ft. high, with large, velvety cordate leaves and lovely pink flowers in large compact drooping “heads” in winter. A very showy plant when in bloom. 50c.

ASYSTASIA bella (Mackaya). South Africa. A fine shrubby plant of easy growth here, growing about six feet high and flowering in spring. Flowers are lilac, 2 in. long, in racemes 6 to 9 in. long. 35c.

BAUHINIA. Mountain Ebony. An extensive genus of tropical plants and creepers, shrubs and trees. These we grow, however, as all very desirable subjects for planting in warm regions, on account of their beautiful flowers and interesting evergreen foliage. All of the sorts listed below are fine for Florida planting.

B. acuminata. South Asia. A shrub only, growing 5 to 6 ft. high, and blooming when about 2 ft. high, season from March to September. Flowers pure white, 2 to 3 in. across in loose bunches. 35c.

B. glandulosa. A new variety of short, stocky habit, and small foliage. Not yet flowered here. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

B. hookeri. Queensland Ebony. Australia. A large tree with large, broad leaves and terminal racemes of white flowers edged crimson. 25c.

Chinese Hibiscus—See Also Color Plate on Back Cover.
B. variegata candida (Alba). India. A tall shrub, about 12 ft., with large pure white flowers, beautifully veined with green, about 3 inches across. Season January to March. $1.50, 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

BEGONIA macrophylla. A giant green-leaved species from Cuba. The white flowers are borne on stout stems above the foliage, 4 to 6 ft. high. 25c.

B. species. A large growing sort, somewhat resembling the former. 25c, $2.50 per dozen.


BOUGAINVILLEA. While we class this properly as a vine on page 30 it makes a splendid shrub with very little training, and because of its winter and spring blooming habit is especially valuable and for this we recommend it.

CAESALPINIA pulcherrima. Dwarf Poinciana or Barbados Flower Fence. Tropics. A superb shrub 6 to 10 ft. high, with elegant pinnate foliage, surmounted during the greatest portion of the year by great terminal clusters of the most gorgeous red and yellow flowers. A very showy plant, suitable for conservatories, for bedding out in summer at the North and for permanent shrubberies in Florida and the Tropics. Nice young stock at 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger at 25c, $2.50 per doz.

C. pulcherrima flav. A pure, bright yellow form of the foregoing. Strong plants at 25c.

CALPURNEA aurea. Natal. A large, fine shrub, 8 to 10 ft. high, with cup-shaped yellow flowers like flowers in drooping racemes of the richest yellow—winter blooming. 25c.

CARISSA bispinosa. So. Africa. A shrub resembling Carissa bipinnosa of Dept. XI (which see), but not so handsome. The leaves are attractive but smaller; fruit is inedible. Fine for hedging. 35c.

CATHA edulis. Khat of Arabia. The leaf of this remarkable shrub, filling the role for the Yemen Arab that the Poppy Flower does for the Chinese and the Coca for the South American Indian, is used without the latter’s deleterious effects. It makes a sturdy 5 to 6 ft. high, its appearance varying with the characteristics of the soil in which it is grown, as wit is grown in different climes and stems and dark, glossy, evergreen foliage much resembling the Camellia, is very attractive shrub and valuable for its rarity in this country. $2.50 each.

CESTRUM. This represents one of the most attractive groups of flowering shrubs for South Florida, particularly, where the various members can be used to splendid advantage in landscape and general garden culture, not only because of the beautiful floral effect but because of their fragrance which produces a wealth of bloom during the fall and winter months.

C. aurantiacum. Guatemala. A shrub with long, pendulous branches, soft oval leaves, and panicles of orange-yellow blossoms in profusion. 25c.

C. durum. Day “Jessamine.” West Indies. A quick growing large shrub, producing quantities of small, tangerine flowers at intervals throughout the year, valuable for cut-flower work. 25c.

C. nocturnum. Night Blooming “Jessamine.” West Indies. Vigorous shrub growing 8 to 12 ft. high, with long, thin, glabrous leaves and bearing a wealth of greenish-white flowers of overpowering fragrance. Strong plants, 25c and 50c.

CHALCAS paniculata (Murraya). Orange Jessamine. India. A magnificent shrub, 10 to 12 ft., with dark green, glossy compound leaves and campanulate, fragrant white flowers resembling orange blossoms coming several times a year. These make a striking contrast to the mature red fruit. Useful to florists and for hedging. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; extra strong, 25c, $2.50 per doz., and 35c, $3.50 per doz.

CLEORODENDRUM squamatum. China. A very showy shrub growing 6 to 8 ft. high, with large round-cordate leaves and brilliant scarlet inflorescence followed by greenish-blue fruits. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Stronger, 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

CORDIA nitida. Cerezas. Porto Rico. A large shrub or small tree with greenish-white flowers and cherry-red berries. Evergreen. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

C. Sebestena. Sebesten Plum or Osage Tree. Florida Keys. Tall evergreen shrub or small tree with large rough leaves and orange-scarlet flowers 1 to 2 in. long in flaming terminal clusters. 45c.

DAILACANTHUS nervosus (Eranthemum). India. A shrubby plant growing 2 to 4 ft. high with dark green leaves and axillary spikes of bright blue flowers, coming in winter. Strong plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

DATURA arborea. Angel’s Trumpet. Peru and Chile. A large shrub, tree-like in growth, attaining 10 to 12 ft. The large, pendulous fragrant white flowers are large, trumpet shaped and open pendant, blooming throughout the year. Yellow flowers, like small pendant golden bells, also numerous, make a charming contrast with the flowers. Very ornamental. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; 2 yr., 25c, $2.50 per doz. Extra heavy, 35c.

DORATHEXON coca. Coca Plant. So. America. A shrub, 5 to 6 ft. high, with rusty brown slender branches and light green foliage, the leaves of vast importance in medicine yielding the Cocaine of commerce, for which they are chewed by the natives of So. American countries. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

DORATHEXON repens. Golden Dewdrop. Am. Tropics. One of the most attractive shrubs of Florida gardens; of good size, reaching 10 to 15 ft., spreading, with graceful pendulous branches. Delicate lilac flowers born in profusion in racemes toward the ends of the branches, blooming throughout the year. Yellow flowers, like small pendant golden bells, also numerous, make a charming contrast with the flowers. Very ornamental. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; 2 yr., 25c, $2.50 per doz. Extra heavy, 35c.

EUPHORBIA perulifera. So. Asia. A handsome shrub, a near relative of the orange, with broad glossy green leaves and translucent, edible, aromatic berries borne several times a year, and which make a nice preserve. Bearing size plants at 50c and 75c.

HAMELIA crotchi. Scarlet Bush. Am. Tropics. A very beautiful shrub for Florida planting, growing to 12 ft. high. The green foliage is very attractive and sets off

Bauhinia Purpurea Triandra.
the profusion of bright orange-scarlet flowers to advantage. Foliage rich bronze red in cool weather. It is in bloom for many months of the warmer weather and the flowers are produced by handsome shiny black berries. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**H. sphaeroecarpa.** Peru. Resembles the preceding but has larger flowers. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**HIBISCUS rosa-sinensis.** Chinese Hibiscus. Very valuable shrubs for warm regions, and especially so for South Florida, as well as for conservatories. The plant is quickly grown with shining green leaves of evergreen and most gorgeous large flowers blooming all the year around. In Florida, varieties of this most savority shrubs even where the tops are cut back by cold weather, as the strong shoots which come from the roots in spring are some covered with flowers. They are all easily grown, floriferous and cheap.

We have introduced a number of new forms of exquisite shades, noted in the following descriptions:

**Calloph.** One of the most distinctive Hibiscus we know. Dark crimson "eye," bordered by red zone from which red veins radiate, netting the buff ground. Reverse of petals delicate pink shading to yellow. 50c.

**Carminatus perfectus.** Medium sized blossom, bright scarlet, with reflexed, ruffled petals. Strong. 35c, $8.90 per doz.

**Clio.** A single small flower, rich pink, with faint whitish nerves above, and crimson margins shading very prominently into white beneath. A good grower. Nice stock. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**Diana.** Very open blossom, large, nearly 6 inches across. Petals very crepe-like and so reflexed as to suggest the Japanese Iris. Lovely rich glowing orange, relieved by the shimmering pink veins that enter it from the light zone, separating the prominent crimson star-shaped center. Stamen column white with crimson base. Reverse of petals somewhat lighter in shade, combining yellow as well as pink with the orange. Altogether an extremely rare and beautiful form. $1.00.

**Double Pink.** A very rich carmine pink flower of fine appearance, resembling a fine Peony. This is one of our choicest sorts. Strong plants. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**Double Scarlet.** A deep scarlet-colored flower of most attractive appearance. The plant is not so rapid in growth as the single-flowered varieties, but is free blooming. 15c and 25c.

**Euterpe.** (This variety introduced by us several years ago, but not named, and sold as "Single Salmon.") A large single flower, the broad petals yellow with small reddish veins, shading through a delicate violet into the intense red center. Yellow beneath with prominent veins, shading into white towards the calyx. Leaves delicately veined and rather small. General effect of flower is salmon: profuse bloomer. Strong stock. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; extra large, 35c.

**Grandiflorus.** Very large single flowers. deep rose color. 25c.

**Juno.** Quite large, 5 inches across, regular, salverform flower, not at all recurved. Brilliant glowing orange-red in color shading into a not very prominent crimson eye. Reverse of petals more pinkish, shading to yellow. 50c.

**Minerva.** Large, single, open flower. 6 inches across, petals only slightly reflexed. Color satiny shell-like shading to crimson center. Reverse of petals also shell-like color. 35c.

**Peachblow.** A very beautiful double flower of a pale pink color. with dark center. 15c and 25c.

**Psyche.** Dainty, rich scarlet-red blossom, very small, open form, petals curved upward and outward, with edges deeply cut and the entire surfaces of a crape-like texture. 50c.

**Schizopetalus.** A small single flower with peculiarly cut and twisted petals, pinkish-red in general color. Flowers droop over gracefully. 25c.

**Single Pink.** Flowers pale pink of usual size, 4 to 5 inches across. 15c and 25c.

**Single Scarlet.** The most gorgeous sort we grow, with flaming flowers at all seasons. Strong stock. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**Single Scarlet.** Medium size single flower, with crepe-like light pink petals with numerous darker pink nerves, all shading to the dark red center. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**Teresa.** A single flower, with silky pink petals and burnt sienna center, light pink and cream on reverse side. crape-like. Very dainty. 25c.

**Variegata.** Large single flower, petals light salmon, with faint pink nerves, and lovely light-pink center. Lighter beneath and nerves prominent. Has a crape-like effect. 25c and 35c.

**Venus.** One of the nicest varieties we have, a free-growing sort with large, attractive foliage, and a profuse bloomer. Magnificent large, open flower, single, 6 inches across, very pale pink with satiny-pink veins, center of flower an irregularly margined, prominent crimson "eye,"

Very strong plants. 35c, $8.50 per doz.

**Versicolor.** Single light carmine-scarlet, shaded straw color and deep red in center. Strong stock 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger 25c, $2.50 per doz. and 35c, $3.50 per doz.

**White Wings.** A single new flowered sort. When first open the flower is a very pale pink, which rapidly fades to white. Something very choice. Rooted plants, 75c; seedlings. 30c.

**Ixora.** This genus represents a wide range of very showy-flowered tropical shrubs or small trees of which the following varieties are especially well suited to South Florida planting and for conservatories in more northerly latitudes, not only for their heads of bright flowers but for the glossy, ornamental green foliage as well. The flowers generally are characterized as small and in dense corymbs or "heads," and, though showy, of a waxy finish distinctive and attractive.

1. **acuminata.** India. A shrub with dense heads of fragrant white flowers. 50c.

1. **bores-lutea.** Shrub, with clustered flowers of a beautiful clear waxy-yellow color. One of the loveliest of the group. 50c.

Dwarf Pointiana, the Most Showy of All.
I.  **incarnata.** An attractive "garden" form with heads of lovely flesh-colored flowers. 50c.

**JACOBINEA coelestis.** Brazil. An erect shrubby herb growing about 4 ft. high, with broad, elliptic, glossy leaves and crimson flowers in terminal clusters blooming constantly. A valuable border plant. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

**JASMUM sambac.** Arabian Jasmine. India. A climbing shrub much cultivated in the tropics. The following varieties are improved forms of very intense fragrance:

- *J. sambac."Grand Duke."* A very double-flowered Jassamine; the blooms are frequently 2½ inches wide and intensely fragrant. Foliage is dark-green and shining. 25c.
- *J. sambac."Maid of Orleans."* Semi-double flowers, 1 ½ to 2 in. wide, very fragrant and constantly in flower. Fine. 25c.

For other JASMINUMS see pages 27 and 31.

**JATROPHA multitha.** Texas to Brazil. A handsome plant, growing to 10 to 12 ft. high, with deeply cleft palmate leaves, and bright red flowers. 35c.

**LAGERSTROEMIA fos-regni.** Queen Crape-myrty. India. This is without a doubt one of the most magnificent of our introductions. A tree reaching 50 to 60 ft. in height, with magnificent pinnate foliage and gigantic panicles of mauve flowers, nodding on the ends of the strong, graceful shoots. The petals of the large individual flowers are of the crape-like texture of the common hardier type of Crape-myrtle (which see). Strong grafted plants at $50 each. Seedlings in pots at 35c.

**LAWSONIA Inermis.** Henna or Camphire of Solomon. Eastern Tropics. A handsome shrub producing in profusion spikes of small, white very fragrant flowers.

From the leaves of this shrub is made a celebrated cosmetic of the Orient. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**L. rubra.** Similar to preceding form except the petals are dark red. One of our recent introductions. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

**MABA natans.** Natal. A much branched, evergreen pond-leaved shrub of dense habit. Produces quantities of showy blue flowers in large bunches. 35c.

**MALPIGIA coclegera.** W. Indies. A charming little shrub with small, glossy-green prickly leaves resplendent with bright red flowers followed by scarlet berries. Fine for a very dwarf hedge. Strong plants 35c and 40c.

**MALVANUS isthmus.** Probably So. America. One of the handsomest and most attractive large shrubs we know for South Florida, with its broad, dark glossy evergreen foliage, bright erect and shapely, and with a profusion of most unusual shape—long, tubular, only an eighth of an inch through yet six inches long, flaring out suddenly to an inch across, and of odor most pungent. New and rare, flowering frequently during the past 2 years and for the first time in this country. Nice plants, 50c.

**O. pyriflora.** Natal. A very handsome shrub ressembling the foregoing except that the flowers are not so large nor so intensely fragrant. Fine strong stock at 50c and 1.00.

**PARITIUM tillaeceum.** Emaqua. West Indies. A large round-headed shrub or small tree, 20 to 30 ft. high, with roundish, dark green leaves and yellow showy flowers 2 to 3 inches long, resembling Hibiscus. A valuable fibre plant furnishing a very strong bast. Like most tropical it is not quite so hardy, growing readily from the base even if frozen down. 35c, 50c and 75c.

**PLUMBAGO capensis.** Blue Leadworth. So. Africa. This is one of the showiest and most satisfactory of flowering shrubs for the South Florida gardens. It bears pendulous branches and tiny green leaves. The plant is most copious in bloom in blue. Seed in quantities of small, tubular coral-red flowers. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**PLUMBAGO capensis.** Blue Leadworth. So. Africa. This is one of the showiest and most satisfactory of flowering shrubs for the South Florida gardens. It bears pendulous branches and tiny green leaves. The plant is most copious in bloom in blue. Seed in quantities of small, tubular coral-red flowers. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**RUSSELLIA juncea var. eleganssima.** Coral Plant or Fountain Plant. Cent. America. A very attractive variation from the more common types of shrubs, to which it owes its beauty. Makes a rush-like growth in small hanging pendulous branches and tiny green leaves. The plant is most copious in bloom in blue. Seed in quantities of small, tubular coral-red flowers. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**STENOLOBIUM stans. var. sambuciflora.** A splendid evergreen shrub, 10 to 15 ft. high, with large, terminal panicles of bright golden yellow, sweet-scented, tubular flowers, distinct foliage, and a habit of blooming at almost any time of year. This is especially valuable for any lawn or front of our white flowers. Blooms in early spring as well as at other times. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**S. velutina.** Mexico. Foliage broader and heavier than stans, flowers more of a brownish yellow, but equally fragrant. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**STROBLANTHES antispophilus.** India. A small bush, growing 2 to 3 ft. high, with long, narrow leaves and a profusion of tubular, lavender-blue flowers, borne in late winter and early spring. 25c.

**TABERNAEMONTANA coronaria fl. pl. Crape Jessamine or Rose Bay.** India. A beautiful shrub, growing to 5 ft. high, with dark, glossy-green foliage and large, pure white, double night-scented flowers produced at intervals through the year. Makes a splendid ornamental hedge or border, not invasive. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

- **T. grandifolia.** Large Leaved Rose Bay. Tropics. A magnificent shrub, much larger and more vigorous than the former, though not quite so floriferous, with very handsome, large glossy leaves of a beautiful shade of green. One of the best subjects we know for massing and as an intermediate background. Flowers of good size and substance, double, pure white. 25c, 50c and 5.00.

**T. species Cashmere.** India. This is one of the best white flowering shrubs we know, growing about 3 to 5 ft. high. The flowers are slightly fragranced, pinkish margined, and the flowers, borne in profusion periodically throughout the year, are single, white with yellow dot in center, and very attractive. 25c.

**THEVETIA neriflora.** Trumpet Flower. Trop. America. (The seeds are known as “lucky seeds” and the flowers as “tiger apples.”) When reaching 6 to 10 ft., with narrow, shining leaves 4 to 6 inches long, and bell-shaped, yellow flowers 3 inches long. Tall, will show some frost. Nice plants 25c.

**THUNBERGIA erecta (Meyenla).** West Africa. A charming small shrub growing 4 to 5 ft. high with smooth, dark green leaves and bearing continuously, from March to December, the year gloria-like flowers 2 inches across of dark blue coronilla and orange throat. Very fine subject. 15c and 25c.

**T. erecta alba.** The same as the foregoing except that the flowers are smaller, white with yellow throat. 15c and 25c.

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TIBOUCHINA semidecandra (Lasiandra). Brazil. Without a doubt one of the loveliest flowered shrubs for the Florida garden. While of rather straggling habit, and perhaps best suited to planting against wall, pergola or other support, by pruning it can be kept in good shape. It grows from 6 to 10 ft. high, and has soft velvety foliage of rich green color, turning bronze before dropping. But it is the flower that is the "crowning beauty"—a wonderful rich, royal purple flower, the most striking dark purple we know, and nearly three inches across. Fine plants, 35c, $5.50 per doz.

TTHONIA tageloefolia. Trop. America. A large, straggling, shrubby plant, bearing dense composite heads of solid yellow flowers, very much resembling young "Sunflowers." 3 to 4 inches across. 3-inch pots, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

TODDALLA lanceolata. Mauritius. An erect shrub, 4 to 5 ft. high, with trifoliate leaves and large panicles of white flowers in May. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

TRIPHASIA trifoliat a. Limeberry. China. A valuable plant of compact growth. One of the best subjects for smaller growing hedges in extreme South Florida and well protected places. Leaves are dark green and trifoliate, the small flowers white and sweet scented, and the reddish fruits are sweetish and sometimes preserved. Strong stock at 25c, $2.50 per doz.

TURRAEA heterophylla. West Africa. A shrub with elongated white flowers clustered at the ends of the branches in May. 75c.

WARNERIA thunbergia (Gardena thunbergia). Cent. and So. Africa. A dense shrub, 6 to 10 ft. high, with rather small, pointed dark green leaves and single pure white fragrant flowers. January to March. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

VINCA alba. A particularly valuable border plant for Florida gardens, resisting extreme drought. Attractive green foliage and pure white flowers about 1 to 1½ in. across. Strong seedlings from open ground, easy to handle, 50c a dozen, $5.00 per hundred.

Collection TSI. Five plants from this section, our choice, sent postpaid, for 50c.

Collection TSI. Ten plants, our choice, some rare species, sent postpaid, for $1.00;

Upper Falls, Md., Aug. 1, 1917—I usually acknowledge plants from you with a card, but am so delighted that the bundle came so promptly, that I am going to send a letter. My order was sent from here Saturday and just a week from the day the package came, in time for me to plant them and set them in the shade before night. They were in perfect condition. No one packs plants as well as you do. Thanks for letter. Many thanks to you for attending so carefully for such a small order.—Hattie Reynolds.

Lynn Haven, Fla., July 5, 1917—Goods received in prime condition. Mrs. J. wished me to tell you she was delighted with her ferns.—Rose M. Randall.

Poulan, Ga., Sept. 13, 1917—Was more than pleased with the plants from your nursery and thank you so much for all your kindness.—Mrs. Samuel Brogan.
HIS class of plants will be found of great value for Florida and Gulf Coast planting generally, not only because of the particular merits of the plants themselves but also because they can be used freely in mixed plantings on account of their harder nature. When the more tropical subjects are injured, or killed to the ground, these more resistant plants serve to "hold over" the effectiveness of the original planting, as it were, until the former have regained their station. The general remarks on the planting of Tropical Shrubs apply with equal force with the slower-growing, harder sorts.

These shrubs will stand the winters of the lower South without injury, or, if damaged by freezes, will come up again in the spring vigorously.

Subjects that will flower in winter or very early spring: Acaena, Azalea, Camellia, Jasminum, Lauracersus, Michella, Osmanthus, Roses, Tetrapanax, Chionanthus, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Those marked P. are pot-grown and may be transplanted at any time; the others should only be set in cool weather—say from November till March.

ABELIA grandiflora. A very satisfactory evergreen shrub with long willowy growth. Foliage turns a pretty metallic bronze in winter. Flowers tubular, white with pink base, delicately scented, freely produced in clusters from April to November. Fine plants 35c and 50c.

ACACIA tarestana. P. Popinac. Tropics and sub-Tropics. A much branched shrub, 10 to 20 ft. high, thorny, with delicate pinnate foliage and compact, globular balls of golden yellow flowers, very fragrant. Does exceedingly well near salt water. Strong, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

AZALEA indicia. P. The well-known Indian or Chinese Azalea, grown so largely for Easter decoration. The single varieties do well in Florida when planted in a springy, moist place, using peat, muck or leaf mould mixed in the soil. Never allow Azaleas to dry out at the roots. We have both single and double flowered sorts; single, American grown, 8 to 12 inches, in colors white, pink, red, etc., at 65c. A few larger single white at $1.00. Double specimens, trained in globular form, which will be a mass of bloom in the spring, mostly pink, $1.00.

CALLISTEMON. Bottle Brushes. These are particularly interesting shrubs for South Florida planting, doing especially well on our high lands of the lake region without irrigation. The Callistemons are all quite hardy, standing temperatures under 20 degrees F. The quantity of blossom spikes may be increased by judicious fall pruning and occasional applications of commercial fertilizers.

C. lanceolatus. P. Australia. A splendid shrub, reaching a height of 6 to 12 ft., with long, narrow leaves and bright red flowers in thick spikes resembling bottle brushes, whence the name is derived. These are very attractive and last some time in perfection. Strong plants at $1.00 each. Smaller stock, 12 to 18 inches high, at 50c, $5.00 per doz.

C. rigidus. P. Australia. Stiffly branched shrub with narrow leaves, 3 to 5 inches long, and dense spikes of large, deep red flowers. Strong plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

CAMELLIA japonica. P. Camellia (Commonly called "Japonica"). China and Japan. A large shrub with glossy, elliptical, dark green leaves and large, showy, waxy flowers, suggesting the full-blown rose but more formal in design, ranging in colors from pure white through pinks to dark red. Flowers in winter and early spring. Red, pink and variegated at 75c.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe Tree. Southern states. Woody shrub or slender tree, up to 20 ft., with oval leaves and masses of delicate white flowers in early spring. Deciduous. 2 yr. 15c, $1.50 per dozen.

ELEAGNUS pungens maculata. P. Golden Leaved Oleaster. Japan. A spreading shrub, up to 6 ft. high, with brown branches and with bright green leaves beautifully blushed with golden yellow. The fruit, like cranberries, is quite desirable, ripening in early spring. Strong plants, 75c, $7.50 per doz.

HYDRANGEA in several shades, also in pure white. These bloom earlier than the following form. Strong stock, 50c, $5.00 per dozen.
H. otaksa. P. Japan and China. A highly ornamental shrub with broad leaves and flowers in very large, dense, round-topped clusters, pink or blue, according to soil. Nice stock 25c and 50c.

ILLICIUM anisatum. P. East Indian Anise. Japan. A handsome broad leaved evergreen shrub of large size, 18 to 25 ft., with dark glossy foliage and numerous stems, 3 to 6 ft. tall. Perfectly hardy. The aromatic foliage is fragrant when bruised. Strong plants, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

JASMINUM humile. P. Trop. Asia. A diffuse shrub, highly valued as far north as Maryland. In the South this reaches 20 ft. The leaves are thick and evergreen and the flowers are bright yellow and scented, coming in clusters in early spring. 25c.

J. nudiflorum. P. Naked-Flowered Jasmine. A popular climbing shrub, the Pensylium when in bloom, and hardy south of Washington, blooming nearly all winter. The foliage is rather small, dark green, and leaved in whorls. The flowers are bright yellow. 25c. $2.50 per doz.

J. primuliflum. P. China. One of the best introductions of recent years, blooming in early spring and hardy as far north as Washington. A drooping shrub with attractive foliage and beautiful golden yellow flowers, as large as a half dollar. Grown partly in full sun, partly in shade, blooming in long sprays and keeping when cut, in water, indefinitely. An exceedingly valuable small shrub or vine. 25c. $2.50 per doz.

LAGERSTROEMIA indica, Crape Myrtle. China and India. Too much cannot be said in praise of this beautiful deciduous Indian shrub. The masses of flowers are profusely borne from spring until autumn, on small as well as large plants. A splendid plant for hedging out in the North even where it lives perfect satisfaction. Grand for hedges, single specimen or masses. In general Southern planting.

See Department V for tropical species lately introduced by us.

CARMIN. Sometimes catalogued as “Crimson.” An exceedingly bright colored flower from the choicest plant out of a large lot of Indian seedlings of our importation dating from 1886, the general favorite. 2 yr., bushy, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; $10.00 per 100; 3 to 4 feet high. 30c, $3.00 per doz., $20.00 per 100. 4 to 6 ft. 50c, $5.00 per doz.; $50.00 per 100; 6 to 7 ft., $1.00, $10.00 per doz.; larger specimens at $2.00.

PINK. The old-fashioned sort so generally grown around Southern homes. Same prices as preceding, and also a few very old specimens at $2.00.

PURPLE. A light purple flower, varying in shade with soil conditions. Blooms best in July and August. 2 yr., 15c, $1.50 per doz. to 6 ft. 50c, $5.00 per doz. Specimens at $2.50.

WHITE. A weak grower and hence very scarce and expensive. Grafted stock, 50c and 50e.

LAUROCERASUS caroliniana (Prunus). P. Carolina Laurel Cherry. A stout, native broad-leaved evergreen shrub of comparative slow growth but attaining large size, with firm, dark green, glossy foliage. The small, fragrant flowers are in numerous close racemes and are followed by glossy, greenish-black fruits. Fine for hedges and general planting. 1 yr., 10c per doz., 50c per 100.

LEONOTIS leonurus, P. Lion’s Tail. S. Africa. A quick-growing, rather tender shrubby plant, growing three to six feet high, with hairy stems, soft foliage and queer, heavy tufted spikes of orange-yellow flowers. 25c.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amoor River Privet. Japan. A large shrub than the following, reaching not more than 15 ft., with upright branches, oval leaves, and erect, many-flowered panicles of small white flowers. Evergreen and hardy and used largely for hedges. 10c, $1.00 per doz., $6.50 per 100. Extra and dwarf, 25c. Very heavy bush, 6 ft. high, at 50c.


MICHELIA fuscata. P. Banana Shrub. China. A fine large shrub of compact growth and attaining 10 to 15 ft. in height, perfectly hardy in the middle and lower South. The broad, dark green, glossy foliage is very ornamental, resembling that of Magnolia only smaller. The flowers are an inch across, or larger, brownish-yellow edged with light carmine, with an unusual banana-like fragrance, and coming from March to May. Strong plants at 5c and 50c. Specimens 2 ft. high, bushy, at $1.50 each.

NERIUM oleander. The famous Oleander. A splendid subject for tall hedges, masses, or single specimens in the Lower South, as well as for tubs at the North. Our collection is unequalled in the South. The following named sorts are the most hardy, standing much more freezing than the others: Carneum, Frederick Guilbert, Dr. Golfin, Mons. Belaquier, Savort, Single White. DeBrun, Mrs. Geo. Roeding. For special suggestion on cultivation in the North, see page 7.

Our stock is all pot-grown this season, and the price in all varieties is uniformly 25c each, $2.50 per dozen, $18.00 per hundred.
Atropurpureum plenium. Double, purplish-crimson, with occasional narrow white stripes. The deepest red of any sort.

Carneum. Single; flesh with pink lines in throat; very floriferous.

DeBrun. Double deep crimson. Slightly lighter in color and larger in size than Atropurpureum plenium.

Dr. Gohn. Magnificent single flower; white inclining to pink, center streaked light crimson.

Frederick Gutbert. Single flower; light pink with crimson throat.

Gilbert Breavy. A very fine small to medium flower of a pale pink, double.

Lillian Henderson. Pure white, double, medium-sized flowers.

Madonna grandiflora. Pure white, double, large sized, very fragrant. The best of the double whites.

Madame Chas. Baltet. Semi-double, blush-pink, shaded carmine; not fragrant.

Madame Peuch. Semi-double, soft rose color. Fine

Madame Sahut. Semi-double, rosy-carmine, striped white.

Mrs. George Roeding. Superb, double salmon-pink, center more yellowish; petals fringed slightly.

Savori. Double, small flower, pale pink; very fine. A strong upright grower; hardy and desirable.

Single Cream. Flowers rather small.

Single White. A very hardy sort, blooming very profusely. Fine. The old reliable common variety.


Splendens. The old-fashioned, double-pink variety. Splendid large flower, sweet-scented.

Splendens variegatum. Flowers double pink; foliage white and green; very attractive.

OSMANTHUS fragrans (Olea). Sweet Olive. Asia. A shrub, with attractive evergreen foliage and tiny white flowers in clusters of extremely heavy and exquisite perfume, coming in winter and spring. Strong plants, 50c.

PITTOSPORUM tobira. P. Tobira Shrubs. China and Japan. Hardy woody shrub especially valuable as a hedge subject, or specimen plant, which attains 8 to 10 ft. The leaves are thick and leathery, dark, glossy green, and the fragrant flowers, semi-double, of small size, come in March. Especially valuable for seashore planting, withstanding strong salt winds exceedingly well. 25c, $2.50 per doz., larger, 35c per doz.

P. tobria variegata. P. A rare form of the type, and not so strong a grower, but with foliage of lighter green, beautifully marked with white. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

P. undulatum. P. A very hardy shrub of handsome appearance, very distinct from the foregoing. Evergreen, not so stiff and formal habit as P. tobria, with leaves of twice the size, but much softer texture, the margins waved and the tips pointed rather than roundish. Strong plants, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

PODACARPAUM ostreis. P. Large shrub or small tree with large, handsome leaves and clusters of daisy-like "flowers," yellow centers with white rays. Hardy in the South. Strong plants, 50c, $6.00 per doz.

FUNICA granatum. Flowering Pomegranate. Hardy shrub, with rather small foliage which turns bronze-color in winter, in South Florida, but becoming deciduous in the colder latitudes. The variety we are handling has very full, double blossoms, pink, marked with crimson veins. Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., at 35c, $3.50 per doz. For the fruiting Pomegranate, see Dept. XI.

RAPHIOLEPIS indica var. (Japan). P. Japan. An ornamental, rather dwarf shrub, with stout, upright branches, broad, evergreen, lustrous leaves, and masses of very fragrant flowers or bracts deep pink or white. Does well on high land in Florida generally. 35c.

RHODOMYRTUS tomentosus. P. Downy Myrtle. South Asia. A semi-hardy shrub, semi-double, of great value for South Florida, where it grows freely on almost any soil, especially wet flat woods. The foliage effect is green and olive green, and the blossoms come in quantities in late spring and early summer. "The prolific flowers of this shrub are about the size of a full purple color, with numerous small seeds embedded in soft pulp of sweet pleasant flavor, somewhat suggesting the raspberry." 15c, $1.50 per doz., $10.00 per 100.

THE ROSE is at home in the South, where we can produce flowers of all kinds nearly the year around. Here in Florida there is not a day in the year but some roses may be gathered, but high culture must be followed; fertilizer should be applied three to six times per year and the soil kept moist for two feet deep constantly. Enough pruning in the clammers and teas should be done to keep them free from old wood. Most of our plants are grafted or budded on Manetti stocks. Sets roses deep and don't allow sprouts from the roots to choke out the weak ones. Transplant roses preferably in November, December or January—never in the hot, wet summer season.

Climbing roses here listed need not necessarily be trained as climbers. By keeping in bush form with judicious pruning you will find them more floriferous and satisfactory than most "bush" roses.

Price, except where noted, of fine two-year grafts (few on own root), at 40c, $4.00 per doz.


Anemone. The Pink Cherokee, one of our introductions from England a few years ago. Flowers a beautiful shade of light pink, with a satiny sheen. This is a vigorous climber.

Cherokee. A very vigorous climber, useful for hedges, etc. Flowers freely produced in early spring, single pure white. Strong roots from layers, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; $18.00 per 100.


Climbing Bridesmaid. Tea. Very rich pink flowers, especially fine for vases or for other cut-flowers. A grand sort.

Climbing Devoniensis. Tea. The famous Madame Rose, of fine white, tinged blush. The bush Devoniensis also in stock.


Etoile de Lyon. Tea. A strong growing and profuse blooming bush, with large, double, deep yellow flowers, attractive in bud as well as when opened.

Freiherr von Marschall. Tea. Strong grower with beautiful pointed buds and flowers, varying from red to deep pink.

Oleander.—Showing Its Possibilities for the North.
White Maman Coch. Tea. A pure white form of this splendid rose.

SEVERINIA butzofolia. (Triphasia monophylla). P. Timor. A very handsome, dwarf shrub, related to the Orange tribe, of great value for ornamental hedge work in Florida. Quite hardy, standing as low a temperature as 20 degrees F. without injury. Beautiful, dark green foliage, of compact growth, with glossy black berries that add to the shrub’s attractive appearance. Nice stock, 15c, $1.50 per doz. Stronger, 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

SOPHORA davidii. P. China. A thorny, leguminous shrub, up to 5 ft. high, sometimes used as a hedge plant. Foliage gray-green, flowers whitish-lilac, pods produced in immense quantities. Of possible value as a bee-plant. Strong plants out of 4 in. pots, 50c, $5.00 per doz.

SPIRAEA cantoniensis (S. reevesii). Bridal Wreath. Asia. Hardy, deciduous shrub, 3 to 4 ft. high, with small leaves and showy white flowers in spring. Heavy plants, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

TETRAPHANAX papyrifera (Aralia papyrifera). P. Rice Paper Plant of China. The large leaves are palmate, silvery on under side and exceedingly handsome. The plant grows upright like a palm, seldom branching, to a height of 8 or 12 feet, and in autumn throws out long feathery spikes of bloom several feet in length. The flowers are white and small, but borne in myriads, and create a beautiful show. The tops stand some frost, but the roots are hardy well up into the Carolinas, and send up fine growths every spring if cut back by frost. 25c, $3.50 per doz.

VIBURNUM odoratissimum. P. China. Evergreen shrub, hardy over the lower South, attaining 6 to 10 ft. Leaves large, glossy, and flowers, which come in late spring, are fragrant with a scent suggesting Osmanthus fragrance. Strong plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

WARNERIA augusta (Gardenia floribunda). P. Gardenia or Cape Jasmine. China. A splendid broad leaved evergreen shrub, 6 to 8 ft. high, with very dark green, glossy foliage and magnificent waxy-white flowers, of which singly and exceedingly fragrant. Small plants at 2c. Larger at 35c.

W. augusta velutina. An improved form of the Gardenia, more desirable than the former for pot culture. For garden culture, it has a lower and more spreading habit and blooms more or less throughout the year. Strong plants, 35c.
Vines and Creepers

TREES. Palms and Shrubbery of course come first, as they form the "framework" of the garden picture, but more finish will be needed later and vines and creepers are very valuable for this purpose. On the home front, vines are especially valuable because of the sharp angles and lines of the building and by the very nature of their growth they become identified with the architecture of the structure itself, making it a more normal and intimate feature of the landscape.

For fences, they help to make these unsightly, but usually necessary, features of the home ground more tolerable, hiding their artificial and naturally abnormal characteristics. By erecting framework on which they can climb they supply a quick and efficient screen for unsightly views or buildings, and on pergolas, arbors, etc., they are naturally invaluable.

In planting they should be given the same consideration in respect to preparation of the ground and fertilizing as would be accorded any shrub. Around buildings they should not be planted in the drip of the eaves, as with our heavy rains and light soils the earth is soon washed away from the roots, especially here in Florida.

A very suitable planting arrangement where one wants vines to quickly shade a window is to erect a double inverted T—support of small pipe, elbows used at the turns, one "T" close to the house, wall and window, the other further out, and wire stretched between on which the vines can be trained. The ends of the pipes should be sunk in small concrete blocks to steady the supports.

Those marked T are tropical or sub-tropical and are suited to greenhouse, living room, warm offices, for planting out in the tropics and the extreme lower South, where slight protection may be necessary. Those marked H are more hardy and suited generally to Florida and Gulf coast planting. All need a wire or other support except Bignonias, Euonymus, Ficus, Hedera and Tecoma: they climb or grow and are ideal for covering brick, stone or cement-finished walls, lending a charming air to homes, churches, schools or any buildings, robbing them of the forbidding, prison-like aspect of the usual modern structure.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Plants in this department are pot-grown and may be transplanted at any time of the year.

**ABRUS precatorius, T. Crab's Eye Vine, or Weather Plant.** Delicate pinnate leaves; small flowers in clusters; yellow, beautiful scarlet and black beans which are highly decorative. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

**ALLAMANDA cathartica hendersonii, T. Guiana.** One of the most gorgeous tropical plants grown in Florida; may be trained either as a vine or shrub, and will grow clusters of immense large, trumpet-shaped white flowers, resembling Easter Lilies, only larger. A magnificent subject for South Florida planting. Seedlings 50c each.

**BIGNONIA buccinatoria, T.** A very rare species from Mexico, partly hardy here and exceptionally strong growth. Evergreen. Flowers about 2½ inch across, or larger, a rich shade of blood red. $1.00.

**B. capreolata H.** Cross Vine. (This is not the "Flame Vine," see Pyrostegia.) A native plant with dark green foliage, and orange-red flowers. Clings to walls or tree trunks daintily and turns to magnificent glory from March to May. A fast grower. 1 yr. old 15c, $1.50 per doz.

**B. speciosa.** South America. A magnificent vine, with glossy, dark leaves and great clusters of large, pur- plish, trumpet-shaped flowers, which are one from March to May. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

**B. unquis- cati.** (B. tweediana.) Argentine. A very fine vine of delicate appearance, exceptionally fine for covering stone and brick houses—or wooden, if you choose—with splendid bright yellow flowers 2 inches across, in early spring. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

**B. venusta.** See Pyrostegia.

**BOUGAINVILLEA braziliensis.** T. Brazil. This is the richest colored of the purple kinds flowering a long season. For general description, see under B. glabra sanderiana. $2.00 each.

**B. "Crimson Lake."** T. The finest of all the kinds. Rich, glowing crimson, which overcast with purple shades, altogether beyond comprehen- sive description. $3.50 each.

**B. glabra sanderiana.** Paper Flower. Brazil. A very conspicuous plant with masses of purple flowers, usually in winter and spring, but showing some bloom most of the year. May be grown as a vine or shrub, or small tree by training 35c, $3.50 per doz. Trained standards at $1.50 and $2.00.

**B. Rosa Catalina.** T. A rich "American Beauty" color in full sun, varying to light pink in shade. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

**B. rosae speciosa.** T. Rich pink to salmon-red tones, ac- cording to sun exposure. $3.00 each.

**B. spectabilis.** T. This has flowers of a deeper shade of purple than B. g. sanderiana, flowering in spring only. 50c.

**B. spectabilis lateriflora.** T. Flowers of this very rare sort are of brick-red color, in full sun, varying to lighter reddish-pink in shade. $2.50.

Pithocentrum Clelandiudum.
Clematis paniculata. H. Japan. A very vigorous creeper, almost smothering itself in bloom in summer. Flowers an inch across, pure white, star-shaped, followed by feathery seed vessels. 2 yr., 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Clerodendrum thomsonae. T. (C. balfourii). West Africa. Quick growing; of unusual merit; flowers bright scarlet, enclosed partly in a bag-like calyx of pure white. The flowers last for many weeks and are produced in quantity. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

C. t. delicatum. T. Like the preceding, except that the calyx is greenish, instead of white, and turns a reddish bronze with age. 15c and 25c.

Cryptostegia madagascariensis. T. Madagascar. A strong growing, woody vine that with a little support will make a shrub-like growth. Leaves glossy green and showy flowers are pinkish, 2 1/2 to 3 inches across. Nice young plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; stronger stock, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Degelia timoriensis. T. A very vigorous vine from Timor bearing long spires of pure white, sweet-scented flowers in enormous profusion in summer and autumn. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Dioscorea sp. Air Potato. T. Rampant grower, suitable for porches, or where a quick cover is desired. Leaves large, glossy green strongly nervied. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

D. sativa. (D. versicolor). T. A very rapid climber with velvety chocolate colored, heart-shaped leaves with a broad silver-white stripe in the center. Often the whole leaf is marbled with silvery-gray. Under sides of leaves a rich purple. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

Euonymus radicans. H. Japan. This has small green leaves which turn bronze in winter. Clings to any solid support unaided. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Stronger 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Ficus pumila. (F. repens.) H. Creeping Fig. Orient. A very small-leaved evergreen creeper which attaches itself to any solid object and is largely used in South Europe and California for covering walls of houses, which it does perfectly. Will stand considerable frost when grown on walls. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

F. villosa. H. A strong grower, with larger leaves than the preceding species, and perhaps not so hardy. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Gelsemium sempervirens. H. Carolina Yellow Jessamine. So. East U. S. Well known woody twiner bearing glossy, evergreen foliage and a profusion of pure yellow, bell-shaped, very fragrant flowers in late winter. Very desirable for covering fences and also as a ground cover. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Extra strong. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Hedera helix. H. English Ivy. Europe to Asia. Ornamental woody root-climbing vine, valuable for its handsome large evergreen foliage. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Jaquemontia pentantha. A charming blue-flowered Morning-Glory, native of the Florida Keys. A rather delicate appearing vine, with small, glossy flowers, but very floriferous. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Jasminum nittidum. T. Admiralty Islands. Slender branched, twining plant, with shining foliage and white, very fragrant flowers. An excellent greenhouse subject as well as for out-door planting in South Florida and the tropics. One of the most choice climbing subjects we know. Strong plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.; heavier, 35c, $3.50 per doz.

J. officinale. H. Jessamine. Persia. Long, slender grower, requiring support with small, dark green leaves and fragrant white flowers. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

J. pubescens. H. India. Shrubby vine with white flowers, borne profusely in late fall. Of rapid growth. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Kraunhia brachybotrya rubra. H. (Wistaria.) Japan. A vine of easy growth with compound leaves and drooping spikes of rich, blue flowers produced all summer freely. Deciduous. 1 yr. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; 2 yr. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Lonicera sempervirens. H. Coral Honeysuckle. Native. High climbing, broad leaved, hardy vine, with tubular, usually waxy-scarlet flowers. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Muehlenbeckia complexa. H. Wire Plant. New Zealand. A twining or drooping plant with slender wiry stems much used in California for vases, baskets, boxes, etc., and as a high-climbing vine on chimneys, etc. Price 50c each.


Nintoa japonica. H. Hall’s Japan Honeysuckle. Japan. A very strong grower, with handsome foliage, which turns a pleasing bronze in very cold weather. Fine for covering rocks, the ground, or for trellises, etc.
Tecoma Capensis.

The flowers are pure white, changing to creamy yellow, fragrant and are almost ever-blooming. 2 yr. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

PETRAEA volubilis. T. Queen's Wreath. American Tropics. This magnificent vine has been on our grounds for years, but is so very difficult of propagation that we have hitherto been unable to grow a stock of it. Leaves are of medium size, evergreen; harsh to the touch; flowers produced freely in long branched panicles of an exquisite shade of blue, changing to lavender in age; these appear at intervals through the year. We are now offering strong layered plants at 75c. $1.50 per doz.

PHILIBERTELLA clausa. T. Florida. A native twining perennial with glossy, evergreen leaves and bearing sweet-scented white flowers in profusion. 25c.

PITHECOCTENIUM clematidium. H. South America. Attractive climbing plant with rather delicate foliage and attractive, pure white flowers. Blooms in spring. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

P. muriatam. T. Mexico. Coarser, more vigorous growing vine with terminal, many flowered racemes of white blossoms having creamy-yellow throats. Very attractive. 25c.

PORANA paniculata. T. Snow Creeper. India. A strong, shrubby climber, every branchlet terminating with a panicle of innumerable white flowers. $1.50.

PYROSTEGIA venusta. T. (Bigonia venusta.) Flame-Flower. Brazil. A grand, tropical, trumpet creeper, growing on high trellises or trees up to 70 ft. or more, and producing countless tubular flowers of a bright orange-red in winter and spring, sometimes followed by a second crop in June. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

SMILAX. H. Our native evergreen "Greenbrier" or "Bamboo Creeper." Don't confound the name with the greenhouse vine, Myrsiphyllum. This hardy plant is prickly and bears quantities of black or green berries; the cut masses of vines are used in large decorations, being shipped from the South largely. Strong roots, 15c. $1.00 per doz.

SOLANDRA guttata. T. Mexico. The Chalice Vine. A rapid grower, with heavy broad foliage. Flowers yellow, very handsome, rather like the Allamanda, freely borne. 35c. $3.50 per doz.

SOLANUM sealanthum. T. West Indies. A medium-sized delicate vine with compound leaves and bunches of sky-blue flowers, which are followed by scarlet berries greatly liked by birds. Called in Mexico "Tomatillo." 15c. $1.50 per doz. Larger, 25c.

S. wendianum. T. Costa Rica. A very large vine with coarse pinnate leaves, but most elegant, lilac-blue, sometimes sky-blue, flowers borne in great clusters 10 to 15 inches across, and lasting well. 25c.

TECOMA capensis. T. South America. A strong-growing shrubby climber, with elegant pinnate leaves and producing constantly clusters of bright scarlet-orange, showy flowers. 25c.

T. jasminoides. T. Australia. Attractive climber with waxy, dark green, pinnate leaves and compact panicles of flowers, white, streaked with red in the throat. 50c.

T. radicans. (Bigonia). H. The Trumpet Creeper, a hardy vine of the North, but found doing well in South Florida as well. The leaves are compound, deciduous; flowers in great clusters, orange-red, about 2 inches across. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

T. ricasoletia. T. Attractive vine with flowers of good size, white with reddish striped throats. 35c.

THUNBERGIA fragrans. T. India. Slender stemmed, twining vine, well clothed with dark green leaves of good substance, bearing salver-shaped, pure white flowers. 15c.

TRACHELOSPERMUM Jasminoides. H. "Star-jessamine." A splendid Chinese vine, with very dark-green waxy leaves of small size. Flowers borne only in spring, are produced in uncountable numbers; pure white, heavily fragrant, about ½ inch wide. 35c. $3.50 per doz.

T. j. variegatum. H. Leaves variegated with white and sometimes with pink. 35c.

VALLARIS heynei. T. Asia. Strong, quick-growing vine with smooth, dark green leaves and pure white flowers 25c.

VITIS capensis. T. Vigorous subject with large, ornamental foliage of good substance. 35c each. $2.50 per doz.

VINES CAN BE USED TO HIDE UNSIGHTLY OBJECTS
BETTER THAN ANYTHING WE MIGHT SAY ABOUT OUR STOCK ARE THESE LETTERS FROM OUR CUSTOMERS

Tehauntepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, Nov. 17, 1916—Your shipment of plants sent me by mail on October 25th, last, arrived here yesterday. Upon unpacking I find that everything is in excellent shape and am certainly highly pleased with the care taken on your part. Thanking you for the promptness and careful attention.—Wilbur Barker.

Stephenville, Texas, Jan. 2, 1917—The plants arrived in perfect condition and were such fine specimens that I want to thank you for your careful consideration of my need.—Mrs. S. D. Naylor.

Belleville, Ill., Dec. 30, 1916—Palm and air plants arrived Friday were in a fine condition. Was more than surprised. You have by far the largest assortment and variety of rare plants.—Mrs. Ed. Dauback.

Winter Park, Fla., June 30, 1917.—The plants have arrived and were very satisfactory. The twelve arborvitae also came and are splendid specimens of their kind. Thanks for the letter giving instructions.—H. Siewert.

Southern Citrus Corporation, Lake Alfred, Fla., June 26, 1917—The plants are fine. Do not show transplanting at all.—J. A. Smith, Mgr.

Laredo, Texas, March 16, 1917—I am in receipt of your Invoice of March the 10th. All of the plants covered by this invoice arrived all right and I thank you for the good attention given to my order.—Federico Narro.

Salem, Va., April 13, 1917—The package arrived safely and in good condition. Thanks for your promptness.—Mrs. G. R. Pierpont.

YOU WILL BE AS WELL PLEASED

Flame Vine (Pyrostegia Venusta) the Most Brilliant Winter Flowering Vine in Florida.
MOSTLY tropical, suitable for greenhouses, the living room, warm business offices, for bedding out in the summer at the North, or planting permanently in open ground in the tropics, and along our Southern and Western coast regions where only a slight protection from frost is necessary.

Among those best suited to planting out even where subjected to freezing temperatures are the Acalyphas, Poinsettias, Phyllanthus, like many tropical shrubs, when frozen down they come right back and are attractive again in a few weeks. The surest method of protecting stem and roots is to bank up with soil as high as one chooses, to keep out actual freezing; do this at the signs of the first hard frost and leave until growth starts in the spring. For color suggestions in planting, which should be more carefully observed in the planting of this kind of stock even than in the flowering shrubs, see page 6.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Nearly all are pot-grown, so may be shipped any time of the year.

ACALYPHA bicolor compacta. A rather dwarf grower, 3 to 4 ft. with broad green leaves, marbled and edged with creamy white. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

A. godseffiana. A dwarf species, 3 to 4 ft., leaves broad green, margined yellow, and suffused more or less with pink. 25c and 35c.

A. marginata. The largest sort in the genus, growing in open ground up to 8 ft. high. Fast growing. Leaves green, margined with varying shades of red, pink and cream. In cool weather is exceptionally gorgeous. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

A. milloniana. Of medium growth, with narrow, cut leaves, green and cream-colored. 15c, 25c and 35c.

A. mosala. Mosaic-leaved, 4 to 6 ft. high. A most gorgeous plant, foliage showing all shades of green, yellow and red with curious markings. A fine plant, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; larger 25c, $2.50 per doz.

A. tricolor. Resembling the preceding, but with regular foliage, mostly of a rich red effect. 6-8 ft. high. A grand plant, which should be planted very extensively. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

ACHYRANTHES emersoni. A fine plant for bedding or window boxes, with deep red foliage. 10c. $1.00 per doz.

A. Parrachile de Bailey. New variety with green foliage, reticulated with creamy yellow; leaf stalks and stems crimson. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

ARALIA balfouri. A new species, 3 to 4 ft. high, with round leaflets beautifully variegated green, white and cream. Something like A. Guifioylei, which see. 50c.

A. bicolor. A fine shrubby plant, growing up to 8 ft. high. 10c. $1.00 per doz in all sizes. Foliage fernlike and attractive. 25c, 50c.

A. guifioylei. A handsome species, compound leaves, which are variegated green, white and cream. 8 to 10 ft. high. Very showy for both pots and bedding. 15c to 50c.

ARDISIA crenulata. A beautiful small shrubby plant bearing scarlet berries and used for table decoration in winter. Makes a fine shrub in South Florida, growing 5 to 8 ft. high. Nice stock, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

A. c. alba. A white form of the foregoing. Nice plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

ASPARGUS plumosus. A very fine, fern-leaved climbing plant, particularly adapted for bouquets and all cut-flower work, etc. Lasts for days without water. May be grown outdoors in Florida and warm regions. A fine pot plant for any climate. 15c, $1.50 per doz.; fine specimens at 25c and 35c.

A. sp. from Natal. A very strong climber with distinct foliage, fragrant flowers, which will keep for a very long time after being cut. 25c, $2.50 doz.

A. sprengeri. One of our introductions from South Africa in 1888. Indispensable to every florist. The plant is best grown in baskets or on pedestals, so the long shoots may hang. A grand plant in any size. Fine plants in various sizes. 10c, $1.00 per doz.; 15c, $1.50 per doz., larger, 25c.

CARLUDOVICA palmata. The Panama Hat plant. Resembles a palm, but has no trunk. Leaves palmate. A very decorative plant, reaching a height of about 4 or 5 feet. Specimens, 50c and $1.00.

COLEUS. The unaqued bedding foliage plant. Also useful for window and porch boxes, etc. A good variety of colors and kinds. Fine plants 10c, 85c per doz., $5.00 per 100.

Colesus. Cecil Brown. A creeping sort, small foliage, general effect, purplish-brown and green. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

COSTUS speciosus. A curious Spiral Flag, with orange-colored heads, makes a good shrubbery plant in open ground here. 35c.

CROTON. See Phyllaurea.

For Porch Boxes Use Some ASPARAGUS Sprengeri.
CUPhea hyssopifolia. Mexico. A small, shrubby plant with very small, narrow leaves and lavender flowers. An attractive little plant for window boxes and conservatories, 10c each, 85c a dozen.

Curculigo recurvata. A broad-leaved plant growing about 4 feet high, resembling a young palm, or Panicum palmifolium. $1.00.

DIEFFENBACHIA nobilis. A fine evergreen resembling a dwarf Musa, with broad leaves profusely blotched with creamy white. Needs heat and moisture. Strong stock, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Dracaena fragrans. A large green-leaved plant somewhat resembling Malze, but much heavier and more fully furnished with beautiful foliage. A touch plant for the decorator. 50c.


D. haegeana. A smaller growing, plain green variety, very attractive grower. 25c.

D. indisca. The famed Dragon Tree. A handsome plant in all sizes with long, narrow leaves and, when planted out in open ground, a trunk three to ten inches thick with age. This is hardy in California and South Florida and useful in landscape gardening. Strong plants of decorative value at 25c to 75c each.

ERANTHEMUM abomarginatum. (Formerly listed as Jacobinia sp.) A pretty variegated leaf plant, foliage green, gray and white. 15c and 25c.

Euphorbia pulcherrima. The Poinsettia. Now we know it and generally grown by florists for decorating from November till March. The great scarlet bracts from 6 to 12 inches across remain vivid for many weeks. A great plant for warm countries. The plants we offer are simply nursery stock, and not florist’s stock in bloom. 10c. $1.00 per doz.; $7.00 per 100. Heavier stock, 25c. $2.00 per dozen.

White Poinsettia. A new and charming addition to the genus, a great novelty as yet. Strong plants. 75c.

Ficus altissima. This is catalogued by a few prominent European firms as F. Chauvieri. A magnificent new rubber plant of our introduction from India. Large roundish-oblong leaves, with prominent veins. A fine specimen plant in all sizes. Beautiful plants 1 ft. high. 40c; 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft. or taller, $1.00.

F. elastica. See also Dept. II. Fine plants. Prices, 40c to $1.50.

F. elastica variegata. This is a rare variegated plant of great beauty. 75c to $1.50.

Grevillea robusta. See Dept. II.

Heliconia bihai. Wild Plantain or Balisier, of Central America. A fine plant, growing to 10 to 13 ft., resembling a Musa. Green foliage, purplish stems, yellow flower spikes. 50c.

Hemigraphis colorata. A purple-leaved plant of trailing habit. Fine for baskets, or as a cover plant, but needs heat. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Maranta arundinacea variegata. Commonly catalogued as Phrynium variegatum. A plant with canna-like foliage growing up to a height of 3 feet, beautifully variegated with white. 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

Nepethytis libera. A quickly growing climber, with fleshy stems like Philodendron in habit, having trifoliate leaves. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

N. triphylla. Resembling the Nepethytis libera, but having leaves variegated with white. Fine. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Nolina tuberculata. A splendid plant, resembling a Yuca or Dracaena, but with an enormous bulbous base, from which the trunk runs up very slenderly, and is crowned with a great head of long narrow leaves. Has proved hardy in South Florida out doors, and is an effective subject growing up to 8 feet or more in height. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

Oplismenus burmanni. (Panicum variegatum). A delicate grass, broad leaved with variegation of green, white and pink. Useful for border, hanging baskets, etc. 10c. $1.00 per doz.

Panax excelsum. Foliage very finely cut. Makes a fine, bushy plant of elegant appearance. 25c to 50c.

Phytolacca decandra. (Pluticousum (plumatum). This has fern-like leaves and is of a quicker growth than most others. The foliage is grayish green, with a suggestion of white in it. 15c to 50c.

P. species. A new, green-leaved sort, with very pretty serrated foliage of distinct character and good habit. 25c to 50c.

Pandanus utilis. The well known Screw Pine. Resembles a pineapple plant when small, having leaves with small red spines along the edges. A very symmetrical and handsome plant suitable for vases, etc. Beautiful plants in several sizes. 10 to 12 in. high. 25c; 12 to 18 in., 30c; specimens, $2.00 and $3.00.

P. veitchii. Leaves beautifully striped with white. A magnificent plant. Fine plants of decorative sizes, 50c to $3.00.

Plants without variegation of this species, or with but a faint suggestion of it, may be had at 50c to $1.50.

Phyllarea variegata. Crotons. Splendid
shrubby plants with variegated foliage, both narrow and broad, requiring plenty of heat and moisture. No other genus of decorative plants can furnish such a variety of color. Grand plants for bedding out, and for growing in pots or tubs. Mixed plants not labeled, small, all different. 10c, $1.50 per doz.; larger, 6 to 10 inches high, 15c, $1.50 per doz.; better, 25c, $2.50 per doz. Choice plants, 50c, $5.00 per dozen. Nice specimens. 75c and $1.00.

Following is a list of the choicer varieties and in addition we have a number of sorts in a great variety of form and color not sufficiently distinct to merit special descriptions. These we are selling in mixed collections as noted heretofore, and can be supplied according to special preferences as wide or narrow leaved, lighter green and yellow tones or darker green and red tones predominating, etc.

*Amabile.* Broad-leaved, of slow growth, very highly colored, showing pink, purple, green and yellow. 25c and 50c.

*Andreamum.* Broad-leaved, high color; orange pale yellow, etc. Very gorgeous variety. 25c and 50c.

*Aureo-maculatum.* Very small and narrow foliage; green, spotted yellow. 35c.

*DaySpring.* Leaves rather broad, bright yellow and orange-red on green. One of the showiest varieties we have. Fine strong stock at 25c and 50c.

*Gen. Pkt.* Leaves extremely broad, green and yellow; a superb show variety. 75c.

*Number Four.* Strikingly beautiful broad leaved variety, highly colored yellow, green and red. 50c.

*Oxidilla.* Beautiful broad leaves, green, barred and spotted with deep yellow. Splendid. 50c.

*Picturatum.* Narrow, long leaves, green, carmine, yellow, orange, etc. Very rich colored. 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

*Robert Craig.* Beautiful broad leaved variety, with orange-red variegations. 50c.

*Tortillus.* A spirally-twisted, distinct and interesting as well as showy variety. Colors bright red and yellow on green ground.

*Velthii.* Broad-leaved, green, pink and crimson. 25c, 35c and 50c.

*Wielmannii.* Leaves rather narrow; green barred and blotched yellow, with pink or red stems. 25c.

*Phyllanthus niusus var. roseo-pictus.* (Breynia.) *Snow Bush.* Shrub with loose, rather wiry branches, somewhat zig-zag. Leaves compound, mottled with white and pink. A splendid plant for low hedges, borders, etc., or as a single specimen. 15c, $1.00 per doz. Larger. 35c.

*Potthos aureus.* A clinging aroid plant with heart-shaped leaves, 6 to 8 inches across, green and golden yellow. Fine. Strong plants. 15c.

*Ravenala madagascariensis.* The famed Traveller’s Tree of Madagascar. Has a trunk like a palm, with enormous heavy smooth leaves two-ranked, something like banana leaves. Very beautiful and interesting. Strong stock 50c and $1.00.


*Sanzchia nobilis.* glaucophylla. A broad-leaved plant from Ecuador, growing about 4 feet high. Leaves glaucous green, with yellow nerves. 25c.
Ferns are becoming more generally grown as decorative plants for many special uses, as specimens for greenhouse or home, in groups in ferneries, and in fern-dishes for table decorations, etc. Most of the sorts we list can be grown into large specimens, for jardinières and hanging baskets, if desired, and will be found useful for shaded places, where other plants would fail. In house culture, these should all be given some sunshine, if possible, daily. The less light they get the more frail and weak they become. Soil should be generally rather light, with leaf mould, or very old, well-rotted manure. Too much manure is injurious, yet some sorts will be benefited with considerable added as a top-dressing. Concentrated fertilizers are not so well suited for Ferns as for more rangkrowing plants.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Nearly all are pot-grown, so may be shipped any time of the year.

Varieties with the asterisk (*) are the more hardy sorts. Others should be kept from hard frosts, being tropical, as it embraces a very choice collection and will be found quite complete. See special offer of collection of Ferns, at end of Department.

ADIANIUM caudatum. A small plant, rooting at the tips of fronds—a kind of "walking fern," very pretty. 25c.

A. farleyense gloriosa. The new Glory Fern. This is a great new fern very much like the old type, but comes from spores, and is a very valuable acquisition. The fronds are heavy with very broad pinnae, exceedingly graceful, and the plant attains large size under very ordinary culture and conditions. Fine plants, 50c, $1.00 per doz.

A. hybridum. A maiden hair fern. A splendid new species similar in style to cuneatum, but has heavier and larger foliage: the finest sort known for florists' use for cutting, and also the best for amateurs in the South, growing well for everyone. A grand acquisition for house growth. Fine plants, 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

A. lunatum. A "walking" fern. A splendid new variety fine long fronds, and with age develops a trunk sometimes 25 ft. high. Young plants 50c, $5.00 per doz.

BLECHNUM serrulatum. This handsome native plant works well in large ferneries. Grows from 2 to 6 ft. high. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

CERATOPTERIS tartarea (Gymnogramme tartarea). The Silver Fern. Tall and vigorous, with white powder on under surface of the fronds. Needs plenty of light and heat. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Larger at 25c.

CIBOTIUM barometz. This belongs to the tree ferns, but has no trunk. The broad, elegant fronds are very beautiful and lace-like, with a delightful fragrance at times. Of quick and easy growth, this is a very popular house plant. Very strong, 25c, $2.50 per doz. Large specimens 50c and 50c.

C. schiedei. A very imposing tree fern of rare beauty, and with a handsome constitution, so that it may be easily handled. Difficult to propagation, it will never be counted. Fronds are very broad and of a drooping nature, so that they show best when standing on a pedestal when in a young stage before the trunk is of appreciable size. $1.00.

D. sphyriuspinus sp. Jamaica (Lastrea). A beautiful vigorous plant of creeping habit, forming dense clumps about 18 inches high. Strong plants 25c, $2.50 per doz.

D. spectabilis. A splendid new species, of beauty with long, arching, graceful fronds, numerous but not compact and bushy as in the preceding type. Large plants of eight-inch pots at $1.50 each.

D. thelypteris. A delicate native fern, with narrow fronds, 15c, $1.50 per doz.

HEMIOTITIS palmata. A very dwarf fern with broad palmate leaves, covered with a velvety down. 25c.

LYGODIUM scindens. * Japanese Climbing Fern. A rare thing—a real vine that happens to be a true fern. Grows up vigorously to a height of 10 to 15 ft. and makes a mass of the most charming lace-like growth, admirable as a specimen plant, or when cut for decorations. Very useful to the florist. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

MICROLEPIA hispida. A rather dwarf plant not over 10 to 15 inches high, spreading rapidly, making good clumps. Strong plants, 15c, $1.50 per doz. Extra large, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

M. hirta cristata. A very pretty leaf of large size, divided and crested beautifully. The long fronds arch over, forming elegant specimens. 25c.

NEPHROPLEIS. The Sword Fern. The various species of this popular genus and the best known house ferns, growing under adverse conditions well and giving satisfaction to all. They are without doubt the most popular ferns for the living room and business office, being very showy and of very easy growth. They are grown in pots on pedestals, or in hanging baskets, thus showing off their wonderful plumy fronds to best advantage.

N. amorphophylla. The "Lace Fern." A new form of the popular ruffled sword fern, with very broad fronds having exceedingly cut sub-divided pinnae, overlapping and giving a heavy rich effect. A splendid new plant of the highest merit. 25c.

N. cordata compacta. Stocky and dwarf, with beautiful dark-green leaves: a splendid plant, which should be freely used. Fine plants, 15c and 25c.

N. cordifolia. Something like the preceding, but with longer fronds not usually so dark-green, and growing up to 2 feet high. A fine species of easy growth for baskets. 15c and 25c.

N. davallioides furcans. The "Stag-Horn Boston Fern." A grand decorative plant, with the ends of the fronds and pinnae curiously divided and crested. A magnificent subject for a Jardiniere, growing up to 4 ft. high and 6 ft. across. Nice stock, 25c and 50c. Specimen in tubs, $5.00.

N. exaltata. The Sword Fern of the Tropics, growing all round the earth. Formerly largely grown as a basket plant, but now superseded by the more popular variety, Boston Sword Fern. Strong runners, 10c, 75c per doz., $4.00 per 100.

N. exaltata var. "Roosevelt." A wonderfully charming new form of the Boston Fern, enthusiasticlly described by the disseminators as "The Grandest Fern of the age." In general, it resembles the exaltata, but has many more fronds per plant; is bushier and handsomer. The pinnae are beautifully undulated, giving a pronounced wavy effect unlike all others. 25c.
**N. scottii.** Scott's Compact Boston Fern. A good form of the sword fern with broader fronds and a greater number per plant than the common sort; semi-dwarf. A very fine fern. Strong beautiful plants. 25c and 35c.

**N. superbissima.** "Fluffy-ruftles" fern. Entirely different from all other sword ferns, with dwarf and compact leaves, the pinnae being crowded and overlapped; very dark green color. 25c.

**N. whitmani.** "Ostrich Plume Fern." A great fern which appeals to everyone. Leaves very long and beautifully divided into almost leaf-like divisions. A very charming plant. 25c.

**OSMUNDA cinnamomea.** The Cinnamon Fern. A hardy native fern of very large size—3 to 5 ft.—with fronds bearing spores, without any green foliage, coming up in the spring. 15c and 25c.

**O. regalis.** The Royal Fern. This has broad, elegant sub-divided fronds of great beauty, growing up to 5 ft. 15c and 25c.

**POLYPODIUM aureum.** The Golden Polypody. This has broad, coarse fronds, and grows in flocks of palmetto trees. Distinct. 20c.

**P. polypodioides (Icacinum).** Resurrection Fern. Small plant with short fronds 6 inches long, growing freely on rough-barked trees in Florida; in moist weather they uncurl and grow. 10c to 25c.

**P. mandalinum.** A most magnificent new creation among ferns, of unusual decorative character and value. The cut fronds lasting for a long time in water. This grand plant took first premium and gold medals wherever shown in 1912 and 1913, and is admired by everyone. It is of decorative value even when in a 3-inch pot, but is superb when fully grown, with fronds 6 feet long. 75c and $1.00.

**P. phymatodes.** A beautiful subject for rock work and similar locations, where it climbs freely over the surface. Strong plants. 25c.

**POLYSTICHUM falcatum.** (Cyrtomium falcatum.) The Holly Fern. This has dark-green very broad pinnae and makes a very fine specimen, up to 18 inches high. 25c.

**P. lobatum (Aspidium tsusimense).** A fine dwarf fern for either single specimen or filling fern dishes. 25c.

**P. rochfordianum.** New Crested Holly Fern. A very satisfactory plant for decorating, with dark-green tints, waved, and deeply cut on the edges. While massive in appearance, it has a graceful and light effect. Fine young stock 25c, $2.50 doz.

**PTERIS tripartita (marginata).** A giant Hawaiian fern with fronds up to 4 ft. across and reaching a height of 7 ft. Truly a splendid giant fern of pleasing bushy appearance. 25c.

**P. victoriae.** A small plant, with foliage striped with white. Very pretty. 25c.

**SELAGINELLA.** Club Moss. Very delicate, fern-like plants, reminders of the pre-historic coal age. They need heat and moisture and very little sunlight. Fine for wardian cases.

**S. braunii.** Erect species with curving fronds a foot long. Very beautiful and interesting. 25c.

**S. cuspidata.** A dwarf tufted plant. 15c.

**S. hematoedtes.** One of the finest, from Ceylon. With large, spreading fern-like branches. Grows 10 inches tall. 35c.

**S. uncinata.** Rainbow Moss. A creeping species, lying very flat, the fronds showing peacock-blue and bronze tints. Fine for edging, or tubs, baskets, etc. 15c.

**S. vogelli.** A fine, erect species, with leaves from 1 to 2 feet high, and showing bronze coloration at times. 35c.

**S. wildeföhvi.** A giant creeping species, with elegant fronds of a pleasing shade of peacock blue and green, bronze, etc. 25c.

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

**No. 2 Collection** of ten Ferns, including some of the rarer sorts, all very choice, all labeled, for $1.00. (Our selection only.)

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

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

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The Lovely Japanese Climbing Fern.

Fort Myers, December 9, 1916—Many thanks for trees and plants sent. They were in fine condition and hope they will grow for me.—Mrs. Fred Hartman.

Panama City, Fla., Jan. 23, 1917—The plants received from you last week were so nice and fresh am encouraged to send you another small order which I will thank you to forward at earliest convenience.—Mrs. H. W. Woolf.
PERHAPS the main reason that this class of plants has not been more generally used in horticultural work in this country is that their proper place in the landscape scheme is so little understood and appreciated. For with anything like adequate preparation of the ground there are no subjects more showy and withal, satisfactory than the Hippeastrums (Amaryllis), Crescents, Gloriosa, Hemerocallis, Moraea, and the rest in their proper place.

These flowering subjects should not be planted out as isolated specimens as we so frequently see them, but rather should be mixed in the border with ferns and low growing shrubbery, especially that with more or less marginal foliage. Here they can then throw up their blossom spikes and be assured of a strong support of green foliage, and when the blossoms are done, the foliage still remains.

The Alocasias, Colocasias, Xanthosomass, etc. do best in a rather moist soil, and are especially happy on the margins of streams and ponds, where they make enormous masses of foliage, classic in design and invaluable for the striking effect they create in the garden picture.

Explanation of the stamining system.—** Those of a tropical nature, useful in frostless regions or for bedding out during summer at the North. * Those of a semi-tropical nature, standing sharp frosts without serious damage. *** Hardy as far North as the Ohio River (or farther) in the open ground.

SPECIAL NOTICE—The best time to set this stock is in winter or early spring, although it would not be fatal to transplant at any time of the year, except in a very few instances.

** ALOCASIA macrorrhiza. ** Ceylon. Plain green leaves of a very stiff appearance, reaching a large size, resembling a Caladium. 25c.

* A. macrorrhiza variegata. * Leaves variegated with white. Rare. 50c.

** A. indica. ** (A plumbea.) Borneo. Leaves metallic purple with green. Rare. 50c.

* See Xanthosoma and Colocasia for allied plants.

** ARMYLLIS. ** See Hippeastrum.

** FANCY CALADIUMS. ** * Splendid ornamental foliage dying down through the winter. Leaves arrow-shaped, and at the base with the brightest colors, red, green, yellow, purplish and sometimes almost a transparent white. Very narrow leaves possess more richness or delicacy in coloring. Prefers a moist and half-shaded place with rich soil. They are grand house plants and fine for window boxes, etc. Our collection is one of the finest in this country.

** Mixed Red or Pink Centers. ** 15c. $1.50 per doz.

** Mixed, all sorts. ** 15c. $1.50 per doz.

** Mixed from named varieties. ** 25c. $2.50 per dozen.

** Notice the Four Groups Following: **

**バラグループ. ** Price 20c each. $2.00 per doz., assorted to suit.

** Bilontra. ** Green with large, beautiful, transparent yellow spots.

** Blanche Wise. ** Light green center with red blotches, dark green border.

** Gertrude Judd Smith. ** Green with white blotches.

** Wightii. ** Large, glossy green, with pure white and scarlet spots; fine for massing. Vigorous.

** SECOND GROUP: ** Price 35c each. $3.50 per doz., assorted as desired.

** Bahia. ** Red and creamy-white with light green border.

** D. M. Cook. ** Leaf crinkled. Red center with green border heavily suffused with deep red. Veins red.

** Ella Wheeler Wilcox. ** Large leaves, creamy-yellow into green; large transparent white blotches; a few moss-green spots.

** Geroupea. ** Creamy-white with red spots and few moss-green blotches.

** John Peed. ** Green border with red center and veins.

** Mrs. Jennie S. Perkins. ** White with green border, splashred crimson. Very effective.

** Third Group: ** Price 50c each. $5.00 per doz., assorted as desired.

** Amador Bueno. ** Mottled creamy and transparent white, deep green and light yellowish green.

** Diego Flores. ** Green, transparent pink spots and blotches, covered with yellowish green.

** Don Francisco de Souza. ** The green leaves are densely colored with large white glossy blotches.

** Frances M. Laughlin. ** Deep pink center, narrow green border.

** Hofgartner Vetter. ** Glowing red, deep green border Very striking and pink in color.

** Pucua. ** Transparent pink, narrow green ribs.

** Putomayo. ** One of the grandest, constantly varying from deep red to transparent pink, covered with large and thousands of small blood red spots. Ribs narrow green.

** P. W. Reasoner. ** Immense leaves of cheerful light-green, profusely spotted snowy-white.

** Serrape. ** Deep transparent rose red, narrow yellowish red ribs. Narrow green border.

** Sorocaba. ** Transparent silvery-white suffused pink, green ribs and vein. Very beautiful.

** CARNATIONS. ** Price 55c each. $6.00 per doz., assorted to suit.

** Boto Fago. ** Bright red center with light green border.

** Joan Fernandez Viera. ** Vivid red center. Narrow yellow border.

** Marian McAdow. ** Glowing red. Very narrow green border. Finest of red varieties.

** Minna Hoffman. ** Transparent rose on creamy ground; narrow yellowish ribs and veins.

** Mrs. Jesse M. Thayer. ** Velvety red, with deeper red edges; narrow green border. Almost changes to beautiful pink. This is one of the most exquisite sorts.

** Taipu. ** White center suffused with pink; green border decked with white.

** CANNAS. ** * Splendid broad-leaved plants which give a tropical effect in bedding. One of the finest plants for general planting we know. Suitable for almost any aspect; very hardy, no matter how limited. Their growth is so easy and flowers so freely produced that we wonder why they are not grown more widely. Rich soil, plenty of water and some sunny location are essential. After flowering, cut out each natural stalk to allow young suckers to come into bloom. Our collection embraces the best sorts with both green and bronze foliage. All have exceedingly gorgeous flowers. Strong roots without naming, mixed, all different, 85c per doz. (All started after March 1st.)

** GROUP I. Flowers with pink shades. Leaves green:

** Mrs. Alfred P. Conard. ** A remarkable new variety; exquisite salmon-pink flowers of largest size in erect and very large heads, very freely produced. Grows about 4 ft. 50c. $5.00 per doz.

** Rosa Gigantea. ** Extra large individual blooms, borne in such abundance that the mass of color is amazing; petals frequently 2 ½ inches across; a rich, deep rose pink. Almost coral pink. Grows 20c. $2.00 per doz.

** Venus. ** A very choice variety, delicately colored. The flowers are medium size, rosy pink, with a mottled border of light yellow. Grows about 3½ ft. tall. 20c. $2.00 per doz.

** GROUP II. Flowers with Red Shades. All have green foliage except Wyoming and Wm. Saunders, whose leaves are bronzed.

** Gladiolus. ** Grows about 3½ ft. high. Remarkable for the unusual shape of the flowers, which look like Gladioli. Petals rounded overlapping; color crimson, changing to carmine, edged with gold. 30c. $3.00 per doz.

** Joliet. ** Rich green leaves with bronze flower stems; flowers brick-brown, shaded red, overcast with gold, ecarolous in size. Medium grower. 15c. $1.50 per doz.

** Marvel. ** A strong grower up to 5 feet. Flowers are a superb blending of red and yellow; back of each petal a rich gold that seems to shine through the scarlet face, giving the appearance of an illumination from below. 25c. $2.50 per doz.
Mephisto. Very dark crimson. Flowers large, well up and with green foliage. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

Mrs. Carl Kelsey. A very large grower (up to 7 ft.) with green foliage edged purple. Enormous heads of flowers, of a brilliant orange-scarlet flaked and striped golden-yellow. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

Mrs. Kate Gray. Very robust sort, with extra large green leaves; flowers orange-scarlet, overlaid with red, and measure from 5 to 7 inches across. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

Pennsylvania. Six ft. high; green foliage; flowers pure deep scarlet, overspotted green, 15c, 25c per doz.

Uncle Sam. Giant Orchid-flowering canna, growing 7 feet high, with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers. 15c.

William Saunders. A truly magnificent bronze-leaved plant, with about 2 feet high. The flowers are a gorgeous crimson-scarlet, of great substance and durability. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

Wyoming. Purple-bronze foliage of a distinct shape. Immense flowers of a rich reddish-orange tint. Very fine. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

**GROUP III.** Flowers with White or Yellow Shades, etc. All with green foliage.

Austria. The gorgeous, orchid-flowering Canna, a hybrid with Canna flaccida as one parent. Flowers of immeasurable size, with violet-scarlet and cream show. A very beautiful sort of easiest culture. 10c, 85c per doz.

Gladiolus. Grows about 5 ft. tall. Color bright yellow, speckled red. Very large, with large heads of flowers which stand wind and sunshine better than others. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Indiana. A giant orchid-flowering sort, reaching heights of 5 feet. Flowers lustrous golden-green, daisy-like, striped red. The single flower often measures 7 inches across. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

**Mont Blanc.** (Improved.) Perhaps the very best sort with a close approach to a white flower. The flowers are pure white, and look like the petunias and long-blooming winters of the North. 100c, 75c per doz.

Flaccida. Our native Orchid Canna. Dwarf habit, with clear yellow flower 3 to 5 inches across. Light green leaves.

**COLOCASIA antiquorum illigulis.** * * * India. Closely allied to Alocasia and Xanthosoma. This grows up from 18 inches to 3 feet. Heads heavily blotched with velvety black. A splendid plant and fine for massing. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

C. esculenta. * * * Dasheen. A splendid starchy food plant, resembling potatoes and now grown generally in Florida for the markets. Grows on wet, rich soils of Florida to pure mire. 10c, 85c per doz. Extra size, 25c.

C. speciosa. * * * Elephant's Ear. Facinating plants of the wild southern bed-of-winter sort, so much on lawns in the North. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Extra size, 25c.

**CRINUM.** * * * These magnificent flowering bulbs are closely related to Amaryllis and Pancratium. Evergreen, easy culture. The flowers are produced in clusters on a stalk, the North in the greenhouses. Many of the choice sorts rarely produce new bulbs, and consequently are very high-priced.

C. americanum. Native. A most beautiful plant producing umbels of large white lily-like flowers often six or eight to the spike. A native of the Florida swamps, but, like most of the Crinums, not particular as to soil. 15c, $1.25 per doz.

C. capense album. South Africa. "Probably the hardiest pure species of Crinum, and must form a cornerstone of the Middle States if protected with litter during cold weather." Flowers pure white, six to twelve in number. 50c.

C. c. rosea. A splendid rosy-pink form of the preceding. 50c.

C. embriatum. Guinea. Nassau, Nassau or Milk and Wine Lily. A strong grower, not particular as to soil. Flowers in umbels, large and showy; striped white and carmine: flowers double. Excellent for flower beds or borders, and desirable as a pot plant or for bedding out during summer at the North. We offer two sizes. Small bulbs, 10c per dozen; 15c, $1.50 per doz.

C. giganteum. Trop. Africa. Foliage very large, broad in the center, narrowing at both ends. Flowers bell shaped, pure white, highly scented. Needs half shade and moisture. 75c, $7.50 per doz.

C. hybridum, J. C. Harvey. A fine, vigorous hybrid (C. Moorei x C. Kirkii) evergreen, partaking in habit almost equally of both parents; harder than C. Kirkii; adapted as well to tropical conditions as to more temperate climates. Flowers rose-pink, nearly as large as C. Moorei; more drooping in habit; not unlike Amariliss Belladonna, exceedingly fragrant; very floriferous and of good substance, a single bulb often producing three flower stalks in one season. 2.00.

C. hybridum, W. C. Steele. Another nice hybrid raised by Mr. W. C. Steele of Florida. It is C. peduncu- lutum x C. Kirkii, and plants show some characteristics of both parents, being almost as hardy as C. peduncu- lutum. Able to stand white frosts. Flowers striped flesh-pink (almost white) and rose-pink, freely produced, and deliciously scented. Altogether a very good addition to the genus. Strong bulbs, will bloom this year. $1.00 each.

C. Kirkii. E. Africa. The flowers are large, white, with a reddish-purple stripe on the outside of each petal, showing through, gives the flower a pink tinge on the inside; some ten or fifteen of these flowers are pro- duced at the top of a tall purple spike, and there are frequently two or more spikes of bloom from the bulb during the season. In addition, the foliage is very hand- some, the numerous wavy-edged leaves forming a perfect rosette. Fine large bulbs 15c, 25c and 35c.

C. kunthianum. Vigorous growing and abundant bloomer from New Granada. This is a grand species, with splendid flowers, dull white, tinged with rose-red, 20c and 35c.

C. virginicum. A choice hybrid originated in England; flowers very large and widely opened, white and rosy-pink. 25c to 50c.

CURCUMA petiolaris. * * * Queen Lily. India. A choice, six- to eight-inch leaves like a canna, but strongly veined and arched. Flowers in large torch-like bunches, white, tinted pink, which last for weeks. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

GLORIOSA superba. * * Climbing Lily. Africa and Asia. A gorgeous lily-like plant growing from 6 to 10 feet high, and bearing a profusion of scarlet and yellow flowers during the summer and fall. It is a first-class ornament for a screen or to grow over shrubs or palm trunks, but prefers full sun exposure. Tubers available only in winter and early spring. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

RHYCHIUM coronarium. * * Ginger Lily. But- terly Lily. This magnificent plant, flowers best on low, sandy soil, and prefers a dose of compost. 10 to 12 ft. high. Roots are tuberous, and the plant may be safely grown over the entire South. The masses of fragrant, pure white flowers, looking much like large

Fancy Caladium.
white butterflies, are borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk. If kept in the house in a growing state, it blooms continuously. 10c, 50c per doz.; larger plants may be better be sent by express than by parcel post.

**H. gardnerianum.** **India.** Tall growing plant, with spikes of light yellow flowers followed by red, showy fruits. Considered the best of the genus and harder than the preceding. Pot-grown plants, 50c each.

**HEMEROCLALLIS.** The Yellow Day-Lilies. Old favorite plants for borders and beds beloved of our grandmothers, are splendid subjects for Florida and the South generally. We have three distinct sorts as follows, in fine, large sizes, at 15c each, $1.50 per doz.

**H. fulva.** **Europe and Asia.** The single form of the Tawny Day Lily.—See the following.

**H. fulva. f. pl.** **Europe and Asia.** The double flowered form of the Tawny Day Lily. Flowers bright orange-yellow, very freely borne in early summer. This is a valuable hardy border plant; will grow anywhere.

**HIPPEASTRUM equestre.** **(Amaryllis.) Barbados Lily.** Trop. America. Flowers large, bright red; of easy growth. 15c, $1.50 per doz.

**H. Nehrling's Hybrids.** **This is a very superior strain from many years work in hybridizing the finest varieties of the whole world. Dr. Nehrling has spent a large sum to secure the finest material to work upon, with magnificent results. These are mixed colors, mostly scarlet; we consider them unequaled. Some of these are quite sweetly scented. They bloom in spring or early summer. Large flowering bulbs 50c, $1.00 per doz.**

**HYMENOCALLIS carribbaea.** **(Pancretanum carribbaeum.)** The Spider Lily. **Spanish Lily.** West Indies. A bulb of easiest culture, producing large clusters, a few plants giving a succession of bloom all summer. Color, pure white. 10c, 50c per doz.; very large, 15c to 25c.

**IRIS hexagona.** **Blue Flag.** Native. Evergreen. A hard Southern variety of the greatest possible beauty. The loveliest flower of the whole South. Rich purple and blue with yellow markings; 3 to 4 inches across, resembling the costliest and rarest orchid flower. Blooms in spring. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

**MORAREA tridactylata.** **Natal Lily.** S. Africa. A lovely, interesting plant, to which it is closely related, with numerous fan-shaped clusters of flat, tapering, ribbon-like leaves and spikes of flowers 3 inches across, white, marked yellow on claws of outer seg-ments and style-crests marked with blue. This succeeds here to perfection and is without a peer as a border plant in Florida. 35c, $3.50 per doz.

**REINECKIA carnea.** **(Formerly listed as Alcasis alba aureo-maculata.)** *New.* The immense pale green leaves are variegated with creamy yellow, and the leaf-stem tinted violet, also variegated. Very striking. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Larger 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**RICHARDIA africana.** **Calla Lily.** A good, old-fashioned plant, always popular. From August to October we can supply dry bulbs at 15c, which will flower winter and spring. Later these plants are 25c.

**XANTHOSOMA batavensium.** *The Xanthosomas are similar to Caladiums and Alocasias, having great arrow-shaped leaves, and many with edible tubers. This species has purple stems and dark green leaves. 25c, $2.50 per doz. Extra large 50c.

**X. maculatum.** (Formerly listed as Alocasia alba aureo-maculata.) *New.* The immense pale green leaves are variegated with creamy yellow, and the leaf-stem tinted violet, also variegated. Very striking. 15c, $1.50 per doz. Larger 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**X. marshallii.** (Sometimes called X. "Emerald.") Very quick-growing, of medium size. Green leaves and dark stems; an especially good bedder for all parts of the States having warm summers. Quite different from the common "Elephant Ears" so often seen, and being of easy growth cannot fail to give satisfaction. Strong tubers (started after March 1st), 10c, 50c per doz.

**X. sagittaeformum.** *This has been grown in Florida for years—possibly by the Seminole— and the tubers are excellent for culinary purposes. Leaves light green, plant vigorous. A very beautiful bedding plant. 10c, $1.00 per doz.; larger 15c, $1.50 per doz.; extra large 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**ZINGIBER officinale.** *The Ginger Plant.** East Indies. May be grown like a canna during summer, dried off, and roots kept over winter in dry sand. 15c, $1.50 per doz.
XPLANATIONS OF SYMBOLS.—T. Tropical sorts adapted only to extreme South Florida planting out of doors, or to plant shade where they can receive adequate protection, or to the conservatories of the North. S. T.—Semi-tropical sorts adapted generally to peninsular Florida where, even if frozen back more or less, they come right out and flower and fruit with little set-back. H.—Hardy subjects for general planting over Florida and the Gulf Coast. All tropical stock does best when set in warmer weather. Of the hardier (H) subjects those marked with W should be set only during the period of December to March, with December much to be preferred.

The general culture of fruit trees and plants is not essentially different from that of other plants except in instances of certain subjects such as the Avocado, Mango, Citrus fruits etc. These receive special consideration under their respective headings to which we call your attention. For general planting suggestions see page 5.

In view of the special interest attached to the growing of the more tropical fruits in Florida the following notes should receive attention from those contemplating such plantings who are not thoroughly familiar with conditions here. This class of plants cannot stand much hard freezing but many recuperate quickly from the roots should tops be frosted, throwing up strong shoots which bear again after reasonable time. In this class, of special value to Florida, are guavas, Surinam cherry, pineapples, bananas, avocados, rose-apple, and others, all of which should be grown above the frost “line” even for occasional crops.

We would here call special attention to the Avocado, so long considered strictly tropical and adapted only to extreme South Florida planting. With the introduction into the State of the harder types of Mexican and Guatemalan varieties from the highlands of those countries where they developed special powers of resistance to low temperatures, it is now possible for home owners over almost the entire State to have this magnificent salad-fruit on their tables throughout the year. Turn to page 47 and read carefully the information condensed from the leading horticulturists and scientists of the country.

Tropical trees in frostless parts of South or Central Florida can be protected during the first year or more by light frames covered with cloth, paper or burlap, and if necessary, using a lamp on very cold nights. Provide ventilation during the day. Budded or grafted trees should be banked with soil to preserve the variety well above the union.

Boughs of trees, cane or corn stalks, etc., may be stood about tropical trees during the winter in addition to banking, where not otherwise protected. Train trees low so that the branches will protect the trunk and larger limbs. When trees have attained considerable size they will stand more cold than when small. Specimen tropical trees will be found more fully protected when shaded in the morning hours, allowing frost to thaw gradually; large trees or buildings on the east of such specimens will provide considerable protection from the damaging effect of the sun’s rays.

ACHRAS sapota. T. Sapodilla (Zapote). Tropical America. Symmetrical tree, 25 to 30 ft., with broad evergreen leaves rich in coloring and set on a fruit of thin shell-like skin containing juicy and most luscious pulp. Usually bears two crops annually. Juice of bark furnishes the chicle used in making chewing gum. 2 yr. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

AMYGDALUS persica. H. W. Peach. (Melocoton). A deciduous tree bearing delicious fruits with distinctive flavor, particularly valuable as they come in much earlier than the Northern Peaches. We offer only a selected list of choice varieties which, when grafted on plum stock, are free from root-knot. They should be planted only on well drained land, in fact, after once established, they will succeed well on high, dry ridges where many other fruits fail. Set deep so that graft union is several inches under the soil.

Prices of root-grafted peach trees on plum stock. 3 to 4 ft. 25c, $2.50 per doz., $17.00 per 100.


Hall’s Yellow. A late-ripening freestone, maturing in late June or early July. The fruit is large; skin, yellow, washed with red; flesh yellow and red at stone. Quality fine.

Jewell. The earliest and best market peach for South Florida planters. Is of medium size, high color, fine quality and freestone. Ripens in May.

Peach on peach roots. For new land, comparatively free of root-knot, the peach roots do well, and for customers desiring to plant this type we are handling the following two varieties; Jewell, described in the foregoing, and Red Ceylon, a productive variety, free-

Jewell Peaches

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stone, ripening in May, of medium quantity and special value for cooking. **Price on peach roots:** 4 to 5 ft. 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

**ANNONA muricata.** T. Pineapple. (Pina). Those desiring large quantities of either slips or suckers should write us, stating number required, and get a net estimate. We also ship plants in stock, if available.

**Red Spanish.** The ordinary commercial sort so largely grown. 15c. $1.25 per doz., $.75 per 100.

**Smooth Cayenne.** The only sort without spines on the fruit. Evergreen, small shrub, like 15 ft. high, with fragrant, laurel-like leaves. Fruit large, 4 to 6 lbs. or more, juicy, of sub-acid flavor. Used much in sherberts. Strong plants. 25c. $1.50 per doz.

**A. reticulata.** T. Custard Apple, or **Butlock's Heart.** (Corazon). Trop. America. A small bushy tree, 20 ft. high, with thornless, rich, dark green foliage. Handsome, 4 in. across, containing a sweet, custard-like, granular pulp. Very nice. 25c. $2.50 per doz.

**CITRUS paradisi.** T. **WALTON.** (Walton). The clementine, in great demand in the Middle West. A small tree, 15 ft. high, with small white flowers and evergreen fruit. Fruit about 1½ in. long, which can be eaten raw or cooked. 1 yr. 15c. $1.00 per doz.; 2 yr. 25c. $2.50 per doz. Extra large, fine plants, $5.00 doz.

**CARISSA bispinosa.** T. Amatungula. Natal. Handsome ornamental evergreen shrub, of glossy green foliage with slender, drooping branches, and carmine-colored flowers, 2 ft. in length, with scarlet fruits about 1½ in. long, which can be eaten raw or cooked like cranberries, which fruit it resembles in taste. Plants in stock, 2 years old. 15c. $1.50 per doz. Strong plants, specially propagated direct from fruiting specimen, 35c.

**CARYOPHYLLUS jambos.** T. (Eugenia) Rose Apple. (Pepper box). India and Malaya. Handsome, medium-sized evergreen tree, with good sized pinkish-white, rose-scented and rose-flavored fruit, valuable for preserving and candy-making. 1 yr. 15c. $1.00 per doz.; 2 yr. 25c. $2.50 per doz.; 3 yr. 35c. $.50 per doz. Extra large, fine plants, $5.00 doz.

**C. edulis.** S. T. White Sapota (Zapote blanco). Tropical America. A large, handsome spreading tree that bears well in South Florida, and is handsome as the trees. Fruit yellowish, velvety and is of small size, orange, round, with smooth skin. The three or four seeds are imbedded in the delicious sweet pulp. This fruit is a valuable addition to the market possibilities wherever hardy. Grows exceptionally well near the sea coast, standing both wind and spray. 2 yr. seedlings. 15c. $1.50 per doz. Strong plants, specially propagated direct from fruiting specimen, 35c.

**CHRYSOBULANUS icaco.** T. Cocoa-plum. (Icaco). Florida and the West Indies. Small, spreading shrubby evergreen tree, bearing plum-shaped fruits of dark purple skin and white, agreeable flesh. 25c. $2.50 per doz.

**CHRYSOPHYLLUM cainito.** T. Star Apple (Cainito). (Indies). The large tree of handsome shape with striking leaves dark glossy green above and rich velvety-brown beneath. One of the most ornamental trees as well as the finest. Fruit is round, 2½ in. in across, with a jelly-like substance surrounding the few, large seeds, of sweet and agreeable taste. 35c. $.50 per doz.

**C. monoperyn.** T. Satin Leaf. Extreme South Florida. An ornamental tree, resembling the former in foliage, and with white or pink flowers. The taproots should be cut rather short also—say about 9 to 12 inches.

**CITRUS SECTION.**

Our nurseries for citrus stock are on high sandy soil, insuring good roots. Most of stock succeeds equally well on low or high lands when properly protected, but those set on low lands the planter must make large soil in well-drained beds, with ample water on long rains. On low lands, if there is hard pan, the holes should be blasted out by dynamite, and free use of lime or marl made; the taproots should be cut rather short also—say about 9 to 12 inches.

**Selection of Budwood.** While this subject has been given much prominence during the past few years, nothing but the best practice observed by any reputable nursery man can be advised. We can say that for over thirty years since our business was established, we have practiced selections from our test groves for quality, productiveness, vigor and for even less important points, as freedom from diseases.

**New Varieties.** So many new varieties of fruits have been offered the public that we have been slow to push under. Of the kinds which we have tried and with which we are already familiar in our tests, there have been several of the leading varieties now grown that have thoroughly come out and are giving us quite as much satisfaction as the "Ellen" was one of our introductions, and while "Foster" was not found by us, we introduced it to the trade. The "Sour Rangpur" and "Thornless" Limes were both of our introduction. The "Oimeo" Mandarin orange also belongs to our list and is one of the very best of the mandarin type.

**Grafting Over Large Trees.** This is now being practiced quite widely and is much preferable to budding into the sprouts. We will be glad to have interested parties write us on this matter and to furnish the scions for making trees and in this way completely "made over" with the loss of only the sprout.

The best time to set citrus trees is in November or December, but we sometimes hold stock until later and will agree to do so until February 15th, provided 25 per cent of the purchase price is paid down with order, the balance to be paid for in February.

Our budded trees are stake-trained, but are headed back to develop stockiness, and unless requested to the contrary are usually ready to set out, before being packed for shipment.

**NEW PRICES ON CITRUS TREES.**

(Subject to discount as per Rule 1, page 62.)

**For All Varieties Except Foster Grapefruit and Those Specifically Noted in Descriptive Text.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Per doz.</th>
<th>Per 100</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 to 2 ft</td>
<td>.55</td>
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<td>5 to 6 ft</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.95</td>
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Write for Special Prices on Lots of Five Hundred or More. Stating Requirements.

**PRICES ON FOSTER GRAPEFRUIT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Per doz.</th>
<th>Per 100</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>123.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**GRAPEFRUIT, or POMELO.** (Toronja). S. T. (Citrus grandis.)

**Ellen.** A splendid new one originating on our own grounds. Size large; skin thin; in shape slightly flattened; very juicy, with average number of seeds; not excessively bitter. On pomelo, and sour orange.

**Foster.** The newest and most valuable of all Grapefruit, identical with the celebrated Walters, from a tree of ours; it has the same qualities; which is described in the Government Pomological Notes as follows: "Next to the skin the flesh is a light, of pinkish-pink color, which shades to a clear translucent color at the core; there is very little pulp." See descriptive notes under Walters. **Foster** furnish on Grapefruit and rough lemon stocks.

**Marsh Seedless.** Medium to large size; almost or quite seedless; juice somewhat bitter. Fruit is late in ripening; holds well well into winter. Grown on rough lemon, pomelo, and sour orange.

**Pernambuco.** Has been the leading sort in demand in this section for some years. Large size; late in ripening; bitter but fine. On rough lemon and sour orange.

**Walters.** This is the very best Florida native variety, originating at Belleview, in Marion County. Has the grapefruit bitterness and flavor in perfection, and is a
wonderful bearer of the very best fruit. Season, fairly early to very late, according to soil and culture. Grown on rough lemon, pomelo, and sour orange.

**THE KUMQUAT** (Citrus japonica). ST. A small fruit that is edible and can be grown in small plots of ground or for conservatories. Fruit eaten either raw or cooked. Very ornamental. Prices on rough lemon and sour orange are $1.50 per dozen for excellent quality; $1.00 per dozen for good quality. 

**THE LEMON** (Citrus limonum) (Limon). ST. Of the many excellent commercial lemons we have the following two sorts in stock.

**Dwarf Chinese Lemon.** Valuable as a pot plant in the home for its attractive foliage, as well as the small, hardy, but prolific, bearing one or more crops per year. The fruit is small, round, or oblate, about 1 inch thick or like the grapefruit in its shape. It is valued for making marmalade. Because of its resistance to cold, it being one of the hardiest of the citrus fruits, it is especially valuable for growing in home places in connection with the hardier Abdios, taking the place of the Lime in sections where that fruit will not stand the winter temperatures. The Accents are well marked and of the juice of the more acid Citrus fruits. Nice two year seedlings.

**THE LIME** (Citrus aurantifolia) (Lima). T. The limes are generally more tender than other citrus trees, and should have protection from cold in frosty locations. Limes have a very agreeable acid and as the fruit is grown for market and is used fresh, either in the market or in the home, they are especially valuable for South Florida, both for home use and for market. Prices are the same as for grapefruit.

**Tahiti.** A very strong grower, with fruits as large as an ordinary lemon, very smooth, and almost seedless. On grapefruit stock only.

**Thornless.** A great advance over the spiny Mexican lime; from Trinidad. Fruit is the same as the Mexican, of small size, and best quality, ripening mainly in the hot months of December. On pomele.

**THE MANDARIN** (Citrus deliciosa) (Mandarina). ST. In all we have this group there are somewhat flattened, round fruits, of small size, and skin loosely adherent, sometimes called “kid glove” oranges. Prices the same as on grapefruit trees.

**Dancy** (Tangerine). Fruit of delicious sparkling quality: mid-season in ripening; skin orange-red, very highly colored. Grown on pomele.

**Oneoc.** One of the few very best oranges of the mandarin group, very hardy and free from tender growers. Grown on pomele.

**The Orange** (Citrus sinensis) (Naranja). ST. With the perfecting of the methods of handling fruit, the orange has become far more valuable. Large growing has taken on new life and prosperity, and bids fair to more than hold its own as a business for Florida. We only list the better varieties in the many kinds which all grow to perfection in Florida.

**Centennial.** One of the best native varieties, ripening early, and very early, bright, jucy, and well colored. On sour orange.

**Lue Gim Gong.** A late round orange of unusual merit," originating at Deland, Florida. The fruit is of the very best quality, large size, good color, and holds on the tree for a year or more, enabling the grower to extend the shipping season throughout the summer and early autumn. Perhaps the greatest acquisition in this line ever made in Florida. On sour orange, grapefruit, and rough lemon.

**Parson Brown.** A very early ripening native variety, of medium size, round and smooth, and of good quality. On sour orange.

**Ruby.** A very early orange, showing blood marking, and is one of the oldest and finest of the orange group. Grown on sour orange, and was found about 15th. This variety colors up very early, and should be mostly shipped late January. An annual, very heavy bearer, this fruit is most delicious and is the best blood orange for Florida. On sour orange.

**Surprise Navel.** Of Florida origin. An early ripening variety, round and smooth, a heavy bearer. Said to bear well, even on sour orange roots. Grown on sour orange.

**Washington Late.** Synonyms Tardiff, Hart’s Tardiff, Hart’s Late, etc. Very late keeper, season being from March to July, or even later. A fine, heavy orange of commercial value. On pomele, rough lemon and sour orange.

**Washington Navel.** Fruit early, large, and with the characteristic navel mark on flower end. Quality the best. Of exceptional value for parts of the West Indies and Mexico, South America, and Pacific Coast regions. Does fairly well in parts of Florida, where the climate is par excellence. On rough lemon and pomele.

**TANGIERINE.** see Mandarin.

**TANGELO.** S. T. Sampson Tangelo, a hybrid between a Tangerine and Pomele, of delicious flavor, though rarer than the very fine Tangerine at the present time. Soon. The skin is smooth and pulp delicate and tender, sizes run from 80 to 126 per box on an average. On sour orange.

**CALAMONDIN.** ST. (Citrus mitisa). A small citrus tree rarely over 15 to 18 feet in height, from the Philippines, and is known as the flowering lime. Very hardy and prolific, bearing one or more crops per year. The fruit is small, round, or oblate, about 1 inch thick or like the grapefruit in its shape. It is valued for making marmalade. Because of its resistance to cold, it being one of the hardyest of the Citrus fruits, it is especially valuable for growing in home places in connection with the hardier Abdios, taking the place of the Lime in sections where that fruit will not stand the winter temperatures. The Accents are well marked and of the juicy of the more acid Citrus fruits. Nice two year seedlings.

**COCCOLORIS uftlera.** T. Seagrape or Shore grape (Uvero). South Florida coasts and West Indies. Medium to large sized tree, one of the most beautiful and hardy tropical trees, having a cloud-like mass of spires and petals. Fruit purple-lred, borne in spires like currants, ripening in September, and from which a fine marmalade is made. Two yr. 25c., $2.50 per doz. Larger, 35c. $3.50 per doz.

**DIMOCARPUS longan.** Longan. Asia. Rare South Chinese tree. Very hardy and prolific. Grown small, borne in terminal clusters, with sweet but not first-class pulp surrounding the single seed. 25c. $2.50 per doz.

**DIOSPYROS kaki. H. W. Japan Persimmon.** A valuable fruit for the entire South even to southern Florida and since the discoveries regarding polination of Diospyros, the value for home propagation is more than doubled, and the persimmon is becoming more and more a home fruiting tree, and market. The Galley variety was found to be compatible with any of the Diospyros of Florida, and for that reason makes the best tree for the persimmon enthusiast. It is said that it will flower and bear by the second year. All fruit can be harvested for marmalade. It is also valued for fruiting, the fruit being particularly delicious. A climate of 25 to 30 degrees Fahrenheit is necessary to a fruitful bearing. The fruit isordo来的, but the leaves are hardy enough to withstand the cold, and can be grown in the same ground as the persimmon. The fruit is eaten fresh, or dried, and is used in making tarts, pies, and jams. It is also very valuable for the winter ornamentation in the home.

**Tamopan.** This is a grand acquisition, introduced from China. A fruit very hardy and prolific, bearing abundantly every season; this has proved the best of the older sorts for Florida. It's a vigorous grower of large size and should be freely planted.

**Tane-Nashi.** Large roundish, conical, about 1 3/4 by 3 1/4 inches in size; skin yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow, balsamy; seeds, small, very hard, and very deeply embedded in the fruit. The tree is not as hardy as the usual persimmon, but has the advantage of bearing abundantly every season. It is excellent for the home garden, and is a very hardy tree. This variety is usually grown in Florida as an ornamental tree, but it is valuable as a fruit tree, and is a very hardy variety. From open ground, to 2 ft. square, 25c. per doz.; to 2 to 3 ft. square, 35c. per doz. 3 to 4 ft. square, $3.50 per doz.; 4 to 6 ft. square, $7.50 per doz. Large, 6 to 8 ft. square, $25.00 per doz. We have seedlings of Advance and Premier Loquats, for home planting, and have some seedlings of the new and improved Nielson, which is a very hardy variety, and of decidedly superior merit generally. While Loquats from open ground are best set out in December, the pot stock should be set out at the time of the year, as the roots are left almost undisturbed.

**EUGENIA operculata.** T. Ceylon and India. Specified as a very desirable tree of value for timber but not first-class fruit. 50c.

**E. uniflora.** T. Surinam Cherry (Pitanga). Brazil. Large fruit bearing many red fruits of agreeable sub-acid flavor, eaten raw or as a
jelly. Under high culture bears two heavy crops yearly. Nice for growing in pots and tubs at the North as foliage and fruit are attractive at all times. Pot-grown seedlings from best fruit.

1 yr. 10c, $1.00 per doz., $7.00 per 100.
2 yr. 15c, $1.50 per doz., 10.00 per 100.
3 yr. 25c, $5.00 per doz., $18.00 per 100.

**Black Fructed Surinam Cherry (Pitanga negra).** Similar to preceding except in color. Seedlings, 35c, $5.00 per doz. Extra heavy, 50c.

**FEIJOA sellowiana.** ST. A valuable new fruit shrub from South America, related to the guava, but much hardier. The fruit is rough in appearance, of a greenish color, keeping for weeks after being gathered in the autumn, and is sub-acid, liked by all. Seeds so small as to be unnoticed. Size of fruit 1 1/2 to 3 inches in length. Bushes seem to bear best when several are grown in proximity. 2 yr. pot-grown stock, 60c, $5.00 per doz.

**IFICUS carica. H. W. The FIG.** One of the most delicious of all fruits, which does well along the Gulf Coast. In Florida, owing to presence of nematodes, care must be taken in heavy mulching (preferably of stones or brick-bats) as a preventive, or planting close up to buildings under which the roots will be shaded. Another excellent plan for growing figs in South Florida is the following: Make rides in mucky swamps or ponds, so the surface is above high water. Set fig trees on these rides and fertilize with chemical fertilizers and poultry droppings. Mulch the surface. Price of trees, 1 to 2 ft., 20c, $2.00 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 30c, $5.00 per doz.

**Brunarack.** Fruit large, dark violet in color; flesh white and pink. Very strong grower and prolific fruiter.

**Celeste.** Often called “Sugar Fig,” as its fruit is so very rich and sweet. A small fruit, brownish yellow, borne in profusion. Very hardy.

**Green Ischia.** Skin a light green color; flesh white, with light red center. An upright grower and hardy.

**FLACOURTIA ramontchi. T. Governor Plum.** Tropical Africa and Asia. An ornamental tree or large size shrub, growing 30 ft. high, bearing heavily of bright red, cherry-like berries, exceedingly sour and making excellent jelly. Season, March-April and August-September. 50c each, $5.00 dozen.

**HICORIA pecan. HW. The Pecan.** Pecan nuts form a staple crop in the South and fine, large nuts bring high prices. The industry is a safe one in the proper latitude. The lower South has an immense area of excellent soil, suitable for these. In South Florida select good medium high land with yellow or clayey sub-soil, and give moderate amounts of manure. Price of standard size, 4 to 5 ft. trees, $1.00, $10.00 per doz.; $75.00 per 100.

**Frotscher.** This is doing very well in South Florida, and we recommend its more extended planting. A large oblong nut about 1 3/4 inches long, very hard, Kernel large, easily removed, of delicious flavor. Tree vigorous in growth and a heavy grower.

**President.** The finest of all pecans, embracing all the qualities of a perfect nut, in shape, size, color and keeping quality. The meat is of delicious flavor, very solid. Has proved very productive. 40c.

**Stuart.** One of the oldest named sorts. Nuts of large size and of splendid flavor. A heavy bearer.

**LUCUMA glabra. T. Barbados Cherry (Cerezas de Barbaditos).** Beautiful small tree bearing quantities of delicious acid fruit. Seedlings 35c.

**MANGIFERA indica.** The Mango is one of the most important tropical fruits for South Florida. We have been importing the delicious East Indian varieties for years, and we were the first in South Florida to introduce them, beginning in 1887. Our stock is probably the largest in Florida. All sorts named are East Indian varieties of exceptional value, almost or entirely free from blight. These should be planted everywhere in South Florida (and of course in the tropics generally); in Florida in protected spots, either with artichoke, clover or lumber, so that fruit may be grown for home use. In places where frost is unusual, the young trees may be banked with soil for a foot or more, and if beaded with trees or corn or cane stalks be placed about them in winter for the first 2 or 3 years, they will have ample protection; when older the tops will be their own protection. Nothing compares with the improved mango for canning, and even one tree is worth a lot of trouble to grow, as grafted stock bears early and abundantly.

Every lover of mangoes who lives in a frosty locality in Florida may enjoy grown fruit by making a simple framework (posts and light scantling) around one or more trees either in the open, or against a building, and covering with any cheap cloth during the winter months.

A framework may be provided by oil stoves or small open fires, etc. It requires but a very small floor space, and even one tree in a confined space will bear fruit when the framework is covered with cloth snugly over the fruit. Delicious sliced like peaches for dessert; the fruit may be cut around on the “edge” and twisted apart easily in some of the best sorts. Naiviva, Haban, Cambodiana, Rajpyur, Langra Benarsi, Totafrai, Fahi, Sandera, etc., and the pulp scooped with a spoon from the center, leaving the skins, as one does in eating grapefruit; mangoes are also used in a manner of preserving—canned, canned, marmalade, chutney, pickled, etc.

Our plants are all grafted (or grafted) on to pot-grown 2-year-old seedlings, and may be set safely at any time of the year, being strong and vigorous trees, well rooted. We can furnish as safe stock to handle, as the material when transplanted from the open ground is very likely to die except very large specimens.

**Price of all sorts, except where noted, for strong, top-arched plants, $1.25 each, $16.50 per doz., $125.00 per 1000.**
Note discount in business rules, page 62.

Cambodiana. Very rapid grower, bearing medium to large fruit; early ripening; color: yellow; shape: long; rather more acid than most sorts if gathered before coloring. Quality is of excellent quality. Considered one of the finest grown around Calcutta. Of large size and bright red check.

Haden. A fine variety originated by the late Captain Haden, at Cocoaanut Grove, Fla., from seed of Mulgoba. Has high color, clear yellow and with a brilliant red check. Quality similar to the parent, with promise of being more prolific. Very popular in Dade County and considered by many superior to Mulgoba in all respects.

Tamaraca. One of the most unusual mangos we have yet fruited. Of flat, tomato-like shape, weighing on average from six to ten ounces. The quality is excellent, being sappy and distinctive, and the tree has the added virtue of being a prolific bearer.

Langra Benarsi. One of our introductions from India, which bore in 1910 for the first time. Promises to be very prolific and is a strong grower. The fruit is the largest we have ever seen, weighing up to 3 lbs., or each. Very little fiber; flavor rich and juicy; color of skin yellow or greenish-yellow, $2.50, $25.00 per doz.

Paheri. Imported by Department of Agriculture, and fruited in 1910 for the first time in Florida. One of the finest sorts grown in India. General form is roundish, about 3 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches thick. Skin is yellow when ripe, touched with garnet red on the sunny side—very attractive. Flesh yellow, tender and juicy; sweet and aromatic. Of highest quality.

Rajpury. Averages about 10 oz. in weight; a trifle elongated; flavor rich and buttry; both flavor and aroma distinct from any other mango, and very attractive; very prolific.

Sandersha. So far as known, the latest to ripen. Fruit long, yellow, large size, sometimes nearly 3 lbs. each. Flavor good, but somewhat acid.

Singapour. Our own importation, which fruited for the first time in 1911, and proved to be all that was claimed for it by our Indian correspondent. The skin is green and golden yellow, finely mottled, thick and strong, with a grayish-blue bloom; clean and free from spotting. The flavor is distinct, rich and sweet, with characteristic true mango flavor. The fruits are remarkably uniform in shape, meaty, thick and solid—perfect, weighing from 14 to 20 ounces each, and we judge will be a remarkably good shipper. The seed is medium and flat.

Totafari. One of the best sorts, resembling Sandersha, but only about half the size. Bears well when very small, and is prolific.

Assorted Indian Varieties. We have a few each of several sorts not of special merit on which we will be glad to quote any one specially interested.

Seedling mangos, from Number Eleven. 1 yr. 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Seedling mangos, from named Indian varieties. 50c, $5.00 per doz.

Seedlings, mixed. 1 yr. 20c, $2.00 per doz.

Seedlings from open ground. 2 to 3 ft. high, 35c, $3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 50c, $5.00 per doz.

MELICOCUS blugatus. T. Ginep or Spanish Lime. (Mamoncillo.) West Indies. Handsome, symmetrical tree, valuable for shade, with dense evergreen foliage and bearing plum-like fruits, varying in quality from sweet to sub-acid. Profuse bearer. Strong plants 35c, $3.50 per doz.

MUSA, The Banana. All sorts of great value to South Florida for fruit and to colder climates as decorative plants, being used freely in lawn and park planting. Write us in the spring, stating number required, and we may be able to make special low prices.

Cavendish, T. Dwarf, very tender. Fruit rich and fine. Suckers 25c, $2.50 per doz.

Hart’s Choice, or Lady-Finger, T. One of the hardest sorts, and the most valuable for Florida planting. Fruit is most delicious. Suckers 25c, $2.00 per doz., $15.00 per 100. Extra large at 50c, $5.00 per doz.

Orinoco, T. Horse Banana. A sort of plantain: fine for cooking, but liked raw by many. Very hardy. Suckers 25c, $2.00 per doz., $15.00 per 100. Extra large at 50c, $5.00 per doz.

WAR AND FRUIT

The World War is causing a shortage of foodstuffs and the administration has asked us to use more perishables at home. This is increasing the demand for fruit of all varieties and making the growing on a large scale more profitable. Every war garden should also have enough fruit trees and plants for home use. Plant more and GROW MORE FRUIT.

Young Avocado Tree Fourteen Months After Planting.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad, B. W. I., Jan. 10, 1917—Plants received from you have done very well.—W. N. Freeman, Government Botanist.

American Museum of Natural History, 77th Street and Central Park West, New York City, May 19th, 1917—I could not have selected better myself for my purpose.—A. E. Butler.
The Avocado

(PERSEA AMERICANA)

Florida's Most Valuable Fruit Crop, Acre for Acre

So much has been written during the past few years on this truly remarkable salad fruit from the tropics by scientists and horticulturists of authority that we feel we can best serve the interests of our customers by giving a general resume of the subject from authoritative yet unprejudiced sources, supplementing with our own experience in cultural and similar lines.

The Avocado (often erroneously called "Alligator Pear") is not a fruit in the sense that word usually implies, neither should we call it a vegetable as it is not included in that group. Of good size, the best varieties range from about one to three or four pounds in weight, varying in form from roundish to almost pear shape, having one seed in the center, tight in its cavity in the better commercial varieties, and the flesh is very rich, of nutty flavor and firm buttery consistency when ripe.

**FOOD VALUE.** When one considers the high percentages of food elements in the Avocado, placing it in the same class with milk and eggs, it does not take a far-sighted person to appreciate that it will not be long before the fruit will have its place in the dietary of the ordinary family. Unlike the orange and many other fruits that are so largely "luxury," it is a food in the full sense of the word, as may be judged from the following Average Analyses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per cent in commercial Avocados</th>
<th>Milk</th>
<th>Eggs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude fiber</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This means that it will undoubtedly be freely used by people of small means as well as the wealthy and it is merely a matter of putting sufficient quantities on the market to make it "everybody's dish.

It so happens it is fully equal to lean meat and in addition has the medicinal quality of a soothing laxative character. Indeed the very nature of the food, rich and delicate with a high oil content, makes it readily assimilated by the most delicate digestion. It should be recalled that while the fat content averages from 10% to 30% with an average of about 20%, taking all varieties the best average higher than that.

**SERVING.** While in the tropics it is customary to eat the Avocado "just so" or in conjunction with the various foods of the meal, in Florida it is customary to add either just salt, or pepper, or lime juice, or combinations of these. Of course, where Avocados are more plentiful they are made up into various salads, etc., but probably the greatest epicures will never find a sensation in eating Avocado quite equal to the first impression of the rich delicate flavor just accentuated by a dash of some condiment. In connection with this matter of serving, however, it must be remembered that some form of citric acid is almost essential, at least part of the time.

and we recommend that in sections where the tropical sorts are grown that the more tender limes and lemons be planted in conjunction with Avocado trees and farther north in the State, Calamondin Orange—at least one for each home.

**CULTURE.** The Avocado normally rejoices in a reasonably well-drained loamy soil, always providing abundant moisture is available at the main root-feeding system. Or, stated differently, the Avocado will do well on any fairly good soil, even though it is quite wet in rainy weather, providing the crown roots of the trees are raised sufficiently above the general level to keep them from standing. And, too, it will do well on high land providing there is sufficient body to the soil, especially the subsoil, to be retentive of moisture during the drier weather. In addition to the matter of drainage is that of humus—the Avocado is partial to organic matter and where it is not plentiful, measures should be taken to supply adequate amounts. In short, this fruit will succeed on a wider range of soil and under more adverse conditions than will citrus trees, which requires much more for horticultural development thousands of acres until lately considered "hopeless. Even hard-pan probably has little harmful effect except in so far as making the upper soil more dry in time of drouth.

In the broader aspect the culture of the Avocado is not materially different from that of good citrus practice, yet the following remarks mostly have reference to special features in care of a good Avocado grove that should be carefully noted.

While in the Southern California country it is customary to plant Avocados as close as 16 feet apart because of the prevailing high winds, in Florida it is considered better practice to set about 25 feet apart each way, or equivalent (70 trees to the acre) with a minimum of perhaps 20 feet.

Where one has some system for irrigating a grove, perhaps the California practice of spring setting would be best, especially where there is serious danger of freeze injury. However, generally speaking, fall setting—in either case the water problem is at its best and the trees have ample opportunity to get in good condition for winter. We also recommend pushing growth well up to the winter months, to maximum growth and also to encourage the prolonging of the dormant period past danger of freezing. If it comes off seriously dry before plants are sufficiently well established to stand it, they can be easily watered from a wagon on which barrels of water can be carried around, giving several bucketsful to the tree. This can be facilitated by making basins around each tree when planting.

An Avocado, like any tree, will make every effort to live even though conditions are not suitable, yet there is nothing that will insure success more emphatically than good preparation. Dig a hole two feet deep and about three feet across, being sure to get through any hard-pan, and fill in with top soil, incorporating liberal applications of well rotted manure or aerated muck of good fertility, as well as a commercial fertilizer from organic base, such as blood and bone, tankage or something of the kind. Unless the drainage of the land is...
good, mound the trees up six to twelve inches above the general level, making the mounds about five feet across and twenty-four feet long, to shed surface water from the crown roots. Or better than just mounding would be to plow the land into ridges and dead-furrows, in the direction of the prevailing wind. The first year fertilize two or three times with light applications of a good commercial fertilizer, rich in organic material. Increase this during succeeding years. Average 30 to 50 pounds a year. In the fourth year, divided in several applications and after that as the result of individual trees indicate.

Our Avocados are all box-grown, the only rational way to retain all the root system and permitting shipment to reach market in perfect safety. In planting trees so grown, care should be exercised to disturb the roots as little as possible. After removing bottom board, set the boxed tree in the ground so that the lower leaves are above soil level, and then tamp around the roots. After planting, mulch the ground well with any coarse material available, taking care not to have it close to the stems—this might encourage both insects and disease.

As noted heretofore, the Avocado is especially partial to humus in the form of leaves, healthy, and rich in that reason as well as for the fact that nitrogen gathering cover crops are a cheap and effective form of fertilizing, we recommend the growing of such things as Raggew Weed, cowpea, velvet bean, etc., as much as possible.

For remarks on frost protection see page 5 of catalog. It seems unnecessary to talk of protection for the hardier Avocados, especially in South Florida, but while young these trees should be set on a frost border, where they will be destroyed in later years, for the first two or three winters it is always good policy to take necessary precautions of just to be safe.

Finally, we would say in regard to how soon Avocados will bear—they will bear too soon. The first year there will usually be only a few fruits, but a year or two until the third year—the increased vigor of the vegetative development will far more than compensate for the loss of amount of fruit.

THE FUTURE FOR THE AVOCADO. Without any reservation whatever, we believe that the Avocado industry is the most promising horticultural investment for one interested in the development of Peninsular Florida. So convinced are we of this fact that we are diverting much energy from other lines of fruit-tree growing to this, though the propagation of good Avocado trees is many times more costly than any citrus fruit at this present time.

There are now over 500 acres planted to budded Avocado trees of the fine kinds in this State with the area rapidly increasing. The new, and the hardier kinds over the greater portion of the State, the outlook is very encouraging. At Waldo, less than 50 miles from the Gulf Coast, there are large Mexican Avocado trees that have borne prolifically and are in the prime of life. They only had the leaves "knocked off" and of course the fruit formed.

Although the "Salad Fruit" is relatively little known on the markets at present, with the increase as now, the supply is very unequal to the demand—and consider further, that at present time the most popular fruit note the grower only 2c to 3c while the Avocado brings from 25c to 50c net, with the higher prices prevailing for the fine kinds of winter fruit. At Waldo less than 50 miles from the Gulf Coast, there are large Mexican Avocado trees that have borne prolifically and are in the prime of life. They only had the leaves "knocked off" and of course the fruit formed.

Varieties

TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICAN "WEST INDIAN" TYPE. This is the most tender of the three groups of Avocados. "Mature trees begin to show pronounced injury at about 20 degrees, while at 25 degrees all of the largest trees will be killed to the main trunk or to the ground. Young trees, 1 to 4 years old, are more tender and may be injured at any temperature below 30 or 35 degrees." (Dr. D. Vosbury, L. S. Dept. of Agric.) They may, however, be grown safely in a considerable area of the State where natural protection is as, on the East Coast below Ft. Pierce, the West Coast at protected places south of the Caloosahatchee River, and at other specially protected places throughout the extreme South Florida. The special characteristics of this class, aside from susceptibility to frost, are a thick leathery skin that separates readily from the flesh; the flesh is not as high in fat content as the Guatemalan; and the seeds are large and often loose in the cavities.

The following are the best of this group:

BARKER. A splendid new variety, originating at Bradenton, closely resembling Pollock as to general appearance, size and quality, but a heavy and constant bearer, and probably more hardy. The original tree of this variety is at the present time the largest Avocado tree in the State, having been only partly frozen back in the "Big Freeze," and now about sixty feet high and about thirty-five feet through the branches and bore three thousand fruit in 1916. Season October into December.

FAMILY. This is the earliest to ripen of this group and being from early July to last of September. This Avocado bears in many ways most like the Guatemalan, with large size and fine flavor, but not very rich. In form it is slender pear-shaped; in color, maroon red: seed, large and tight in cavity. This variety will be a vigorous and productive type.

POLLOCK. This is considered as distinctly the finest flavored of the South American group. The fruit is large in size, from 1½ to 3 lbs. in weight, with a smooth green surface, leathery skin, seed usually filling the cavity, flesh yellow in color, smooth and buttery, and of unusual rich flavor. This tree is very productive but not as prolific in bearing as could be desired. However, its large size and fine flavor compensate in large measure. Season August to October.
TRAPP. This is the variety most commonly planted in Florida, probably comprising 90% of the groves of budded trees. The fruit is medium in size, 1 to 1½ lbs. in weight, smooth, green skin, seed somewhat loose in cavity. The keeping quality of the fruit is exceedingly good, making it especially valuable as a commercial proposition. Flesh greenish yellow, free from fiber, and of a pleasantly pleasant flavor. The tree is not as vigorous as Pollock, but bears heavily and when very young. The fruits commence ripening in October and hang on to the first of the year and sometimes considerably longer, even to February.

The Hardier Avocados

GUATEMALAN TYPE. This is intermediate between the South American and hardest Mexican types, and from the commercial viewpoint bids fair to succeed the tropical varieties in point of favor with the planter, both because of the larger area in which it can be planted, the character of the skin which makes it an unusually good shipper and the lateness of the ripening season. This latter point is not yet fully established in respect to all varieties, but the seasons we indicate are probably fairly close approximations.

In hardness this group is probably about like the ordinary lemon, though Fuerte is distinctly more hardy. However, because of the fact that this type, contrary to the others, blooms in late spring and carries its fruit over the following winter ripening the next spring or summer, special attention should be accorded the consideration of protection, naturally by location, or artificially. The skin is characteristic, very thick, even to the point of being woody and brittle, and usually more or less rough. The flesh is considered better on the average than the South American type, being somewhat richer and more oily, though not as much so as the Mexican. The seed is also considered of good size and shape, and is seldom loose in the cavity. It is an excellent shipper, and for this and other reasons may supplant the more tender varieties on the markets. Following are the varieties we are handling which from present knowledge we consider best adapted to Florida planting:

FUERTE. This variety, though originating in Mexico, is considered of the Guatemalan type, and is the hardest of the better known members of the group. The fruits are oval in shape, weigh about a pound each, with a green skin, rough in surface, and thick in texture. The flesh is yellow, smooth and buttery, rich in flavor (analyses showing 25% fat) with a small tight seed. This variety has shown itself to be an unusually strong grower of erect habit. It ripened in Florida for the first time in November, 1916, but when more mature will probably carry its fruit for several months.

LYON. A pear-shaped fruit, weighing about a pound, with a moderately thick, rough skin, rich green in color. The deep cream-colored flesh is of rich, pleasant flavor of fairly rich oil content. The seed is small and tight in cavity. The tree is a very upright grower and bears while very young and is exceedingly prolific. The season in California is April.

SHARPLESS. The pear-shaped fruits average about a pound and a quarter in weight, with a slightly roughened thick, hard skin, purple in color. The cream-colored flesh is fairly high in oil content and is of unusually rich, pleasant flavor. The seed is small and tight in cavity. The tree is a strong, upright grower and remarkably productive, ripening its fruit May to August in California.

SINALOA. Like Fuerte, this originated in Mexico, though of the Guatemalan type. It is a fairly vigorous grower with fruits of large size for the type, averaging 1½ to 2 pounds. The skin is thick and tough with rough surface, green in color. The flesh is deep cream-colored, smooth, of rich and pleasing flavor, and seed tight in cavity. This tree is productive and ripens its fruit in Florida in January—with age this season will doubtless be extended.

TAFT. The standard summer-fruiting Avocado in California, where it ripens from June to September, this variety is of rather slower growth at first than some and does not bear so early. However, it is productive and, once well established, makes a vigorous growth. It is rather tender for the type to which it belongs. The fruit is of good size, from a pound to a pound and a half, with thick, green skin only slightly roughened, medium-sized seed, tight in cavity, and light yellow, smooth, unusually pleasant, rich flavored flesh, analyzing 18½% fat.

WINESLOW. This is a “sport” of the variety “Taylor” when higenized at the Florida Experimental Gardens at Miami. The fruit resembles Taft in general character, averaging ¾ of a pound in weight or over, with thick woody skin, rich, yellow flesh, and seed tight in cavity. The cream-colored medium-sized seed tight in cavity, and creamy flesh of rich, pleasant flavor; ripens February to June in Florida.

Mexican Type

Because of their extreme hardiness this variety should receive special consideration from every home-owner in the central and northern portions of the State. From the commercial aspect they are usually considered of little value, chiefly because of their small size, but as the varieties we list of this type are so very resistant to cold, vigorous and remarkably productive, and of such rich flavor and fine quality, they are absolutely indispensable. Practically hardy, in maturity, over the greater portion of the state, every home place, in town or country, outside of the range of the more tropical sorts, should have at least one to three trees of this delicious “salad fruit,” and in conjunction with them should be planted a cala-
mondine orange. This type bears earlier than the others, in seedings as well as budded trees and seedlings have been known in some instances to have produced crops of 4,000 fruits to the tree! The skin of the fruit is thin, and the flesh is delicious, being entirely crushed that differentiates this group from any other.

**GANTER.** An oval fruit weighing about ½ lb, of plump, round, orange, small seed tight in cavity, and cream-colored flesh of rich, nutty flavor. Analyzing as high as 25% fat. This variety ripens August and September in Florida, though reported as October to December in California. Probably the season will be longer when the trees attain maturity.

**HARMAN.** This variety is slightly heavier than the preceding with shifts of glossy, greenish-purple surface and seed loose in the cavity. The creamy-yellow flesh is thick and rich in flavor. The tree is erect and unusually vigorous, very heavy bearer, ripening its fruit in August. The season is reported in California as October to December and it will probably be longer in Florida than this first crop would indicate.

**NORTHRUP.** Slightly smaller in size than GANTER, it is more pear-shaped and the surface is smooth and glossy with redish-black color. The cream-colored flesh is of fine, smooth texture and rich flavor, analyzing 25% fat. Seed is medium in size and tight in cavity. The tree is hardy and vigorous, ripening probably in August and September in Florida.

**SAN SEBASTIAN.** This variety, unlike the preceding, is grown in the United States, and reported in Mexico. The fruit is oval and larger in size than any of the others, weighing up to a pound. The flesh too, is rather thicker and black in color. Seed medium in size and tight in cavity; the yellow flesh is of fine, rich flavor. The tree is vigorous and very prolific and ripened here in August of 1917—probably it would be safe to assume the season extended through September.

### Prices on Avocados

(All budded stock is box-grown.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Native Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRAP, POPLOCK BARKER AND FAMILY</td>
<td>$1.50 each</td>
<td>$1.00 per doz.</td>
<td>North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHARPLESS</td>
<td>$3.00 each</td>
<td>$3.00 per doz.</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUATEMALAN AND MEXICAN SORTS EXCEPT SHARPLESS</td>
<td>$2.50 each</td>
<td>$2.00 per doz.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prices in quantity on application.**

### Seedlings

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>MIXED FLORIDA SEEDLING AVOCADOS</td>
<td>box grown</td>
<td>500 each</td>
<td>$5.00 per doz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRAP SEEDLING AVOCADOS</td>
<td>pot grown, 50c each</td>
<td>$5.00 per doz.</td>
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**MEEDIA aristata.** A choice, rare tree, attaining height of 50 ft., and resembling a holly somewhat. Fruit of questionable value. Resin medicinal. Nic plants, 50c. $5.00 per doz.

**R. edulis.** T. Brazil. An ornamental, evergreen tree, twenty feet high, with deep green, glossy foliage, and thick-skinned fruits of acid flavor, making superior preserves, etc. Related to Mangoanum. Heavy plants, $2.00.

**R. madrono.** T. Medium sized tree of erect growth, native to central Colombia. Jelly fruits, yellow in color and of most agreeable flavor, is one of the finest of that country. $1.00.

**R. luciferanthus.** Our native BLACK-BERRY (ZARZA). A good strain of fine sized fruit, 10c. $1.00 per doz., $6.00 per doz.

**R. hybridus.** H. The NORTHERN BERRY. Co-separate with Newberry. Fruit flesh is of acid color, good sized and of exquisite flavor. Set 5 to 8 feet apart and plant on a wire three or four feet high. 20c, $2.00 per doz. $15.00 per 100.

**R. trivialis.** H. The MANATEE DEWBERY (Zamamora). A delicious black fruit of great value. 10c. $1.00 per doz., $6.00 per doz.

**SPONDIAS cytherea (dulcis).** T. Otalhote Apple. South Pacific Islands. A large tree attaining 60 ft., laden with plum-like fruits of agreeable apple flavor, about three inches long. 50c. $6.00 per doz.

**STRYCHNOS spinosa.** T. Natal Orange. South Africa. A very promising new fruit, somewhat larger than an orange with a hard shell. The pulp is aromatic, with the consistency of a ripe banana. Nice plants 50c. $5.00 per doz.

**SYNGonium cuminii.** T.Java Plum. East Indies. This fruit tree is related to Rose Apple and bears purple fruits from one-half to one inch in diameter. 50c. $5.00 per doz.

**TAMARINDUS indica.** T. Tamarind. Tamarindo. Tropical Asia and Africa. A large, handsome tree with peculiar very fragrant flowers resembling those of the magnolias. The fruit is a brownish pod 3 to 4 in. long, containing acid pulp. Season mostly January and February. Nice strong stock, 25c. $2.00 per doz., $20.00 per 100.

**TERMINALIA catappa.** T. Tropical Almond (Almendro). East Indies. A large deciduous tree, 50 to 100 feet high, with large spreading branches in flat "stages," which turn brilliant scarlet and orange in autumn. Fruit is size of a plum, containing a small but delicious "kernel" in the seed. One of the handsomest street trees in the tropics. 25c, $2.50 per doz. Large, 50c and $1.00.

**TETRAGASTOMA harmadri.** T. Cochin China. Tall, weedy vine, bearing enormous quantities of fruit resembling a scuppernong grape. 50c.
UVARIA rufa. T. Asia. A scandent shrub, related to our native Papaw, bearing clusters of 18 to 28 oblong, velvety berries, deep red when mature, containing a whitish, aromatic, acidulous fleshy pulp. 25c, $2.50 per dozen.

VANGUERIA madagascariensis (edulis). T. Vangvange. Madagascar. A small shrubby deciduous tree, with large, shining light green leaves. Fruit smooth, about size of small apple, containing sweet-acid juicy pulp of agreeable taste. 35c, $3.50 per dozen.

VITIS rotundifolia. HW. The MUSCADINE GRAPE (V. vulg.). A very vigorous type of grape, needing large arbors, well built, for its loads of fruit. This is the grape for Florida and our Gulf Coast country generally. Set vines 15 to 20 feet apart and train up early on arbors 7 ft. high. Make arbors of best material so that they will be permanent structures for many years. Prune out the dense part of these vines every November or December, so that light and air can get to all growth; old crowded vines are no good except along the edges of arbor in the newer growth. These vines all need pollen from the male muscadine or from male vines of Vitis Xunsoniana; the former very abundant in the Carolinas, the latter in South Florida.

Especially valuable for securing proper fertilization are bees, and for those contemplating the extensive growing of grapes it would be well to provide for this accordingly. Mr. F. C. Reimer, Horticulturist at the N. C. Experiment Station, writes the following important words:—"The question is often asked whether these grapes can be used successfully for making unfermented grape juice. Careful experiments by one of the largest wine manufacturers in the South show that some varieties are well suited for this purpose. The writer knows of no reason why this should not become an important industry in the South." (A bushel of grapes may be expected to yield from 3 to 4 ½ gallons of juice.)

Following is a select list of choice sorts:

James. Berry very large, black, or purplish-black, very sweet. Ripens here in August and frequently has a second crop in October or November.

Mish. A new sort of medium size, in color purple. The earliest to ripen here. Has a delicate but rich flavor of the very highest quality.

Scuppernong. Greenish-amber in color, of a delicious and distinctive flavor, this famous grape is high in the estimation of all horticulturists, both as a fruit and wine-maker. The berry is very large, ripening in August and early September. 20c, $2.00 per dozen.

ZIZYPHUS mistol. T. Argentina. A small spiny tree attaining 30 ft., closely related to the Julube of commerce, and bearing small, edible fruit with large seeds.

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WHAT BANANAS WILL DO IN FLORIDA

933 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 12, 1917—Was highly delighted with shipment of plants and wish to compliment you on the quality and fine condition, which I contribute to the expert packing of same. They have been admired by all my neighbors and I classify them all as finest specimen plants, to be placed in my conservatory this fall.—E. S. Hess.

Jocolo, Guatemala, June 20, 1917—The packages posted by yourselves on May the 3rd were received in Guatemala on June 4th where I had been for some days and as soon as I arrived home posted them and they came in excellent condition, the whole ten of them, and were planted out and are growing nicely.—Loule Potts.
SPECIAL NOTICE—Mostly tropical; suitable for the greenhouse, living room, offices, the tropics and warm conservatories. Of all Seasons. These may be transplanted at any time of the year safely.

AECHEMA marie-reginae. Costa Rica. A broad-leaved air-plant allied to Tillandsia. The leaves are thin and light-green; spikes and flowers brilliant scarlet, the individual flowers tipped with light blue. $1.00.

AGAVE. The Agaves, or Century Plants, are among the most valuable and striking plants that can be used in semi-tropical gardening. Many of them are useful as hedge plants, and the genus contains several of the most valuable fibrous plants of commerce. They are all of great decorative value. The first two sorts named will stand considerable frost.

**A. americana variegata.** Leaves beautifully striped with cream-colored. A splendid ornamental. 15c, 25c and 35c for nice young stock.

**A. neglecta.** Rich, blue-green leaves, wide and gracefully recurved. The handsomest large sort in our collection. A magnificent plant, beautiful in all sizes, and surpassingly fine for all decorative purposes. Fine plants, with beautiful spike-floral effects, at 50c.

**A. sisalana. Sisal Hemp.** Mexico. A very valuable fiber plant from Yucatan. **Should be grown on large scale.** Large quantities priced on application. As a decorative plant we offer strong stock 12 to 18 inches high at 25c, $2.00 per doz. Smaller at 10c, $1.00 per doz. $4.00 per 100.

**A. species.** A rare, unknown agave, which throws up a flowering spike but about 12 ft. Leaves numerous, short, light-green. Very decorative. Nice plants 25c to 50c.

**A few rare unnamed species, 25c to $1.00.**

**ALOE arborescens.** (A. fruticosa). A very ornamental plant with sharply serrated leaves. Flowers bright yellow on a spike 2 ft. or more tall. Makes a clump of great decorative value. Very fine plants 25c to 50c.

**A few unnamed species at 25c to 50c.**

**AMOMUM cardamomum. The Cardamon Plant,** which produces the Cardamon seeds. Thick leathery leaves. Aromatic. This is an excellent plant for any greenhouse. 25c.

**BRYOPHYLLUM pinnaturn.** (B. calcinum.) An odd and rapid growing succulent. Flowers green and reddish bronze, in form of broad flabellums. One of those strange plants that are propagated from leaves and extremely curious. The leaves may be pinned on the wall and will throw out sprouts from every notch without watering. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

**CERESUS grandiflorus. The Night-Blooming Cereus.** Cylindrical or 8-sided succulent growths without true foliage; flowers white about 5 to 8 inches across. Will climb on tree trunks or any support. 15c and 25c.

**boeckmanni.** A white flowered, Night Blooming Cereus 5 to 6 inches across. The plant stands freezing temperatures and is very desirable. 50c.

**C. triangularis.** This is also a night-blooming cactus, resembling the preceding, and sometimes called the humistrum. A very handsome fruit. Stems 3-sided. Flowers very fragrant, from 6 to 8 inches across. 15c and 25c.

**COFFEA arabica. Araban or Commercial Coffee.** A splendid decorative plant and valuable ornamental shrub for extreme South Florida and the tropics. The broad, evergreen, dark glossy green leaves resemble Chestnut foliage and the shrubs, or small trees are a profusion of elegant white blossoms in the spring. Later the coffee berries turn bright scarlet as they ripen, making a striking and beautiful picture. We have several of the best commercial strains in stock—Ceylon, mocha, maragogipe, liberica. 25c, $2.50 per doz.; larger at 35c, $3.50 per doz., and 50c, $5.00 per doz.

**C. Iberica.** This species has larger foliage than the preceding of lighter green color, and the plants are more tree-like in habit. Very handsome. The coffee made from these berries is very strong and rich, and preferred by many to the ordinary commercial strains. Large plants at 50c.

**DENDROPOGON usnieoides. The Long Moss, Gray Moss, or Spanish Moss of the South. Very effective in decorations. The effect of this moss hanging on the trees in the South is indescribable. Will stand sharp freezing unharmed. A nice quantity for 10c; per pound, 25c, postpaid.

**EPIDENDRUM tampense.** A very pretty native orchid, growing on the bark of oaks, etc. is called **Butterfly Orchid.** Neat spikes of flowers in spring: pink, chocolate and green, lasting a long time in perfection. 15c, 25c and 50c.

**EPiphyllum truncatum. Crab-claw Cactus.** A fine house plant, the succulent growths falling downward over the sides of pot or hanging basket. Flowers come in mid-winter and are very freely produced, of a rich, deep pink. 25c. Strong plants, grafted on Lemon Vine, at 50c each.

**MARANTA arundinacea. Bermuda Arrow Root.** An attractive plant adapted to use in border plantings. Cultivated in the tropics for its white starchy tubers, producing the Arrow-Root of commerce. Easily grown. 10c. $1.00 per doz.

**OPUNTIA ficus-indica. Indian Fig Cactus.** This grows sturdily upright and very large, heavy sections, and bears fruit about three inches long; pale-yellow in color. This has no large thorns and is practically spineless. It is liked by many. Large cuttings, 30c, $3.00 per doz.

**O. vulgaris.** The Common Prickly Pear. Hardy well up into the Middle States. A low-growing, very spiny species, with most gorgeous flowers of a bright-yellow color, three inches across. 10c, $1.00 per doz.

**PEDILANTHUS tithymaloideas. "Red Bird Cactus."** A West Indian plant, with thick fleshy leaves and small, red, showy flowers. Not a true cactus at all, but an Euphorbiad. Very curious plant of easy growth. Admirable as a border plant in frostless locations, especially where the soil is dry, as it grows almost as well in dry soil as damp. Fine plants, 10c, $1.00 per doz.; large plants, 25c, $2.50 per doz.

**PERESKIA aculeata. The Lemon Vine, or Barbados Gooseberry.** A climbing cactus with true leaves and producing edible fruit. Stems fleshy, with spines at the base of each leaf. Very fast grower; much used as a stock upon which to graft epiphyllums and other low-growing cacti. Flowers borne periodically in im-
mence numbers: 1 1/2 inches wide, of a creamy white, with a green tinge. 15c. $1.50 per doz.

**P. bleo.** A variety with thick, fleshy, purple stems and bright rosy flowers of large size. 10c. 25c. $2.50 per doz.

**P. species.** New. This resembles somewhat the Lemom Vine, but is dwarf and much more delicate. Flowers greenish-white about an inch across. 20c. $2.00 per doz.

**PHORMIUM tenax. New Zealand Flax.** A robust, perennial herb with flat, deep green leaves up to 9 ft. long, and bearing numerous dull red flowers on spikes 8 to 12 ft. high. This is a highly ornamental plant for Southern States of milder climate, both striking and picturesque. In the North it can be grown in conservatories, bedding out during the warmer months. Strong plants in 4 in. pots at 50c, $5.00 per doz.

**PHYLLODEaeus hookeri.** Not a large plant, growing about 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers white, about 3 inches long, agreeably scented. A fine house plant. 25c.

**PIAROPUS crassipes.** The famous Water Hyacinth. A beautiful floating plant with very bright flowers in spikes, lilac, blue and yellow; 2 inches across. Will grow in clear water in the wanderably. A valuable forage plant for cattle; will grow in ponds and streams all along the Gulf Coast. Special prices for large quantities. 10c, 75c per doz.

**PILEA muscosa.** "Artillery Plant." An attractive small plant, well adapted to pot culture and of easy growth, with graceful fern-like sprays of delicate foliage. Strong plants, pot-grown, at 25c.

**PISTIA stratiotes. Water Lettuce.** A pretty, floating plant, sometimes 6 to 8 inches across the rosette of velvety leaves. 10c, 85c per doz.

**PITCAIRNIA karwinskiana.** This resembles a Bromelia or Tillandsia, with leaves up to 2 feet long. Flowers red, small, in dense racemes. Fine plants 50c. P. xanthocalyx. $1.00.

**RENELMIA species Porto Rico.** Related to Alpinia. Flowers yellowish in scarlet bracts which remain indefinitely. Strong plants, 25c. $2.50 per doz.

**SAINTPAULIA ionantha. African Violet.** East Trop. Africa. A small, stemless perennial with roundish, fleshy leaves and erect spikes of violet-blue flowers, resembling those of a small cactus. We have two distinct colors—a lighter sky-blue and a richer, darker shade. Strong plants. 25c each. $2.50 per doz.

**SANSEVIERIA guineensis. African Bow-String Hemp.** A quick-growing and valuable fibre plant. Leaves are long and sword-shaped, mottled a greenish-white. This and following species are undoubtedly the toughest plants known that may be used as decorative subjects. They live in water, or dry soil, for weeks, and in dark rooms for months without attention! Fine plants 15c. $1.50 per doz. Large and fine 25c. $2.50 per doz. Ask for prices on large quantities of both species.

**S. zeylanica. Ceylon Bow-String Hemp.** As a fibre plant this has been prized from remote antiquity. A finer decorative plant even than the preceding at same prices.

**STAPELIA.** An interesting plant, which resembles a Cereus of low growth. Flowers large, yellow and brown, very interesting; 15c and 25c each.

**THEA sinensis.** (Camellia thea.) **Tea Plant.** This is now being grown commercially in the South in a few gardens. Our stock is of the Assam hybrid variety. Small stock, 15c, $1.50 per doz. Larger at 35c, and 50c.

**THEOBROMA cacao. Chocolate Tree.** A small ornamental tree of the tropics, thriving best in shady situations, and producing the 'cocoa' as well as 'chocolate' of commerce. 35c, $3.50 per dozen.

**TILLANDSIA. Air Plant, or Wild Pine.** A very large genus of ornamental plants of the easiest culture, requiring only to be attached to a block of wood and to be watered with the other plants. Tie with wire on rough bark; the plants hold water in their leaves. We list only native Florida species.

**T. caespitosa.** A species with long, grass-like leaves varying in color from gray to red; usually found in moist places. 10c.

**T. fasciculata.** (T. bracteata.) One of the largest Wild Pines or Air Plants. Full-grown plants are 1 and 2 feet in diameter and height, spikes often 18 inches or more in length; the large, brilliant, crimson bracts and flower-stalks and purple blossoms are very showy, and remain beautiful for weeks. A most valuable plant for conservatory or bay window, enduring a low temperature (though but little frost); requiring no care except an occasional watering. Attach to wood or hang in a small wire basket. 15c and 25c.

**T. utriculata.** The largest native species. Leaves an inch or two in width, and 2 feet or more in length in full-grown plants. Stems very tall, 3 to 5 feet, branched and many-flowered, but not so showy as T. fasciculata. A very rapid grower. Is easily established on a piece of wood, bark, or in a wire basket. Fine plants, 10c; larger, 25c to 50c.

**VANILLA planifolia.** A tall-climbing, succulent vine, a true orchid, producing the vanilla pods of commerce from which the extract is made. The stems put out roots by which they fasten tight to any suitable support. 35c.

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**Punta Gorda, Fla., March 7, 1917—**My plants were promptly received and in beautiful condition. I am delighted with them and hope to give you another order next year. Many thanks for them.—Miss Blanche Blake.

**Lake City, Sept. 10, 1917—**I have for many consecutive years bought from your nursery and each and every order has given perfect satisfaction. I get larger plants for the money and they arrive in such fine condition that there is no trouble in getting them to grow.—Mrs. J. O. Barnes.

**720 7th Ave. N., St. Petersburg, Fla., Dec. 28, 1915—**The "Prize Collection" came safely to hand today. The plants are fine and I am very much pleased with them all. Thanks for your selection.—Miss Mary C. Jones.

**225 Anderson Ave., Ft. Valley, Ga., May 1, 1917—**The flowers reached me a day or so after writing you. I am more than pleased with them, especially the palms, for they are wonderful for the money. Everything was in good condition. Shall not hesitate to recommend you to my friends.—Mrs. E. K. Hunter.

**St. Cloud, Fla., Jan. 27, 1917—**I received the plants sent me this week and thank you very much for the promptness, also for the Crotone sent in the place of Berberis. It is lovely and all the plants were in such good shape they have not wilted a leaf yet.—Mrs. C. A. Sims.
THE upper view in one of our field nurseries showing the class of stock we produce and just such plants will make in a remarkably short time young specimens like that shown in the picture below. Further than this, we would refer you to first page of Palm Department, page 8 of catalog, for a picture of a splendid specimen on our grounds only six years old, which was much smaller when set out than any plants shown in the view in Nursery. Bear in mind also that specimen is growing on just average high pine land without any special attention in respect to fertilizing. You can have results equally satisfactory.
Splendid specimen of Livistona chinensis, the Chinese Fan Palm, of which we have a great many splendid plants in all sizes. Refer to page 10 of catalog for description and prices. This subject has proven hardy as far north in Florida as the Manatee river and with a little protection when first set out should be safe considerably farther North. We recommend it for ornamental landscape planting as well as for decorative purposes in the house and on the porch, both in Florida and the Northern States.

It will be appropriate here to consider the work of the Reasoners, who have been mostly instrumental in introducing new varieties of fruits and ornamentals into the State in a private capacity, and to bring to the attention of growers the more important of these introductions.

The elder brother, Pliny, came to Florida in 1882, and in 1885 started the importation of new and interesting and promising plant subjects from abroad—mostly, of course, from the tropics. In 1887 he wrote a report on the "Condition of Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruits in Florida and the Gulf States"—a paper of 110 pages, covering very thoroughly the situation as it then existed in this field. This was written expressly for the Department of Agriculture and was Bulletin One of the Division of Pomology.

Now, while Pliny W. Reasoner commenced this work of plant introduction in 1885, it was not until 1897 that the Department of Agriculture commenced its systematic work in this line, and issued bulletins classifying and numbering them.

Unfortunately, the work of the elder brother, Pliny Reasoner, was brought to a close by his untimely death by yellow fever in 1888, but the splendid work he inaugurated has been carried on and brought down to date by his younger brother, Egbert N. Reasoner, under the original firm name of "Reasoner Brothers," or to many better known as the "Royal Palm Nurseries." These nurseries cover many acres of ground in glass houses, lath houses, and open field. The institution is the best known and largest in the South, covering the field it does of tropical and subtropical trees and plants, and the catalog issued is a manual covering this subject that should be in the hands of every planter in the Gulf States generally, as well as Florida.

(The foregoing are extracts from the "Tropic Magazine" of Miami, Florida)
Possibly from the name of the Nurseries, and also the fact that the palm is so definitely associated with tropical flora, of which it is the most picturesque member beyond a doubt, popular interest centers in the palm as the dominant feature of the landscape for Florida—much more so than any other group of plants. And, in consequence, there has been an insistent demand for new, rare and interesting species. But the work of locating such species, which not only fill the ordinary requirements as to appearance, but will be adapted to climatic and soil conditions of our State, has been no sinecure. Hundreds of palms and shrubs have been introduced, tried out, and having been "weighed in the balance and found wanting," have been discarded.

A Sparagus Sprengeri is now well established in the trade and is one of the loveliest of the genus. Introduced by Mr. Reasoner from South Africa in 1888, it rapidly became indispensable to the florist, North and South, for basketwork, pedestals, and window and porch boxes. A vigorous climbing species from Natal with very fragrant flowers is now offered by this firm, and several other forms of distinction and great beauty are now being tried out in their greenhouses.

(The foregoing are extracts from the "Tropic Magazine" of Miami, Florida)
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BUSINESS

1.—Shipments of plants by mail, or where purchaser wishes us to prepay transportation charges, must be prepaid in accordance with the following scale. (When purchaser desires to pay transportation, note second paragraph following. For foreign shipments, note third paragraph following.)

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7th and 8th Zones and Foreign.—We will deliver for 20 per cent in addition to catalog prices. For f. o. b. Oneco prices, see below.

Name of Town

Is in Zone --------------------------- from Oneco

Obtain from your postmaster the number of the zone in which you are located from Oneco, Florida, and make memorandum in place reserved for it above. Then determine by scale above shown the amount you will have to allow when plants are sent by mail, or if you wish transportation expense.

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Where a customer wants an order of considerable size sent express or freight, and to pay the transportation charges himself, he may add this 20 per cent as usual, and we will send itemized statement of charges in handling the order.

In applying prices, not less than six of a sort will be sold at the dozen rate, nor 40 at the 100 nor 400 at the one thousand. We cannot fill orders under 50c. Such orders are a positive loss to us. Should you want a special plant amounting to less than that, add ten cents extra.

2. Terms.—Cash with order. Remit in any safe way. Postoffice Money Order on Oneco, bank draft, Express Order, or currency by registered mail. Foreigners may remit by International Postoffice Order on Bradenton, Fla., or by bank Exchange. We always send receipt for money.

3. Club Orders.—To those getting up Club Orders, we give a special term. After filling the order as per Rule 1, the club raiser may select extra plants to the value of ten per cent of the total catalog price. For instance, if Mr. A. gets up an order of which Mrs. B. orders $2.00 worth at list prices, Mrs. C. $3.00, Mrs. D. $1.00, Mrs. E. $5.00, Mrs. F. $3.00, a total of $14.00—she is entitled to $1.40 worth of plants at catalog prices. All orders are packed separately and shipped in one case.

4. Filling Orders.—All orders are filled promptly, the majority on the day of their receipt. We ship with absolute safety to all parts of the world, by mail, express, and freight. We exercise our best judgment when forwarding stock, whether by express or freight—in the former case using especially thin material—working for the best interest of each customer as to safety of delivery and least cost.

5. Substitution.—In ordering, please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty, when not prohibitive, to accompany the order, to replace with other sorts as nearly similar as possible.

6. Our Responsibility.—While we exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves responsible for the same, we cannot be responsible for such results after delivery, or for the methods to be used in caring for the plants in the event of damage to either from carelessness or neglect on the part of the purchaser, or for failure to ship and plant at the proper time, or for damage in transit, or damage from bad weather or delay in shipment, for which we cannot control. If the purchaser desires to have the plants shipped in a special way, or express, they must be so ordered.

7. This Present Catalog abrogates all previous terms, conditions and prices. Dealers or others desiring to ship in quantity will be given special prices for large lots on application.

8. Nomenclature.—This catalog has been carefully revised in regard to names of plants by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the names are those of the species or species as it is considered. It is hoped that such names will be adopted universally as they are a valuable consignment to the trade and are as accurate as can be expected in the catalogue.

TESTIMONIALS

Raratonga, Cook Islands Administration, New Zealand, June 26th, 1916.—The plants opened in splendid condition after their long journey of 4,300 miles from San Francisco—the long distance from your nursery to Frisco (three thousand miles) has also to be considered. They could not have arrived in better condition, and as they are a valuable consignment I thank you for the great care which you exercised in packing the plants.

E. A. REID.

Mano, Sierra Leone, West Africa, August 9th, 1916.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of one case of fruit trees. They arrived in extraordinary good condition. I wish to thank you for the trouble taken in the careful packing and the good results after two months traveling.

DOUGLAS W. SCOTLAND, Director of Agriculture.

Hope Gardens, Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I., August 25th, 1915.—The plants arrived in good order and the gentleman for whom they were imported is very well pleased with them.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Superintendent.

Peterboro, Canada, Jan. 10, 1916.—Plants arrived on a very cold day in perfect condition. Not a sign of ever having been out of the greenhouses. It would be something new for me to receive anything unsatisfactory from you. I again won first place with my fern collection against the Big Florists' exhibits, and the specimens which came from you were a large factor in my getting the decision.

J. H. CALLANDER.
**ORDER SHEET, 1918**

YOU WILL FIND IT CONVENIENT TO USE THESE FORMS IN ORDERING. WE WILL BE GLAD TO SEND MORE ON REQUEST.

BEFORE making out your order read BUSINESS RULES, on page 62 of catalog, especially Numbers 1 and 3. Please fill in this order sheet fully. Any correspondence should be written on separate sheet. Please send a list of SECOND CHOICE, otherwise we may have to substitute. If no substitution is desired, write "NO."

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**ROYAL PALM NURSERIES**  
Oneco, Florida, U. S. A.  
DATE.................................................. 191................

For enclosed, $.........................., send me by.............................................. FREIGHT, EXPRESS or Parcel Post.

the trees and plants named below:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STREET</th>
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<tr>
<td>POSTOFFICE</td>
<td>P. O. BOX</td>
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<tr>
<td>STATE OR PROVINCE</td>
<td>COUNTY</td>
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<tr>
<td>EXPRESS OR FREIGHT STATION</td>
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**SHIPPING DIRECTIONS**—Always give street number or postoffice box. Ladies please give title—Miss or Mrs.

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<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>NAME OF VARIETY.</th>
<th>If Budded or Grafted, Specify Stock Preferred.</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
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**TOTAL (OR FORWARD)**
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<th>NAME OF VARIETY</th>
<th>If Budded or Grafted, Specify Stock Preferred.</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brought forward,</td>
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To determine net amount due on plants see rule 1 on page 62 of catalog. Before sealing and mailing this order read "Business Rules," page 62 of catalog, and check over order to see that varieties are properly listed and extensions properly made.

Value of Stock as per Catalog

Total Amount due on Plants
Jacaranda
ONE OF OUR LOVE-LIEST FLOWERING TREES

Royal Palm Nurseries
Oneco, Florida