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Ornamental and Fruit Trees

Illustrated
Descriptive Catalog
1920

California
Nursery Co.
Niles, California

To Correspondents

1st. This catalog cancels all previous prices, either in special lists, offers or catalogs. This rule will be strictly observed.

ORDERS

2d. Order early so that you may get the varieties and grades you prefer. All orders should be legibly written on a separate sheet and not mixed up in the body of the letter, thereby saving us a great deal of trouble and tending to prevent mistakes. Never write on both sides of paper.

QUANTITY ORDERS

3d. Articles mentioned in this catalog will be furnished as follows: 5 of a variety at the 10 rate, 50 at the 100 rate, 300 at the 1000 rate. To illustrate: one each of Baldwin, Delicious, Gravenstein, Lawver, Red Astrachan, making five in all, would entitle the purchaser to the 10 rate on apples. If an order called for five varieties of apples, as mentioned above, 1 Muir Peach, 1 French Prune, 1 Royal Apricot, 1 Bartlett Pear, 1 Waslington Navel Orange, the 10 rate would apply on the apples, but the each rate on the assorted trees. Purchasers will please bear in mind that the quantity rates apply only where multiples of the same variety of tree is ordered and not on assortments. As an extreme case, 300 apples, one of each variety, would entitle the purchaser to the 1000 rate just the same as if the order consisted of 10 varieties of 30 trees each; if, however, 100 apples, 100 peaches, 100 pears, 100 plums, 100 nectarines, 100 apricots, 100 cherries, 100 walnuts, 100 oranges, and 100 persimmons were ordered, the 100 rate would apply on each item.

BASIS OF THE SIZES AND CALIPER MEASUREMENTS FOR TREES

4th. On all deciduous fruit trees, except almonds and figs, the caliper and height combined determine the grade of the tree.

Not less than 1 inch represents 8 to 10 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch represents 6 to 8 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch represents 4 to 6 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch represents 3 to 4 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch represents 2 to 3 ft. trees

Almonds and Figs are inclined to grow stocky, and the caliper measurements will govern the grade regardless of the height of the tree.

ALMONDS

Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch represents 4 to 6 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch represents 3 to 4 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch represents 2 to 3 ft. trees

FIGS

Not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ inch represents 4 to 6 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch represents 3 to 4 ft. trees
Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch represents 2 to 3 ft. trees

SUBSTITUTIONS

5th. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular ages and sizes of trees, kind of stock, etc., it should be stated whether and to what extent substitution will be allowed in case the order cannot be filled to the letter. Where no instructions in this respect accompany the order, we shall feel at liberty to substitute other varieties as nearly similar as possible. If the selection of the varieties is left **entirely** to us, we shall endeavor to send only such sorts as are acknowledged to give general satisfaction.

PACKING

6th. All trees and plants are carefully labeled, and securely packed in the best manner, for which a moderate charge sufficient to cover cost of material only, will be made; but no charge is made for the delivery of packages to the railroad or express offices at Niles.

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT

7th. Always state which way you want your order shipped and give explicit directions for marking packages. When it is left for us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment, but as all articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, we must not be held responsible for any loss or delay that may occur through the negligence of the transportation companies.

ERRORS AND SHORTAGES

8th. Customers are requested to notify us **immediately** should any error or shortage occur in filling their orders so we may rectify it at once. Any such claim **must** be made within one week after receipt of shipment, otherwise it will be assumed that the goods are satisfactory and in accordance with invoice.

C. O. D. AND STRANGERS

9th. Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference. Orders to be sent C. O. D. must be accompanied by at least one-half the amount in cash; otherwise they will not receive attention.

REMITTANCES

10th. Remittances may be made by check or draft on San Francisco banks, Express or Postoffice money order on Niles, by registered letter or cash by express prepaid.

WRITE PLAINLY

11th. Always be sure to write your name, Postoffice address and Express or Freight office plainly so no mistake can be made by us.

GUARANTEE

12th. The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name, nevertheless it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.

All communications should be addressed to

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY,
NILES. CALIFORNIA.

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1920

All Prices Quoted Are Net At Nursery, With Packing
Added At Actual Cost

INDEX AT END OF PRICE LIST

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Evergreens, Palms, Shrubs

Roses, Etc.



ANNOUNCEMENT

The California Nursery Company has been intimately connected with the horticultural development of the Pacific Coast for fifty-five years.

An institution which has been established for a period as long as this naturally has had many vicissitudes and its management reaches certain definite conclusions after so many years of experience.

We grow the most complete assortment of **DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS AND BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS** to better advantage, possibly, than in any other section of California. Our soil balls well and makes it possible to move all of our evergreens with every assurance that they will grow.

We are already very heavily engaged in the rose business, but realizing our great advantages for growing field-grown budded roses, this is a branch of the business we expect to specialize in.

With few exceptions our fruit trees are being grown in our branch nurseries at Loomis, California. After carefully investigating every section of the state, we finally concluded to raise our trees there because they not only mature well in the fall, but also because the soil, a disintegrated granite, produces a very fine, fibrous root system.

Many of the varieties of fruit trees, so important commercially in California today, have had their origin in our Nursery. Our test orchard, covering forty acres and containing, approximately, a thousand varieties of fruit trees, is a branch of the business of which we are very proud. These trees are the source of bud wood for growing our exceptionally fine, well-matured, perfect root system trees.

In conclusion allow us to say to our customers and friends that we want their business solely with the view of giving them value received for the confidence they repose in us.

Hints on Transplanting

The many excellent treatises on Fruit Culture which have appeared within the past few years—one or more of which should be in the hands of every person intending to plant—render it almost unnecessary to give any directions in that line; yet we are so frequently asked for advice in this way, that we offer a few general remarks.

The situation of the orchard having been decided on, the ground should be deeply plowed, subsoiled and thoroughly pulverized. The holes should be dug at least a foot larger in every direction than actually required by the roots when spread out in their natural position. In planting, the top soil should be broken down into the hole, and worked carefully in between every root and fiber, filling up every crevice, that every root may be in contact with soil, and the whole made quite firm as the filling up progresses. The tree, when planted, may in light soils stand from two to three inches deeper than it stood in the nursery; but in heavy clay or wet ground it is advisable to have it stand at the same height as it was before transplanting.

It is very important to whitewash the bodies of all fruit trees, and in addition to this, to protect them with tree protectors. This prevents both the attack of insects and sunburn.

Planting Distances

	Distance apart each way
Standard Apples.....	.25 to 30 feet
Standard Pears.....	.24 to 30 feet
Dwarf Pear.....	.12 to 15 feet
Strong-growing Cherries.....	.24 to 30 feet
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	.18 to 24 feet
Standard Plums and Prunes.....	.24 to 30 feet
Peaches and Nectarines.....	.24 to 30 feet
Apricots.....	.24 to 30 feet
Figs.....	.25 to 35 feet
Olives.....	.30 to 35 feet
Citrus Trees.....	.22 to 30 feet
Walnuts.....	.40 to 50 feet
Almonds.....	.24 to 30 feet
Grapes.....	6x6, 6x12 and 8x10 feet
Currants and Gooseberries.....	.4 by 6 feet
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	.3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries for field culture.....	.1 to 1½ by 4 to 5 feet
Strawberries for garden culture.....	.1 to 2 feet apart

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCE APART

DISTANCE	Number of Plants	
	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
1 foot apart each way.....	43,560	50,300
2 feet apart each way.....	10,890	12,375
3 feet apart each way.....	4,840	5,889
4 feet apart each way.....	2,722	3,130
5 feet apart each way.....	1,742	2,011
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210	1,397
7 feet apart each way.....	807	928
8 feet apart each way.....	680	785
9 feet apart each way.....	537	620
10 feet apart each way.....	435	502
12 feet apart each way.....	302	348
14 feet apart each way.....	222	256
15 feet apart each way.....	193	222
16 feet apart each way.....	170	195
18 feet apart each way.....	134	154
20 feet apart each way.....	109	125
22 feet apart each way.....	90	104
24 feet apart each way.....	75	86
25 feet apart each way.....	69	79
30 feet apart each way.....	48	55
35 feet apart each way.....	35	40
40 feet apart each way.....	27	31
50 feet apart each way.....	18	20

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

Rule—Equilateral Triangle Method—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

Fruit Department

TIME FOR GATHERING FRUIT

For many years we have been making notes and keeping close watch to determine the approximate date that the fruit in the following pages is ready to gather. Following the descriptions, we give the month, not attempting to figure closer than this. This memoranda is for Niles and should be correct for like climate in the Northern part of the State along the coast. In the early sections and the interior valleys they will be found to ripen earlier.

THE APPLE



A typical California apple orchard.

APPLES—Prices and Varieties

On Apple Root:

	EACH	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$45.00	\$400.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00	250.00

The letter S, F or W following each name indicates that it is a Summer, Fall or Winter variety.

- ✓ **Alexander (F)**—Very large; greenish yellow streaked with red; medium quality; hardy and fairly productive; an excellent market sort. August.
- ✓ **Arkansas Black (W)**—Large; round; regular; smooth and glossy; yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid, pleasant, rich. A long keeper. October.
- ✓ **Baldwin (W)**—Large, roundish; deep, bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very productive. October.
- ✓ **Ben Davis (W)**—Large, handsome, striped, and of fair quality; productive, and late keeper. November.
- ✓ **Bismarck (W)**—Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh tender, sub-acid. Excellent both for cooking and eating. Very prolific and comes into bearing quicker than any other kind. October.
- ✓ **Delicious (W)**—Large; ribbed and irregular; dark red where apples color well. A long keeper and of remarkably high quality in favorable locations. November.
- ✓ **Duchess of Oldenburg (S)**—A large Russian apple, roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant; best early cooking apple. August.
- ✓ **Early Harvest (S)**—Medium size; pale yellow; tender, mild, fine flavor; erect grower and good bearer. July.
- ✓ **Esopus Spitzenburg (W)**—Large; tapering; light red, delicately coated with light bloom; flesh butter yellow, crisp, rich, sprightly, vinous flavor; one of the best. November.
- ✓ **Fameuse (Snow). (F)** Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snow white; sprightly and agreeable; a fine dessert fruit. October.
- ✓ **Gano (F)**—Medium large, oblate, irregular; red striped, handsome; sub-acid, brisk, good; medium to late. October.
- ✓ **Gravenstein (F)**—Large; striped red and orange. Most popular early variety on Coast. August.
- ✓ **Grimes Golden Pippin (W)**—Medium to large; skin golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; of beautiful appearance and good flavor. November.
- ✓ **Hoover (F)**—Large; dark red with light dots; juicy, acid, crisp and good flavor. October.
- ✓ **Jonathan (F)**—Medium to large; conical; striped, mostly red; tender, juicy, rich vinous flavor; very productive; good keeper; one of the best varieties either for table or market. October.

- ✓ **King David (W) (New)**—Fruit large, wine-red, blotched yellow. Its high color and delicious flavor are causing it to be a winner. October.
- ✓ **Lady (W)**. Small; flat; yellow with glossy red cheek, very ornamental for dessert; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant. November.
- ✓ **Maiden's Blush (S)**—Rather large; solid yellow with clear red cheek; flesh tender, white; sprightly, pleasant, sub-acid flavor; heavy bearer. August.
- ✓ **Mammoth Black Twig (Paragon) (W)**—Large; dark red; good keeper. November.
- ✓ **Missouri Pippin (W)**—Large; pale whitish yellow splashed with light and dark red; flesh whitish, crisp, moderately juicy, sub-acid. November.
- ✓ **Northern Spy (W)**—Large; roundish, somewhat conical; pale-yellow striped with red; rich, pleasant flavor; rapid and erect, grower. November.
- ✓ **Ortley (White Bellflower). (W)** Large; oblong; whitish yellow; very productive; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy sub-acid. December.
- ✓ **Red Astrachan (S)**—Large; roundish; deep crimson; very handsome, juicy, good, rather acid; an early and abundant bearer; the best early apple. July.
- ✓ **Red Bietzheimer (F)**—Large to very large; roundish; skin pale, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Early fall. September.
- ✓ **Red June. (S)** Medium; irregular; deep red; good; very productive and early bearer. July.
- ✓ **Rhode Island Greening (F)**—Large; slightly flattened; greenish yellow; flesh yellow, fine grained and excellent. A regular and heavy bearer in almost all localities. October.
- ✓ **Rome Beauty (W)**—Large; yellow striped with bright red; very handsome; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly. October.
- ✓ **Skinner's Seedling (Skinner's Pippin) (F)**—Large; skin thin, pale yellow, often with a blush on sunny side; flesh very tender, juicy and sub-acid; tree a close, vigorous grower. Considered one of the best early fall varieties. August.
- ✓ **Smith's Cider (W)**—Large; handsome; red and yellow; juicy, acid. A vigorous grower and abundant bearer. November.
- ✓ **Stayman's Winesap (W)**—Large; a seedling of Winesap and considered quite an improvement; yellow, well covered with dark red; flesh yellow, sub-acid and of best quality. November.
- ✓ **Wagener. (W)** Medium size; deep red in the sun; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy, excellent, high flavor. January.
- ✓ **White Astrachan. (S)** Very large; roundish; very smooth and nearly white; a great favorite and one of the best summer apples. July.

White Winter Pearmain (W)—Large; roundish, conical; pale yellow; flesh yellowish, tender and juicy with extra high flavor; one of the best. October.

Winesap (W)—Medium size; oblong; skin smooth, dark red; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor; a productive bearer. November.

Winter Banana (W)—Medium to large; golden yellow, usually shaded crimson; flesh fine grained with a very rich, sub-acid flavor. Tree healthy and vigorous. Commences bearing very young. October.

Yellow Bellflower (W)—Very large; oblong; skin smooth, pale lemon yellow, often with blush next the sun; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor; one of the very best. October.

Yellow Newtown Pippin (W)—Large; yellow with brownish red cheek; firm, crisp, juicy, with a very rich, high flavor. Generally considered the best winter apple in California. November.

Crab Apples—Prices and Varieties

On Apple Root:

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$45.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00

Hyslop—Almost as large as the Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness; late; tree remarkably vigorous. August.

Red Siberian—Fruit small, about an inch in diameter; yellow with scarlet cheek, beautiful; tree an erect, free grower; bears when two or three years old. August.

Transcendent—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; large; red and yellow; tree a remarkably strong grower. August.

Whitney—Large; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant. August.

Yellow Siberian—Large; beautiful golden yellow. August.

APPLES—Prices and Varieties

Grafted on Northern Spy Roots:

	EACH	10
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.90	8.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.80	7.00

The Northern Spy root is absolutely immune to the attacks of the Woolly Aphis. We have demonstrated this fully after years of experimentation. The expense of growing trees on this root is no small item, therefore the increased cost of the trees grown on this root. We have a large block of Northern Spy trees which are dug up every few years. The roots are cut off and a Northern Spy scion is grafted on to this resistant root. These are planted deep enough in nursery rows so that the scion also strikes roots where it comes into contact with the root on which it is grafted. The trees growing from this combination are budded, after becoming well rooted, with the many varieties listed below. Descriptions of varieties same as the general assortment above.

Alexander	Gano	Rome Beauty
Arkansas Black	Gravenstein	Skinner's Pippin
Baldwin	Hoover	White Astrachan
Ben Davis	Jonathan	W. W. Pearmain
Bismark	Missouri Pippin	Winesap
Delicious	Red Astrachan	Winter Banana
Early Harvest	Red June	Yellow Bellflower
Esopus Spitzenburg	R. I. Greening	Yellow Newton Pippin

PEARS—Prices and Varieties

On Pear Root:

	EACH	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$45.00	\$400.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00	250.00

The letter S, F or W following each name indicates whether it is a Summer, Fall or Winter variety.

Bartlett (S)—Large; smooth; clear yellow; flesh white, juicy, buttery and highly perfumed. The most popular sort in this State; the best early variety and has no competitor for market or canning. August.

Beurre Bosc (F)—A large and beautiful russety sort, very distinct, long neck; melting, high flavored and delicious. September.

Beurre Clairgeau (F)—Very large; pyriform; yellow, shaded red; nearly melting, high flavored; one of the earliest and most prolific bearers. September.

Beurre d'Anjou (F)—Large; russety yellow, often with a fine red cheek; flesh perfumed, buttery and melting. October.

Beurre Hardy (F)—Large; cinnamon russet, with sometimes a red cheek; juicy, melting, very pleasant flavor. September.

Dana's Hovey (Winter Seckel) (F)—Small; greenish yellow with russet dots; juicy, sweet and aromatic. One of the valuable pears. October.

Doyenne du Comice (F)—Large, pyriform; fine yellow, lightly shaded with russet and crimson; melting, buttery, rich, sweet, slightly aromatic. October.

Easter Beurre (W)—Very large; yellowish green; fine grain; very buttery, melting and juicy, with a sweet and rich flavor. One of the best keepers. October.

Flemish Beauty (F)—Large; pale yellow, nearly covered with russet; rich, juicy, melting and sweet; very vigorous and productive. September.

Forelle (Trout) (W)—Oblong, pyriform; lemon yellow, covered with dots, washed with deep red on the sunny side; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting, slightly vinous. October.

Glou Morceau (W)—Large; clear yellow; fine grained, sugary, rich. October.

Howell (F)—Large; light waxen yellow with small brown dots; juicy, melting, brisk, vinous; a valuable variety. August.

Lawson (Comet) (S)—Medium to large; crimson on bright yellow ground; flesh fine grained, juicy, rich and sweet. August.

Madeleine. (S) Medium size; yellowish green; very juicy; melting and sweet; the earliest sort we have. July.

P. Barry (W)—Large to very large; elongated pyriform; deep yellow, nearly covered with rich golden russet; flesh whitish, fine, juicy, buttery, melting, rich and slightly vinous; tree healthy and regular bearer. October.

Seckel (F)—Rather small; regularly formed; yellow with russet red cheek; flesh cream color; flavor rich, spicy, unique and characteristic. Excels all other sorts in quality. September.

Winter Bartlett (W)—Large; yellow with large brown dots and slight blush on sunny side; surface irregular; size, color and shape very much like Bartlett; good in the coast sections, but inclined to be acid in the interior valleys. October.

Winter Nelis (W)—Medium size; dull russet; melting, juicy, buttery and of the highest flavor. October.

PEARS—Prices and Varieties

On Quince Root:

	EACH	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$55.00	\$500.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.50	45.00	400.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50	35.00	300.00

Beurre d'Anjou	Duchesse d'Angouleme	P. Barry
Beurre Clairgeau	Easter Beurre	Winter Bartlett
Beurre Hardy	Forelle (Trout)	Winter Nelis
Doyenne du Comice	Glou Morceau	

For description of varieties see Pear on Pear.

Pears

On Quince Double Worked on Beurre Hardy:

The Bartlett and many other varieties of Pears will not unite when budded direct on Quince root, so in order to get Bartlett on this root it is necessary to bud the quince with a variety of pear that makes a perfect union; then when the trees are one year old, they are either budded or grafted above the union. As Beurre Hardy grows perfectly on the quince root we use it as described above; the result is extra fine trees of Bartlett "Pear on Quince double worked on Beurre Hardy." This double working, on account of the extra labor and a year's more time to grow the trees, adds materially to the cost. Such trees come into good bearing when three years old. This is due to the influence of the quince root, which causes the trees to set heavy crops when they are quite young, this same influence being exerted in later years. There are trees on the A. Block place near Santa Clara almost 50 years old, on quince root, 15 feet apart, in prime condition and bearing bountiful crops of pears annually.

	EACH	10	100	1030
4 to 6 ft.....	\$.80	\$7.00	\$60.00	\$550.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.00	50.00	450.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00	350.00

Bartlett	Doyenne du Comice	Madeleine
Beurre Bosc	Easter Beurre	P. Barry
Beurre Clairgeau	Flemish Beauty	Seckel
Beurre d'Anjou	Forelle (Trout)	Winter Bartlett
Dana's Hovey	Glou Morceau	Winter Nelis
	Howell	

CHERRIES—Prices and Varieties

On Mazzard Root:

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$45.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00

Abundance - Originated by Luther Burbank. Tree a strong grower, fruit bears a very close resemblance to Black Tartarian. After years of trial in our test orchards we have concluded that it is not a desirable commercial variety.

- Bing**—Large; dark brown or black; very fine, late; vigorous grower with heavy foliage; a good shipping variety. July.
- Black Tartarian**—Largest size; bright purplish black; flesh purplish, thick, juicy, very rich and delicious; tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer; the best of the black cherries. June.
- Burbank**—A highly flavored Cherry somewhat larger than Black Tartarian and ten days earlier. Not a very heavy bearer.
- Centennial**. A seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau. Larger than its parent; beautifully marbled and splashed with crimson on a pale yellow ground; its keeping qualities render it the best shipping variety. June.
- Chapman**—Seedling of Black Tartarian; is earlier; ripens immediately after Early Purple Guigne; light bearer. June
- Early Purple Guigne**—Small to medium; purple; tender, juicy and sweet. May.
- Governor Wood**—Large; light yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh nearly tender, juicy. Bears heavily and a regular cropper. June.
- Lambert**—Large size and good quality; deep, rich red; flesh firm, and flavor unsurpassed; excellent shipping variety; regular and heavy bearer. Ripens two weeks later than Napoleon Bigarreau. July.
- Lewelling** (Black Republican, Black Oregon)—Large size; cross between Napoleon Bigarreau and Black Tartarian, having the solid flesh of the former and the color of the latter. Very late and good. July.
- Napoleon Bigarreau** (Royal Ann)—A magnificent Cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Free grower and enormous bearer. July.
- Rockport Bigarreau**. Large; pale amber in the shade, light red in the sun; half tender, sweet and good; excellent and handsome; good bearer.

SOUR OR PIE CHERRIES

- Early Richmond**—Red; acid; valuable for cooking; very productive. July.
- English Morello**—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, rich, acid; productive and late. July.
- May Duke**—An old, well-known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. June.
- Osthelm**. Large; roundish oblate, slightly compressed one side; red, quite dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver color, tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid; very good.
- Reine Hortense**. Very large; glossy red or deep pink, finely mottled; tender, juicy, nearly sweet, and delicious.

PLUMS—Prices and Varieties

On Myrobolan and Peach Roots:

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$50.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.70	6.00	45.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00

- Apex Plumcot**. This new fruit ripens with the earliest plums. The tree is a strong, compact, upright grower and a good bearer even where apricots cannot be grown, and in seasons when some plums are failures. The fruit is very large; of a deep pink or light crimson color and is a freestone. The flesh is honey-yellow, firm, rich and aromatic. June.
- Bavay's Green Gage** (Reine Claude de Bavay)—Large, roundish; greenish yellow; fine flavor; highly recommended for canning. September.
- Beauty**. A late introduction, having been accorded a leading place by the growers of shipping plums. Tree a most remarkably vigorous, upright grower, with large, healthy foliage. Fruit beautiful, oval, crimson with amber-crimson flesh. The largest of the early plums and ripening ten days earlier than Santa Rosa. June.
- Burbank**—Large; rich cherry red, slightly mottled with yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, very sweet when fully ripe; agreeable flavor; tree vigorous grower; bears early and is extremely productive. August.
- Climax**—Very large; heart-shaped; skin thick, firm, deep vermilion red; flesh yellow. A superbly rich variety. Commands the highest price in Eastern markets. Vigorous grower and very productive. August.
- Clyman**—Large; mottled reddish purple, with beautiful blue bloom; freestone; flesh firm, dry and sweet. Valuable for shipping on account of its extreme early ripening. July.
- Coe's Golden Drop**—Large and handsome; oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. September.
- Diamond**—Very large; oval; dark purple; flesh deep yellow, juicy, with a brisk, agreeable acid flavor. An immense bearer and one of the best shipping plums. August.



Just notice this crop of pears on this three year old tree on Quince Root.

- Extra Early Cherry**. Originated in this nursery. Of the Myrobolan type; about one inch in diameter; bright red with yellow flesh; flavor brisk and agreeable; has ripened here May 26th and will be even earlier in most sections of California. A sure and heavy bearer with us. We have shipped the fruit several years to the San Francisco market, where, on account of its extreme earliness and attractive appearance, it has brought the highest prices.
- Formosa**—Tree is a very vigorous, upright grower with luxuriant foliage. Fruit is very large, heart shaped, light cherry red, with pale yellow flesh. Firm, sweet and delicious. Heavy bearer, shortly after Santa Rosa. July.
- Gaviota**—Fruit nearly round, sometimes oblate; deep purplish red; flesh clear yellow, very fragrant and sweet; pit exceedingly small. Fairly early, ripening after Formosa. August.
- Giant**—Fruit of immense size, as its name implies; dark crimson on yellow ground; produced in great profusion; flesh firm, rich, sweet, delicious, and excellent shipper; freestone. Tree strong, handsome grower and an early regular, heavy bearer. August.
- Grand Duke**—A valuable late plum; very large; dark purple, covered with blue bloom; sweet and rich when ripe. August.
- Jefferson**—Large, oval; yellow with a reddish cheek; flesh very rich, juicy, luscious, high flavor; a very fine canning variety. August.
- Kelsey's Japan**—Very large; greenish yellow, covered with red on the sunny side; flesh very solid and firm when ripe; juicy, and with a rich vinous flavor; pit very small. August.
- President** (New)—An English plum of very recent introduction. Fruit uniform, large and shaped like Yellow Egg. Skin purple; flesh yellow and of fine texture. In the Vacaville district it is recognized as the most promising of market plums. September.
- Santa Rosa**—Regarded as one of the best of the Japanese type of plums. Very large; deep purplish crimson color, with pale blue bloom. Flesh yellow, streaked and shaded with crimson. As a shipping plum it has few equals. June.
- Satsuma**—Fruit large, nearly round; dark red; flesh dark red; solid color from skin to pit; firm, rather juicy, fair flavor; pit very small. Extremely productive. August.
- Shropshire Damson**. The tree of this variety is a strong grower and exceedingly productive. The fruit is small, oval in shape, with a purple skin covered with a thick blue bloom. The flesh is tart and separates readily from the pit. One of these should be included in every home orchard. September.
- Vacaville Blue**. This variety is a seedling plum originated near Vacaville, California, the fruit of which is very large with a skin of deep purple. The flesh is yellow, firm and of a fine flavor. Because of its size, appearance, flavor and excellent keeping qualities it is considered an excellent shipper to the eastern markets. Ripens with Climax and Santa Rosa in June.



It is this orchard of Myrobolan Trees, growing in our test orchard, that supplies the seed for growing our vigorous Myrobolan seedlings.

- Washington**—Very large; roundish; greenish yellow, sometimes with a pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious. August.
- Wickson**—Very large; yellow, overlaid with glowing carmine with a white, heavy bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious; pit small. Remarkable for long keeping. Tree vigorous and upright. August.
- Yellow Egg**—Very large; egg-shaped; yellow skin and flesh; rather acid until very ripe, when it becomes sweet. September.

PRUNES—Prices and Varieties

On Myrobolan, Peach and Almond Roots:

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$50.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.70	6.00	45.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00

- French** (Petite d'Agen)—The well-known variety so extensively planted for drying; medium size, egg-shaped, violet purple; juicy, very sweet, rich and sugary; very prolific. August.
- German**—Long, oval and swollen on one side; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet, with a peculiar pleasant flavor. September.
- Hungarian** (Grosse Prune, Pond's Seedling)—Very large, dark red, juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant market. September.
- Imperiale Epineuse**. (Clairac Mammoth.) This has proved to be the largest and finest prune cultivated in California. With its uniformly large size, reddish or light purple color, thin skin, sweetness and high flavor, it stands ahead of all other prunes. It contains more sugar than the French prune. Analysis shows 20.4 per cent for the Imperiale Epineuse and 18.53 per cent for the average of the French prune. Sixty to eighty per cent of the dried prunes of the Imperiale Epineuse will average 20 to 30 to the pound. Always commands the highest price in the markets. August.
- Robe de Sargent**—Medium size; oval; skin deep purple, approaching to black, and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious; a valuable drying and preserving variety. Dries larger and darker than French. August.

- Silver**—A seedling of Coe's Golden Drop, with which it is almost identical. Bears heavily in some districts. September.
- Standard**. Originated by Burbank. A very meritorious variety for shipping green. Thus far not much in demand for drying purposes. September.
- Sugar**—Extremely early, very large; cures superbly rich, with a yellow flesh, tender and rich in sugar; skin very tender, at first of a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to dark purple, covered with a thick, white bloom. Valuable in localities where the French prune ripens too late for sun-drying. Contains almost 24 per cent sugar. Tree an unusually vigorous grower and very productive. August.
- Tragedy**—Medium size; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish green; very rich and sweet; freestone. Its early ripening makes it very valuable for shipping. July.

PEACHES—Prices and Varieties

On Peach Root:

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	45.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00

FREESTONE VARIETIES

- Admiral Dewey**—Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow; perfect freestone; flavor good. One of the best early yellows. Ripens soon after Triumph. July.
- Alexander**—Medium to large; greenish white, nearly covered with a deep, rich red; flesh white, very juicy and sweet, with brisk, agreeable flavor. Very early. July.
- Bilyeu's Late**—Large; white with a beautiful blush; flesh white, very firm and of good flavor; heavy bearer and good shipper. The latest white freestone. October.
- Briggs' May**—Medium size; round; white with red cheek; flesh white, melting, juicy and very sweet. July.
- Early Crawford**—A magnificent, large, yellow peach of good quality. Its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties both for home use and commercial planting. August.
- Elberta**—Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance. It is a perfect freestone and one of the most successful market varieties. August.

Foster—Very large; yellow with red cheek. Much like Early Crawford, but is larger, earlier and better. Runs very uniform in size. A fine yellow freestone. August.

Hale's Early—Large, nearly round; skin greenish white, mostly covered with red and can be readily separated from flesh when fully ripe. Flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet and most delicious; adheres partially to the pit. July.

Imperial—Medium size; skin very smooth, deep yellow with dark red cheek, making an unusually beautiful fruit; flesh rich and firm, with a delightful flavor; perfect freestone. July.

Late Crawford—Fruit very large, roundish; skin yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. August.

Lovell—A California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh clear yellow to the pit; firm and of excellent quality; a superb canning peach and dries well. Very prolific. August.

Mayflower—Introduced to the Pacific Coast by ourselves a few years ago as "the earliest peach known." Results have fully substantiated this claim and it still holds that title. It is absolutely red all over, with white flesh of excellent flavor. As large as Alexander and ripens two weeks earlier at Niles. June.

Morris White—Large, oval; skin white, becoming creamy or pale straw color when fully ripe, without any red whatever; a perfect freestone; flesh white clear to the dark brown pit, remarkably tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Beyond all doubt the finest flavored peach grown. August.

Muir—An excellent bearer, and does not curl; fruit large to very large; skin and flesh uniformly yellow clear to the pit; a fine shipper and one of the best canning peaches in the United States; as a drying peach it excels all others ever introduced. August.

Salway—Large; yellow with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow; very juicy, melting and rich; the most valuable late variety. September.

Sneed—Large, creamy white, with blush cheek; tender, juicy; valuable for early shipping. June.

Strawberry—Medium size; oval; skin marbled with deep red; flesh whitish, juicy, rich and of a very delicious flavor. August.

Susquehanna—A large, handsome variety, nearly globular; skin rich yellow with beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. August.

Triumph—Medium to large; skin very downy, yellow, almost covered with red; flesh bright yellow, flavor excellent. July.

Wheatland—Large and round; skin deep golden yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh yellow, juicy, with a remarkably rich, high flavor quality the very best. August.

Yellow St. John—A favorite Southern kind; nearly the size of Early Crawford, but of better quality; orange yellow with deep red cheek. July.

CLINGSTONE VARIETIES

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.70	\$6.50	\$60.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.50	50.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00

Blood Cling—Large; skin deep claret with deep red veins, downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing; esteemed for pickling and preserving. September.

George's Late Cling—Large; yellow striped with red; flesh white, red around pit; heavy and uniform bearer. September.

Heath Cling—The most delicious of all clingstones; very large; skin downy, creamy white, with a faint blush of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender, and exceedingly juicy, with the richest, highest and most luscious flavor. September.

Henrietta Cling (Levy's Late Cling)—A most magnificent yellow cling of largest size; skin mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive and ripens late. September.

Lemon Cling—Large; lemon-shaped; yellow; flesh firm, yellow and slightly red at pit; flavor rich, sprightly, vinous and subacid. September.

Libbee Cling. Originated in Selma, Cal. Commences to ripen its fruit three weeks after the Tuscan. The skin is highly colored and the flesh of a deep yellow tinge. The fruit is very large. The tree is of an exceptionally robust habit and a very heavy producer. This variety has been planted in a small way for several years and it has been tested sufficiently so that its value as a canning peach with a great future ahead of it cannot be questioned. August.

McDevitt's Cling—Large; golden yellow; flesh superior flavor. In demand by canners. August.

McKevitt's Cling—Very large; flesh white to the pit; very firm, sugary and rich, with a highly vinous flavor; it bears transportation well. August.

Peak Cling. Originated near Selma, Cal. The fruit is medium size with a yellow skin blushed with red. The flesh is yellow to the pit. This variety makes an exceedingly fine canned fruit. Follows immediately after the Tuscan Cling in August.

Phillip's Cling—Large; yellow; flesh clear yellow to the pit, which is very small; exceedingly rich and high flavor. One of the best canning sorts. September.

Runyon's Orange Cling—Superior to the common Orange Cling, and not subject to mildew like that variety; very large; skin yellow with a dark crimson cheek; flesh yellow, rich and sugary, with a decided vinous flavor. August.

Seller's Orange Cling. A variety of Orange Cling of largest size; flesh yellow, firm, very juicy and rich. Ripens with Late Crawford in August.

Sims Cling—An improved Phillip's Cling. Large to very large; golden yellow, with faint blush; flesh deep yellow, of fine texture, firm and rich; pit small. We regard it as the best clingstone for canning and recommend extensive planting. August.

Tuscan Cling—Large; yellow; red at pit; heavy bearer; best of all Clings; fine shipper. In great demand by canneries on account of its early ripening, as it is the first Cling to ripen. August.

PEACHES—Special Varieties

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.00	50.00

J. H. Hale—A valuable new table, shipping and drying peach. Smooth skin, almost fuzzless. Very firm. Ships almost like an apple. Yellow freestone; flesh tender, excellent quality. Larger than the Elberta and ripening about the same period. From a California standpoint not in the class of canning peaches because it is red at pit and rags in the syrup. August.

Oklahoma Beauty—Extremely large; nearly round, with high color. Among the finest in quality. Specimens measure 8 inches in circumference. June.

Oklahoma Queen—"Queen of Peaches." Larger than Greensboro in size, and in quality one of the finest early peaches grown. Wonderfully productive. June

Opulent. Originated by Luther Burbank. A hybrid between Muir Peach and White Nectarine. Medium size; almost globular; skin slightly downy, creamy white with crimson dots and blushes; perfect freestone; flesh white throughout; moderately juicy; flavor combines the sweetness of the Muir with the tart of White Nectarine. Recommended by Mr. Burbank as "a fruit for home use of surpassing excellence." Ripens early July.

Selma Cling—The peach is a beautiful golden yellow, very uniform in size, desirable for canning, and during the past season when so many of the canning peaches were small, the Selma Cling averaged a good canning size. Ripens immediately after the Tuscan. Somewhat flattened; skin slightly colored when exposed to sun; flesh a clear yellow to the pit; is fine grained and of excellent flavor; the pit is very small, a point which appeals very forcibly to those who are engaged in the canning of fruit. August.

NECTARINES—Prices and Varieties

On Peach Root:

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00

Advance—Large, round; skin green on shaded parts, blotched with red and brown on sunny side; flesh greenish white, rich and sugary, with a rich flavor. The earliest Nectarine. July.

Boston—Medium; deep yellow, with a bright blush and deep mottlings of red; flesh yellow without any red at the stone; sweet, though not rich, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor; freestone. August.

Hardwicke. Very large, almost round; skin pale green on the shaded side, entirely covered with dark purple red next the sun; flesh greenish, melting, juicy, rich and highly flavored; a most delicious fruit and regular bearer; freestone. August.

Humboldt—Largest size; skin bright orange, stained, streaked and mottled with very dark crimson in the sun; flesh orange, very tender, juicy and richly flavored; one of the largest and best of all nectarines. August.

Lord Napier—Largest size; skin pale cream color with very dark crimson cheek; flesh very white, tender, melting and juicy, separating freely from the pit; regular bearer and one of the earliest. August.

New White (Large White)—Rather large; nearly round; skin white with a light tinge of red when exposed; flesh white, tender and very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. The most widely planted and popular variety in this State. August.

Stanwick—Very large; skin pale, shaded rich violet; flesh white, tender, juicy. The best drying, shipping and canning sort. August.

Victoria—Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer; medium, roundish, oval, greenish yellow, crimson on sunny side; rich in sugar. August.

APRICOTS—Prices and Varieties

On Apricot, Myrobolan and Peach Roots:

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	45.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00

Except Barry.

Blenheim—Above medium; oval; orange; flesh deep yellow, juicy and fairly rich; vigorous grower and regular, prolific bearer. July.

Hemskirke—Strongly resembles Moorpark in size and color, but differs in bearing better and ripening a little earlier and more evenly. August.

Large Early Montgamet—Large; reddish next the sun; flesh orange yellow, very firm. July.

Moorpark—One of the largest, most popular and widely disseminated apricots; deep orange or brownish red; flesh quite firm, bright orange, parting freely from the stone; quite juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor; a favorite canning variety. In some sections a shy and irregular bearer. August.

Newcastle—Medium size, round, well shaped; a shade smaller than the Royal, and two to three weeks earlier. July.

Oullin's Early—An early variety of the Peach apricot, of large size and good quality. July.

Routier's Peach—Originated near Sacramento. Large, yellow in shade; deep orange mottled or splashed with red in the sun; flesh juicy and rich, with high flavor. July.

Royal—A standard variety; skin dull yellow, with an orange cheek; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; equally valuable for canning and drying. July.

Tilton—Large, oval, slightly compressed; flesh firm, yellow and parts readily from the stone; heavy and regular bearer; seems to be more exempt from late frosts than any other variety. July.

Barry Apricot

On Apricot, Myrobolan and Peach Roots:

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.00	50.00

Barry—The best apricot we know. History:—About thirty-five years ago Wm. Barry of Niles ordered of W. B. West, a nurseryman of Stockton, Royal Apricot for an orchard. When the trees came into bearing they proved to be much like Royal and yet different and better. Description:—orange yellow with a pink blush; skin very smooth; pit small; heavy and regular bearer. Has never failed to produce a full crop for twenty-five years. Ripens two weeks before Blenheim and Royal. In drying yields one ton to four and a half tons of green fruit. The late John Rock always said Barry had all the ear marks of Royal but was better in every way. July.

QUINCES—Prices and Varieties

On Quince Root:

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	45.00

Apple (Orange)—Large; roundish, with short neck; beautiful bright golden yellow; an old favorite. September.

Champion—Very large; handsome; very productive; flesh tender; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any other fruit with which it may be cooked. September.

Meech's Prolific—Large; lively orange yellow; of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed; tree a vigorous grower and immensely productive. September.

Pineapple—Fruit very large, apple-shaped, clear yellow; flesh very tender; can be eaten raw like an apple; makes a high-flavored jelly. September.

Rea's Mammoth—A very large and fine variety of Orange Quince of recent introduction; strong grower and very productive. September.

Smyrna—Extremely large; elongated; lemon yellow; cooks tender and has a fine flavor; long keeper; tree strong grower with heavy foliage; very prolific. Ripens with Orange. September.

FIGS, Smyrna and Adriatic Prices and Varieties

Purchasers should order Capri Fig Trees with all orders of Calimyrna trees.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	.70	6.00	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00

Adriatic—Tree a strong and healthy grower; fruit above medium size; skin white and thin; pulp red, fine, exceedingly aromatic and changes to an amber color when dried.

Agen—Medium size, roundish; skin green with a brownish tinge; flesh of a dark red blood color; most delicious. Very late.

Bourjasotte Blanche—Medium size; round and somewhat flattened; yellowish at maturity, and covered with a thin gray bloom; flesh dark blood red, thick and stiff; a good fig.

Brunswick—Very large and pyriform; skin greenish yellow in the shade, pale brown on the other side; a very rich and excellent fig.

Calimyrna. The genuine Smyrna fig packed under the name of "Erbeyli" (signifying fine fig) in Asia Minor, and known in Turkish as "Lop," and in Greek as "Lopia." Large to very large; turbinate, pyriform; very short, stalk short; ribs distinct, orifice large, of pale ochre color and widely open when the fig is mature and before shriveling; skin lemon-yellow; pulp reddish-amber, sometimes pale amber, turning to dark amber just before falling; seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear, white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meateness unsurpassed by any other fig. Tree of spreading habit, leaves medium to large and five lobed. The dried figs contain 64 per cent sugar, which is 1½ per cent more sugar than found in the imported Smyrna fig. Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other fig, dropping to the ground of its own accord, being practically dry when it falls and requiring when placed on trays, only from two to three days exposure to the sun. This is the world-famous fig of commerce. August.

Celeste—Fruit large; reddish brown; flesh dark red; highly prized for table preserves and crystallizing; will dry up and improve in saccharine matter if left on the tree.

Col di Signora Nigra—Large; pyriform; dark chocolate color; flesh very dark red throughout; exceedingly rich and sugary.

Dauphine—Large; round; turbinate; skin violet red; flesh red; one of the varieties grown for the Paris market; tree very hardy and ripens its fruit well.

Doree—Medium; oblong; color bright yellow; flesh salmon rose, rich and sugary flavor.

Drap d'Or—Large; oblong; greenish yellow, with a brown cheek; flesh light rose color, turns amber when fully ripe; very rich, fine-grained and sweet.

Kassaba (Smyrna type)—Large; almost globular; skin pale green; pulp reddish pink. September.

Mission (California Black)—The well-known local variety; fruit large, dark purple, almost black when fully ripe; makes a good dried fig; tree grows to large size, and bears immense crops.

Pastiliere—Large; pyriform; stalk short; skin wrinkled, dark violet, covered with bloom; very firm; pulp violet red, with rich, delicious flavor. Fine either fresh or preserved. Rather late; tree large and spreading, heavy bearer. Dr. Eisen, the noted authority on figs, says: "If the writer could plant only one blue variety, it certainly would be this one."

Ronde Noire—Large; roundish; greenish yellow, covered with dark purple; flesh amber color, fine-grained, rich and sweet.

San Pedro Black (Douro; Portuguese Black). Very large, elongated, ovate, no stalk; skin smooth, violet-black with green neck; pulp red, copper tinted violet. One of the largest of figs; excellent for table use. Early in August.

San Pedro White (Fico de San Pietro). "Apple Fig." The largest and handsomest early fig in existence, with excellent flavor and sweetness; skin golden-yellow, shaded green; very palatable. The second crop drops off unless caprifed. Middle of June and late August.

Warren's Brown Turkey—Very large; greenish violet; flesh rosy amber, streaked with violet. Strong grower and heavy bearer.

White Endrich (Kadota)—Introduced over forty years ago by the well known nurseryman, Mr. W. B. West, of Stockton; original name lost and given name of Endrich, a fruit grower in the vicinity of Stockton, by Mr. West. Has been sold under the following names: White Endrich, White Pacific, Verdoni, Smyrna, Kadota. Medium sized; thin, white skin; pulp white to pink. One of the best for canning, preserving and pickling. Inferior for drying. Never sours when planted in dampest locations.

White Genoa—Fruit very large; yellow; rich and fine-grained. It produces large crops during the entire season until October.

White Ischia—Small; pale greenish yellow; flesh purple, highly flavored and luscious; will ripen its fruit along the coast, where the finer varieties do not mature.

Capri Figs

These are the wild figs which furnish the pollen by which the Smyrna figs are fertilized through the aid of the fig-wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*) that lives and breeds in the capri figs. Without capri figs the Smyrna figs cannot be made to bear. Consequently a few capri figs should always be planted at the same time as the Smyrna figs. There are many varieties of capri figs known, some valued for one quality, others for another. We have on our ground eighteen varieties of capri figs imported from Turkey, Italy, Africa and Dalmatia; the one from the latter place, known as the Mileo, is unsurpassed for carrying the wasps for a long period in the summer in this section of the state.



A section of one of our trial orchards, consisting of 100 varieties of peach trees. Over 1000 distinct varieties of fruit, introduced from all parts of the world, are under constant observation on our grounds.

CAPRI FIGS—Prices and Varieties

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$60.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.70	6.00	50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	45.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00

Capri Magnissalis—By far the largest, and abundantly supplied with insect galls. Our stock of trees is limited.

Capri Milco—One of the most promising varieties. A good producer of all the crops necessary to perpetuate the insect. Profichi crop rather late in maturing and valuable on this account.

Roeding's Capri No. 1—A very rapid, vigorous grower of spreading habit and with very large leaves. Produces an abundance of all crops; Profichi, Mammoni and Mammé, and matures its first Profichi June 12. Particularly valuable on account of its producing all the crops necessary for successfully carrying through all the generations of the Blastophaga.

Roeding's Capri No. 3—A decidedly distinct variety, branches much heavier and more closely jointed than Nos. 1 and 2; leaves small and serrated. Figs of the Profichi crop very large, heavily ribbed and developing a larger number of galls with insects than either of the other two varieties.

NUT TREES

ALMONDS—Prices and Varieties

On Almond and Peach Roots	EACH	10	100	1000
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.70	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$350.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	4.50	35.00	300.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00	250.00

We give below the date and average period of full bloom at Niles.

Drake's Seedling—Of the Languedoc class; very prolific and a regular, abundant bearer. Full bloom March 1st.

Eureka (New)—The Eureka, on account of the similarity of the kernel in shape and flavor to the famous Jordan, commands the very highest price, and confectioners pay a premium to secure it. It differs in two essentials from the Jordan, being somewhat smaller in size and is a paper-shell. The tree is an exceptionally strong grower and heavy cropper. Originated on the farm of A. M. Newland, Colusa, Cal. His orchard is over twenty years old and a failure of crop has never been known. The commercial value of this nut has been established by years of trial. Full bloom March 9th.

I. X. L.—Tree a sturdy, rather upright grower; nuts large; hulls easily; shells soft, but perfect. Full bloom March 5th.

Jordan—Until recently the total supply of these nuts was imported from Spain. The late John Rock told the writer that he tried for fifteen years to buy the trees in Europe before he succeeded. He said they would take his money and send trees, but never the Jordan until finally about 1895 he got 250 trees and out of the lot three Jordan. His comment was, "Yes by—, they made a mishtake." He meant that unintentionally they had let three Jordan trees be shipped through error. From these trees our stock has all been propagated. With us there has never been a crop failure although the Jordan blooms earliest of all. As nearly everyone knows, it is the largest, sweetest and finest flavored of all and unsurpassed for the use of confectioners. Full bloom February 25th.

Ne Plus Ultra—A sturdy and rather upright grower; extremely prolific, producing its nuts in bunches all over the twigs; nuts large and long; almost invariably of one kernel; of fine flavor; hulls readily. Full bloom March 5th.

Nonpareil—Of a weeping style of growth, but still forms a beautiful tree; an extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell. Full bloom March 9th.

Peerless—Preferred by some to I. X. L., which it resembles, but the nut is larger. Shell medium soft, white. Kernel short, few doubles. Grown quite largely in Sacramento Valley where it is considered a very profitable nut. Full bloom March 5th.

Texas Prolific—Nut medium size; shells perfect and well filled. As the name indicates, this is a very heavy and regular bearer. It is of the greatest value for planting with other sorts to increase their yield by aiding in pollination. Tree is a fine, strong grower. Full bloom March 22nd.

CHESTNUTS—Prices and Varieties

Grafted:	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
4 to 6 ft.....	2.00	18.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.80	16.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.60	14.00

Clafard—A very fine variety from Milan, Italy; good bearer, having from two to four very large nuts in each burr.

Early Marron—Nut large and very sweet; one of the earliest chestnuts to ripen.



The Catkins of the Chestnut appear just as spring is merging into summer. A crop of nuts is a sure thing.

- ✓ **Fox's Prolific**—A seedling originated in San Jose. Tree of rapid and spreading growth and very ornamental; does not bear well.
- ✓ **Marron Combale**—A valuable variety from France. Nut very large with peculiarly rich and sweet flavor. Our best commercial variety.
- ✓ **Marron de Lyon**—A French variety; nut large, roundish, sweet and well flavored. The tree is very productive and of handsome growth.
- ✓ **Numbo**—A seedling of Italian. Enormously productive and bears every year; quality and size equal to any other large variety.
- ✓ **Paragon**. Originated in Pennsylvania. Heavy bearer of large, sweet, fine-grained nuts. Tree hardy and vigorous.
- ✓ **Ridgely**—Nut medium to large; dark; quality very good. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy.

Chestnuts

Grown from second generation nuts:

	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft.....	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25	10.00	80.00

✓ **Italian** (Spanish)—A highly ornamental and free-growing tree with beautiful foliage. Nuts large and fairly sweet, but are not always of as large and uniform size as those from grafted trees, because of their being seedlings.

FILBERTS—Prices and Varieties

	EACH
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.50
4 to 6 ft.....	2.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.75
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50

- ✓ **Cosford**—Nut large; oblong; husk hairy; shell remarkably thin; kernel of excellent flavor. Good bearer.
- ✓ **Fertile de Coutard**—Nut very large; broad, pointed; kernel full and highly flavored; early and abundant bearer.
- ✓ **Merveille de Bolwiller**—Nut large; rounded at the base, tapering to a point; shell thick; kernel fine flavored. Bears regularly and nuts always filled.
- ✓ **Nottingham Prolific**—Nut medium sized; obtusely ovate; shell thick; kernel full and fine flavored; a light producer.
- ✓ **Prolific Cob**—Nut very large; oblong; shell pretty thick, of a brown color; kernel full and of very rich flavor; one of the best.
- ✓ **Purple Leaved**—Large shrub with large, round leaves, intensely dark, bronzy purple in spring, becoming greenish toward fall. Very distinct even among other purple-leaved trees and shrubs. Bears good nuts.

PECANS—Prices and Varieties

Grafted on Pecan Roots:

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$175.00
4 to 6 ft.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.75	15.00	125.00

✓ **Pabst**. A valuable addition to the list of improved pecans. Nut cylindrical, moderately large, soft-shell, parting well from meat; kernel particularly well filled, bright and of excellent quality.

✓ **Stuart**—Introduced by the late W. R. Stuart, Ocean Springs, Miss. A standard for commercial orchards. Has all the points for a profitable pecan; large size, desirable in shape and fine in appearance; always well filled, meat of good flavor.

✓ **Van Deman**. Large and oblong in shape, running 45 to the pound; shell moderately thin, cracks well and yields plump meats of good quality.

Pecans

Seedlings from selected nuts:

	EACH	10
12 to 14 ft.....	\$2.00	\$18.00
10 to 12 ft.....	1.80	16.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.60	14.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.40	12.00

WALNUTS—Prices and Varieties

Grafted on California and American Black:

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2.50	\$22.50	\$200.00
6 to 8 ft.....	2.25	20.00	175.00
4 to 6 ft.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.75	15.00	125.00

✓ **Eureka**—Tree is remarkably vigorous, upright grower, leaves and blooms fully three weeks later than seedlings of the Santa Barbara Soft-Shell, and is therefore very desirable in localities subject to late frosts. An immense producer. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

✓ **Franquette**—Nuts very large, long and pointed; kernel full-fleshed, sweet and rich; buds out late in the spring. We have fruited this variety for many years, never failing to get a full crop. Probably the best French sort for commercial purposes.

✓ **Mayette**—One of the best; nuts large and uniform, decidedly flattened at the base; shells light colored; tree hardy, buds out late and bears abundantly.

✓ **Paradox**. It grows fully a third faster than the California Black, is very hardy and free from pests. Produces timber light in color and with fine, compact grain. In cold climates, winter protection should be given the trees for two or three years. Very rarely produces any quantity of nuts.

✓ **Placencia Perfection**. A vigorous grower; commences to bear abundantly about the fifth year after planting. An improved Santa Barbara soft-shell. Most popular walnut in the southern part of the State. Nut large; shell smooth and thin; kernel white and sweet.

Walnuts—Seedlings, Transplanted

These named sorts of Seedling Walnuts are grown from selected second generation seed from our original grafted trees that John Rock imported from France about 1880. Most of the trees grown from these nuts bear fruit true to type. These trees are sold for very much less than the grafted trees.

Prices	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25	10.00	90.00
4 to 6 ft.....	1.00	9.00	80.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.90	8.00	70.00

✓ **American Black**—Called here Eastern Walnut. This noble forest tree grows freely on this Coast, stands transplanting well, bears early, and ought to be extensively cultivated, not alone for the nuts, but also for the valuable wood it produces.

✓ **California Black**—Tall, vigorous tree; indigenous to Central California; excellent shade and avenue tree; nut roundish; smaller and smoother than the American Black Walnut; kernel is sweeter and of a more delicate flavor.

✓ **Chaberte**—A most valuable variety; nuts medium size, of regular shape, with a kernel of extra fine quality. Tree very productive, developing its leaves and bloom late in the spring. One of the best with us.

✓ **Cut-Leaved**—A distinct variety with large, deeply cut foliage; nuts medium size; elongated; exceptionally heavy, as the kernel completely fills the shell. Tree is a good bearer and beautiful as an ornamental tree.

English—Selected seeds are planted and although there is more or less variation in the shape of the nuts, the quality is in the kernels.

Franquette } For description see opposite column.
Mayette }

Mayette Rouge—A variety of Mayette; same shape and form; of large size, nut looks reddish when it comes out of the husk.

Monstreuse—Quite large, well rounded and not pointed at either end; shell very smooth; kernel fills the shell and has a very rich flavor. With us this is a heavy, regular bearer and we regard it as a very valuable variety.

Parisienne—One of the largest and best for dessert; broad and large, with very full-fleshed kernel; bears early and regularly; grown extensively about Paris, and a great favorite in that city, whence its name.

Placentia—A selected variety of Santa Barbara Soft Shell. Nuts are all of large size and perfect shape, with smooth, soft, thin shell; kernel white and sweet. Compares favorably with the French varieties.

Praeparturiens—A dwarf-growing, early-bearing variety; nut small, thin shelled and of fair quality; bears very heavily; good for home garden.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell—Originated by Jos. Sexton of Santa Barbara. Tree is vigorous grower, early and abundant bearer; nut large, with very soft shell; kernel white and sweet; comes true from seed.

Vourey—Nut of medium size and fair quality; shell strongly ribbed and pointed.

CITRUS FRUITS

Headed Citrus Trees

For indoor, conservatory and lawn purposes. These have fine rounded heads and the trees have been transplanted several times. The quotations are for balled trees.

Diameter of Stem	Height of Stem	Crown	EACH
1½ to 2 in.	28 in.	36 in.	\$10.00
1½ to 2 in.	28 in.	30 in.	8.00
1½ to 2 in.	28 in.	24 in.	6.00
1¼ to 2 in.	28 in.	18 in.	4.00

ORANGES—Prices and Varieties

	EACH	10	100
1 inch up.....	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$175.00
¾ to 1 inch caliper.....	2.00	18.00	160.00
½ to ¾ inch caliper.....	1.75	16.00	150.00
¼ to ½ inch caliper.....	1.50	14.00	130.00

Golden Nugget Navel Orange (New). Oblong; good size; deliciously sweet; seedless. November to March.

Mediterranean Sweet—Thornless, low-spreading tree; very productive; fruit oval, medium to large; skin thin, pulp rich color, juicy, melting, sub-acid and vinous. Ripens late.

Navelencia (New). Ripens sixty days after Washington; equal to the very best. April to June.

Ruby Blood. Medium; very smooth; pulp red, rich, juicy and melting. January to April.

Thomson Navel—Medium size; very smooth and thin skin; pulp juicy. Earlier than Washington Navel. November to January.

Washington Navel—In California it has reached its highest stage of perfection, and stands in the lead of all other varieties for its large size, lusciousness and sweetness of pulp. The most extensively planted variety on the market. November to March.

Valencia Late—Large; reaching the market when all other varieties are gone. Second only to Washington Navel in the extent of its dissemination. The summer orange of California. Ripens from June to September.

LEMONS—Prices and Varieties

	EACH	10	100
1 inch up.....	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$175.00
¾ to 1 inch caliper.....	2.00	18.00	160.00
½ to ¾ inch caliper.....	1.75	16.00	150.00
¼ to ½ inch caliper.....	1.50	14.00	130.00

Eureka—Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth and prolific bearer; fruit medium size, sweet rind; a good keeper; few seeds; very popular, especially in coast regions.

Lisbon—Tree of largest growth; thorny; fruit medium size, oblong, fine-grained; rind of medium thickness; strong acid; few seeds; a good keeper; popular at interior points especially.

Villa Franca—A strong-growing variety; thornless, or nearly so; fruit oblong, juicy and nearly seedless; withstands lower temperature than any other variety.



Our trained Citrus Trees are not only decorative, but are very fruitful.

POMELOS (Grape Fruit)—Prices and Varieties

	EACH	10	100
1 inch up.....	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$175.00
¾ to 1 inch caliper.....	2.00	18.00	160.00
½ to ¾ inch caliper.....	1.75	16.00	150.00
¼ to ½ inch caliper.....	1.50	14.00	130.00

Marsh Seedless—One of the most popular varieties; nearly seedless; large, roundish; skin smooth, lemon yellow; very juicy and of excellent quality.

Triumph—Medium size; flat, round, thin-skinned, full of juice, sweetish, with a distinct but agreeable bitter flavor.

Novelties in Citrus Fruits

Price.....EACH \$2.50

Bears Seedless Lime. Twice as large as the ordinary Mexican lime and seedless; very juicy and decidedly acid. Hardier than Mexican, wonderfully productive and is practically a continuous bearer. Very valuable.

Dancy Tangerine. Medium size; very sweet; rind thin and separating readily. March.

King Mandarin. Fruit very large; flattened with loosely adhering skin. Color orange red; skin rough; flesh deep orange red, juicy and meaty.

Kumquat. About the size of a large gooseberry; rind sweet, juicy, acid, delicious and refreshing. Tree dwarf and desirable for pot and garden culture. May to July.

Mexican Lime. Tree small, mostly grown in bush form; fruit small; skin smooth, very thin, light yellow; juice rich and abundant, acid and very pleasant; should only be planted in frostless localities or sheltered places.

NEW SATSUMA. Secured by Geo. C. Roeding from Dr. Trabut, of the French Government Experiment Station Algeria. The tree is not quite as vigorous as the ordinary Mandarin or Satsuma. It is more of a dwarfish habit and in addition to this is very striking on account of its willow-like foliage, making it a very handsome ornamental tree as well as being a heavy producer of most luscious oranges. The fruit is of the true Mandarin type with a few more seeds. The flavor is of the best and the fact that it ripens fully a month earlier, combined with the fact that it is exceedingly ornamental, as well as being very prolific, will make it a valuable acquisition for small gardens.

NEW TANGERINE. A vigorous, upright grower like the Dancy Tangerine. The fruit bears very close resemblance to the ordinary tangerine, is almost seedless and ripens fully three months earlier. It gives promise of being one of the most valuable of our late introductions in the citrus line.

Ponderosa Lemon. An ornamental type of dwarf habit, adapted to small gardens. Fruit large and abundantly supplied with juice. Bears enormous crops of fruit.

Satsuma (Unshiu; Oonshiu). Deep yellow; flesh very tender juicy. October to December.

Tangerine (Dancy). Fruit flat; small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and rich; color deep red; belongs to the Mandarin family.

Willow-leaved Mandarin. Skin thin; flesh dark orange-yellow, spicy and aromatic. Tree handsome. December.

New and Valuable Citrus Fruits

- | | | |
|------------|------|--------|
| Price..... | EACH | \$3.00 |
|------------|------|--------|
- Foster Grapefruit (Pink Flesh).** Originated in the Atwood Grapefruit Grove near Orono, Fla. The only grapefruit with rose-tinted flesh. Large, flesh tender and juicy; flavor mild.
- Rangoon Lime.** This is a very valuable lime, unlike any known to the trade. The fruit has the appearance of a tangerine, with the same loose skin but with an intense acid and valuable for the uses that limes or lemons are put to. The tree is a very prolific bearer and a novelty of great value.
- Lue Gim Gong Orange.** Originated at De Land, Fla. Believed to be a cross between Hart's Late and Mediterranean Sweet. Large, similar to Valencia in shape, a good keeper and a fine shipping fruit. Fruit known to hang on tree for two years Quality good. Tree very hardy.

Specimen Citrus Trees

Orange, Lemon, Pomelo.

To meet a growing demand for citrus trees for indoor, conservatory and lawn purposes, we offer a magnificent stock of established trees properly trained for immediate effects. Not only are they objects of beauty, with their rich, luxuriant foliage and symmetrical growth, but they possess an additional value on account of their early fruiting qualities. We can supply these extra fine trees at the following prices:

Diam. of Box	Caliper	Crown	EACH
14 in.....	1 in. and up	18 in. to 24 in....	\$16.00
16 in.....	1 in. and up	24 in. to 30 in....	20.00
18 in.....	1 in. and up	36 in. to 48 in....	25.00
20 in.....	1 in. and up	36 in. to 48 in....	30.00

AVOCADOS—(Alligator Pear) Budded Varieties

Price.....	EACH	10	\$40.00
	\$5.00		

Fuerte. Mexico. Without question the Fuerte is the finest variety imported from Mexico. The fruits are broad and oval, 4 inches long and averaging 14 ounces in weight. The skin is green and thick; flesh, yellow, buttery and of the highest quality. Fat contents 26 per cent. Tree a strong upright grower and hardy for the northern part of the state. A grand variety. October and December.

Harman—An extra hardy pear-shaped, thin-skinned variety, ripening in early winter, having a smooth, rich, nutty flavor. Tree an upright, uniform grower, bearing purple fruits weighing slightly over one-half pound.

Meserve—A round, slightly pear-shaped, thick-skinned variety of greenish color, weighing about one pound, with a tight seed, which, together with its rich, buttery flavor, makes it one of the best for commercial planting. Ripens April to June.

Sharpless. A most promising variety. Fruit large, pear-shaped. Quality is of the best. Seed small. Possesses all the good qualities of an ideal avocado.

Spinks. Guatemala type. Originated at Duarte, Cal. The fruit is large, spherical and about 5 inches long, weight averaging 27 ounces. Skin purplish black, thick and hard. The flesh is cream colored and of a rich delicious flavor. Tree is a precocious and prolific bearer. February and August.

Taft—A pyriform green thick-skinned variety weighing about a pound and ripening in midsummer, with a fine velvety rich flavor. Tree a good, uniform grower, very ornamental.

Avocados—Seedlings

Boxed	EACH	10	\$20.00
	\$2.50		

Feijoa Sellowiana

Fruit 2½ inches long by 2 inches across. Flesh thick, white, pulpy and watery, with a sugary taste resembling the pineapple and guava, and with a strong, agreeable odor. Very hardy.

2 to 3 ft.....	EACH	15	\$1.25
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PERSIMMONS—Prices and Varieties

Stock of our own growing:	EACH	10	
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.00		\$15.00
4 to 6 ft.....	1.50		12.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.25		10.00

Dai-Dai-Maru—Fruit very large, round, somewhat flattened, color light yellow, flesh delicious, firm, juicy, very good; seeds generally absent.

Hachiya—Fruit very large, oblong, conical pointed toward the apex; skin bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches, flesh deep yellow, soft and jelly-like when ripe; seeds usually absent; a valuable variety, considered to be one of the best. Dried quite extensively in its native home, Japan. One of the earliest. October.

Hyakume—The name means "Hundred Momme," a weight equal to four-fifths of a pound and referring to its size; fruit very large, slightly oblate; skin orange yellow; flesh rusty brown, with many purple or dark spots, and but few seeds; ripens early, and not astringent even when hard. October.

Tane-Nashi—Very large; bright red; flesh yellow; seedless. A good market variety of fine quality. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. September.

Yemon—Fruit is large, oblate, tomato shaped, more or less square in outline, folded at apex; skin light yellow, changing to dull red; flesh deep yellow, seedless or nearly so, like all seedless yellow fleshed varieties cannot be eaten until soft. November.

POMEGRANATES—Prices and Varieties

3 to 4 ft.....	EACH	10	100	
	\$0.70	\$6.00		\$50.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.00		45.00

Desia—A Spanish variety held in high esteem. Pulp has a remarkably rich, high flavor.

Kadinar—Introduced from Smyrna in 1886 and first grown at Fresno. Very showy fruit and attains quite a large size even with us where climatic conditions are not favorable for the pomegranate. Pulp is of the deepest garnet color.

Hermosilla—From Spain. A very good variety.

La Hative—A fine variety of medium size, ripening early. Good bearer.

Paper Shell—A recent introduction of extraordinarily high quality. The skin is very thin, hence the name; the inside covering of the pulp also very thin; tree a heavy bearer, but more dwarf than the following. For home consumption this variety is highly valuable.

San Piptos—Medium size; pulp light color, with seeds somewhat softer than in many other varieties. Worthy of trial in the interior valleys.

Spanish Ruby—A new and grand sort; fruit large; skin thick, pale yellow with a crimson cheek; flesh of the most magnificent crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet; a fine grower, good bearer and excellent shipper.

Sub-Acid—Rightly named and very good for those who do not like much acid.

Sweet-Fruited—Fruit very large, with sweet and juicy pulp. Ripens early.

Wonderful—The largest and most attractive. Valuable for shipment. Ripens early. Pulp a rich garnet color, with an abundance of juice, dark as port wine; exquisite flavor. October.

GUAVA—Strawberry (bearing plants)

Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	EACH	10	\$7.50
	\$1.00		

Strawberry Guava—Shrub or small tree, producing fruit of a fine deep elaret color, with strawberry-like flavor.

LOQUAT (Budded)—Prices and Varieties

3 to 4 ft.....	EACH	\$3.00
2 to 3 ft.....		2.50

Advance—Worthy of its name, being a decided advance over other sorts; fruit elongated; larger than Giant; proportion of flesh to seeds larger than usual.

Giant—Introduced from Japan; fruit very large, pear-shaped; flesh deep yellow; when fully ripe, it has a sweet, cherry-like flavor.

Large-Fruited—An improved variety; bears when quite young; fruit shaped like a crabapple; flesh white; seeds small; flavor rich, pleasant and sweet.

Victor—Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a variety of superior excellence. Has not fruited as yet with us.

MEDLARS—Prices and Varieties

	EACH
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.25

This fruit is not much known in this country, but should be in every family orchard. Europeans grow it quite generally and it is very popular "over there." When ripe the taste is much like a baked apple.

Large Dutch—Fruit very large and flattened; eye wide open; flavor good. On account of its size, it is the variety most extensively cultivated in Europe.

Nottingham—Fruit smaller than the preceding variety, but has a superior flavor, rich and sub-acid. Tree very prolific.

OLIVES—Prices and Varieties

Olive Trees Are Pruned Back When Dug

	EACH	10	100	1000
1 inch up.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00	\$750.00
¾ to 1 inch caliper....	.90	8.00	70.00	650.00
½ to ¾ inch caliper....	.80	7.00	60.00	550.00
¼ to ½ inch caliper....	.70	6.00	55.00	500.00

Chemlaly (New)—There are several hundred thousand acres of these olives growing in Algiers on arid lands and the orchards are never irrigated. The trees are enormous bearers and remarkable growers. The olives are small and only adapted for oil purposes.

Manzanillo—One of the standards for green and ripe pickles. Produces oil of a very high grade. Very hardy, and a regular and prolific bearer. First week in October.

Mission—Tree a handsome, upright grower, and fine for avenues. Medium to large; excellent pickles; makes a superior oil. Late October.

GRAPES—American Varieties

	EACH	10
Prices.....	\$.40	\$3.00

American Grapes, or as called in California "Slip Skin Grapes." More of these should be planted, particularly for table use and arbors. No other variety climbs equal to these. A majority of the following list do remarkably well and will be found most satisfactory.

Barry—Bunch large, rather compact; berries medium, round, black; flesh tender; sweet, pleasant flavor; vine vigorous, very productive and early.

Catawba—Bunches medium size; berries large, coppery color, covered with a thin, lilac bloom; juicy, sweet and musky. Celebrated for its fine wine and jelly.

Delaware—One of the best flavored American grapes; bunches medium, compact; berries small, round, beautiful light red; pulp sweet and tender; juice abundant, rich and vinous.

Duchess—Bunches medium to large, long; berries medium, roundish, greenish yellow when ripe; flesh tender, free from pulp, juicy, sweet, rich, ranking among the best; vigorous and productive.

Iona—Bunches large; berries medium to large; pale red; flavor rich, sweet, vinous; quality best. Fine bearer.

Isabella—A strong-growing variety, specially adapted for arbors; bunches good size, somewhat loose; berries quite large, oval, black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and rich, with a slight musky aroma.

Moore's Early—A most valuable early grape, combining hardiness, size, beauty, quality, productiveness and earliness among its desirable qualities; berry large, round, black.

Niagara—Bunch large, uniform, very compact; berry large, mostly round, light greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; peculiar flavor and aroma; enormously productive. Very fine.

Pierce (Isabella Regia)—Originated at Santa Clara, California, by J. P. Pierce. Does remarkably well in all parts of the state. The strongest grower of all. Berries very large, twice the size of its parent, Isabella; black with a heavy light colored bloom; very sweet and delicious; pulp is soft and dissolves readily; a fine shipper; stands up well, known in the Southern part of the State as California Concord.

Grapes—Scarce, Foreign Table and Raisin

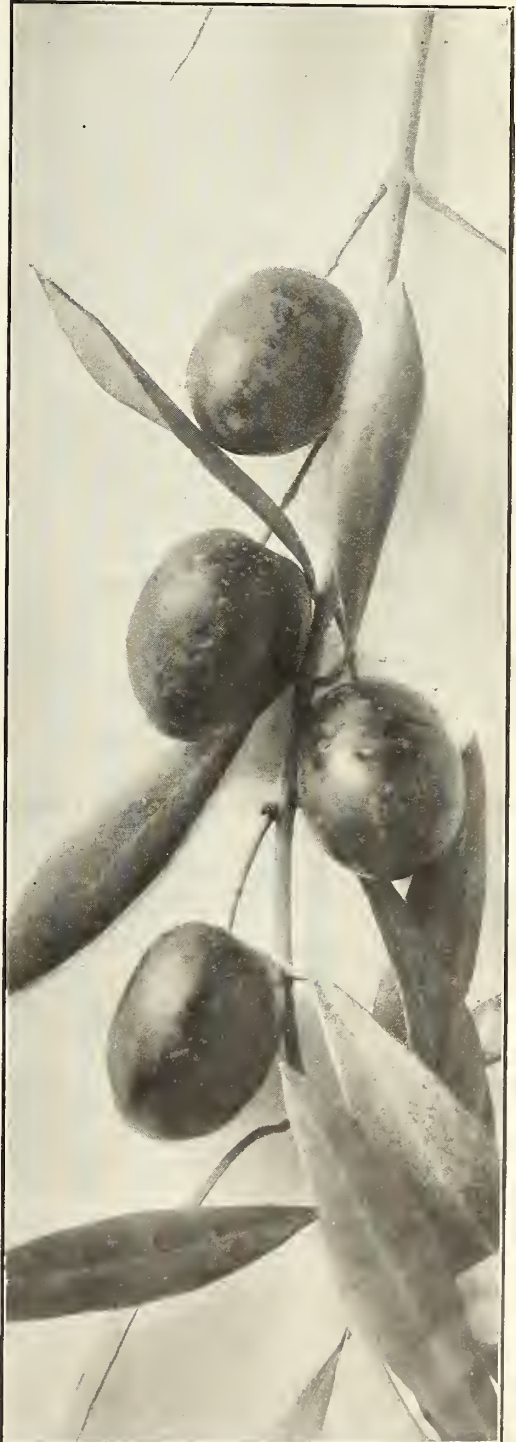
	EACH	10	100
Prices.....	\$.30	\$2.00	\$10.00

Almeria. Bunches large; berries medium. Ripens with Emperor and greatly valued as a late white shipping grape, especially for packing in redwood sawdust in drums. Vine vigorous. November

Black Hamburg—A fine, tender grape, producing large, magnificent, compact bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere.

Black Malvoise. Bunches large and long; berries large, black, oval. An excellent table grape and a valuable wine variety. September.

Bowood Muscat—Much like the Muscat of Alexandria, having all its good qualities, but shorter jointed and sets fruit more freely. September.



The Mission Olive is favored above every other variety for the planting of commercial orchards.

Chasselas de Fontainebleau (White Sweetwater)—Bunches large and compact, berries medium size, round; skin thin, transparent, greenish yellow; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and richly flavored; one of the best early grapes. Early August.

Chasselas Rose. Fruit resembling the foregoing except in color, and that the bunch and berry are smaller and the flavor more pronounced. August.

Gros Colman—Bunches large, thick shouldered; berries very large, round; skin tough, dark purple or black; flesh coarse, but juicy and sweet. This is the variety so extensively grown in England in green houses. October.

Golden Chasselas. A most excellent grape; bunches large; berries round and larger than those of the Chasselas de Fontainebleau; skin thin, amber color when fully ripe; flesh tender, delicious.

Ladyfinger—Bunches large and long; berries long, white and thin-skinned; flesh tender, crisp and sweet. September.

Rose of Peru (Black Prince)—Bunches very large; berries large, oval; skin thick, brownish black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and sprightly; a fine market variety. September.

Royal Muscadine—Berries round; greenish yellow; flesh juicy, sweet and excellent, with the aroma peculiar to this class fully developed. September.

Sabal Kanski. Large; coppery red; bunches often weigh 8 pounds. September.

Sultanina Rosea—Bunches compact, shouldered and very large. Single bunches frequently weigh four pounds each. Berries much larger than Thompson's Seedless; color same as Flame Tokay; quality as good; perfectly seedless. August.

Tokai Angevin—Bunches medium size, loose; berries slightly elongated, pale red, ripen well and have a fine flavor. September.

MARAVILLE DE MALAGA—Red Malaga

It has proven to be the best shipping grape grown in California. In color it rivals the famous Flame Tokay or the Emperor, being of a deep red intermingled with blue. A heavy and consistent bearer. The fruit commands top prices in the eastern markets. Introduced by Geo. C. Roeding from France, in 1901. Ripens with the Flame Tokay.

	EACH	10	100
Prices	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$15.00

General Collection Table and Raisin Varieties

	EACH	10	100	1000
Prices	\$0.30	\$2.00	\$6.00	\$50.00

Cornichon—Berries very large, oblong; dark blue, almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; skin rather thick; a good shipping grape. October.

Dattier de Beyrouth (Rosaki). Introduced from Europe in 1901 by Geo. C. Roeding. Bunches large, only slightly shouldered; berries loose, never compact. Berries very large; quite oval in form, of a beautiful golden amber and covered with a whitish bloom; very fleshy; juicy and sweet, with little or no acidity. Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. Makes a very fine raisin. August.

Emperor—Clusters large; berries large, oval, rose-colored; one of the most valuable grapes for shipping long distances. Does not ripen well near the coast. October.

Flame Tokay—Bunches very large and handsomely formed; berries large; skin thick, pale red, or flame colored; flesh firm, sweet, with a sprightly flavor; a splendid shipping grape. Ripens in September.

Malaga—Vine a strong grower and immensely productive; bunches very large, loose, shouldered; berry very large, oval, yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy. September.

Muscat of Alexandria—Bunches large, long and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe, covered with a thin white bloom; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored; the variety most extensively planted for raisins. September.

Sultana—Bunches compact, tapering; berries rather small; skin thin, green, semi-transparent, becoming pale yellow as it ripens; pulp tender, seedless. August.

Thompson's Seedless—Resembles Sultana in some respects, but in others is much superior. Bunches large and long; berries yellow, seedless. Very heavy bearer in favorable sections. August.

ZANTE CURRANT—Black Corinth

Bunches medium; berries small, seedless; skin thin; black; blue bloom. This is the variety producing the currant of commerce, under the name "Zante Currant," of which there are imported into the U. S. annually from Greece over 1,000,000 pounds. This offers a great opportunity for the planters of the interior valleys where this variety has been thoroughly tested and found adapted to our conditions. August.

	EACH	10	100
Prices	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$12.50

Foreign Wine Varieties

	EACH	10	100	1000
Prices	\$0.30	\$2.00	\$5.00	\$40.00

Aramon—Rather large for a wine grape; deep bluish-black; skin thin; a favorite wine variety in Southern France. September.

Burger—A German variety; bears immense crops and produces an excellent light white wine. Succeeds well on light soil. September.

Carignan—Bunches similar to Mataro; berries oblong, black; produces heavy crops and a highly colored, good wine. September.

Foher Zagos—Vigorous, hardy and productive; bunches large and compact; berries oval, yellowish green; flavor very fine; valuable sherry grape. August.

Franken Riesling—The most popular white wine grape; bunches medium, very compact; berry round, yellowish green; very sweet and spicy. September.

Grenache—A strong-growing variety; bunches conical, rather loose; berries bluish black; makes excellent wine, but requires age. September.

Mission (California)—The well-known variety cultivated at the missions by the Spanish Padres; strong, sturdy grower, bearing large, black berries; valuable for wine. September.

Petite Syrah—One of the best claret grapes; very vigorous grower and remarkably productive. Cluster loose, long and shouldered; berries of medium size, black, covered with bloom. September.

Zinfandel—Bunches large, compact; berries round, dark purple, covered with a heavy bloom; succeeds well in most any climate. Probably the best all-round claret variety for California. September.

Grapes—Resistant

	EACH	10	100	1000
Prices	\$0.30	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$30.00

Aramon X Rupestris-Ganzin No. 1—All growers admit that this variety is one of the most vigorous, as well as one of the most resistant to the phylloxera. It is valuable for all soils of a calcareous-clay nature, and for all alluvial soils underlain by an impenetrable, hard subsoil. Requires a somewhat moist soil.

Lenoir—This old-established variety is by Prof. Munson, considered as belonging to the Vinifera class, though other good judges of classification hold it to be an American species, or at least an American hybrid. It withstands the phylloxera fairly well. It produces a fair crop of valuable grapes which produce good wine. In France it is much less resistant than in America. In some parts of this country Lenoir has survived the attacks of the phylloxera for twenty years in places where the Vinifera grapes have entirely died out. This grape does not grow well from cuttings and only rooted vines should be planted in the vineyard. Requires heavy and clay soils. In France this variety is also known as Jacque.

Riparia, Gloire de Montpellier—This variety, which is also known as Portalis, is one of the very best resistant stocks known. It is incomparable for all soils which are moist, deep, rich and mellow. It is not suited to soils which are compact, hard and dry. Its roots show a remarkable activity and growth, and require the best conditions. It is a most vigorous plant, with leaves which are inflated between the ribs. The strong nature of this vine enables it to adapt itself to conditions during which other Riparias would be a failure, but in order to achieve the greatest success it should be limited to such qualities of soils as are mentioned above. In such soils it is without an equal.

Riparia X Rupestris No. 3306—This variety was raised by M. Couderc and reported by him as a strong grower, taking the graft well. Adapted to limestone soils.

Riparia X Rupestris No. 3309—A very vigorous hybrid. It partakes of the nature of Rupestris and does well in rocky, gravelly and calcareous soils of a comparatively dry nature. It supports the graft well. It has been tested in California, and some prefer it even to Rupestris St. George. It does well in compact, dry and clay soils, as well as in dry, rocky soils, provided they are not impregnated with stagnant water.

Rupestris St. George—This variety is also known variously as Rupestris du Lot, Rupestris Richemont, Sijas, Lacastelle, Monticola X Rupestris, Rupestris Phocener and is probably a hybrid between Monticola and Riparia. It is one of the most popular varieties grown in France and California, and is almost unsurpassed in its many good qualities. Growth erect and strong with heavy wood. It succeeds in a greater variety of soils than any other resistant stock. It thrives well in light, dry and gravelly soils; its roots descending deeply in search of moisture. Does well also in soils charged with a heavy percentage of lime.



The Mammoth Blackberry, which originated in California, never fails to produce a bountiful crop of berries. Berries of the largest size are the rule and not the exception.

SMALL FRUITS

Currants

	EACH	10	100	1000
General Collection.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$150.00

✓ **Cherry**—Fruit of the largest size; bunches short, berries large, deep red; a valuable market sort.

✓ **Fay's Prolific**. This red currant continues to maintain all claims made for it. It is as large as the cherry, more uniform, fruit less acid, fully as productive, and decidedly earlier.

✓ **Fertile de Palluau**—A vigorous, upright grower; bunches long; berries bright red; moderately juicy; very productive; adapted to the hot interior localities, where other varieties suffer from the sun.

✓ **La Versailles**—Very large; red; bunches long; of great beauty and excellent quality. Should be in every collection.

✓ **Lee's Prolific**. Black; one of the newer English varieties. Fruit is large and of the highest quality. Bush is of medium growth and very productive.

✓ **Perfection**. New. Large, bright red; rich sub-acid flavor; plenty of pulp and few seeds. A very heavy bearer.

✓ **Pomona**—A new red currant of good size; very productive; sweet; of excellent quality.

✓ **White Grape**—Bunches moderately long; berries very large, whitish yellow, sweet and good; the finest of the older white sorts.

✓ **White Transparent**—Said to be a seedling of "White Grape" and rather resembles it. Very prolific.

Black Naples and Boskoop Giant

	EACH	10	100
Prices.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$25.00

✓ **Black Naples**—A beautiful fruit, the finest and largest of all black currants; highly esteemed for jelly.

✓ **Boskoop Giant**. A grand black currant of most robust growth, bearing very heavy crops of richly flavored fruit. The bunches are long and the berries very large, sweet and highly flavored.

Gooseberries

	EACH	10	100
Prices.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00

✓ **Berkeley**—Sufficiently tried to determine its qualities and characteristics; it is immensely prolific, large and handsome.

✓ **Champion**—A variety introduced here from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round; an immense bearer and entirely free from mildew.

✓ **Houghton**—A vigorous grower; fruit medium size, roundish, inclining to oval; skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender, sweet and good; entirely free from mildew.

Blackberries

	EACH	10	100
Tips.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

✓ **Crandall's Early**—Large, firm and very good flavor; it ripens fully two weeks before any other sort, and continues to bear through the whole blackberry season.

✓ **Evergreen**—Introduced here from Oregon; origin unknown; beautiful, cut-leaved foliage, which it retains during the winter; berries large, black, sweet, rich and delicious; it continues to ripen from July to November, which makes it one of the best berries for family use; an excellent trellis and arbor plant.

✓ **Himalaya**—Wonderfully vigorous grower, making canes up to forty feet in length, consequently must be grown on a trellis or along a fence. Fruit of fairly good size, almost round, juicy and with small seeds. Bears during summer and until late in the fall. Extremely prolific and of great value.

✓ **Kittatinny**—Fruit large, roundish, conical, rich, glossy black; firm, juicy, sweet and excellent; the variety almost exclusively planted in this vicinity for market.

✓ **Lawton**—Fruit large, ripens late, very productive.

✓ **Mammoth**—This new variety was raised by Judge Logan of Santa Cruz and is thought to be a cross between the California Wild Blackberry and the Crandall's Early. It is a very rampant grower, trailing on the ground. Foliage is large, thick and of a deep green color. Fruit of the largest size and ripens early. In size and flavor it is said to surpass all other varieties of blackberries.

Dewberries

	EACH	10	100
Prices.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

✓ **Lucretia**—A trailing variety of the blackberry, producing an abundance of large, glossy black, handsome fruit of excellent quality; the fruit ripens early and the plant does not sucker.

Loganberries

	EACH	10	100
Tips.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

✓ Vine an exceedingly strong grower; trails upon the ground like a dewberry, but should be grown on a trellis; fruit is often an inch and a quarter long, dark red, with the shape of a blackberry, the color of a raspberry and the flavor a combination of both; a splendid shipper. Now widely known and deservedly popular.

Phenomenal Berries

	EACH	10	100
Tips.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

✓ A cross between dewberry and red raspberry. Very similar to Loganberry in every particular. Should be grown on trellis.

Raspberries

Red Varieties

	EACH	10	100
Cuthbert , 1 year.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

✓ An old favorite; large and handsome; bears transportation well; very productive.

	EACH	10	100
Superlative , 1 year.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00

✓ A new English variety showing a decided improvement over all other previous sorts, especially in its habit of bearing fruit all summer on the young shoots. Fruit is clear red, conical, very large and of very fine flavor. Sufficiently firm to "stand up" well after being picked. Well deserves its name.

Black Varieties

	EACH	10	100
Kansas , 1 year.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

✓ Strong, vigorous grower; berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black, firm and of best quality.



The Niles Giant Rhubarb has utility in more ways than one. From the smiling faces of these young ladies you will observe that a stem to a pie is not its only recommendation.

Strawberries

	10	100	1000
General Collection.....	\$0.40	\$2.50	\$20.00
Banner.....	.60	5.00	25.00

Banner—The most popular and best strawberry ever grown. All the commercial growers who can obtain plants grow no other variety. On our grounds at Niles fruit of this sort may be picked from March to December.

Brandywine. Large; roundish; conical; flesh firm; a valuable medium to late variety.

Marshall—Good quality, firm, color crimson; very large berries.

ARTICHOKES

	EACH	10
Prices.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

Globe—Plant presents a very tropical appearance and is therefore a valuable addition to any garden. Flower-buds should be cut off as soon as they are well formed and before the scales open, otherwise they are tough and tasteless. Never a flow flowers to mature, as plants will dwindle down and die.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES

	5 lbs.	100 lbs.
Tubers (edible).....	\$1.50	\$10.00

Jerusalem Artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*)—Radically different in its character of growth from the preceding, and will thrive on any well drained soil. The tubers should be cut to single eyes and planted in rows eighteen inches apart with rows four feet apart. The method of cultivation and hilling is practically the same as for potatoes. The tubers are not mature until six weeks after the tops are frozen when they may be dug up and used for hog feed, or the animals may be turned loose to feed and root them out themselves. They produce enormously on good soil with liberal cultivation and moderate irrigation, fifteen to twenty tons to the acre. This vegetable is highly prized by the French people, and in New Orleans, where it is extensively grown, it is prepared for table use by stewing, for making soups and as a salad. For the farmers of California it possesses so much merit that no farm having a few hogs should be without a patch of these tubers, which will supply feed during the winter months when all other foods are scarce and high.

RHUBARB

	EACH	10	100
Niles Giant.....	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$40.00

NILES GIANT (New)—Originated by us. The best sort known. Very large (one stalk will make a full-sized pie). Strawberry color, very tender, crisp and juicy. An immense cropper. Produces stalks continuously from early spring and up to late in the fall. Has received first prize wherever shown. Sells for more money in the San Francisco market than any other variety.

	EACH	10	100
Australian Crimson Winter.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$25.00

Australian Crimson Winter—A winter variety especially adapted to California climate. Produces crisp, delicious stalks almost perpetually; they are pale greenish red and turn crimson when cooked. It commences to produce edible stalks months before any other sort.

General Assortment

	EACH	10	100	1000
Prices.....	\$0.30	\$2.00	\$7.50	\$50.00

Lorenzo—A very early market variety, realizing very high prices in the San Francisco markets. Sometimes called "Strawberry Rhubarb."

Myatt's Linnaeus (Strawberry)—The standard sort; large, thick stems; of excellent flavor and mildly acid.

ASPARAGUS

	10	100	1000
Roots.....	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$20.00

Conover's Colossal—A standard kind of first quality; tender and highly flavored.

Palmetto—A valuable variety, producing enormous and delicious sprouts.

New Asparagus

	10	100
Roots.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

WASHINGTON. This new and excellent variety of asparagus is very highly recommended by the Plant Introduction Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. A very strong grower, producing shorts of the largest size and best quality. Being absolutely rust proof is another point in its favor.

	EACH	10	100
Hop Roots.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	.....
Horseradish.....	.15	1.00	\$ 5.00



The Himalaya Blackberry is not only a rampant grower but an enormous cropper. Produces berries continuously from the early summer months until late in the fall.

Ornamental Department

In our climate both evergreen and deciduous trees can be transplanted successfully during the winter months. Palms and bamboos move best in the late spring. The foregoing applies particularly to plants that have to be dug from the open ground. Those grown in pots and also plants established in boxes can be planted at any time during the year if they receive proper care and attention.

DIGGING HOLES

In preparing the hole for planting, the hole should be made SQUARE and much larger than the root system of the plant. Take out the soil to at least a foot deeper than necessary to accommodate the roots. Partially fill in the hole with good soil and firm well to a height necessary to accommodate the plant, taking care that plant will rest at the same height that it stood in the nursery row.

In filling in the hole around a balled tree, do not tramp on top of the ball, as this will break it, dislodge the fibrous roots and in many instances cause the plant to die. After the hole in which the balled tree is planted is partially filled, cut the cord at the top of ball and turn down the burlap so that it will be completely buried when the remainder of the hole is filled in. Do not entirely remove the burlap from the ball, it will soon rot.

BOXED PLANTS

When plants come boxed, stand in the hole just as the plant will remain when planted. When in its proper position, tilt box to one side and remove one-half of the bottom, reverse the operation and remove the other half of the bottom. The sides should then be carefully removed, taking care not to disturb the plant. Soil should be filled in around the plant, well firmed and watered thoroughly. It is best to leave a good basin around the plant, which should be filled several times to insure water reaching the bottom of the hole. If the weather is hot, it is a good plan to let the tops of evergreens stay tied up for a few days. It greatly reduces evaporation and helps the trees to get established. Keep tops well sprayed.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

The tops of deciduous trees and shrubs should be pruned in proportion to the amount of roots lost in transplanting. Their natural shape should be preserved as much as possible. The depth of the hole should permit the neck of the plant to be as near the surface of the ground as it was originally. Firm soil well around the roots and water thoroughly. Do not put manure among the roots when planting. A good mulch of manure or straw on top of ground around the plant will be beneficial.

All broken or bruised roots should be cut back with a sharp knife to good sound wood. In planting deciduous trees and shrubs with bare roots, the hole should be large enough to allow all the roots to be spread out to their full length and in their natural position.

In nearly all cases it is advisable, and in hot districts it is of utmost importance to give the trunk of the tree some protection to guard against sunburn. A good method is to whitewash the trunk from the top of the ground to the first branches and wrap loosely with burlap. Where sunburn occurs, it is an invitation for borers to enter the trees.

Most trees should be firmly staked when planted, as this will prevent heavy winds from loosening them and insures a straight growth. This is a very important precaution with both deciduous and evergreen trees and is too often neglected. In fastening the tree to the stake, take pains to do it so the tree will not be chafed or choked by the rope.

Proper planting, while of the very greatest importance, is really only a good start in the right direction. Trees may live if neglected, but they will come very far from attaining perfection. Never let them get dry the first summer. When you water the ground around them, see that it is thoroughly soaked. This is vastly better than giving them a little water continually. The tops will appreciate almost daily spraying on hot days in early morning and evening hours during the driest weather. Keep the ground around your plants and trees thoroughly loose and preferably mulched as well. Good stock properly planted and cared for will more than repay all expenditure of time and money.

CONIFERS

This division embraces the most beautiful evergreen trees suitable for the Pacific Coast. When planted as specimens, most of them require no pruning, in fact would be injured by it. The lower limbs must be allowed to remain; to remove them is to destroy the beauty of nearly any conifer. If any particular situation makes a bare trunk imperative, it is better to plant some other kind of a tree.

ABIES (Fir). The firs as a class are marked by pronounced regularity and symmetry of growth. Branches are usually produced in tiers, the side branches forming wide, flat sprays; the needle-shaped leaves are often scattered all around the shoots. The cones are always borne erect. These fall to pieces at maturity, leaving the slender, woody axis on the tree. About a third of all known species are native to the Pacific Coast Region.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	\$6.00	\$50.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	5.00	40.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	3.50	30.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	2.50	20.00

Except *A. nobilis glauca*.

A. baborensis (A. numidica). (Algerian Fir.) N. W. Africa. A very rare fir. Leaves blunt, set closely together, short, marked with two glaucous lines beneath; upper surface deep green, usually tipped with a single, short, glaucous line. Habit compact.

A. balsamea. (Balsam Fir.) E. North America. Growth erect, branches spreading. Foliage aromatic, dark glossy green above, gray on the under side.

A. cephalonica. (Cephalonian Fir.) Island of Cephalonia. A very beautiful species; broad for its height. Leaves are dark green above, silvery beneath, dagger-shaped and very acute, standing out from branches at right angles. Makes a fine specimen and is well adapted to California.

A. concolor. (White Fir.) Western North America. Very beautiful fir; conspicuous on account of its ashy gray, often nearly white bark. Growth very regular and symmetrical; sometimes open, often very compact. Leaves long and slender, light green, usually very glaucous. This is the Silver Fir so highly admired in the Yosemite and Sierra region generally.

A. firma. Japan. A stately tree of rapid growth. Branches stout but flexible. Leaves are long, flattened, glossy green above, paler underneath, usually forked at tips. Young growth light, yellowish green, making a pleasing contrast. A very ornamental and desirable Japanese species. Entirely distinct in appearance from all other firs.

A. nordmanniana. (Nordman's Silver Fir.) Caucasus. A majestic species; growth slow, but eventually becomes a large tree. Branches very widely spreading. Leaves are flattened, not acute, dark green and glossy above, silvery underneath. The contrast in color between the old and new growths is most charming. One of the very best firs.

A. picea (A. pectinata). (Silver Fir.) Europe. Of moderate growth, ultimately forming a large tree. Leaves are dark, glossy green above and silvery beneath. Somewhat resembles *A. nordmanniana*, but has shorter leaves, and usually of more open growth.

A. pinsapo. (Spanish Fir.) Spain. A magnificent tree, very regular and symmetrical in habit. Leaves, rigid, acute, entirely surrounding the branchlets; often reflexed; upper surface glaucous, underlaid deep green, while the lower surface is marked with two conspicuous silvery lines. Well adapted to a warm climate. One of the finest firs for California.

A. nobilis glauca. (Silvery Red Fir.) A garden form with very glaucous foliage. In this climate it is a true dwarf, usually growing only three or four inches a year. Of great value for Japanese gardens.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$3.00	\$25.00

ARAUCARIA. A genus of magnificent, tall-growing trees, all natives of the Southern Hemisphere. Most of the species have a very symmetrical habit; some carry this to a most remarkable extent. Cones are very large and solid, but are not borne until the trees attain considerable age.

A. bidwilli. (Bunya-Bunya.) Australia. Grows quickly and makes a large tree. Leaves are flat, sharp and dark, glossy green. Cones about the size and shape of a large pineapple. When young the tree is loose and open, but with growth becomes compact and extremely symmetrical.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	\$6.00	\$55.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	5.00	45.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	3.50	30.00

A. imbricata. (Monkey Puzzle.) Well-known tree of very unusual appearance. Trunk straight; coarse, blunt branches in regular whorls. Leaves short, broad, triangular; very sharp, overlapping like shingles, closely surrounding trunk and branches. Entirely unlike any other tree.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	3.00	25.00

CEDRUS (Cedar). Although many conifers of various kinds have the name "Cedar" applied to them, the true Cedars are limited to three species, all natives of the Old World. There are no true Cedars native to North or South America. They are all magnificent, long-lived trees of noble appearance and readily distinguished by their needle-like leaves produced in bunches except on the young growing shoots, where they are scattered. Cones are borne erect and are very beautiful.

C. atlantica. (Mt. Atlas Cedar.) North Africa. Large, pyramidal, open tree. Leaves very slightly glaucous. The hardiest species.

	EACH	10
Balled, 6 to 7 ft.	\$6.00	\$55.00
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	5.00	45.00

C. atlantica glauca. (Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar.) A variety of *C. atlantica* with intensely glaucous or silvery leaves. When young, the growth is irregular and straggling, but later becomes symmetrical and compact. One of the most strikingly beautiful specimen trees in our collection.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	\$6.00	\$35.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	3.00	25.00

C. deodara. (Deodar; Indian Cedar.) Himalaya Mountains. This magnificent tree is a picture of grace and beauty. Pyramidal in general outline; the lower limbs lie on the ground, all the upper ones droop gracefully. The foliage of young trees is decidedly glaucous, but not so much so when older. Thrives to perfection in California.

	EACH	10
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	3.00	25.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	2.50	22.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	2.00	17.50

C. deodara verticillata. A variety with light bluish leaves and stiffer growth. Retains its glaucous hue even when older.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50	\$25.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	2.00	20.00



Cupressus arizonica and *Libocedrus decurrens* established in boxes. There will be no checking in their growth when planted out.

C. libani. (Cedar of Lebanon.) Asia Minor. Vigorous growth; wide-spreading, horizontal branches; dark green foliage; massive and picturesque. Closely resembles *C. atlantica*, but grows slower and more compact.

	EACH	10
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	\$3.00	\$25.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	2.50	20.00

CEPHALOTAXUS pedunculata fastigiata. (Japanese Yew.) Entirely distinct from other Yews. Growth very compact, upright and columnar like Irish Yew. Leaves larger, nearly two inches long, acute, deep glossy green above and marked with two broad, silvery lines beneath. Very fine.

C. fortunei. Very graceful shrub with tapering, sharp pointed leaves 2 to 3 inches long, which are usually curved; dark green and shining above.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00	\$25.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	2.00	15.00

CHAMAECYPARIS. A genus closely related to *Cupressus* (Cypress). As a class they may be called "Flat-branched Cyresses," as the branchlets are always arranged so as to lie in a plane. Cones are smaller than those of *Cypress*. Habit varies from almost dwarfs to very large trees.

C. lawsoniana. (Lawson Cypress; Port Orford Cedar.) Oregon and California. A beautiful tree, native of this State; tall and slender except at base. Has elegant drooping branches and very slender, feathery branchlets. Foliage usually more or less glaucous. Tip of tree always droops.

	EACH	10
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	\$5.00	\$45.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	4.00	35.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	3.00	25.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	2.50	20.00

C. lawsoniana alumi. A variety of Lawson Cypress, of dense growth and columnar habit. Foliage very glaucous, with decidedly bluish metallic hue. Develops very symmetrically into a beautiful specimen for individual planting.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00	\$27.50

C. lawsoniana erecta viridis. A remarkably handsome variety, differing in its color and compact growth. The branchlets all stand vertically and close together. The foliage is a clear, rich green with no glaucous markings.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	\$4.00	

C. lawsoniana filifera. Very distinct. It produces an abundance of long, slender, thread-like branchlets covered with minute, closely overlapping leaves. Only moderately glaucous. Growth quite erect; tips of branches somewhat drooping. Very graceful and handsome.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	\$3.50	

C. lawsoniana glauca. Beautiful compact form with silvery foliage.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	\$6.00	

C. lawsoniana Triumph de Boskoop. Of upright growth but loose and open. Foliage intensely silvery. One of the best of the blue Lawsons.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50

C. lawsoniana nana argentea. A dwarfed compact little plant with all of the young growth yellowish white. This deepens to light green when mature.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$3.00	\$25.00

C. nootkatensis. (Nootka Sound Cypress.) N. W. America. A vigorous, upright-growing tree, with spreading, upward-curved branches and flexible branchlets. Foliage dark green. Somewhat resembles Lawson Cypress.

	EACH	10
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00

C. obtusa ericoides. Shrub of very dense growth, after the style of *Cryptomeria japonica elegans*. Form nearly globular. Leaves needle-like, very silvery and assume bronzy winter tints. Very desirable for foreground planting.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1 ft.	\$1.50	

C. thuyoides ericoides. Similar to preceding, but with slightly narrower and longer leaves and of more compact growth. Summer color less glaucous; winter tints more pronounced. Very desirable for foreground planting.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$2.00	\$15.00
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.	1.50	12.50

C. sieboldi. Similar to preceding, but growth more open and foliage heavier. Very desirable for foreground planting.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50

CRYPTOMERIA japonica. (Japanese Cedar.) In Japan this is a magnificent tree of noble proportions. In California it does not succeed well except in the cooler, moister parts, as it suffers from hot summer weather. Growth is rapid; branches rather distant, giving it a loose, open appearance.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.00	\$7.50

C. japonica elegans. Foliage fine and feathery, but very dense and compact; in summer a rich green, but changes to purplish bronze in winter. A very handsome small tree.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	\$5.00	\$45.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	3.50	30.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	2.50	22.50

We also have "standards" of this last variety. Prices upon application.



The septants give conclusive evidence of the care we exercise in balling our plants. Reading from left to right: *Juniperus sabina*; *Bambusa aurea*; *Cotoneaster microphylla*.

C. lobbii. A more compact variety than preceding. Foliage is of brighter and deeper green. Leaves shorter and more closely adpressed to the branchlets. A fine dwarf type.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$2.50	

CUPRESSUS (Cypress). A genus of tall or medium-sized trees, natives of the warmer portions of the North Temperate Zone. Growth mainly erect. Foliage consists of very small, over-lapping, scale-like leaves. Cones nearly globular.

	EACH	10
Balled, 8 to 10 ft.	\$6.00	\$50.00
Balled, 6 to 8 ft.	5.00	40.00
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.	3.50	30.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50

Except *C. macrocarpa*.

C. arizonica. (Arizona Cypress.) Handsome tree with brilliant, silvery blue foliage. Growth rather compact with somewhat stout branches. Bark red. Fine for dry situations.

C. glabra. A new introduction and a fine companion to arizonica. Has finer foliage and more compact growth.

C. sempervirens fastigiata. (Italian Cypress.) Europe and Asia. A tall, very slender, tapering tree with erect branches lying close to the stem. The classical cypress of the Greek and Roman writers. Excellent for architectural effect. Should always be planted in dry situations.

C. macrocarpa lutea. (Golden Monterey Cypress.) A very beautiful golden-hued variety of the Monterey. Color especially pronounced in spring and held fairly well through the year.

C. macrocarpa. (Monterey Cypress.) California. The well-known, rapid-growing native Cypress. Useful where quick effect is wanted. Makes a dense, compact hedge.

	EACH	10
Balled, 8 to 10 ft.	\$5.00	\$40.00
Balled, 6 to 8 ft.	4.00	30.00
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.	2.50	20.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	2.00	15.00

Transplanted in flats, \$3.50 per 100, \$30.00 per 1000.



Our strain of Italian Cypress is the best. For formal planting and for setting off a stately building this magnificent Conifer is in a class by itself.

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). (**Maiden Hair Tree**.) One of the most remarkable trees in cultivation. Leaves are fan-shaped, clear green during summer and changing to a clear, soft yellow in the fall. Apparently extinct except in cultivation. Has been preserved from antiquity in grounds about the temples of China and Japan. Although deciduous is really a true conifer.

	EACH	
8 to 10 ft.....	\$3.00	
6 to 8 ft.....	2.50	
4 to 6 ft.....	2.00	
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.25	

JUNIPERUS (**Juniper**). Mainly small trees of rather slow growth. They have two kinds of foliage. One is needle-like, prickly, in whorls of three; the other scale-like, overlapping and arranged in four rows like those of Cypress, which they often closely resemble. Most species show both kinds of leaves on the same tree; others are limited to but one form. Fruit is a berry, not at all cone-like. All varieties are well suited to California.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	2.50	20.00
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....	1.50	12.50

Except J. hibernica and prostrate forms.

J. excelsa. Handsome tree, thickly branched, of dense growth, with glaucous green foliage.

J. excelsa stricta. A variety of the preceding. Growth more compact and color more intense. Fine subjects for low planting.

J. virginiana. The red cedar of the East. Pyramidal form with branches that are at first erect or sub-erect, afterwards horizontal and in old trees frequently decumbent.

J. virginiana glauca. (**Blue Virginia Cedar**.) A very glaucous form of the so-called Eastern "Red Cedar." The silvery color is quite pronounced and its habit graceful and pleasing. Very handsome tree.

J. chinensis albo variegata. (**Variegated Japanese Juniper**.) Similar in form and habit to *J. chinensis fortunei* but is slightly variegated with creamy white.

J. chinensis fortunei. A pleasing variety of rather rapid, erect growth. Branches are long and gracefully arching.

J. communis hibernica. (**Irish Juniper**.) A distinct and beautiful variety of slender, erect, dense, columnar growth. Foliage very glaucous. Very useful where a tree is needed shaped like Italian Cypress, but of slower and smaller growth.

	EACH	10
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.....	\$6.00	\$50.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	5.00	40.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	30.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	20.00

Prostrate types of Junipers. On account of their prostrate form, sizes are based on the horizontal spread. These beautiful low-growing types are excellent for foreground planting, mass effects or rock work.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....	2.50	20.00

J. chinensis kosteriana. Variety of recent introduction. Foliage green with silvery tips.

J. chinensis pfitzeriana. (**Pfitzer's Juniper**.) A very graceful variety. Develops a large number of long, slender, tapering shoots clothed with fine sage green foliage. Most of the leaves are minute and scale-like, but with here and there a few very silvery ones of the needle form.

J. chinensis procumbens. (**Creeping Japanese Juniper**.) A dense, dwarf shrub with trailing branches and glaucous foliage.

J. chinensis procumbens aureo-variegata. (**Golden Creeping Japanese Juniper**.) A form of above; foliage variegated with golden yellow.

J. sabina. (**Savin Juniper**.) A dwarf spreading shrub, with partially trailing branches. Thrives in the poorest soil.

J. sabina prostrata. A more prostrate form of the preceding.

J. sabina tamaricifolia. A variety of sabina with much finer and deeper colored foliage.

KETELEERIA davidiana. Tall tree of pyramidal habit when young; in old age with a broad-topped head. Leaves similar to those of fir, but light green.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	2.00	15.00

LIBOCEDRUS. Large trees with foliage much like *Thuja* (*Arbor Vitae*). The native species is one of our handsomest conifers.

	EACH	10
Balled, 6 to 8 ft.....	\$7.00	\$60.00
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	6.00	50.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	4.00	30.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	22.50

L. chilensis. (Chilean Cedar.) Tree of spreading but compact growth. Foliage glaucous green, marked with silvery lines beneath. A very graceful, attractive tree.

L. chilensis viridis. A variety of preceding, with deeper green foliage.

L. decurrens. (Incense Cedar, White Cedar.) California and Oregon. A noble tree of vigorous, close growth and conical outline. Branches are spreading and ascending, clothed with compact, bright, glossy green foliage. Easily among the best of our specimen trees.

PICEA (Spruce). Symmetrical trees of straight, upright growth, with branches produced in whorls. Often confused with the firs, from which they can very easily be distinguished by their leaves, which are borne on a very short leaf stalk instead of directly on the branch, as is the case with firs. When the leaves finally drop the little stalks remain on the limbs, giving them a bristly appearance. Cones are always pendant instead of erect and do not fall to pieces. Of great importance both economically and horticulturally.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	\$6.00	\$50.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	5.00	40.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	3.00	25.00

Except Special Varieties.

P. alba coerulea. A silvery blue form of the White Spruce. Growth and general appearance like Norway Spruce, but entirely different in color, and bears very small cones. Not as silvery as Colorado Blue Spruce, but of much quicker growth.

P. bicolor. (Two-colored Spruce.) Japan. Very striking tree. Leaves green above, very silvery beneath. Viewed from any direction, some branchlets show the green hue, others the silvery, making an unusual contrast.

P. excelsa. (Norway Spruce.) Europe. A compact, symmetrical tree; the branches assuming a graceful, drooping habit with age. Cones very large. Foliage light green in this climate. Extremely hardy and of rapid growth. The original Christmas tree of northern Europe.

P. excelsa pendula. (Weeping Norway Spruce.) A variety with decidedly drooping branches. Growth is very irregular and picturesque.

P. orientalis. (Oriental Spruce.) Asia. The most delicate and graceful of all the spruces. About the same color as Norway Spruce, but with more slender branches, shorter leaves, and far more compact. Grows very slowly and is the very best spruce for small grounds.

P. polita. (Tiger Tail Spruce.) Japan. A distinct Japanese species. It is of erect habit, and has sharply pointed, very rigid, bright green leaves, contrasting beautifully with the yellow branches. Excellent specimen tree for a lawn. One of the most desirable for California.

P. pungens. (Colorado Spruce.) Western United States. Regular, compact, pyramidal tree, with stout, horizontal, bright yellowish brown branches. Leaves rigid, very acute, varying from green to silvery white.

P. smithiana (P. morinda). Himalaya Mountains. Handsome species of very distinct habit. The main trunk grows upright; the branches slope downward, the branchlets droop very decidedly. The leaves are closely set, very long, slender and very soft.

Special varieties of Picea.

P. pungens glauca. (Colorado Blue Spruce.) A glaucous variety of *P. pungens* with shorter leaves and more compact growth. Foliage silvery.

P. pungens kosteriana. (Koster's Blue Spruce.) A form of preceding with intensely glaucous, silvery foliage. As a lawn tree it is unsurpassed for distinctiveness and beauty.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	\$8.00	\$70.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	6.00	50.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	4.00	35.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	3.00	25.00

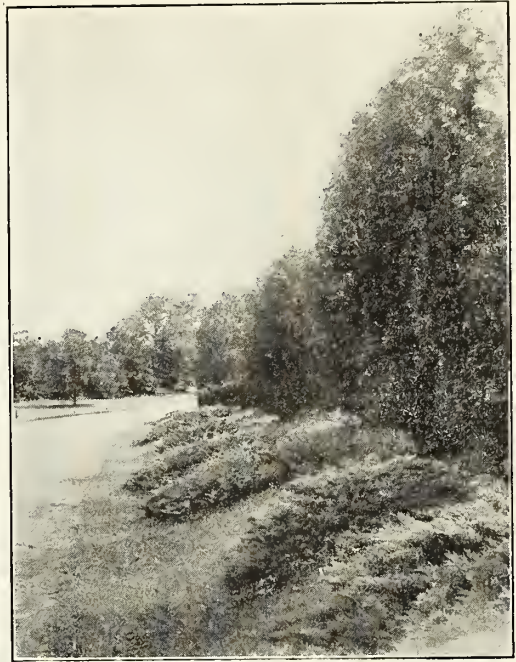
PINUS. (Pine.) Well-known genus of varying habit, growth and appearance, but all characterized by needle-like leaves in bundles of from one to five. Many are excellent specimen trees, others especially useful where a considerable area is to be covered.

P. jeffreyi. (Jeffrey Pine.) Oregon and California. Forms large tree with short, spreading and sometimes drooping branches. Leaves long, sharp, light bluish green. Cone large.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50

P. montana. (Swiss Mountain Pine.) Europe. A low, densely branched, small tree or shrub. Leaves short, bright green.

	EACH	10
Balled, 8 to 12 in.	\$1.00	



The creeping Juniper and the Incense Cedar make a striking combination.

P. mughus. A variety of preceding. Usually shrubby and prostrate habit. Excellent for rocky slopes and undergrowth in open woods.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50

P. nigra austriaca. (Austrian Pine.) Southern Europe. A robust, hardy, spreading tree with stout, blunt branches and stiff, very dark green leaves.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	\$3.00	\$25.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	2.50	20.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50

P. radiata (P. insignis). (Monterey Pine.) Central California. Our well-known native variety. The most handsome of the genus. Growth upright and extremely rapid probably more so than any other pine.

	EACH	10
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	\$3.00	\$25.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	2.50	20.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	2.00	15.00

SEQUOIA. Our wonderful native genus of only two species, found nowhere else in the world. Remarkable for their vast size, longevity and resistance to fire. With us both species thrive admirably.

S. gigantea. (California Big Tree.) Has a straight, erect trunk, with thickly furnished branches, which at first are ascending, but in time curve downwards. The leaves are spirally arranged around the branchlets and are glaucous, light green. Very handsome for a large lawn. When given plenty of room, the branches are retained from the ground up and form a very regular, beautiful, conical outline.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.	\$6.00	\$50.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	5.00	40.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	3.00	25.00

S. gigantea pendula. (Weeping Big Tree.) An extremely peculiar form of the Big Tree, showing how widely plants will sometimes vary from type. The foliage is identical, but the limbs grow directly downward and are pressed close to the trunk, giving a narrow, erect form similar to that of Italian Cypress, but less formal.

	EACH	10
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	\$8.00	
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	6.00	

S. sempervirens. (Redwood.) California. Almost too well known to need description. Differs decidedly in appearance from Big Tree, the foliage being broader, growth narrower and less compact. Should be planted far more extensively than at present, as it succeeds well in most parts of the State and is a magnificent avenue tree. This tree should supersede all others in the reforestation of California being well adapted to mountain side or valley.

	EACH	10
Balled, 6 to 8 ft.	\$5.00	\$40.00
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.	3.00	25.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	2.50	20.00



Cupressus Lawsoniana erecta viridis (erect Green Lawson Cypress). Few conifers compare with it. The tree assumes this natural form without trimming.

TAXUS. (Yew.) Some of the finest trees of the Old World are of this species. The yews have branches much subdivided. The branchlets are clothed with dark green shining persistent leaves in two lateral double rows, sometimes more or less scattered, especially in some varieties. There is no other evergreen tree to be compared with the yew. It is held in the highest esteem by all lovers of conifers. The yew is slow in growth, attaining a height of six to eight feet in ten years. In twenty years it will attain a height of fifteen feet and will continue growing for one hundred years, after which it becomes comparatively stationary but will live on for centuries.

	EACH	10
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	\$8.00	\$70.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	6.50	60.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	5.00	45.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	3.50	30.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	2.50	20.00

Note prices on special varieties

T. baccata. (English Yew.) Europe and North Africa. Tree or large shrub of slow growth and very bushy head, densely branched and thickly covered with somber green leaves. Can be trimmed into any shape. This is the yew that is used so extensively for hedges and formal effects.

- T. baccata dovastoni.** (Dovaston's Weeping Yew.) A remarkable weeping variety. All the branches are strongly drooping and clothed with a very dark foliage. Entirely distinct from all other yews and of very striking appearance.
- T. baccata dovastoni variegata.** (Dovaston's Variegated Weeping Yew.) A form of the preceding with every leaf marked with creamy bands. In spring the entire plant is brilliant golden.
- T. baccata elegantissima.** (Elegant Variegated Yew.) Brilliantly variegated. In spring it is covered with almost solid, golden yellow. This becomes less pronounced later, but every leaf always shows the creamy variegation. Growth is slow, compact and erect. Very fine.
- T. baccata erecta.** (Erect Yew.) Variety of compact, erect growth, similar to that of Irish Yew. Differs in its more rapid growth, smaller leaves and slightly lighter color.
- T. baccata washingtoni.** (Washington Golden Yew.) A form of the English Yew and of similar growth, but with golden variegated leaves. Habit bushy. Very distinct and handsome.
- T. cuspidata.** (Japanese Yew.) Japan. Although a distinct species, it is quite similar to English Yew. Probably grows a little faster; leaves broader and sharp pointed. Bark reddish. (Note—the common name, "Japanese Yew," is also applied to *Cephalotaxus pedunculata fastigiata*, which is entirely distinct.)

Special varieties of Taxus.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4½ to 5 ft.	\$9.00	\$85.00
Balled, 4 to 4½ ft.	8.00	75.00
Balled, 3½ to 4 ft.	7.00	65.00
Balled, 3 to 3½ ft.	6.00	55.00
Balled, 2½ to 3 ft.	5.00	45.00

- T. baccata fastigiata.** This is the Irish Yew of gardens. Readily distinguished from the other species by its upright growth and deep green leaves. Pre-eminently adapted for formal effects and specimen planting. Its conspicuous red berries greatly enhance its ornamental qualities during the fall and winter months.
- T. baccata fastigiata variegata.** (Variegated Irish Yew.) Has the same remarkable form and habit as the Irish Yew, but in the spring the foliage has the most intense golden hue that can be imagined. This becomes creamy as the season advances, but is always very pronounced. Very rare and easily one of the most remarkable conifers in our collection.

THUYA. (*Arbor Vitae*.) Comprises species of varying growth and appearance, but most are inclined to be compact and of symmetrical shape. Branchlets are usually flattened, with leaves overlapping like scales. Cones very small.

	EACH	10
Balled, 6 to 8 ft.	\$7.00	\$65.00
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.	5.00	45.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	3.50	30.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	2.50	20.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	2.00	15.00

Except special varieties.

- T. plicata (T. gigantea).** (Giant Arbor Vitae.) Pacific Coast. One of our splendid native conifers. In fairly young trees the lower branches are very long in proportion to height and upper half of tree is extremely slender. With age it becomes more columnar, as the lower branches do not maintain their growth. Attains height quite rapidly.
- T. plicata aurea.** (Golden Giant Arbor Vitae.) Identical with preceding except foliage strongly marked with yellow.
- T. occidentalis wareana.** (Siberian Arbor Vitae.) A very distinct form of nearly globular shape when young. Foliage an unusual shade of sage green. Very compact, regular and handsome.
- T. orientalis aurea.** (Golden Chinese Arbor Vitae.) One of the most desirable types. Almost globular in outline and very compact. During spring the foliage is golden tinted, but as the season advances it changes to a most beautiful, deep, rich green. Growth slow, but makes a large shrub.

T. orientalis aurea conspicua. More conical in outline than the preceding. Its golden color persists throughout the year. A very desirable variety.

T. orientalis pendula. (Japanese Weeping Arbor Vitae.) A form of orientalis with slender, drooping shoots, less regular in outline and very novel.

Special varieties of Thuya.

T. lycopodioides. A novel and distinct variety. Foliage dark green. Loose, spreading habit. The beautifully tufted ends of branches resemble miniature cockscombs.

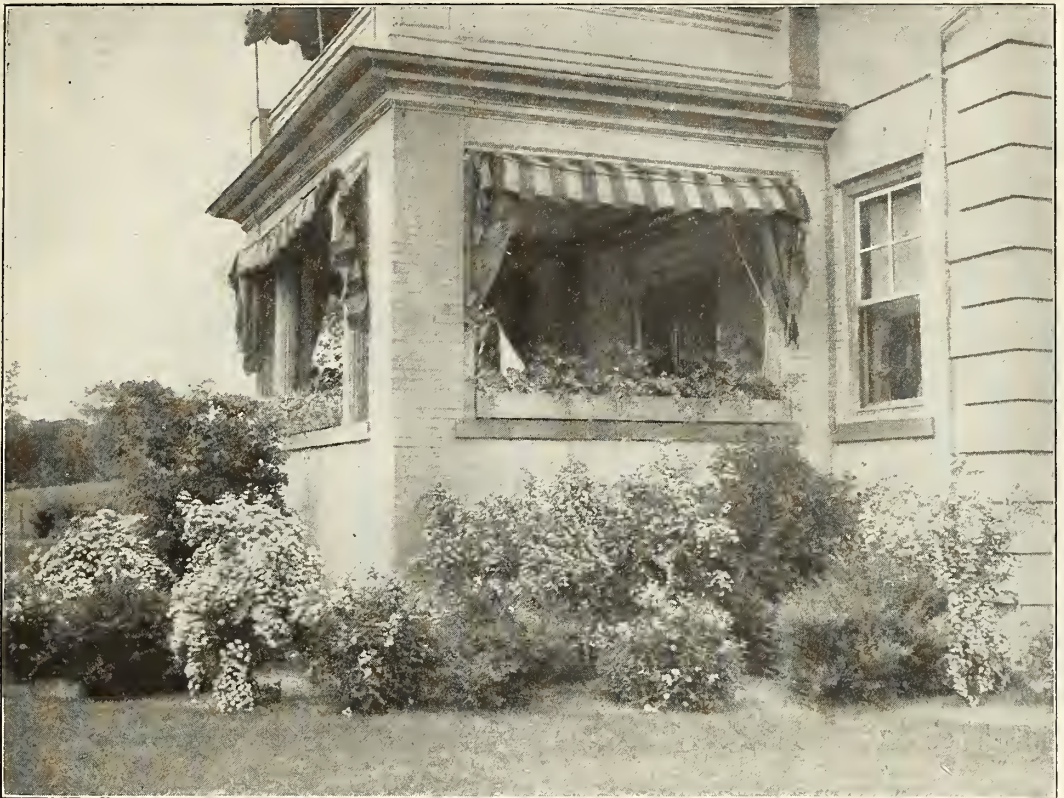
	EACH
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$2.00

T. occidentalis globosa. A dwarf compact variety having short dense branchlets with foliage of a brighter color than that of the common form.

	EACH
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$2.50

T. occidentalis rosenthalii. Very dark green foliage and of compact upright growth. A very choice variety.

	EACH
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	\$3.50



A good illustration as to how Evergreen and Deciduous plants may be grouped together to obtain attractive results.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

In this section we group what are ordinarily called "Broad-Leaved Evergreens" to distinguish them from the conifers. They vary in size from the largest trees to the smallest shrubs. We have distinguished trees and shrubs by the letters (T) and (S), respectively, placed after the names.

As this division includes such a diversity of trees and shrubs, no definite points on culture can be given. For planting instructions see page 17.

ABELIA grandiflora. (S). A garden hybrid. Free-flowering shrub with small, opposite, glossy green leaves. Flowers are tubular, almost an inch long, white flushed lilac pink. The large, ruddy sepals remain after the flowers fall, adding to the showy effect. Blooms profusely and continuously all summer. A very fine shrub.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.50	20.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	12.50
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.25	10.00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	.50	4.00

ACACIA. Flowering trees or shrubs of widely varying habit, appearance and foliage. Flowers are always some shade of yellow, ranging from deepest golden or orange to nearly white. Leaves are either bipinnate (feathery) or reduced to phyllodia (blade-like); in the latter case they vary from minute to very large, in some species attaining to as much as a foot in length. All the following species are native to Australia except where otherwise stated.

	EACH	10
Potted, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$.75	\$6.50
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	.40	3.00

Except **A. baileyana.**

A. armata. (Kangaroo Thorn.) (S). Spreading shrub with long, slender branches. Foliage deep green, leaves (phyllodia) small and undivided. A small, sharp thorn at each leaf. Flower heads light yellow, borne all along the branches. Makes a very graceful plant.

A. cultriformis. (S). Tall shrub with long, willowy, yellow branches. Leaves small, undivided, acute and very glaucous. A very heavy bloomer, with flower heads in clusters and all along the branches; deep golden yellow. Blooms early.

A. cyanophylla. (Blue-leaved Wattle.) (T). Makes a small tree or tall shrub. Branches inclined to droop. Leaves are undivided, enormous on young plants, often a foot long, and with a very pronounced blue tint. Flower heads deep golden yellow and unusually large.

A. dealbata (**A. mollissima**). (Silver Wattle.) (T). Probably the most popular Acacia in California. Highly prized for its wonderful freedom of bloom in late winter or early spring. Foliage is feathery and varies from silvery to green. Flowers are clear yellow, very fragrant and borne in clustered racemes in utmost profusion, practically covering the tree. When young its growth is almost unbelievably rapid, forming quite a good-sized tree in two or three years.



When trained and trimmed, to which the *Acacia latifolia* is well adapted, it is a valuable street tree.

A. decurrens. (Green Wattle.) (T). One of the best for parks or avenues; leaves feathery, dark green; flowers whitish yellow, appearing in May; upright habit; hardy.

A. longifolia (A. latifolia). (Sydney Golden Wattle.) (S or T). Large shrub of quick growth. Can be trained as a small tree and is excellent for hedges. Leaves undivided, long and varying from narrow to broad. Flowers rich yellow, borne freely in rather long spikes.

A. melanoxylon. (Black Acacia; Blackwood.) (T). An erect, pyramidal grower, forming a well-shaped head. Flowers very light yellow, in heads. Leaves large and oblong. Well adapted and extensively used for sidewalk planting owing to its regular, symmetrical growth. A peculiarity of this tree is that when young it has both "blade" and "feather" leaves.

A. nerifolia (A. floribunda). (T). Tall, quick-growing tree with long, slender, light green leaves. Flower heads yellow, in short racemes, very fragrant. Tree is in bloom most of the time; particularly valuable for this reason.

A. pravissima. (S or T). An elegant species of upright growth, but with very long, slender, drooping branches. Leaves similar to *A. cultriformis*, but smaller and sage green. Flowers soft yellow, borne early in drooping racemes all along the branches. Rare and very beautiful.

A. verticillata. (S or T). Shrub or small tree of very distinct appearance. Leaves awl-shaped, dark green, whorled, rigid and sharp, about one-half to three-quarters of an inch long. Flowers light yellow, in short, dense spikes, about an inch long, somewhat resembling catkins of "Pussy Willow."

A. baileyana. (T). One of the very best. Growth extremely rapid when planted out. The whole tree is intensely glaucous throughout the year. Leaves feathery and finely divided. Flowers borne in racemes, are produced very early in the utmost profusion, deep golden yellow. A magnificent species.

	EACH	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.	\$0.70	\$6.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	5.50
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft. ....	.40	3.50

AGONIS flexuosa. Australia. (T or S). A very rare and very beautiful Australian tree. Its habit is much like that of the Weeping Willow and the similarity is heightened by its very slender, narrow leaves, which on the new growth are very ruddy. Foliage and bark extremely aromatic. Flowers white, small and borne in sessile heads. Branches long, very slender, flexible and wavy. Can be grown either as a tree or shrub.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00

ALBIZZIA lophantha (Acacia lophantha). Australia. (T). Usually called an *Acacia*, which it is except for botanical differences. Growth is rapid and very spreading, but regular. Leaves large, deep green, divided into numerous leaflets. Flowers greenish yellow, in short spikes. Only adapted to the coast sections of California.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00

ALECTRYON excelsum. (New Zealand Oak.) (T). A rare and little known tree, but deserving of popularity, as it has attributes that make it very valuable for California. It develops into a symmetrical, round-headed tree. Foliage pinnate, about the size and shape of Oregon Grape, glossy so that dust does not readily adhere to it. Very resistant to drought. Flowers inconspicuous, but seeds are covered with a showy scarlet pulp. Excellent as a street tree.

	EACH	10
Potted, 4 to 5 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00	7.50
Potted, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.00

ANGOPHORA lanceolata. Australia. (T). Graceful tree of small or medium size with slender branches. Flowers white, in clusters.

	EACH	10
Potted.	\$0.50	\$4.00

ARBUTUS menziesii. (Madrone.) Pacific Coast. (T). Our beautiful and distinct native tree. Its smooth, ruddy brown bark gives it a decided individuality among other trees. White flowers in panicles, followed by orange red berries. While common wild, it is almost unknown in cultivation owing to the great difficulty of growing from seed. Collected plants are usually worthless. Our stock is entirely nursery-grown seedlings.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$2.00

A. unedo. (Strawberry Tree.) Europe. (S). Moderate-sized shrub with clean, attractive foliage. White flowers appear in winter months and with them the large, red, strawberry-like fruits of the previous season. Very showy and handsome.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	3.00	25.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	2.00	15.00

ASPIDISTRA lurida. Beautiful foliage plants used mainly for pot culture, though in a shaded and sheltered position they will thrive outside. Makes no stalk. Leaves long, large and wavy; spring up from the roots and stand nearly erect. Flowers curiously formed, livid purple and borne at surface of the ground. Both green and variegated leaves.

	EACH	10
7 inch pot.	\$2.00	\$15.00
6 inch pot.	1.50	12.50
5 inch pot.	1.00	9.00

AUCUBA. Japanese shrubs of moderate size with large, glossy leaves and green bark. Bear berries about the size and color of a cranberry. It should be noted that the third and fourth varieties listed below may be either male or female; the first is female, and the second, male. Only the female plants bear berries and one male plant of any variety should be included in each group to pollinate the others. All thrive best in partial shade.

	EACH	10
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	\$3.00	\$27.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	2.50	22.50
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	2.00	15.00
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.	1.25	10.00

A. japonica angustifolia. A variety of compact growth with long, narrow, green leaves and without variegation.

A. japonica latimaculata. A form with especially brilliant variegation. Bears male flowers only, so is very useful to pollinate the other sorts.

A. japonica macrophylla. A very distinct variety of much more vigorous growth than the others. Leaves very large, coarsely toothed and rich, glossy green. The female plants bear very large berries, which contrast brilliantly with the foliage.

A. japonica variegata. (Gold Dust Plant). (S). A beautiful variegated form with leaves almost covered with yellow dots, accounting for the common name. Excellent for tub culture or for planting out. A very desirable variety.

AZALEA indica. China. (S). Well-known, small, compact shrubs, covered in early spring with large, funnel-shaped, single or double flowers. They are perfectly hardy here. Thrive best in a cool, moist situation and fail in full sun. Colors range through purple, white and all shades and tints of red.



Can you imagine anything more beautiful than the Berberis in the fall of the year, with its branches loaded down with clusters of red berries.

A. obtusum hinodegiri. (S). A Japanese variety noted for its very early and profuse red flowers.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....		\$22.50
Potted, 8 to 12 in.....	2.00	17.50

BERBERIS (Barberry). Shrubs of moderate size and free blooming habit. Flowers yellow. The evergreen species usually have prickly leaves. For the species with pinnate leaves, see Mahonia

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.50	12.50
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	.75	6.50

Except B. stenophylla.

B. darwini. Chile. (S). Shrub with many slender branches drooping toward tips. Leaves small, rich green, prickly like Holly. Many of the leaves turn bright red in fall, holding this tint through winter. Flowers golden yellow, produced in utmost profusion early in spring. Berries blue. One of the very finest small evergreen shrubs.

B. elegantissima. (S). Low shrub with spreading branches. Flowers golden yellow. Variety of recent introduction.

B. illicifolia. South America. (S). Shrub of stronger growth than preceding and with larger leaves, about the size and shape of Holly. Some of the leaves fall during winter, but the majority become tinted and hold on until new growth appears. Flowers orange yellow, in clusters.

B. pruinosa. (S). Evergreen shrub, branches brownish yellow with spines one inch long. Flowers yellow. A fine variety.

B. stenophylla. (Garden Hybrid.) (S). Shrub with long, slender, arching branches. Leaves small, long and narrow; dark green above, silvery beneath; spiny pointed with revolute margins. Flowers deep golden yellow.

	EACH	10
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	10.00
Balled, 1 to 2 ft.....	.75	6.00

BUDDLEIA. Shrubs native of semi-tropical regions. The species described below have similar foliage, but are so unlike in flowering habit as to appear of different genera.

	EACH	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	.75	6.50
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.....	.50	4.50

B. asiatica. Shrub or small tree, with shiny light green leaves, tomentose on under side. Flowers white in slender drooping panicles, very fragrant. Blooms in midwinter.

B. globosa. Chile. (S). Medium-sized shrub with long, narrow, rough leaves. Flowers yellow, fragrant, in globular heads on long stalks.

B. variabilis. (Butterfly Plant.) China. (S). Large shrub of extremely rapid, spreading growth. Leaves similar to preceding, but larger and very silvery beneath. Flowers lilac, marked with yellow, borne profusely in dense spikes nearly a foot long; extremely fragrant. A very good flowering shrub.

B. variabilis veitchiana. (S). More robust than the preceding, with denser and larger clusters of bright mauve-colored flowers.

BUXUS. (Box.) Well-known, long-lived shrubs with small leaves and, mainly, of dense, compact growth. Flowers inconspicuous. Can be sheared or trimmed into almost any form. Splendid for formal hedges.

Trained Boxwoods. For formal decorative work and for tub culture, the boxwoods are more extensively grown than any other class of plants.

The following remarks briefly explain the meaning of the terms applied to the various shapes:

Standards have a stem with a top fashioned into the form of a globe.

Cylinders are shaped in cylindrical form.

Square Columns are elongated cubes.

Globes are trained in globular form.

Cones are trained to a point from a circular base.

Triangular Pyramids are trained to a point from a triangular base.

	EACH
Balled, 18 in. stem, 18 to 20 in. head.....	\$5.00
Balled, 18 in. stem, 12 to 14 in. head.....	4.00
Balled, 18 in. stem, 10 to 12 in. head.....	3.00
Balled, 12 in. stem, 12 to 14 in. head.....	3.50
Balled, 12 in. stem, 10 to 12 in. head.....	2.50



TRAINED BOXWOODS

Reading left to right: SQUARE COLUMN, GLOBE, TRIANGULAR PYRAMID, CYLINDER, CONE, STANDARD

Cones and triangular pyramids.	EACH	10	
Balled, 3 to 3½ ft.....	\$6.00	\$55.00	
Balled, 2½ to 3 ft.....	5.00	45.00	
Balled, 2 to 2½ ft.....	4.00	35.00	
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	3.00	27.50	
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....	2.00	17.50	

Cylinders and square columns.	EACH	10	
Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., 14 to 16 in. wide..	\$6.00	\$55.00	
Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., 12 to 14 in. wide..	5.00	45.00	
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., 12 to 14 in. wide..	4.00	35.00	
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., 8 to 10 in. wide..	3.00	27.50	

Globes.	EACH	10	
Balled, 18 to 22 in.....	\$5.00	\$45.00	
Balled, 15 to 18 in.....	3.50	30.00	
Balled, 12 to 15 in.....	2.00	17.50	

Bushy Plants suitable for shrubs and hedges.	EACH	10	
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$3.00	\$27.50	
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	2.50	20.00	
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....	1.50	12.50	

Except *B. sempervirens suffruticosa*.

B. japonica. (Japanese Box.) (S). A handsome species characterized by its very glossy foliage, which has a pleasing, light green shade. Leaves usually notched at the tip. Makes an excellent hedge, as it is of very even and comparatively rapid growth, hence easily kept in shape.

B. japonica angustifolia. (Narrow-leaved Japanese Box) (S). Variety of preceding with remarkably long, narrow leaves. Growth slow and very compact. Makes an interesting specimen plant. Excellent for a very low hedge.

B. sempervirens. (Boxwood.) Europe, Africa and Asia (S). Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. Used for low, formal hedges. Also trained into various artificial forms such as round-headed standards, pyramids, globes, etc. Can be kept at any size and trimmed into any shape.

B. sempervirens arborescens. (Tree Box.) (S or T). A variety with slightly larger leaves, of somewhat faster growth and ultimately making a small tree.

B. sempervirens elegans variegata. (Elegant Variegated Box.) All leaves conspicuously variegated. Growth very regular, compact and symmetrical.

B. sempervirens rotundifolia. Quite distinct from all our other kinds. Of strong growth and makes a large shrub. Leaves large, nearly circular, reflexed, slightly glaucous above, whitish beneath. Branches downy.

B. sempervirens variegata. Variety with very brilliant variegated foliage. The variegation is creamy yellow turning white and disposed in bands and stripes.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. (Dwarf Box.) The well-known, round-leaved, very dwarf form, much used for edging beds and walks. Can be kept from four to twelve inches high by trimming.

	EACH	10	
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$3.00	\$25.00	
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....	2.00	15.00	
Balled, 8 to 12 in.....	1.50	12.50	

CALLISTEMON. (Bottle Brush.) Showy flowering shrubs, natives of Australia and thriving perfectly in California. Flowers in the exact shape of a bottle brush, which gives the common name. Color ranges through several shades of red to nearly pink.

	EACH	10	
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.00	
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.60	5.00	

C. coccineus. Leaves narrow. Branches usually drooping. A free blooming variety.

C. lanceolatus hybridus. Distinguished by its very short and broad leaves. Growth always erect and usually compact. New shoots very ruddy. Free bloomer.

CAMELLIA japonica. China and Japan. (S). The common and well-known Camelia. Grows very slowly, but begins blooming when very young. Colors range through white, pink and red. There are also varieties with variegated flowers. The double forms are best known.

Colors: Double pink, double red, double variegated, double white.

	EACH	
Potted.....	\$3.00	

CARISSA grandiflora. (Natal plum.) (S). Spiny shrub, leaves ovate acute tapering to base, large fragrant white flowers; fruit red, 1 to 1½ inches long. Rather tender; should be grown in warm situation.

	EACH	10	
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$2.50	\$20.00	
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	15.00	

CARPENTERIA californica. (White Anemone.) California (S). A splendid native shrub, bearing profusely clusters of large, fragrant, pure white flowers with yellow stamens, like greatly enlarged Mock Orange. Highly prized for both beauty and rarity.

	EACH	10	
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.25	10.00	

CASSIA. All the Cassias in this group are shrubs and mainly of rather strong growth. Leaves pinnate; flowers yellow, saucer-shaped and borne in great profusion. Fond of full sunshine and fairly resistant to drought.

	EACH	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.40	3.00

C. corymbosa. Argentina. Small shrub of graceful appearance, with slender branches and fine foliage. Leaflets usually six, narrow pointed. Not downy. Blooms very freely in crops at different times.

C. laevigata. Very graceful and delicate appearing. Smooth throughout. Leaflets about 12 or 14, very narrow and small. Flowers small. Endures only moderate frosts. Very desirable where it will thrive.

C. tomentosa. Mexico. Large shrub of very strong and erect growth. Very downy throughout. Leaflets 12 to 16, large, green above and gray beneath. Flowers large and borne very freely in crops. Excellent shrub for quick effect.

CASUARINA equisetifolia. Australia. Growth strong and dense. Branchlets very numerous and fine, with very short internodes. A handsome, rapid-growing tree. This variety has been erroneously listed as stricta for some years.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50

CEANOTHUS thyrsiflorus. (California Wild Lilac.) California. (S). A native shrub, sometimes becoming a small tree. Leaves small and shiny. Flowers pale blue. One of our fine native plants.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	.50	4.00

CERATONIA siliqua. (Carob; St. John's Bread.) Mediterranean region. (T). Although of great economic value on account of its edible pods, this splendid tree is also one of the handsomest ornamentals adapted to our climate. It is of regular growth with spreading branches forming a rounded head. Leaves are pinnate, with large, leathery, deep green, glossy leaflets. Very resistant to drought and not inclined to become dusty.

	EACH	10
Boxed, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
Boxed, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	12.50
Boxed, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.00	7.50

CESTRUM. Large and quick-growing shrubs with rather large leaves. Produce an abundance of red, yellow or white flowers. Require little care except pruning to keep in shape. The red-flowering kinds have hitherto been listed as Habrothamnus.

	EACH	10
6 inch pot.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
5 inch pot.....	.75	6.00

C. aurantiacum. Guatemala. (S). A strong growing shrub with oval, wavy leaves. Flowers tubular, orange-yellow, about one and a half inches long and borne in clusters, followed by showy white berries. A fine winter bloomer.

C. elegans. Mexico. (S). Growth tall and slender, almost climbing. Young branches covered with reddish purple down. Flowers are about an inch long, deep purplish red, in clusters at ends of branches.

C. fasciculatum. Mexico. (S). Similar to preceding, but with somewhat larger flowers, lighter red and without purplish hue. Flower clusters quite compact.

C. nocturnum. Jamaica. (S). Shrub of moderate growth. Leaves soft and pointed; flowers creamy yellow and very fragrant at night.

C. parqui. Chile. (S). Somewhat similar to preceding, but with narrow leaves and greenish yellow flowers. Also fragrant at night.

CHOISYA ternata. (Mexican Orange.) (S). Compact shrub of rather slow growth. Leaves light green, divided into three leaflets; fragrant when crushed. Bears a profusion of white, very fragrant flowers in broad clusters.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
Balled, 1 to 1½ feet.....	1.25	10.00
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	.75	6.00

CINNAMOMUM camphora. (Camphor Tree.) China and Japan. (T). A very handsome ornamental tree. Fine for street planting where an evergreen tree of moderate growth and regular form is needed. Leaves are pointed, glossy green, and strongly scented with camphor; many turn red during winter. Flower inconspicuous. The camphor of commerce is obtained from this tree.

	EACH	10
Potted, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
Potted, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	8.00

CISTUS. (Rock Rose.) A class of small or medium-sized shrubs of compact growth, bearing a profusion of flowers shaped like a single rose.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
Potted, 8 to 12 inches.....	.40	3.00



Give the Camellia a shady spot and average care and it responds in producing a wealth of brilliant lustrous foliage, and delicately tinted flowers during the height of the winter season, in California.

C. albidus. Southern Europe. (S). Foliage woolly white. Flowers lilac pink, two or three inches wide. Blooms continuously. Very resistant to drought.

C. ladaniferus maculatus. (Spotted Rock Rose.) Europe (S). Spreading shrub of prostrate growth. Foliage covered with aromatic resin (ladanum). Flowers large, often four inches wide, pure white except for a conspicuous crimson spot at base of each petal. Free flowering and very handsome indeed. Particularly desirable where very low growth is wanted.

C. laurifolius. Europe. (S). Of strong and rather quick growth. Leaves large, dark green. Flowers of medium size, clustered; white with yellow spot at base of each petal. The hardiest species.

CLIVIA hybrida (Imantophyllum hybridum). Very similar to Amaryllis, but without real bulbs. Leaves are long and strap-shaped, evergreen. The cluster of large, showy, orange flowers is borne on a long stalk above the leaves. Remarkably handsome.

	EACH	10
6 inch pot.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
5 inch pot.....	.75	6.00

CNEORUM tricoccum. (Spurge Olive.) Southern Europe. (S). A decidedly curious and unique shrub. Leaves willow-like and of a most unusual shade of deep bluish green. Flowers small, yellow; followed by red, three-partied berries.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00

COPROSMA baueri. New Zealand. (S). Low-growing shrub, or can be trained up as a low climber. Leaves are rounded, green and wonderfully glossy, exceeding any plant we know of in this respect—dust will not stick to them. Flowers are inconspicuous, but followed by clusters of showy, yellow berries.

C. baueri variegata. Variety of preceding, differing only in the very conspicuous yellow variegation of the leaves. Probably the showiest variegated plant in our collection.

	EACH	10
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	12.50
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.00	7.50
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	.50	4.00



This Evergreen Dogwood (*Cornus capitata*) although a native of the Himalayas, thrives admirably in California.

CORNUS californica. (Dogwood.) (S). Shrub with purplish branches, leaves two to four inches long, lighter colored beneath with loose silky hairs, flowers white.

C. capitata (*Benthamia fragifera*). (Evergreen Dogwood.) Himalayas. (S). A splendid shrub of rather large size. Flowers are large, like those of the Eastern "Flowering Dogwood" or the Pacific Coast species, but the plant is far more successful under cultivation in California than either, with the further advantage of being entirely evergreen. Flowers are cream colored, becoming ruddy before falling, followed by large, red, showy fruits, which are edible but insipid.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.75	6.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.60	5.00

CORONILLA. Shrubs with pinnate leaves. Flowers usually yellow, in ring-shaped clusters like a little crown, whence the name.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.50	\$10.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.00	7.50
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.60	5.00

C. emerus. (*Scorpion Senna*.) S. Europe. (S). Leaves deep glossy green. Flowers yellow, sometimes tinged red. Blooms in spring and early summer.

C. glauca. S. Europe. (S). Rather similar to above, but with fine and very glaucous foliage. Flowers deep golden yellow, intensely fragrant by day, but scentless at night. Very free bloomer. Especially valuable as it commences blooming early in the winter and continues through the spring.

C. glauca variegata. A form of the preceding; identical except that the foliage is conspicuously variegated.

COTONEASTER. Shrubs, some of upright growth, others almost trailing. Leaves small to minute. Flowers very small, but numerous, followed by small, usually red, berries. A very desirable class of shrubs, which are rapidly attaining great and deserved popularity.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.00	15.00
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	12.50
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.50	4.00

Except prostrate varieties.

C. acuminata (*C. nepalensis*). Himalayas. (S). Growth erect. Leaves medium sized and pointed. Flowers pinkish-white, followed by large, showy, red berries. Semi-evergreen.

C. Francheti. China. (S). Growth upright. Well distinguished by its very arching branches, which give it a most graceful habit. Leaves about the size of *C. acuminata*, but downy. Flowers pink. Berries yellowish red.

C. frigida. Himalayas. (S). A very strong-growing species with leaves as much as four inches long. Flowers white. Berries brilliant scarlet, in large clusters. When loaded with a heavy crop of berries it is indeed a remarkably striking specimen. Grows very vigorously and should be well pruned.

C. pannosa. China. (S). A very beautiful shrub of upright growth. Branches long, slender and slightly arching, covered with purplish mahogany bark. Leaves deep, rich green above and covered with silvery down beneath and along edges. Flowers white. Berries, borne in great profusion in the fall, are vermilion red. The branches loaded with berries can be cut and kept in water for weeks.

Prostrate Varieties of Cotoneaster.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 feet spread.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet spread.....	2.00	15.00
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet spread.....	1.25	10.00

C. horizontalis. China. (S). One of the best trailing shrubs. Branches grow almost on the ground. Leaves very small and turn red during winter. Flowers pinkish white. Berries bright red and borne in great profusion. Nearly deciduous.

C. microphylla. Himalayas. (S). Very densely branched and of almost prostrate growth. Leaves small, glossy and very dark green. Flowers white. Berries larger than those of preceding and purplish red. Entirely evergreen.

C. microphylla thymifolia. (S). A variety of preceding of dense, compact growth, with tiny leaves, smaller flowers and berries. A very dainty little plant.

CRINUM. Quite similar to *Amaryllis* and sometimes so called. Leaves long and very broad. Flowers are funnel-shaped, large and often fragrant; borne in clusters on stout, hollow stalks.

	EACH	10
Bulbs.....	\$0.60	\$5.00

C. asiaticum. China. Flowers medium-sized, with narrow, spreading segments; white with reddish stamens.

C. fimbriatum. Flowers short and rather broad; white with red band in each petal. Very pretty.

C. longifolium. S. Africa. Leaves evergreen, two or three feet long. Flowers tubular; white, tinged red on back and sometimes on face. Very fragrant.

C. longifolium album. Variety of preceding with pure white flowers.

CYTISUS. (Broom.) Shrubs with pea-shaped flowers and clover-like leaves. Some kinds have very few leaves, the green branches assuming their functions. They are very free blooming, of the easiest culture and will thrive almost anywhere. For brooms not included below, see *Genista* and *Spartium*.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
Potted, 8 to 12 inches.....	.30	2.50

Except special varieties.

C. albus. (Portugal Broom.) Europe and Africa. (S). Shrub of moderate size, with long, very slender branches, covered in early spring with numerous small, pure white flowers. The long shoots covered with dainty blossoms are very beautiful for cutting.

C. canariensis. Canary Islands. (S). Moderate-sized shrub of dense growth. Branches very downy. Leaves downy on both sides. Flowers in numerous dense racemes, bright yellow and fragrant.

C. scoparius. (Scotch Broom.) Europe. (S). Easily recognized by its ridged branches. Flowers rather large, clear yellow. Seed pods almost black.

Special varieties of *Cytisus*.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
Potted, 8 to 12 inches.....	.75	6.00

C. racemosus (Genista racemosa). (S). Medium-sized shrub, highly desirable for its extreme floriferousness. Has yellow flowers in long racemes. In bloom most of the time. Garden hybrid.

C. scoparius andreanus. A very beautiful variety of the Scotch Broom. Identical in all respects except the flowers, in which the side petals instead of being clear yellow are deep mahogany red. Being a very free bloomer, it is most desirable.

DAPHNIPHYLLUM macropodum. Japan. (S). Growth shrubby, like *Photinia serrulata*, and has leaves nearly as large, borne in rosettes with showy, ruddy stalks. Assumes globular shapes without trimming. Very rare and handsome.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.75	6.00

DIOSMA ericoides (D. alba). (Breath of Heaven.) Africa. (S). Well-known, small shrub. Foliage minute and heath-like; very fragrant, especially if bruised. Flowers are white, very small and star-shaped; borne in such profusion as almost to cover the entire bush.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1 to 1½ feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	.75	6.00

DURANTA plumieri. (Golden Dew Drop.) South America. (S). Foliage light, pleasing green. Flowers are lilac-blue in racemes, followed by yellow berries. A very pretty summer bloomer. Will endure only a moderate amount of frost.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

ELAEAGNUS pungens. Japan. (S). Shrub of striking appearance. Leaves large, wavy-margined; smooth above, except for numerous small, brown, waxy specks, silky beneath.

E. pungens variegata. A variety of above, leaves green with yellow margins. Makes a wonderful specimen plant.

E. pungens maculata. Identical with *Pungens* except in color of leaves, which are bright yellow with green margins. The most beautiful of the species.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.50	12.50

ERICA. (Heath or Heather.) Low-growing shrubs, some even trailing, with very minute leaves and almost innumerable small tubular flowers.

	EACH	10
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	15.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.50	12.50
Balled, 1 to 1½ feet.....	1.25	10.00
5 inch pots.....	1.00	7.50

Except *E. melanthera*.

E. lusitanica. (Spanish Heath.) (S). A beautiful variety of rather loose habits, flowers pale rose in broad panicles. Winter and spring bloomer.

E. lusitanica veitchii. Handsome white variety of the above.



The Bushy Blue Gum due to its compact form and rapid growth is very desirable from an ornamental standpoint. It has few superiors as a windbreak.

E. mediterranea. (Mediterranean Heath.) Europe. (S). One of the most popular Heaths. Forms a densely branched perfectly globular shrub, with dark green leaves. In winter it is simply covered with tiny pink flowers. The hardiest *Erica*.

E. mediterranea hybrida. (S). A very compact almost dwarf variety of above. Blooms earlier, coming into flowers in the fall.

E. multiflora grandiflora. (S). Of dense and spreading growth. Flowers purple, in long spikes. Blooms all summer.

E. persoluta alba. (S). Erect but very small, completely covered with pure white flowers. Spring bloomer.

E. persoluta rosea. (S). Similar to above except flowers are rose colored.

E. regerminans. (S). A pale red flowering variety similar to *E. persoluta*.

E. triumphans. (S). Erect vigorous growing variety, foliage soft green. Flowers pure white. Remarkably handsome. Blooms all winter.

E. melanthera. (S). Another splendid winter-blooming Heath. Of less regular growth than *Mediterranea*. Flowers a little larger, rosy with conspicuous, protruding, black-tipped stamens. This also is a wonderful bloomer.

Balled, 2 year Bushy.....	EACH	10
	\$3.00	\$2.00

ESCALLONIA. Flowering shrubs from South America, with clean, glossy foliage. Flowers white, pink or red, rather small, but more or less clustered.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	22.50
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	17.50
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.50	12.50
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	.75	6.00

Except *E. Rubra*—See Price.

E. berteriana. (S). Shrub of erect habit and good growth. Foliage dark green and glossy. Flowers white, rather small, in very long, loose, erect panicles. Continuous bloomer.

E. crimson flowering. (S). Growth and habit like *E. rosea* except flowers are crimson.

E. montevidensis (E. floribunda). (S). Large shrub of symmetrical habit and glossy green leaves, which are almost identical with those of *E. berteriana*, but are notched instead of acute at apex. Flowers pure white, borne in large, compact, terminal cymes or panicles in late summer or fall. The clusters are produced in such great profusion as to cover completely the entire plant. By far the handsomest of the white kinds.

E. rosea. (S). Growth strong and upright. Leaves rough, serrate and with resinous glands beneath. Flowers pink, in conspicuous terminal racemes. Very handsome species.

E. virgata (E. philippiana). (S). Growth comparatively erect, slightly spreading. Branches light brown; foliage rather profuse. Flowers white, small and produced over an extended season.

	EACH	10	
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$3.00	\$25.00	
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	17.50	
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.50	12.50	
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	1.00	8.00	

EUCALYPTUS. Eucalyptus trees are all native of the Australian region. We list below the most desirable varieties.

	EACH	10	100
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00

Except special varieties.
Transplanted in flats \$3.50 per 100. \$30.00 per 1000.

E. corynocalyx. (Sugar Gum). An excellent species attaining good size. Very resistant to drought.

E. globulus. (Blue Gum). Growth exceedingly rapid and widely planted especially in coast section.

E. leucoxylon. (White Iron Bark). This variety and the following are excellent for bees on account of their long blooming period. Flowers white.

E. leucoxylon rosea. A red flowering variety of the above. Much harder than other red flowering types.

E. polyanthemus. (Red Box). (Australian Beech). One of the most ornamental. Foliage very silvery.

E. robusta. (Swamp Mahogany). Handsome tree of moderate size and quick growth. Flowers yellow and very profuse.

E. rostrata. (Red Gum). The best species for hot dry regions. The most desirable variety for large plantings in interior valleys.

E. rudis. (Desert Gum). A variety that does not shed its bark. Will stand considerable cold.

E. tereticornis. (Gray Gum). (Flooded Gum). Tall slender tree with drooping branches. Will thrive in wet soil.

E. viminalis. (Manna Gum). Tall rapid growing hardy variety. Valuable for its resistance to frost and strong winds. Good individual specimen.

Special Varieties

	EACH	10
Potted, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
Potted, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	8.00
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

E. citriodora. (Lemon-scented Gum). Tree of rapid erect growth. Foliage strongly lemon scented. Its white smooth trunk is very striking. Sensitive to frost.

E. ficifolia. (Scarlet Flowering Gum). Dwarf and of slow growth. Flowers very large, usually crimson or scarlet, but sometimes varying to pink and orange. Really the most beautiful of the entire species.

E. globulus compacta. (Bushy Blue Gum). A very distinct and valuable variety introduced by this Company. With no pruning whatever, it forms a symmetrical, rounded, compact tree. It does not form any main trunk and the branches are indefinitely divided, giving a solid mass of foliage from the ground to top. Lower foliage is like that on young growth of common Blue Gum, but considerably smaller and even more silvery. When five or six years old it commences to develop the longer, narrow leaves toward the top. It makes a fine single specimen and is also, beyond any doubt, the most efficient wind break that can be planted in California.

EUGENIA. Shrubs closely related to Myrtle, having white or creamy flowers of similar form, followed by berries, which, in most species, are edible. For other plants often included under Eugenia see Myrtus.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.00	8.00
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	.75	6.00

E. apiculata. (Myrtus Luma). Chile. (S). Attractive shrub of compact growth. Leaves small, smooth, rounded or oval, tipped with a small point; very dark green. The contrast between the dark foliage and numerous white flowers is very fine. One of the very best hedge plants, as it can be kept trimmed to any desired form. Almost as compact as Box, and, of course, of far faster growth.

E. hookeriana. A tall-growing handsome tree pyramidal in outline. Shiny dark green foliage, young growth ruddy bronze. Fruit very attractive and borne in large clusters. A remarkable tree.

E. myrtifolia (E. australis). (Brush Cherry). Australia (S). Tall, handsome shrub of erect, compact growth. Leaves dark, glossy green when fully developed, but very ruddy on new growth. Blooms profusely, flowers creamy. Berries violet or purple, edible.

EVONYMUS. The evergreen sorts are grown for their very handsome foliage, which varies considerably and includes many variegated forms. In some parts of the state they bloom and bear heavy crops of curiously formed, showy, red and orange berries during fall and winter.

	EACH	10
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	12.50
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.25	10.00

Except special varieties.

E. japonica. Japan. (S). Fine, upright shrub of moderate size and rather compact growth. Foliage and bark are clear, dark green. Has many variegated forms, as follows:

E. japonica albo-marginata. (Silver-Margined Evonymus). (S). Leaves have a very narrow margin of silvery white. Growth slow and compact. Entirely distinct.

E. japonica albo-variegata. (Silver Variegated Evonymus). (S). Of strong, erect growth. Branches very light green. Leaves almost white around edges, changing to yellow as season advances, making a beautiful hedge and excellent for landscape work.

E. japonica aureo-variegata. (Golden Variegated Evonymus). Branches green; leaves yellow in center, dark green around edges. Color about equally divided.

E. japonica viridi-variegata. (Duc D'Anjou). Very vigorous and of spreading growth. Branches green. Leaves dark green toward the edges, striped in the center with light green and pale yellow.

Special Varieties.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
Balled, 1 to 1½ feet.....	1.25	10.00

E. japonica aureo-marginata. (Golden Evonymus). 6 feet. Of dwarf and compact growth. Branches light green. Leaves deep yellow toward the edges, blotched in the center with light and dark green.

E. japonica microphyllus (E. pulchella). (S). Very distinct sort of dwarf, compact habit. Leaves very small, dark green, slender, serrated. Fine for edging.

E. radicans. Low procumbent shrub with often rooting and climbing branches. Leaves small, dull green.

E. radicans acuta. A climbing variety of recent introduction. Leaves glossy green turning to bronze red in winter. Excellent for covering tree trunks.

E. radicans argentea-marginata. With us a shrub of compact and rather erect growth, but in some sections becomes a climber. Leaves considerably smaller than E. japonicus, silvery white around edges, dark green toward center, faintly marked with light green. Very handsome.

FATSIA (Aralia). Foliage plants becoming small trees. Leaves very large and palmately lobed, on long leafstalks.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.75	6.00

F. japonica (Aralia sieboldi). Japan and China. (S). 8 ft. Shrub with one or several undivided, stout stems. Leaves smooth and deep, glossy green. Splendid for pot culture as a porch plant. In open ground should have at least partial shade. Flowers, like English Ivy, in round clusters.

F. japonica variegata. Variety with conspicuous variegation. Usually of more compact growth. Handsome.

FIGUS. A curious and extremely variable genus, including the Rubber Trees, the common edible fig and also climbing forms.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.50	12.50

F. elastica. (India Rubber Plant). Asia. (F). Handsome ornamental plant for pot culture, but almost too tender to grow outside except in very favored sections. Leaves large and glossy, surrounded while developing by pink, membranous sheath.

FREMONTIA californica. A beautiful free flowering native shrub with palmate leaves. Large yellow flowers are borne in great profusion in early summer months.

	EACH	10
Potted, 8 to 12 inches.....	\$1.00	\$8.00

FUCHSIA. Practically all the shrubby Fuchsias commonly cultivated are hybrids. The graceful habit of the plants, the unusual coloring and form of the flowers and the profusion of bloom have made them great favorites. They thrive best where the summer heat is not too great and prefer a shaded situation.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.50	4.00

F. corymbiflora. A tall variety with large ovate-oblong leaves. Flowers deep red hanging in long brilliant clusters. Very handsome.

F. Jupiter. Sepals bright scarlet; corolla double, rosy purple

F. magellanica riccartoni. Large, dense shrub with fine-slender branches and small leaves. Of entirely different appearance from the ordinary Fuchsias. The flowers, while much smaller, are miniature reproductions and are borne in the greatest profusion throughout the entire summer and fall

F. Mrs. E. G. Hill. Sepals scarlet; corolla double, pure white, very large.

F. Phenomenal. Sepals bright scarlet; corolla double, purple. Our largest Fuchsia.

F. Pillar of Gold. Leaves bronzy red, shaded olive green. Will climb if trained to a wall.

F. Renan. Sepals red; corolla single, purple. Leaves very dark green.

GENISTA aetnensis. Sicily. (S). Closely related to cytisus. Graceful shrub with very slender, green branches and few leaves. Flowers deep yellow. Blooms during summer.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.50	4.00

GERBERA jamesoni hybrida. (Hybrid Transvaal Daisy). S. Africa. Stemless, herbaceous perennial. Leaves like Dandelion. Flowers borne on very long stalks; composite, about three inches broad, with small disc and long, showy petals (rays). As originally introduced, this plant had medium-sized orange red flowers. These new hybrids run from white through straw, yellow, pink and salmon to a rich, brilliant red. Will keep ten days after cutting. One of the very best things in this section. Requires well-drained soil and thrives well in California.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0.60	\$5.00

GREVILLEA robusta. (Silk Oak). Australia. (T). Good-sized tree of rapid growth. Leaves large, deeply dissected, fern-like. Flowers orange-yellow, curiously formed, very sweet scented. Very resistant to drought.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
Potted, 1 to 2 feet.....	.60	5.00

G. thelemanniana. (S). A very dainty graceful shrub. Finely branched and densely covered with fine, needle-like leaflets of a soft, pleasing green. Flowers are in small clusters, ruddy pink with green tips. It is no exaggeration to say that this is the freest blooming shrub grown in the State, as it blooms throughout the entire year. Splendid in every way. Inclined to be tender.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.75	\$ 6.00
Potted, 1 to 2 feet.....	.60	5.00

HAKEA suaveolens (H. pectinata). (S). Compact shrub of very unusual appearance. Leaves divided into needle-like lobes, tipped with a very sharp, stiff point. It is abundantly able to take care of itself and will not be molested. Flowers white borne quite freely in globular clusters. Highly resistant to drought.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00

HYMENOSPORUM flavum. Australia. (S or T). Very tall shrub or tree with large, entire, broad leaves. Flowers are large, white, quickly turning bright yellow, and very fragrant. Being a very free bloomer over quite a long period, it is a most desirable specimen and worthy of much more extended planting. At present it is quite rare.

	EACH	10
Potted, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	8.00

HYPERICUM aureum. (S). Showy shrub of dense habit. Flowers bright yellow, one to two inches in diameter.

H. calycinum. A rapid spreading plant creeping and completely covering the soil, profuse bloomer.

H. moserianum. Garden hybrid. (S). Pretty, low-growing shrub; valuable for borders. Foliage light green; flowers large, deep yellow with five spreading petals and numerous long stamens tipped with reddish anthers. Blooms almost continuously. Does best in partial shade.

H. patulum Henryi. (S). This variety is hardier than others of the species and of more vigorous growth. Showy large flowers.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00



The English Holly does remarkably well in the Coast counties. The dark glossy green foliage and the vivid red berries make this plant very attractive during the holidays.

ILEX (Holly). While a large genus, there is practically but one species grown here, the English Holly and its numerous varieties, which differ widely in the color of foliage.

	EACH	10
Balled, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$8.00	\$70.00
Balled, 4 to 5 feet.....	7.00	60.00
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	6.00	

Except *I. intricata* and *I. perado*.

I. aquifolium. (English Holly). (T). Well-known, small tree with leathery, dark green, prickly leaves; inconspicuous flowers and numerous red berries on fertile plants. Growth usually very slow. Requires plenty of moisture.

I. aquifolium Golden-Margined. Growth strong. Leaves rather slightly serrated; center dark green, margin narrow deep yellow. Berries very large.

I. aquifolium serratifolia aurea. Growth slow. Leaves dark green with narrow, creamy yellow margin. Serration fine and sharp.

I. aquifolium Silver-Margined. Growth strong. Leaves deeply serrated; center dark green, margin narrow, cream colored.

I. intricata. A low straggling shrub from China. Woody and rigid, forming matted masses. Flowers very small, followed by red berries.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00

I. perado. (S or T). Small tree with dark glossy green leaves, usually without long spines. Fruit dark red one-half across.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50

IOCHROMA fuchsoides. South America. (S). Growth moderate, flowers drooping, orange scarlet. Very handsome.

I. lanceolata purpurea. South America. Moderate-sized shrub with downy branches. Flowers purple, in large clusters.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.75	6.00

JACOBINIA magnifica carnea (*Justicia carnea*). Brazil. Half shrubby plant blooming when very young. Flowers are flesh-pink, two or three inches long, slender, tubular, arched toward the top; borne in clusters, surrounding ends of branches.

J. velutina. Similar to above but of more recent introduction. Velvety foliage. Flowers rose colored. A profuse and continuous bloomer.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 2 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
Potted, 8 to 12 inches.....	.30	2.50

LAGUNARIA patersoni. Australia. (S or T). Small tree with ovate, entire leaves. Flowers large, pale rose, similar to Hollyhock or Hibiscus and borne freely. Handsome.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50

LANTANA camara amiel. A dwarf shrub of compact growth rarely exceeding twelve inches in height, and almost constantly in bloom. Flowers fiery red changing to orange. Excellent for sunny positions.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.00

LAURUS nobilis (*Bay Tree; Sweet Bay; Grecian Laurel*). Mediterranean region. (S or T). This is the historic Laurel of the Greeks, sacred to Apollo and used to crown the victors in the ancient Olympian games. Planted out, it makes a narrow, erect tree, branching close to the ground. It is more commonly grown as a tub plant with a straight stem and compact, round head, or in pyramidal form. In these forms is often called Belgium Laurel or Bay Tree. One of the very best plants for porch use, hotel corridors, formal gardens, etc.

	EACH	10
Standard		
Balled, 4-foot stem.....	\$6.00	\$50.00
Balled, 3-foot stem.....	5.00	40.00
Balled, 2-foot stem.....	3.50	30.00
Balled, 18-inch stem.....	2.50	20.00

Bush		
Balled, 1 to 1½ feet.....	1.00	8.00

LEONOTIS leonurus (*Lion's Tail*). S. Africa. Medium-sized shrub of rather straggling growth. Flowers are ruddy orange, with a surface like plush, about two inches long; borne in whorls around branches during late summer and fall.

	EACH	10
Potted, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

LEPTOSPERMUM laevigatum. (*Australian Tea Tree*). (S). Large, spreading shrub with small, glaucous leaves, entirely covered in early spring with small flowers, having five white spreading petals and pinkish center. An Australian shrub that thrives remarkably well in California.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.60	5.00

L. scoparium nichollii. Shrub with slender branches and small leaves ranging from dark green to purple. Flowers carmine. Very profuse bloomers.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.75	6.00

LESPEDEZA sieboldi (*Desmodium penduliflorum*). (*Bush Clover*). Japan. Herbaceous perennial of strong growth. Shoots grow about six or seven feet tall, but are borne down by the weight of the rosy purple, pea-shaped flowers produced in very numerous long, drooping racemes during late summer.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0.40	\$3.50

LIGUSTRUM. (*Privet*). Shrubs, or even trees, mostly of quick growth. Leaves always opposite and flowers white. Several sorts are used as hedge plants, for which they are well adapted.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.75	6.00

Except L. coriaceum.

L. gracile. (S). Variety of graceful and erect growth. Twigs long and very slender. Leaves ovate with revolute margins and a smooth, waxy surface.

L. gracile variegatum. (S). Variety of above. The variegation is cream-colored, remarkably brilliant and profuse, some leaves being entirely without any green tint. Does not sunburn nor sport back. One of the very best variegated shrubs. Name provisional; real species unknown.

L. japonicum. (*Japanese Privet*). (S or T). Large shrub or tree, with leathery, dark green, glossy leaves and white flowers. Remarkably good for a tall hedge and also makes a handsome flowering tree.

L. lucidum (*L. spicatum macrophyllum*). Japan. (S). Shrub of spreading but compact growth. Leaves large, leathery, very dark green and glossy above, light green beneath. Easily one of the handsomest.

L. nepalense. (S). A new variety from the Himalaya mountains with oblong ovate leaves. A fine introduction, excellent for hedges.

L. ovalifolium. (*California Privet*). Japan. (S). A strong-growing, pyramidal shrub, with bright green, medium-sized leaves; white flowers in June. One of the best low-priced hedge plants. Can be kept trimmed at any height. See prices on bare root plants. (See prices of bare root stock below.)

L. ovalifolium albo-marginatum. Variety of above with white margined leaves.

L. ovalifolium aureo-marginatum. Variety of Ovalifolium with yellow variegation.

L. reevesi. A small leaved type, excellent for hedges; will stand shearing well.

L. sinense. (*Chinese Privet*). China and Korea. (S). Shrub with very leathery, acute leaves; smaller than those of preceding, dark green above, light green beneath. Flowers white, very fragrant, in large, erect panicles.

L. vulgare. (*Evergreen or English Privet*). Europe; Africa; Asia. (S). Hedge plant. Leaves small and dark green. Spikes of fragrant, white flowers in June, followed by numerous clusters of black, shining berries. If symmetrically pruned, it cannot be surpassed for hedges. See prices on bare root. (See prices of bare root stock below.)

L. coriaceum. Japan. (S). Shrub of dwarf, compact, slow growth. Leaves numerous, leathery, very dark green and glossy, convex above.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.50

L. ovalifolium.			
L. vulgare.	EACH	10	100
Bare roots, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
Bare roots, 1½ to 2 feet.....	10	.80	7.50

Lonicerita nitida. Shrub, with upright branches. Leaves dark green ovate-oblong, about ½ inch long. A very handsome shrub, suitable for hedges or as a single specimen.

	EACH	10
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	10.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.00	8.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00

LYONOTHAMNUS floribundus asplenifolius (*Island Ironwood; Western Ironwood*). Santa Barbara Islands. (T). An extremely rare and very beautiful native tree, growing naturally only on the islands along Santa Barbara Channel and Catalina Island. Growth is tall, erect and rather slender. Bark on trunk is fibrous and reddish brown; on small branches and twigs it is shining red. Leaves are opposite, pinnately divided into long, narrow leaflets, which are cut nearly to midrib into triangular lobes. Flowers are white, about like those of Spirea, but borne in large, flat clusters 10 or 12 inches broad. Blooms in early summer. Wood is very heavy, dense and hard. Perfectly hardy and apparently will thrive anywhere under ordinary California conditions.

	EACH	10
Boxed, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
Boxed, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.50	22.50

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. Southern U. S. (T). Well-known tree of splendid appearance. Growth slow but erect and usually symmetrical. Leaves very large, leathery, deep, glossy green. Flowers as much as ten inches broad, pure white, with a powerful aromatic and spicy fragrance. Hardy, long-lived, free from disease and desirable in every way.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$4.00	\$30.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	3.00	25.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	15.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.50	10.00

MAHONIA aquifolium. (*Oregon Grape*). Oregon and California. (S). 6 ft. Well-known native shrub of medium size, with dark green leaves, which become coppery purple during winter. New growth very glossy. Flowers bright yellow, in slender, erect, clustered racemes, followed by a profusion of dark blue berries.

M. japonica (*M. beali*). (*Japanese Mahonia*). (S). 8 ft. Leaves and leaflets much larger than Oregon Grape. Soft green if shaded, becoming marked with yellow and red if exposed to full sun. Flowers large, in long, erect racemes, followed by large, blue berries. Possesses decided individuality and is excellent for shaded locations.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.50	12.50
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....	1.00	8.00

MALVA VISCUS arboreus (*Achania malvaviscus*). (*Turk's Cap*). Semi-evergreen shrub of very spreading growth. Leaves large, velvety, more or less lobed. Flowers erect, bright red, with tufted stamens protruding considerably beyond top of petals, which do not open. Will thrive in very dry locations and will sometimes climb if planted under trees. Blooms very freely.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.40	3.00



There are few plants grown which are more effective during the summer months than the *Hydrangea hortensis* and its varieties. They are of very easy culture and bloom profusely, whether planted in the open or grown in pots.

MELALEUCA. Shrubs of quick growth. Flowers mostly formed like the *Callistemons*, but usually on a smaller scale. Will stand wet soils, but seem to thrive well where very dry. Natives of Australia.

	EACH	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00	\$8.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft. ....	.50	4.00

M. armillaris. (S). Large shrub of spreading habit, with long, slender, drooping branches, well clothed with small, narrow, soft green leaves. Flowers like a diminutive *Bottle Brush*, creamy white. Growth very rapid.

M. decussata. (S). Tall shrub with arching branches; very small, opposite, grayish leaves. Flowers lilac, on short spikes. Very graceful.

M. ericifolia. (T or S). Small tree or shrub with slender branches and leaves like heather. Flowers yellowish white.

M. hypericifolia. Shrub of spreading growth. Leaves opposite, slender and rather long for the genus. Flowers large, with long stamens, fine red.

M. wilsoni. (S). Fine, erect-growing shrub with medium-sized, lance-shaped leaves. Foliage soft and pleasing; branches slightly downy. New growths ruddy, making a beautiful contrast.

MICHELIA fuscata (Magnolia fuscata). (*Banana Shrub*). China. (S). 12 ft. A rare and handsome shrub closely related to the *Magnolias*. Grows slowly. Leaves dark green and glossy. Twigs covered with brown, velvety down. The flowers are light yellow, edged ruddy brown and formed like a miniature *Magnolia*, with a strong banana fragrance. Blooms during spring and summer. Highly prized for its fragrance, beauty and rarity.

	EACH	
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$2.00	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	1.50	

MYRTUS (Myrtle). Handsome shrubs with rather small, very aromatic leaves. Flowers are small and white, with very numerous stamens and followed by black berries.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	1.25	\$10.00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft. ....	.75	6.00

M. communis. (Common myrtle). Europe. (S). A beautiful shrub with fine, clean, glossy foliage. Leaves about an inch long. Flowers spicy, fragrant, pure white. Handsome as a specimen or hedge plant.

M. communis flore pleno. (Double-Flowering Myrtle). Flowers very double, with few or no stamens.

M. communis microphylla. (Small-Leaved Myrtle). (S). Leaves very small. Growth spreading but compact.

M. communis variegata. (Variegated Myrtle). Foliage handsomely variegated. Very free flowering and fruiting.

NANDINA domestica. Japan. (S). A very handsome shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. The leaves are much divided, with rather large leaflets, light green in summer, turning to a vivid red during the fall and winter. The white flowers are small, in good-sized, erect panicles, followed by bright crimson berries. This is one of our handsomest shrubs, the winter appearance with the bright red berries and darker red foliage being particularly striking.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	\$4.00	\$35.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	3.00	25.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	2.00	17.50

NERIUM (Oleander). Orient. (S). The general characteristics of this species are too well known to need description, but most people seem to overlook the fact that there are many named varieties, ranging in color through various shades of red, pink, white and yellow, which are very fine. They do best when planted in the full sun. It should not be forgotten that all parts of the *Oleander* are poisonous if eaten. We grow the following varieties:

	EACH	10
Balled, 6 to 7 ft.	\$3.50	\$30.00
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	3.00	25.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	2.50	20.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	2.00	15.00

Dr. Goulin. Single, purest white. Faintly fragrant. Free bloomer.

Henry Mares. Double, light pink shaded carmine outside. Very fragrant. A profuse bloomer. Very fine.

Pierre Roudier. Single, buff, shaded salmon. Not fragrant. Good bloomer.

Single White. Buds creamy yellow, flowers single, white. Faintly fragrant. Excellent bloomer.

Splendens giganteum. The common variety with bright, double, pink flowers. Intensely fragrant.

Mad. Chas. Baltet. Semi-double, bluish pink, shaded carmine. Not fragrant.

Mad. Peyre. Semi-double, light yellow fading to cream. Not fragrant.

Madonna grandiflorum. Semi-double, very large and fragrant, pure white.

Notaire Cavalliere. Single, brilliant red, not fragrant.

PHILADELPHUS mexicana. (S). The evergreen mock orange. Fast growing shrub of straggly growth. Flowers two inches across in large clusters. Very fragrant. Constant bloomer.

	EACH	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00

PHILLYREA latifolia. Europe; Africa. Large shrub of rapid growth, related to the Olive and having similar flowers. Branches stout. Leaves slightly serrated, almost as broad as long, dark green and lying close against branches. Will thrive well even in dry and exposed situations. Native of the Mediterranean region.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1.00	\$8.00

PHOTINIA arbutifolia (Heteromeles arbutifolia). (Toyon; Christmas Berry; California Holly). California. (S). Our well-known native shrub, the glory of our hills and canyons in early winter when loaded with its brilliant red berries. Thrives admirably under cultivation and with good care grows very quickly.

P. arbutifolia. (Yellow Berries). New. A variety of the above with lemon yellow berries.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	.75	6.00

PITTIOSPORUM. Shrubs or trees mostly natives of Australia and New Zealand. In several species the flowers, while small, are handsome. The species *P. eugenioides*, *nigricans* and *undulatum* are highly valued as hedge plants. All thrive well in California.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	15.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	12.50
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.60	5.00

Except special varieties.

P. crassifolium. (S). 30 ft. Large or small tree. Leaves colored same as olive, dark green above, silvery beneath, but are two to three inches long and very downy. Flowers wine-colored. Very valuable on account of its great resistance to wind, even close to the coast.

P. eugenioides. (S or T). 40 ft. If grown singly will make quite a good-sized, handsome tree, but more often used in hedges. Leaves are bright yellowish green, medium-sized in hedges, but rather large in the tree form; margins wavy. Flowers clustered, yellow and fragrant.

P. fairchildi. (S). Related to *P. crassifolium* with broader and more shiny leaves. A recent introduction.

P. heterophyllum. China. (S). 8 ft. Small shrub with drooping branches. As name indicates, the leaves are variable, but are usually small, ovate and smooth, with very short stalks. Flowers are small and light yellow. Being very drought resistant, it does well on dry banks.

P. phillyraeoides. (Narrow-leaved Pittosporum). (T or S). 30 ft. A very remarkable tree with slender, drooping branches, giving it almost the exact habit of the weeping willow. Leaves are long and very narrow, only about one-fourth inch broad. Flowers small, yellow and fragrant. Thoroughly adapted to the driest situations.

P. ralphi. Related to *P. crassifolium*. Leaves white tomentose beneath. New.

P. rhombifolium. Pyramidal tree with light green shiny foliage. The bright orange berries are very attractive and persist throughout the winter.

P. tenuifolium (P. nigricans). (S or T). 40 ft. Growth about the same as *P. eugenioides*, whether as a specimen or in hedges. Leaves smaller and darker green. Particularly remarkable for its black flowers.

P. undulatum. (Victorian box). 40 ft. Makes a handsome, round-headed tree, or can be trained as a hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of above, wavy-margined and taper-pointed. Flowers yellowish white, extremely fragrant, particularly at night. Makes a beautiful, free-flowering tree and is one of the very handsomest hedge plants for sections where it is sufficiently hardy.



The Christmas Berry (*Photinia arbutifolia*) is a gem. When seen in the woods or under cultivation it always brings forth words of admiration from the beholder.

Special varieties of Pittosporum.

	EACH	10
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$4.00	\$30.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	3.00	25.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	2.00	17.50
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.00	7.50

P. tobira. (Japanese Pittosporum). (S). Forms a dense, globular shrub of good size or can even be trained into a small tree. Leaves dark green above, lighter beneath, broadest toward the end. Flowers numerous, pure white and fragrant. Very showy in bloom, as the flowers are larger than those of the other species and borne at the ends of the shoots.

P. tobira variegatum. Identical with preceding except that foliage is strongly and conspicuously variegated with white. One of the very handsomest shrubs in our collection.

POLYGALA dalmatiana. Garden hybrid. (S). One of the most continuous blooming shrubs in our collection, as it is never without flowers and most of the time is nearly covered. Forms a dense, globular shrub of moderate growth, with very slender branches. Flowers magenta-pink, tipped with a little white brush.

	EACH	10
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	17.50
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.50	12.50
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.....	.75	6.00

PRUNUS. A very large and greatly diversified genus, including many of our commonest fruit trees such as plum, cherry, peach, apricot, etc., and also many very valuable ornamental trees and shrubs. The evergreen kinds described below include our native wild cherries and the Cherry Laurels, all characterized by and desirable for their fine foliage.

P. ilicifolia. (California Evergreen Cherry; Holly-Leaved Cherry; Islay). (T or S). Well-known native shrub or tree with very glossy, prickly margined leaves, resembling those of English Holly. One of the very handsomest hedge plants, but of rather slow growth.

P. ilicifolia integrifolia. (Catalina Cherry). (T). A variety of the preceding with considerably larger and more pointed leaves, usually without the prickly edges. Grows more rapidly.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	.60	5.00

P. laurocerasus. (English Laurel; Cherry Laurel). S. Europe. (S). Large shrub or even small tree, with broad, heavy, glossy leaves, slightly serrated. Flowers are white, in erect racemes, followed by black, cherry-like fruits. There are several varieties, which differ in the shape and color of leaves.

P. laurocerasus camelliaefolia. (Camellia-leaved Laurel). Leaves long and narrow, recurved both edgewise and lengthwise.

P. laurocerasus latifolia. (Large-leaved Laurel). Identical with type, except has noticeably broader, larger and darker green leaves.

P. laurocerasus rotundifolia. Leaves light green, oblong and blunt. Growth compact and symmetrical.

	EACH	10	
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$3.00		\$25.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.00		15.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50		12.50

P. lusitanica. (Portugal Laurel). Spain and Portugal. (S). Easily distinguished by its somber, very dark green, sharply serrated leaves, which usually show a tendency to fold upward from the midrib. Growth compact. Flowers white, in very long, slender racemes. Easily one of the handsomest evergreen shrubs and excellent for tub culture.

	EACH	10	
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$3.50		\$30.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.50		22.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.00		17.50

PSIDIUM cattleianum. (Strawberry Guava). Brazil. (S). Handsome, compact shrub. Leaves dark green, leathery and glossy. Flowers cream colored. Fruit deep claret with very fine flavor. Often grown as a loose, tall, hedge.

	EACH	10	
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1.00		\$7.50

PYRACANTHA (Crataegus). (Evergreen Hawthorn). Large shrubs identical in flower and fruit with Hawthorns, but are evergreen. All bear a profusion of showy berries.

	EACH	10	
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$3.50		\$30.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.50		20.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.00		15.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.75		6.00

P. angustifolia. China (S). Growth spreading, somewhat spiny. Leaves long and narrow. Berries very abundant, orange yellow; develop their color late and hold it throughout the winter.

P. coccinea. (Burning Bush). Europe. (S). Large, thorny shrub with small, ovate leaves. Bears a great profusion of small white flowers in flat corymbs, followed by a mass of orange red berries in early fall.

P. coccinea Lalandi. (S). Variety of stronger growth, making long shoots that can be trained against a wall if desired. Leaves a little longer. Berries orange yellow. There is not a very marked difference between this variety and the type.

P. crenulata. (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn). (S). Very distinct from the preceding sorts. Growth is more compact, branches slender, leaves longer, narrow and glossy. New growth very ruddy. Flowers about the same, but berries clear, bright red. It is about the earliest red-berry-bearing shrub, as color is fully developed by August. Will endure considerable shade.

P. crenulata yunnanensis. More vigorous than the type. Prostrate in form with larger berries. An excellent subject for banks and low plantings.

QUERCUS chrysolepis. (California Live Oak). (T). The well-known grand old California evergreen, which adds so much beauty to our lowland scenery, where it abounds and grows to perfection. Many refuse to plant this on account of its supposed slow growth. This impression is entirely erroneous, as with care and water it grows very rapidly, and quickly forms a fine tree.

Q. suber. (Cork Oak). S. Europe; N. Africa. (T). Growth upright but with drooping branches. Leaves like live oak, distinguished by the downy lower surface. From the bark of this tree is derived the cork of commerce.

	EACH	10	
Boxed, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$2.00		\$15.00
Boxed, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.50		10.00
Boxed, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00		8.00
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.00		8.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	.75		6.00



The *Romneya coulteri*, or Matilija Poppy, is one of the most showy of the California flowers.

RAPHIOLEPIS japonica. (R ovata). Japan. (S). Handsome, compact shrub of low and rather slow growth. Branches stout. Leaves of medium size, oval or rounded, leathery, very dark but lustrous green. Flowers white and fragrant, in early spring, followed by dark blue berries in clusters during winter.

	EACH	10	
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2.00		\$15.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.50		10.00
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....	1.00		8.00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	.75		6.00

RHAMNUS alaternus. (S or T). Evergreen shrub or small tree. Leaves glossy, dark green above, pale or yellowish green beneath. Comparatively little known. A very fine shrub.

	EACH	10	
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1.00		\$7.50

R. californica (Cascara; California Wild Coffee). Pacific Coast. (S). Handsome and hardy native shrub. Leaves green, oblong, glossy, aromatic when crushed. Flowers greenish. Berries shaped like those of coffee, red turning black. Thrives well in shade.

	EACH	10	
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.75		\$6.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.60		5.00

ROMNEYA coulteri. (Matilija Poppy). Southern California. Our finest native flowering plant. Half-shrubby, forming a large bush of silvery hue. The flowers are magnificent, sometimes six inches broad; petals purest white, center rich yellow from the numerous stamens. The fragrance is much like that of the pulp of a ripe orange. The individual flowers last many days and the plants are in bloom all summer. Difficult to propagate, hence scarce, but there is no difficulty about transplanting good pot-grown plants.

	EACH	10	
Strong plants, potted.....	\$1.00		\$8.00

ROSMARINUS officinalis. (Rosemary). Mediterranean region. (S). Small shrub of irregular growth. Leaves linear and highly aromatic, as are the numerous lavender-colored flowers borne in early spring. Thrives in dry ground.

	EACH	10	
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.....	\$0.50		\$4.50



The Dwarf Spanish Broom originated on our grounds will certainly create a sensation. It is so thrifty and compact in its habit, and so very distinct, it is bound to win its way into favor. We take pleasure in recommending it most highly

RUSCUS aculeatus. (Butcher's Broom). Europe. (S). Small, compact shrub of very peculiar appearance; branches and spiny false leaves one uniform shade of dull green. Flowers are small and inconspicuous, but are followed by large, red berries, which contrast handsomely with the green plants.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....	1.25	10.00

RUSSELLIA elegantissima. Hybrid. Dainty plant of trailing habit with very small leaves and bright red, slender, tubular flowers about an inch long. Very pretty in hanging baskets.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

SCHINUS molle. (California Pepper Tree). Peru. (T). Round-headed tree with low, drooping branches. Leaves pinnate with acute leaflets. Foliage very pungent-aromatic. Flowers very small but very numerous, greenish white, very attractive to bees. Berries rosy red, in long, drooping clusters during the winter.

S. terebinthifolius. (Brazilian Pepper Tree). Brazil (T). Of rapid, spreading growth. Leaves are pinnate, but with much larger leaflets than the preceding, strongly aromatic. New growth usually strongly tinged pink. Handsome, but not as resistant to frost as the above species.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00

SENECIO petasitis. (Tree Cineraria). Robust shrub. Large leaves six inches broad. Hairy, rich green above, grayish beneath. Large heads of deep golden flowers on ends of branches produced in late winter. Should be pruned to ground each year after flowering. A fine winter blooming subject.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

STERCULIA diversifolia. (Brachychiton) (Bottle Tree). Australia. (T). Tall tree with moderate-sized, clean, glossy leaves, deeply and variously lobed. Flowers small, greenish white, marked with red. Remarkable for the great size of trunk at the base. An excellent specimen and first class as an evergreen street tree.

	EACH	10
Potted, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50

SPARTIUM junceum. (Spanish Broom). Mediterranean region. (S). Well-known large shrub. Usually assumes a globular form, without pruning. Branchlets are cylindrical, hollow, clear green and almost devoid of leaves. Flowers large, bright yellow and fragrant. Covered with flowers most of the time. Very resistant to drought, thriving even on dry hillsides. One of our most useful flowering shrubs.

	EACH	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.00
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.....	.50	4.00

S. JUNCEUM NANA. (Dwarf Spanish Broom). This variety originated with us and is now offered for the first time. A dwarf form of Spanish broom but differs entirely in habit of growth. It develops a large number of slender branches, which form a fine compact globe-shaped head, completely hiding the stem of the plant. Branchlets are clear green and almost devoid of leaves. When covered with its bright yellow flowers it is a magnificent sight. An excellent plant for foreground plantings and for borders. A very desirable shrub.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.75	\$2.00

SUTHERLANDIA frutescens. (Bladder Senna). S. Africa. (S). Shrub with pinnate leaves and very small leaflets, bearing numerous red, pea-shaped flowers in racemes, followed by curious bladder-like seed pods.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

TEMPLETONIA retusa. Australia. (S). Rare shrub with dark green leaves of unusual form, notched at tip. Bears elongated, remotely pea-shaped flowers of peculiar form, coral red.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.40	3.00

TEUCRIUM fruticans. Small shrub with silky white, sage-like foliage. Flowers in racemes 3 to 6 inches long, purple.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1 to 2 ft.....	\$1.00	\$7.50



The Hypericums are low growing shrubs which are constantly in bloom and are well worthy of the name bestowed upon them, "Gold Flowers."

UMBELLULARIA californica. (California Laurel or Bay). Our well-known large native tree with dark green, strongly aromatic leaves and yellow flowers. We consider this one of the handsomest trees in cultivation and believe it should be widely planted.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.50	20.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	12.50

VERONICA. Shrubs of moderate and usually quite compact growth. Flowers in spikes. Excellent for shady places, but will thrive perfectly in full sun. The following species are natives of New Zealand:

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....	1.25	10.00

Except *V. cupressoides* and *V. hulkeana*.

V. decussata. (S). Rather dwarf. Leaves medium sized and closely set. Flowers large, violet blue. An excellent hedge plant.

V. decussata variegata. Foliage brilliantly and freely variegated with bright yellow. Very handsome.

V. elliptica. (S). Growth upright. Leaves small, light green. Flowers large, in loose spikes, violet tinted in bud, changing to pure white.

V. speciosa andersoni. Hybrid. (S). Growth strong and leaves rather long. Flowers violet purple. Very free bloomer.

V. speciosa imperialis. (Imperial Veronica). (S). Growth strong and rather spreading. Leaves large, dark green with purple margins and midribs. Flowers amaranth red. Very handsome.

V. speciosa variegata. (S). Growth strong and upright. Leaves large and conspicuously variegated with creamy white. Flowers light blue.

V. traversi. (S). Small shrub of upright, compact growth. Leaves far smaller than in any of preceding. Flowers pure white, in great profusion. Spikes small. Very dainty.

V. cupressoides. Globular shrub with numerous slender branches clothed with scale-like leaves which give it the appearance of Cypress. Flowers small, in terminal heads, lilac.

	EACH	10
Balled, 10 to 12 in.....	\$1.50	\$12.50

V. hulkeana. Shrub with shining, coarsely serrate leaves, 1 to 2 inches long. Small, pale lilac flowers in panicles 6 to 12 inches long and 2 to 6 inches broad.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

VIBURNUM. The evergreen viburnums are hardy and handsome plants with good foliage. Flowers small in showy clusters. The forms known as *Laurustinus* are among our most widely used shrubs.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	17.50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	12.50

V. odoratissimum. China (S). Bushy shrub with stout, erect branches. Leaves large and leathery, glossy green, dark above, pale beneath. Flowers white, very fragrant, borne in large panicles, sometimes followed by showy red berries. During winter the exposed leaves turn a vivid red. Very rare and handsome shrub.

V. suspensum (*V. sandankwa*; *V. ellipticum*). Growth spreading. Leaves elliptic, large, dark green and quite wrinkled; edges finely scalloped. Flowers cream color, in small clusters, very fragrant.

V. tinus. (*Laurustinus*). Mediterranean region. (S). Shrub with rather small, wavy-margined, pointed leaves. Flowers in broad heads, pinkish in the bud, white when fully opened. A great hedge plant.

V. tinus lucidum (*Laurustinus grandiflora*). Much better than the type. Growth is stronger, leaves larger and very glossy, with flower clusters several times as large. Very fine.

V. tinus strictum (*Laurustinus rotundifolia*). Variety of very tall, slender and erect growth. Leaves slightly rounded. Blooms freely. Flower clusters rather small.

V. tinus variegatum. Leaves very conspicuously marked with yellow. Otherwise same as type.

VIOLA odorata. (Violet). The following are all varieties of the English Violet, characterized by rounded leaves and delightful fragrance. Succeed best in rich, moist soil, completely or partially shaded.

	EACH	10	100
Prices.....	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$3.50

California. Single; clear violet; medium-sized. Free bloomer and a great favorite.

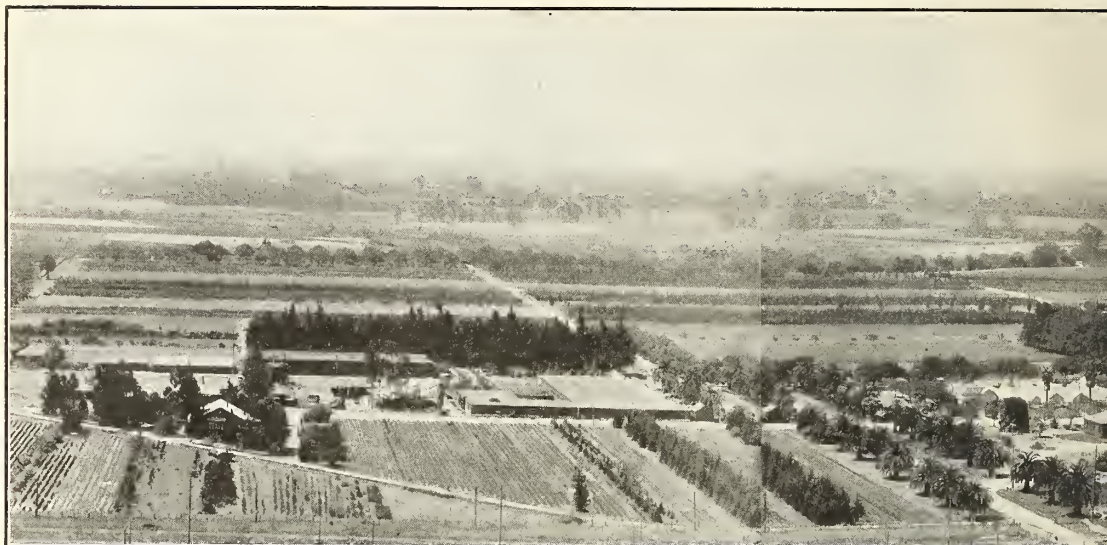
Golden Gate. Single; reddish purple. Blooms so freely as to hide the foliage. Stems rather short.

Lausanne Very similar to Princess of Wales, but lighter colored. Fully as large.

Marie Louise. Very double; light violet; intensely fragrant.

Princess of Wales. Single; rich violet blue. Extremely large, on very long stems. Very fragrant.

Swanley White. Large, double white variety. Has delightful spicy fragrance.



A bird's-eye view of our Nursery, covering 465 acres of ground. The Office, L are located about the center of the picture, and can be readily s

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

This division is self-explained by the title, except that trees of drooping or "weeping" habit are classed together in the next section.

The best street trees for this part of California are included in this division. Evergreens are used in Southern California, but in Northern California deciduous trees are better, as they afford needed shade during the summer, but admit sunshine in winter, which helps to dry the mud after rains. A list of the best trees for this purpose both evergreen and deciduous, will be found in back of catalogue.

In this class will also be found some of the most beautiful specimen trees, others valued for their wealth of blossoms and some "general purpose" trees.

All have been carefully grown, and such as needed it pruned each year. It is advisable, however when planting, to cut back pretty well all but a few kinds. This helps the tree to become established and lessens the risk of loss. It is easy to cut back too little, but hard to overdo it.

In the hot interior valleys it is advisable to shade the trunks of this class of trees until they become well established.

ACER (Maple). Among our most ornamental and valuable deciduous trees for park and street planting. The foliage of nearly all assumes handsome autumnal tints. All have leaves with the characteristic lobes except the box elder, which has pinnate leaves.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 in. diam.....	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$350.00
2½ to 3 in. diam.....	4.00	35.00	300.00
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
12 to 14 ft.....	2.00	15.00	125.00
10 to 12 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.25	10.00	80.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.00	8.00	60.00

Except special varieties.

A. campestre. (English Cork-Barked Maple). Europe. Beautiful small tree of compact habit. Leaves very small compared to other maples, dark green. Bark somewhat corky. Certain to attain popularity when better known.

A. macrophyllum. (Oregon or Large-leaved Maple). Oregon; California. A native tree of large size. Young branches rather stout, bluish and glaucous. Leaves very large, dark green and deeply lobed.

A. pseudo-platanus. (Sycamore Maple). Europe; Asia. A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with smooth, ash-gray bark. Leaves are large, five-lobed, deep green above, glaucous beneath.

A. saccharinum. (A. dasycarpum). (Silver Maple, Soft Maple). Eastern N. America. Large tree of very quick growth. Bark nearly white. Leaves are deeply lobed and very variable in form, green above and silvery beneath.

Special varieties of Acer.	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 in. diam.....	\$5.00	\$45.00	.....
2½ to 3 in. diam.....	4.00	35.00	.....
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	3.00	25.00	\$200.00
12 to 14 ft.....	2.50	20.00	175.00
10 to 12 ft.....	2.00	17.50	125.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25	10.00	.....

A. negundo aureo-marginatum. (T). Golden margined box elder. Leaves are beautifully variegated. The very best of the variegated Acers.

A. platanoides. (Norway Maple). Europe; Asia. A large, handsome tree of rounded form, with very broad, five-lobed, dark green, shining leaves. One of the most desirable for any situation.

A. platanoides schwedleri. (Schwedler's Purple-leaved Maple). Variety of Norway maple. Young leaves are deep purple. As summer advances, the purple changes to green. Very handsome.

A. rubrum. (Scarlet Maple). Eastern N. America. A medium, round-headed tree of slow growth here. Produces deep red blossoms, appearing before the leaves, which change to a brilliant scarlet in early autumn.

A. saccharum. (Sugar Maple; Rock Maple). Eastern N. America. A well-known tree of stately growth, fine form and foliage, which assumes beautiful autumnal tints in cold sections. Leaves rather small, three or five lobed.



Green-houses, Boarding-house, out-buildings and homes of our employees blocks of trees, divided by roadways, are very much in evidence.

AESCULUS (Buckeye; Horse Chestnut). Handsome flowering trees with palmate leaves and large leaflets. Flowers borne in showy, erect panicles.

	EACH	10	100
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	\$3.00	\$25.00	.....
12 to 14 ft.....	2.50	20.00	.....
10 to 12 ft.....	2.00	17.50	125.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25	10.00	75.00

A. californica. (California Buckeye). Handsome native tree or large shrub. Usually very symmetrical and round-headed. Leaves deep green; panicles long and slender. Pods smooth.

A. carnea. (Red-flowering Horse Chestnut). A rare and beautiful tree of slow growth. Leaves smaller and deeper green than the following. Flowers red and very showy. Pods smooth.

A. hippocastanum. (European Horse Chestnut). Sturdy tree of strong growth. Flowers white tinged with red. Pods spiny. Succeeds well in California and worthy of more extensive planting.

BETULA (Birch). Trees of vigorous and upright growth, but with slender, usually drooping shoots. Leaves rather small. Will thrive even in poor soils.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 in. diam.....	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$350.00
2½ to 3 in. diam.....	4.00	35.00	300.00
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
12 to 14 ft.....	2.00	15.00	125.00
10 to 12 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.25	10.00	75.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.00	7.50	60.00

B. alba (European White Birch). Europe to Japan. Medium to large tree with white bark on the older limbs and trunk. Growth somewhat irregular. At about five years the young branches assume a drooping habit.

B. papyrifera. (Canoe Birch; Paper Birch). Northern U. S. Bark on trunk and older limbs becomes paper-white similar to European birch. The cordate leaves are very much larger and darker; dull green above. Veins on lower surface are fleshy and covered with rusty down. Very distinct. Bark used by Indians for making canoes.

B. populifolia. (American White Birch). Eastern U. S. and Canada. Very similar to B. alba. Leaves a little narrower, lighter green. Makes a smaller tree with same white bark.

CASTANEA (Chestnut). While also grown for its edible nuts, the chestnut is easily one of the handsomest deciduous ornamental trees. Leaves large and long, with spiny margins.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 in. diam.....	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$.....
2½ to 3 in. diam.....	4.00	35.00	300.00
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
12 to 14 ft.....	2.50	20.00	175.00
10 to 12 ft.....	2.00	15.00	125.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25	10.00	80.00

C. sativa. (Italian or Spanish Chestnut). Makes a fine, round-headed tree of great beauty. Flowers, in very long, slender spikes, are produced very profusely in spring.

C. sativa variegata. (Variegated Chestnut). Identical with type except that leaves are brilliantly variegated with creamy white.

CATALPA. Trees noticeable for their large, heart-shaped leaves. Flowers are tubular, much like a Bignonia, light colored and borne in large clusters.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 in. diam.....	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$350.00
2½ to 3 in. diam.....	4.00	35.00	300.00
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
12 to 14 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
10 to 12 ft.....	1.25	10.00	75.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	7.50	60.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.75	6.00	50.00

C. bignonioides. S. E. United States. Resembles C. speciosa, but slower grower and makes a smaller tree with smaller foliage, but more conspicuous and numerous flowers.

C. speciosa. (Hardy Catalpa). Eastern United States. Very rapid-growing, tall tree with large, heart-shaped leaves, sometimes a foot long. A free bloomer, bearing panicles of white fragrant flowers in June and July. Yields valuable timber.

CEDRELA sinensis. Northern China. Large trees with feathery foliage similar to Ailanthus, but without its disagreeable odor. Flowers white, in long, drooping racemes, two to three feet in length. Very fine as an avenue tree.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.50
Potted, 1 to 2 ft.....	.40	3.00

CELTIS occidentalis. (American Nettle Tree or Hackberry). Trees of strong, spreading growth. Leaves resemble those of Nettles. Flowers inconspicuous, but followed by numerous small berries. Wood is very fine grained, light and elastic, useful for manufacture of small articles. Branches numerous and spread horizontally. Berries orange red.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00

CERCIS (Judas Tree). Small trees bearing innumerable small, pea-shaped flowers before leaves appear. Pods remain all summer, adding to picturesque appearance.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00

C. siliquastrum. (European Judas Tree). Very beautiful in spring when covered with a mass of purplish rose flowers.

C. siliquastrum alba. (White-flowering Judas Tree). Variety of preceding with pure white flowers.

CRATAEGUS (Thorn; Hawthorn). Among the most showy of the smaller deciduous trees. They bloom freely in spring and most kinds bear highly ornamental berries in fall.

	EACH	10	100
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$.....
12 to 14 ft.....	2.00	15.00	125.00
10 to 12 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.25	10.00	75.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.00	7.50	.....



The Thorn is esteemed for its brilliant flowers in the spring and its masses of berries in the fall of the year. Among the deciduous trees it stands in a class by itself.

- C. cordata. (Washington Thorn).** Eastern United States. Easily one of our handsomest small trees. Leaves are triangular, lobed, deep glossy green, holding their color until very late in the fall, when they assume beautiful red and yellow tints. Flowers are white and borne late in spring, followed by large clusters of small, glossy, intensely red berries.
- C. crus-galli. (Cockspur).** Eastern United States. Small, thorny tree, but very decorative. Bloom, handsome. Fruit showy red, remaining on tree most of the winter.
- C. monogyna pauli. (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn).** Small tree, but larger than the others and of very erect, quick growth. Flowers produced in great profusion in early summer, bright carmine and double. Berries large, dull red and borne freely. Very fine.
- C. monogyna stricta. (Pyramidal Thorn).** Of handsome pyramidal habit with fine foliage. A good grower. Flowers white.
- C. oxyacantha. (English Hawthorn).** Europe. Small tree or shrub with spreading branches and stout spines. Very fragrant, single, white flowers produced freely. Berries scarlet. The celebrated English hedge plant.
- C. oxyacantha flore pleno. (Double White Hawthorn).** A double-flowering form of the foregoing. Flowers usually become nearly pink before falling.
- C. rubra splendens.** Trees of spreading habit with single, bright red flowers. Bloom is very profuse, followed by a heavy crop of red berries. Probably a variety of *C. oxyacantha*.
- C. tomentosa.** Eastern United States. Small tree with few or no thorns. Leaves downy. Flowers single white. Fruit is very showy, blood red.
- FAGUS (Beech).** Noble, long-lived trees of imposing yet graceful appearance. Bark smooth, branches spreading. The small nuts are edible.

	EACH
12 to 14 ft.....	\$3.00
10 to 12 ft.....	2.50
8 to 10 ft.....	2.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.50
- F. sylvatica. (European Beech).** A magnificent tree of rather slow growth. Branchlets and twigs very slender. Leaves often remain on inner part of tree through the second year after turning brown in the fall.

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES

Under this head we are listing the different varieties of fruit trees, including apple, almond, peach, cherry and plum. These trees are very attractive, both in fruit and foliage and contribute greatly to the beauty of our gardens in the early spring. Their beauty and charm are indeed individual, and no one should forego the joy of these trees somewhere in their grounds.

ALMOND

- PRUNUS amygdalus nana. (Russian Almond.)** A dwarf flowering shrub 3 to 5 feet high. Flowers usually precede the leaves. Charming early bloomer. Very attractive. Pink, red and white.

	EACH
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.25
2 to 3 ft.....	1.00

APPLE

- PYRUS atropurpurea.** Growth strong. Flowers semi-double along stems, deep purplish red in bud, shell pink when open.

	EACH
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.50
- P. ioensis bechteli. (Bachtel's Double Flowering.)** Flowers double. Delicate pink and very fragrant. Choice variety.

	EACH
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.25
- P. "carnea pleno."** Strong grower. Flowers double, flesh color, borne in clusters.

	EACH
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.25
- P. niedwetzkyana.** A curiosity from Siberia. The entire tree—bark, wood, fruit and foliage, except old leaves—is red. Free bloomer and bears edible fruit.

	EACH
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.25
- P. spectabilis. (Chinese Flowering Apple.)** Small tree. Flowers are single, coral red in bud, but much lighter when fully opened.

	EACH
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.50
- P. spectabilis albo pleno.** Flowers very large, semi-double, white. Fragrant.

	EACH
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.25

CHERRY

- PRUNUS cerasus. (Japanese Flowering Cherry.) P. avium flore pleno. (Large Double White Cherry.)** Flowers are large, purest white, very double and perfectly formed, like a miniature double white Camellia. So free flowering as to cover the tree when in bloom.

	EACH
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.50
- Large Double Pink.** A variety of the above, except flowers are pink.

	EACH
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.00

PEACH

- PRUNUS persica. (Flowering Peach.)** Highly prized for the great masses of double flowers borne early in spring before leaves appear. For best results they should be heavily pruned each year as soon as they have finished blooming. There are several forms and colors as follows:

	EACH
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00
- Camellia-Flowered.** Double, large, rich red.
- Double Rose.** Double, pale rose.
- Double White.** Double, pure white.

PLUM

- PRUNUS cerasifera atropurpurea (P. pissardi). (Purple-leaved Plum.)** Very ornamental small tree. Leaves deep purple in spring, gradually becoming greenish. Flowers numerous, white, appearing before leaves. Fruit reddish purple. Doubly beautiful and desirable for both blossom and foliage.
- P. "Vesuvius." (Burbank's Purple-leaved Plum.)** Differs from common purple-leaved plum in its more vigorous growth, with longer, willowy branches and much larger, longer leaves. Color of foliage is very pronounced and held well through the season. Very fine.

	EACH
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.50
4 to 6 ft.....	1.25



It is hard to understand why the Ash has not been more generally planted, for it grows under such a variety of conditions.

FRAXINUS americana. (American White Ash.) Tall tree of rapid growth, with straight, clean trunk and broad, rounded head. A most excellent street tree requiring little care.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00

GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos. (Common Honey Locust.) Eastern U. S. Tall tree with conspicuous spines, gray bark and finely divided, feathery foliage. Pods 12 to 18 inches long.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.25	\$10.00

HOVENIA dulcis. A small round headed tree with handsome shining foliage. Small greenish flowers succeeded by small sweet aromatic fruits with reddish flesh.

	EACH	10
Potted 4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.00	\$ 7.50

JUGLANS. (Walnut.) Well-known trees of majestic proportions. Leaves pinnate. Hardy and very long-lived.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 in. diam.....	\$5.00	\$45.00	.....
2½ to 3 in. diam.....	4.00	35.00	.....
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	3.00	25.00	.....
12 to 14 ft.....	2.50	20.00	\$150.00
10 to 12 ft.....	2.00	15.00	125.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25	10.00	90.00

J. californica. (California Black Walnut.) Our handsome, rapid-growing, native walnut, which thrives well in any good soil. An excellent shade and avenue tree.

J. nigra. (American Black Walnut.) Eastern U. S. One of the largest and handsomest of American forest trees. It grows freely on this Coast; stands transplanting well, bears early, and ought to be extensively cultivated, not alone for ornament, but also for its valuable wood.

LABURNUM anagyroides (L. vulgare). (Golden Chain.) S. Europe. A beautiful small tree of rather quick growth. Leaves clover-shaped, soft, pleasing green; do not change color in fall. Flowers fragrant, bright yellow, in long, drooping racemes, suggestive of yellow wistarias borne on a tree.

L. anagyroides aureum. (Golden-leaved Laburnum.) A beautiful form, with foliage of such brilliant yellow that at a distance it appears like a mass of yellow bloom. Growth and flowering habit same as type.

	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft.....	\$2.00	\$17.50	.....
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	12.50	\$100.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25	10.00	80.00

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. (Sweet Gum.) Eastern U. S. Forms a large tree, but of slow growth. Branches corky. Leaves star-shaped and very similar to maple. The autumn coloring of the foliage in this climate is most gorgeous, surpassing that of any other tree. As this tree is rather difficult to transplant, all possible care should be exercised. It should be thoroughly pruned before planting and kept well watered until established again.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 in. diam.....	\$5.00	.....
2½ to 3 in. diam.....	4.00	.....
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	3.00	.....
10 to 12 ft.....	2.50	\$20.00
8 to 10 ft.....	2.00	15.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.50	12.50

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. (Tulip Tree.) Eastern U. S. Stately tree of moderate growth in this climate. Leaves large, rich green, somewhat violin-shaped. Flowers are handsome, cup-shaped, much resembling those of tulip; greenish yellow, marked with orange inside. Probably will not attain maximum size in California, usually making a tree of medium proportions.

	EACH	10
12 to 14 ft.....	\$2.50	.....
10 to 12 ft.....	2.25	\$20.00
8 to 10 ft.....	2.00	15.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.50	12.50

MAGNOLIA hypoleuca. Japan. Large, pyramidal-headed tree. Of very striking appearance, due to its enormous undivided leaves, which are often as much as 20 inches long and 6 or 8 inches broad on young plants; soft green above, silvery white beneath. Flowers are 6 to 7 inches across, cup-shaped; white with scarlet filaments; fragrant. A magnificent, rare and remarkable tree.

	EACH
12 to 14 ft.....	\$2.50
10 to 12 ft.....	2.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25

MELIA azedarach umbraculiformis. (Texas Umbrella Tree.) So well known to Californians as to require little description. Leaves finely divided; flowers lilac colored and fragrant. Good specimens form a perfect umbrella head.

	EACH	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
6 to 8 ft.....	1.50	12.50
5 to 6 ft.....	1.25	10.00

MORUS (Mulberry.)

	EACH	10	100
2½ to 3 in. diam.....	\$4.00	\$35.00	.....
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	3.00	25.00	.....
12 to 14 ft.....	2.00	15.00	.....
10 to 12 ft.....	1.50	12.50	\$100.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.25	10.00	80.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.00	7.50	.....

Except Persian.

Downing's Everbearing. Large fruit, purplish black; juicy, rich and sprightly. Tree is a vigorous grower and very productive.

Lick's American. A variety originated by the late James Lick, apparently fully equal to Downing's Everbearing; fruit large, black and of good flavor.

Multicaulis. White mulberry. A strong growing small tree from China, where it is the chief silkworm mulberry.

New American. An attractive tree of rapid growth, with very large leaves and producing dark-colored fruit of good size and flavor.

Persian. This excellent ornamental fruit tree should be in every family orchard. Trees of rather slow growth, but bear young and produce the largest and finest fruit of all the mulberries. The fruit is black, large, one to one and a half inches long, with a fine aromatic flavor and abundant sub-acid juice. This tart flavor makes it very different in taste from all other mulberries. It makes better pies than blackberries, as there are no seeds and no core. Mulberries are invaluable for protecting cherries and other fruits, as birds will eat the mulberries in preference. This variety is also invaluable to plant in chicken yards for shade and feed. Commences to ripen in early summer and bears continually until late fall.

	EACH	10
2½ to 3 in. diam.....	\$4.00	\$30.00
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	3.00	25.00
10 to 12 ft.....	2.00	15.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	12.50
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25	10.00



You will have to look far and wide to secure a better setting than these Norway Maples make.

PLATANUS. (Sycamore; Plane Tree.) Large trees of noble proportions. Leaves large and lobed like those of maple. Easily recognized by their trunks, from which the thin bark peels off in irregular flakes, leaving patches of lighter color. Splendid shade trees. All thrive well here.

	EACH	10	100
2½ to 3 in. diam.....	\$4.00		
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	3.00	\$25.00	
12 to 14 ft.....	2.00	17.50	\$150.00
10 to 12 ft.....	1.75	15.00	125.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25	10.00	80.00

P. occidentalis. (American Plane; Buttonwood.) Eastern U. S. Similar to the following, but of less regular growth, with smaller, less deeply lobed leaves. Fruit heads usually borne solitary. Makes a large, tall tree.

P. orientalis. (European Sycamore; Oriental Plane.) Europe and Asia. This splendid tree is almost perfection for street and avenue use. Without training it forms a fine, spreading, well-rounded head. Almost entirely free from disease or pests. Leaves are large, dark green and deeply lobed. Fruit heads from two to four on long, drooping stalks. Bark flakes off from trunk and older limbs. Everything considered, we believe this is the very best street tree for California use and do not hesitate to recommend it most thoroughly.

P. racemosa. (California Sycamore.) Our picturesque native tree, which adds so greatly to the beauty of our canyon scenery. Growth less regular than the others. Leaves very large and deeply lobed. A magnificent tree for situations allowing sufficient room for full development.

POPULUS. (Poplar.) Trees of very rapid growth. Wood soft and brittle. Leaves tremble in the faintest breeze. Among the very easiest trees to transplant and will thrive almost anywhere.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 in. diam.....	\$5.00	\$45.00	
2½ to 3 in. diam.....	4.00	35.00	
2 to 2½ in. diam.....	3.00	25.00	
12 to 14 ft.....	1.50	12.50	\$100.00
10 to 12 ft.....	1.25	10.00	75.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	7.50	60.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.75	6.00	50.00

P. alba nivea. (Silver or White Poplar.) A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and wide-spreading habit. Leaves large, glossy green above and white as snow beneath.

P. balsamifera. (Balsam Poplar; Balm of Gilead.) Tall large-headed tree of wonderfully rapid growth. Bark green on younger branches. Leaves dark green above, lighter beneath. Will thrive anywhere, and, at least when young, is the fastest growing tree in our entire collection.

P. deltoides carolinensis. (Carolina Poplar.) A very rapid-growing variety with large leaves; grows to a large size in short time. Valuable for street planting.

P. nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar.) Widely known and esteemed for its decided individuality. Grows to a great height; narrow and columnar. Forms a strong contrast with most other trees, hence of great value in landscape work.

QUERCUS (Oak). The deciduous oaks are grand, long-lived trees of sturdy growth. They impart an air of permanence and stability to their surroundings. All bear acorns and have the lobed leaves characterizing the deciduous species.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.00	7.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00

Q. cerris. (Turkey Oak.) Europe, Asia. A very handsome and symmetrical tree. Leaves deeply lobed, dark green and rough above, gray and downy beneath.

Q. palustris. (Pin Oak.) Eastern United States. Foliage deep green, finely divided; as the tree grows the branches droop until the lower ones touch the ground. The foliage takes on a partly scarlet and yellow color early in the fall. Very handsome.

Q. rubra. (Red Oak.) Eastern United States. Beautiful oak of rather rapid growth; forms large, majestic tree. Foliage turns dark red in autumn.

ROBINIA. (Locust.) Flowering trees of varying growth. All have pinnate leaves and pea-shaped flowers in drooping clusters. Some are thorny.

R. pseudacacia. (Common or Black Locust.) A native American tree of extremely rapid growth, valuable for timber as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are in long, pendulous racemes, white and very fragrant, appearing in June. Will flourish in many places where no other tree will succeed.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 inches diameter.....	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$400.00
3 to 4 inches diameter.....	4.00	35.00	300.00
2½ to 3 inches diameter.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
2 to 2½ inches diameter.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
12 to 14 feet.....	1.50	12.50	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	10.00	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	7.50	.....

R. pseudacacia bessoniana. (Thornless Locust.) A noble tree of dense, regular growth, with dark green, heavy and luxuriant foliage; entirely without thorns. Most ornamental of the family.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 inches diameter.....	\$6.00
2½ to 3 inches diameter.....	5.00
2 to 2½ inches diameter.....	4.00

R. pseudacacia decaisneana. (Pink-Flowering Locust.) Remarkable for its vigorous growth and fine, pink-colored flowers, which it produces in great abundance.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 inches diameter.....	\$6.00
2½ to 3 inches diameter.....	5.00
2 to 2½ inches diameter.....	4.00

SOPHORA japonica. (Pagoda Tree.) Asia. A handsome tree of medium size, with dark green bark. Leaves are pinnate; leaflets dark green above, lighter beneath. Bears small, cream-colored, pea-shaped flowers in racemes about a foot long.

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.25	10.00	.....
4 to 6 feet.....	1.00	7.50	.....

SORBUS aucuparia. (European Mountain Ash; Rowan Tree.) Handsome, small tree of erect growth. Leaves pinnate, leaflets serrate. Flowers white, in flat clusters, four or five inches broad, followed by rather large, red berries. Very handsome at any season.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 14 feet.....	\$1.75	\$15.00	\$125.00
10 to 12 feet.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.25	10.00	80.00

TILIA (Linden). Fine, stately trees of large size and rapid growth. Leaves large and heart-shaped. Flowers yellow, in drooping clusters; intensely fragrant. Well liked by bees for the very abundant nectar.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 inches diameter.....	\$10.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 inches diameter.....	5.00	\$40.00	.....
2½ to 3 inches diameter.....	4.00	30.00	.....
2 to 2½ inches diameter.....	3.00	20.00	.....
12 to 14 feet.....	2.00	15.00	\$125.00
10 to 12 feet.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.25	10.00	75.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	7.50	.....



The European Sycamore is the most popular street and avenue tree in California. Its freedom from the insect pests, rapidity of growth and wide adaptability, are factors which cause it to be so much appreciated.

T. platyphyllos. (European Linden; Lime Tree.) Europe. The celebrated European street tree. Similar to American, but has smaller, deeper green leaves and red or yellow branches.

ULMUS (Elm). Widely known and popular trees. All are of rapid, erect growth and several species are well adapted for street planting. Very easily transplanted.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 inches diameter.....	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$300.00
2½ to 3 inches diameter.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
2 to 2½ inches diameter.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
12 to 14 feet.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	10.00	75.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	7.50	.....

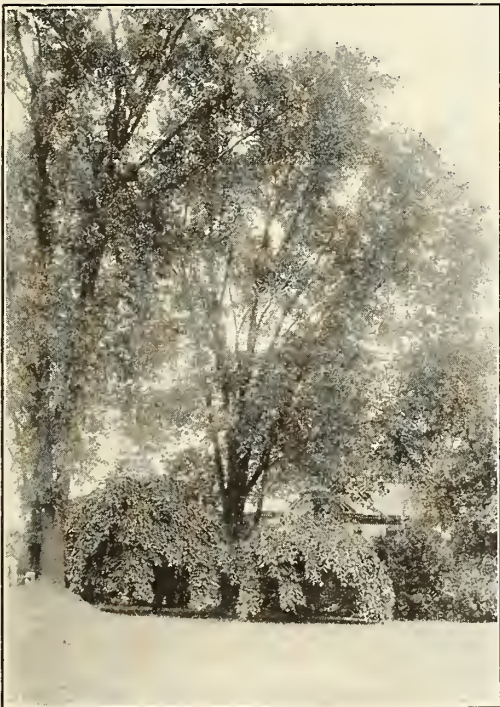
U. americana. (American or White Elm.) United States. A magnificent tree, native from the Rockies to the Atlantic. Growth is erect, with smaller branches drooping when old. Grows rapidly here.

U. campestris. (English Elm.) Europe, Africa, Asia. An erect, rapid-growing tree of spreading growth. Branches sometimes more or less corky. Leaves smaller than those of American, remain on tree late in fall.

U. campestris latifolia. (Broad-Leaved English Elm.) Handsome variety. Leaves larger and smoother than the type, appearing earlier in the spring and retained later in the fall.

U. foliacea suberosa. (Cork Elm.) Another variety of English Elm, distinguished from it by the dense growth of cork almost covering the limbs, which spread horizontally. Leaves dark green and very rough. This has proved to be a desirable deciduous street and avenue tree for the Western States.

U. hollandica vegeta (U. scabra Huntingdonii). (Huntingdon Elm.) Of very erect habit and rapid, vigorous growth. Bark clean and smooth. Foliage dense, leaves large, dark green, remaining on the tree until late. Fine for street and avenue planting. The handsomest of all Elms.



The American Elm and the Camperdown Weeping Elm in a harmonious combination.



When planted along a pond there is a charm about the Weeping Willow which is hard to resist.

DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES

The trees in this class are characterized by the tendency of the branches to droop or even grow directly downward. Almost all are beautiful specimen trees, sharply distinguished from the preceding class by their habit of growth, which renders them invaluable for making a contrast in large plantings. Varying in size from the diminutive weeping cherry to large trees like the weeping willow, they offer a wide range for choice. In waterside planting the use of this class of trees is imperative if natural landscape effects are to be reproduced. They require little or no pruning.

BETULA pendula gracilis (B. alba pendula laciniata). (Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.) Very beautiful form of European White Birch. The main trunk, with snow-white bark, grows straight as an arrow. Branches spread but slightly while the fine, slender shoots hang vertically. The foliage is fine and deeply cut. Many consider this the most beautiful deciduous tree in cultivation.

	EACH	10
2 to 2½ inches diameter.....	\$3.50	.....
12 to 14 feet.....	3.00	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	2.50	\$20.00
8 to 10 feet.....	2.00	17.50
6 to 8 feet.....	1.75	.....

MORUS alba tatarica pendula. (Tea's Weeping Mulberry.) Graceful and hardy weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground.

	EACH	10
6 feet; 2-year heads.....	\$3.00

POPULUS tremula pendula. (Weeping Poplar.) One of the most showy of the top-grafted weeping trees. These trees are grafted 10 to 12 feet from ground and have tops that droop 6 to 8 feet. The head is large and graceful, the fine branches growing to the ground on all sides. Forms a natural "summer house." The large catkins are borne profusely in the early spring considerably before leaves, which are large and deeply serrated.

	EACH	10
2½ to 3 inches diameter.....	\$3.50	\$30.00
2 to 2½ inches diameter.....	3.00	25.00
1½ to 2 inches diameter.....	2.50	20.00

PRUNUS pendula. (Japanese Weeping Rose-Flowering Cherry). Top worked on ordinary cherry stock, this makes as dainty a weeping tree as can be imagined. The branches are very slender and gracefully drooping. The flowers are rose-pink, borne all along the branchlets early in spring before leaves appear.

	EACH	10
Price.....	\$3.00

SALIX babylonica. (Weeping Willow.) The common and well-known Weeping Willow.

S. babylonica aurea. (Golden Weeping Willow.) Variety of preceding of identical habit. Differs in the intense golden hue of the branches, making it particularly handsome during the winter.

S. "Lick's Weeping." A beautiful weeper. It is a cross between the Common Weeping Willow and the Black California Willow. It has the pendulous habit of the former and the large, glossy leaves of the latter.

S. vitellina aurea. (Golden Willow.) Handsome, spreading tree of rapid growth. Bark is bright golden yellow, particularly showy during winter and early spring.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
8 to 10 feet.....	1.25	10.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	7.50

ULMUS glabra camperdownii. (Camperdown Elm). These trees have large heads. We can supply them grafted at any height desired. Always top grafted. Limbs grow outward and downward, giving the trees a remarkably picturesque aspect.

	EACH	10
4 to 6 inches diameter.....	\$7.50	\$60.00
3 to 4 inches diameter.....	5.00	40.00
2½ to 3 inches diameter.....	4.00	35.00
2 to 2½ inches diameter.....	3.00	.....

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

A class of shrubs too little planted in our State. Few of the evergreens are as free bloomers as the best of the deciduous. Of course, they are bare during the winter, but the beautiful, fresh spring foliage, so often accompanied by the flowers, more than compensates. To ignore them means to lose many of the very best things available for our climate,

A good general rule is to prune these shrubs when they have finished blooming. This is very necessary with such as bloom from the old wood of the previous season; observation will show which these are. To prune them when dormant spoils their chances of flowering. Those which bloom from new wood of the current season's growth can be pruned either when dormant or after flowering.

BERBERIS (Barberry.) Spreading shrubs with spines and rather small, green leaves, yellow flowers and numerous small berries.

	EACH	10	100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00

Except *B. thunbergi*.

B. vulgaris. (Common Barberry.) Europe, Asia. Branches grooved; leaves one to two inches long. Flowers and berries in numerous drooping racemes all along branches. Berries purple or red.

B. vulgaris atropurpurea. (Purple-Leaved Barberry.) A very handsome variety of the preceding, with purple leaves. Probably the best shrub of its color.

B. thunbergi. (Thunberg's Barberry.) Handsome, low-growing shrub. The branches arch outward in a very graceful manner. Leaves rather small and color beautifully in fall. Flowers borne singly along the branches; berries bright red. Very fine.

	EACH	10	100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	

CAESALPINIA gilliesi. (Poinciana gilliesi.) South America. Tall shrub or sometimes small tree. Growth very vigorous. Leaves doubly pinnate with small leaflets. Flowers large and borne in clusters, extremely showy, having light yellow petals and long, brilliant red stamens. Blooms almost continuously all summer. Sometimes called "Bird of Paradise Flower."

	EACH	10	100
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	

CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus. (Blue Spirea.) China. Shrub of moderate, compact growth, with opposite, gray, downy leaves. Flowers bright blue, small but in large clusters in axils of leaves. In bloom all through the summer. Very valuable for its unusual color and long blooming period.

	EACH	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	
1½ to 2 feet.....	.30	2.50	

CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides (Plumbago larpentae). China. Low herbaceous perennial rarely over a foot high. Branches red. Flowers shaped like common Plumbago, but a beautiful deep blue and borne profusely in dense clusters during late summer and fall.

	EACH	10	100
4 in clumps.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	

CHAENOMELES japonica (Cydonia japonica.) (Flowering Quince). Handsome, well-known shrubs, flowering freely in early spring. Excellent for cutting, as shoots with unopened buds will keep for two or three weeks in water, the flowers gradually unfolding. Fruit is very aromatic.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.00	
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	

C. japonica. (Japan Scarlet Quince.) China, Japan. An old favorite. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Makes an impassable and beautiful flowering hedge.

C. japonica alba. (Japan White Quince.) White shaded pink.

C. japonica grandiflora rosea. Has very large, rosy pink flowers.

C. japonica sanguinea. Flowers very dark red. Often semi-double.

CORNUS (Dogwood.) Medium-sized shrubs and small trees with small, white flowers in numerous clusters.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.00	
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	

Except *C. paucinervis*.

C. alba sibirica. (Siberian Dogwood.) Growth erect. Branches bright red, particularly conspicuous in winter. Flowers creamy; berries light blue.

C. sanguinea. Europe, Asia. Large shrub with blood-red branches. Leaves downy on both sides. Flowers greenish white, in dense clusters. Berries black.

C. paucinervis. (S.) Young branches reddish brown; leaves short stalked, of firm texture; dark green above, paler beneath. Flowers creamy white in umbels. Fruit black. Handsome half-evergreen.

	EACH	100
Potted, 1 to 2 feet.....	\$0.40	

CORYLUS maxima purpurea. (Purple-Leaved Filbert.) Large shrub with large, round leaves, intensely dark, bronzy purple in spring, becoming greenish toward fall. Very distinct even among other purple-leaved trees and shrubs.

	EACH	100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$2.00	
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	
2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	

DEUTZLA. Very beautiful, free-blooming, Asiatic shrubs with bell-shaped flowers produced during spring and early summer. Should certainly be more widely planted in California. All listed below are garden hybrids or varieties.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.00	
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	



The *Philadelphus* is loaded with a mass of fragrant blossoms in the spring months. The pronounced orange scent of its delicate white blossoms accounts for the name Mock Orange.

D. fortunei. Handsome hybrid of strong growth. Flowers are large, single and pure white.

D. lemoinei. Growth similar to preceding, but a little more vigorous. Flowers pure white. Very free flowering.

D. "Pride of Rochester." Tall growing. Flowers large and double; white, slightly tinged pink on back of petals.

D. rosea. One of our daintiest and most graceful flowering shrubs. Branches are extremely slender and arching, covered with a profusion of small, beautifully formed flowers, which are bright pink in the bud and pale flesh when fully opened. Altogether a most charming plant.

D. scabra candidissima. Growth vigorous and erect; leaves dark green. Flowers double and pure white.

D. scabra plena (D. crenata rosea plena). Growth like preceding; leaves lighter green. Flowers double; white, tinged rose outside.

DIERVILLA (Weigela.) A most desirable class of free-flowering shrubs. In late spring they are simply a mass of trumpet-shaped flowers, showing a profusion of bloom that is almost un-equaled. Colors in the different varieties range from nearly white through pink to deep red and crimson.

	EACH	10
4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00

D. abel carriere. Flowers rosy carmine, changing to red, yellow in the throat.

D. florida. China. An old favorite and probably still the most popular. Flowers pink, large, and borne in the utmost profusion.

D. hendersoni. Growth upright and compact. Flowers deep rose.

D. lavellei. Growth very strong. Flowers bright but very deep crimson.

D. van houttei. Growth strong and spreading. Flowers pink, shaded carmine.

ELAEAGNUS longipes. Japan, China. Very ornamental shrub of spreading habit. Branchlets ruddy brown. Leaves silvery, brown-dotted beneath. Flowers small but numerous, yellowish white and fragrant, followed by scarlet fruits nearly an inch long, on elongated stalks. The fruit is not only edible, but adds greatly to the effect of the plant.

	EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

ERYTHRINA crista-galli. (Coral Plant). Brazil. Partly shrubby, flowering shoots dying back to the hard wood. Leaves of three large leaflets. Flowers are most gorgeous, being very large individually and borne in elongated panicles from one to two feet long; color brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet. Blooms during the summer and fall months and is remarkably showy.

Potted.....	EACH	10
	\$0.75	\$6.00

EVONYMUS alata. Spreading shrub; branches stiff with two to four corky wings; leaves elliptical at both ends, sharply toothed; leaves turn bright crimson in fall. One of the handsomest of the species.

1½ to 2 feet.....	EACH	\$0.75
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EXOCHORDA grandiflora. (Pearl Bush.) China. Large shrub, blooming early in spring, when the entire plant is covered with purest white blossoms. The common name is from the pearly flower buds, which are globular just before they open. The finest white flowering shrub of early spring.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). Japanese shrubs bearing golden yellow flowers very early in spring. Flowers have four slender, spreading petals and appear in small clusters along the branches.

F. suspensa fortunei. A variety of more upright and vigorous growth. Petals more slender.

Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	EACH	10
	\$0.40	\$3.00

F. viridissima. Large shrub with green, erect branches. Leaves very dark green; 3 to 6 inches long; flowers about one inch long.

Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	EACH	10
	\$0.30	\$2.50

HYDRANGEA. Well-known shrubs bearing enormous cymes or panicles of pink or white flowers. They thrive best in partial shade. Hot sun is particularly harmful to *H. hortensis* and its varieties. We are often asked about "Blue Hydrangeas." The pink kinds can be made to bear blue flowers by mixing in plenty of iron filings, old nails or any scrap iron around the roots.

H. arborescens sterilis. (Hills of Snow.) Native American shrub, considered in the East to be the best acquisition in years. Cymes shaped like our common pink variety, but snow white. Blooms from early to late summer. Of great value for sections too cold for the *hortensis* types.

Potted 1½ to 2 feet.....	EACH	10
	\$0.50	\$4.00

H. opuloides cyanoclada. (H. hortensis.) China, Japan. The most common form in California. Large leaves, pink flowers in large cymes. Blooms all summer.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.00
	\$0.40	\$25.00

H. opuloides cyanoclada domoti. The best introduction of recent years. Flowers are deep double rose and are borne in enormous trusses. No lover of Hydrangeas should be without this variety.

Potted.....	EACH	\$1.50
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H. paniculata grandiflora. Entirely distinct from the *hortensis* types. Flowers white, in very large, pointed panicles at end of branches during late summer. The flowers remain on hush for a long time, turning pinkish. Especially adapted to cold sections. It is deciduous.

	EACH	\$0.75
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
1½ to 2 feet.....	.60	5.00

KERRIA japonica. (Corchorus japonica.) (Japanese Rose.) Japan. Shrub having numerous, very erect, long and slender branches with bright green bark. Flowers are clear yellow, similar to a small, single rose.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

K. japonica flore pleno. (Double-Flowering Kerria.) Variety of stronger growth with very double flowers. Free blooming and deservedly popular. One of the very finest of our deciduous flowering shrubs.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
Potted, 1 to 2 feet.....	.60	5.00

LAGERSTROEMIA Indica. (Crape Myrtle.) Shrub or small tree with very smooth bark. The leaves are bright green; the flowers with their pretty, curiously crimped petals, are produced in large panicles at the end of the branches during the entire summer, and make them very desirable shrubs. We offer pink, purple and white varieties.

	EACH	\$1.25
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.25	\$12.50

LIPPIA citriodora. (Lemon Verbena.) South America. A well-known old favorite. Foliage strongly lemon scented. Flowers are lavender or nearly white, minute, borne in a delicate, loose panicle.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00

LONICERA tatarica. (Tartarian Honeysuckle.) Asia. Compact, much-branched, leafy shrub of pleasing appearance. Bears small, pink flowers of typical Honeysuckle form. Not at all climbing. For other Honeysuckles see Climbing Plants.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00

MAGNOLIA. The deciduous or Chinese Magnolias are of entirely different habit from the better known *M. grandiflora* or Evergreen Magnolia. The large, silky flower buds are formed in the fall, carried over winter and ready to open in early spring, when before the leaves appear they become a mass of large, showy, sometimes fragrant flowers. With no foliage to hide their beauty at flowering time, they offer one of the most beautiful sights afforded by any tree or shrub.

M. denudata (M. yulan; conspicua). Shrub of moderate growth, ultimately becoming a small tree. Flowers are pure white or faintly greenish white, cup-shaped and exhaling a delicious, spicy fragrance suggestive of lemon. Highly prized.

Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	EACH	\$1.00
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M. liliflora (M. obovata; purpurea). Of medium growth. Flowers purple and do not open widely. Makes a beautiful and striking contrast with the kinds having lighter colored flowers.

	EACH	\$3.00
Balled, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$3.00	\$2.50
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	2.00
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	2.00



The Chinese Magnolias, blooming in many cases before the advent of spring, and before the foliage appears, are entrancing. They should have a place in every garden.

M. soulangeana. Large shrub, or can be trained as a small tree. A hybrid between *M. obovata* and *M. yulan*. The flowers are very large and open to a rather broad cup shape; white, more or less freely marked with purple, slightly fragrant.

	EACH	10
Boxed, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$4.00	
Boxed, 4 to 6 feet.....	3.00	
Boxed, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	
Boxed, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	

M. stellata. (Starry Magnolia.) Entirely distinct from all of the preceding. Petals are very numerous, long and very slender, pink in the expanding bud, white or slightly flushed when fully opened. Shrub is of very slow growth, but starts blooming when only a foot or two tall. Unexcelled for delicate grace and beauty.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	\$1.00	

MERATIA praecox (Calycanthus praecox). China, Japan. Flowers yellow, striped brown inside. Blooms early before leaves appear. About the earliest flowering deciduous shrub we have.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.50	

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange; Syringa). A well-known class of free-blooming, white-flowering shrubs of strong and tall growth. Flower in early summer after the spring bloomers.

	EACH	10
4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00

P. coronarius. (Garland Syringa.) Europe, Asia. Flowers creamy white, medium-sized, in very short, dense racemes; as fragrant as orange blossoms.

P. inodorus (P. grandiflorus). (Large-Flowered Syringa.) Southeastern United States. Of stronger growth than the common Garland. Flowers borne profusely and larger, but not so fragrant.

PUNICA (Pomegranate). The flowering Pomegranates are of very great value. Perfectly adapted to our climate, they are in bloom throughout the summer, lending their brilliant coloring at a period when it is greatly needed and appreciated. Foliage is neat, glossy and handsome, with ruddy tints on new growth.

	EACH	10
4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00

Double Red. Flowers large, very double and brilliant scarlet

Double White. Flowers medium-sized, creamy white or light yellow.

Mad. Legrelle. Handsome variegated form. Flowers full and double, light red, conspicuously edged with white.

RIBES (Currant). Shrubs blooming in early spring. The different kinds are very distinct in color and growth. All bloom profusely and are highly attractive.

	EACH	10
4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00

R. aureum. (Yellow-Flowering Currant.) Foliage shiny. Flowers yellow tipped with red, are borne in small clusters all along branches; have a pleasing, spicy fragrance.

R. sanguineum. (Red-Flowering Currant.) California. Handsome shrub with five-lobed, rounded leaves and ruddy branches. Flowers, borne in drooping racemes, are a beautiful shade of rosy red or very deep pink. Berries large, glaucous blue. Both foliage and flowers are very handsome.

SAMBUCUS (Elder). Large shrubs of erect, extremely rapid growth, with large, pinnate leaves. Flowers white, small, in large cymes. Extremely hardy.

	EACH	10
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.00

S. nigra aurea. (Golden Elder.) Foliage deep golden yellow throughout the season

S. nigra laciniata. (Cut-Leaved Elder.) Foliage dark green and deeply cut.

S. nigra variegata. (Variegated Elder.) Foliage strongly marked with creamy white.

SPIRÆA (Spirea). Small or medium-sized shrubs of very free-blooming habit, varying in appearance, color of flowers and manner of blooming. All however, have very small flowers, but assembled into usually compact clusters of different forms.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00

Except *S. bumalda* (Anthony Waterer.)

S. billiardii (S. californica). Growth erect, about six feet high. Flowers reddish pink, in elongated, dense, terminal panicles. Blooms during summer months.

S. cantoniensis (S. reevesii; S. lanceolata). China, Japan. Medium-sized shrub with long, narrow leaves. Flowers pure white and large for the genus, borne most profusely in dense heads. Practically evergreen, as it holds most of its leaves over winter.



The Japanese Snowball is a deciduous shrub which should receive more attention on the part of people interested in desirable and effective ornamentals.

- S. cantoniensis flore pleno.** Variety of preceding with very double flowers.
- S. van houttei.** Garden hybrid. Moderate size. Branches arching and drooping with the weight of the flowers, which are borne so freely in spring as to cover plant completely with a mass of snowy bloom. Very beautiful and extremely hardy.
- S. bumalda. (Anthony Waterer.)** Dwarf but erect form, growing about three feet high. Flowers bright crimson, in flattened heads at end of branches. Blooms about midsummer.
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | \$0.75 | \$6.00 |
- SYMPHORICARPOS. (Snowberry.)** Slender shrubs with fine branches. Valued chiefly for the ornamental fruit, which remains on the plants for a long period. Common name applies only to the first two species, as the third has red berries.
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | \$0.75 | \$6.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | .60 | 5.00 |
- S. albus (S. racemosus). (Eastern Snowberry.)** Indigenous to Eastern States and similar to preceding but of more erect growth. Fruiting habit about the same.
- S. occidentalis. (Western Snowberry.)** Native shrub of spreading, arching growth, bearing small, pink flowers and showy clusters of very large, clear white berries at ends of branches.
- S. orbiculatus (S. vulgaris). (Indian Currant; Red Fruited Snowberry.)** Eastern United States. Habit similar to the others, but somewhat more compact. Loaded during fall and winter with a profuse crop of dark red, small berries in dense clusters.
- SYRINGA. (Lilac.)** Among our best known flowering shrubs. Valued for their fine foliage and fragrant flowers, usually borne in showy panicles.
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 4 to 6 feet..... | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | .75 | 6.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | .60 | 5.00 |
- Alba grandiflora.** Purest white, single; panicles very large and loose. Growth very vigorous.
- Belle de Nancy.** Brilliant satiny rose with white center; double. Clusters large. Very fine.
- Charles Joly.** Violet purple; very double. Panicles large and compact. One of the very darkest.

- Charles the Tenth.** Deep ruddy purple in bud, purplish lilac when open; single. Growth strong and compact. Very free bloomer.
- Chinensis sougeana (S. rothomagensis rubra).** Flowers single, red, in very large, showy panicles on long stems. Early and fine for cutting.
- Comte de Paris.** Red in bud; bluish purple when open. Very free blooming and later than most.
- De Croncels.** Red in bud; light pink when open; single; panicles large.
- Frau Bertha Dammann.** Pure white, single; panicles of medium size and loose. Very fine.
- Gigantea.** Light blue, single; both flowers and panicles extremely large. Growth upright and very strong. Bluest of all.
- Gloire de Lorraine.** Purplish red, single; panicles, as well as individual flowers, of large size.
- Gloire des Moulins.** Pink in bud, rosy lilac when open; single; very fragrant; panicles elongated. Growth compact.
- Lemoinei flore pleno.** Lilac blue, nearly lavender. Very double with pointed petals; panicles compact, slender and pointed. Entirely distinct in every way.
- Ludwig Spaeth.** Violet purple, dark; single. Flowers large, panicles long and slender. One of the best.
- Mad. Abel Chatenay.** Pure white, double; panicles compact. Free blooming.
- Mad. Casimir-Perier.** Creamy white; double; panicles large, full and compact.
- Marie Legraye.** White, single. Extremely free flowering, even when small.
- Michel Buchner.** Pale lilac, very double; panicles small and compact. Very fragrant.
- Persian Cut-Leaved.** Pale lilac; single; panicles loose on very long stems. Leaves deeply cut. Very free bloomer and fine for cutting.
- Philemon.** Very dark purple; single; panicles of small or medium size. The darkest single-flowered variety.
- Pres. Grevy.** Bluish lilac; very double; panicles unusually large and showy. Very handsome.
- Pres. Massart.** Reddish purple; single.
- Rubra insignis (Sanguinea).** Purplish red; single. Upright grower. Panicles on long stems; fine for cutting.
- Vulgaris alba. (Common White Lilac.)** Bears small panicles of pure white and very fragrant flowers.
- Vulgaris purpurea. (Common Purple Lilac.)** The old, best known sort.
- TAMARIX. (Tamarisk.)** Shrubs of rapid growth, sometimes becoming small trees. Foliage very minute and greatly imitating some kinds of Cypress. Flowers small but very numerous, in various shades of pink, completely covering the plants in spring.
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 4 to 6 feet..... | \$0.75 | \$6.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | .60 | 5.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | .50 | 4.00 |
- T. algerica.** Growth spreading. Foliage grayish green.
- T. hispida aestivalis.** Has the unusual and valuable habit of blooming twice a year, in spring and again in late summer. Growth slender and upright.
- T. odessana.** Asia. Growth erect and compact. Foliage plummy. Appearance entirely distinct from the others. Can be trained into quite a tree.
- T. parviflora (T. africana).** Europe. Growth slender and upright. Very free bloomer and earlier than the others.
- T. parviflora purpurea.** Growth strong and upright. Makes a good tree. Blooms after the others. Extremely free bloomer.
- T. pentandra.** A fine shrub with long slender plumose branches and of very feathery and graceful growth. Leaves very small and closely crowded. Tiny pink flowers are arranged at the ends of the shoots in dense masses.
- VIBURNUM. (Snowball.)** The first species below does not have the "Snowball" type of bloom, but is distinct and handsome.
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | \$1.50 | \$10.00 |
| 4 to 6 feet..... | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | .75 | 6.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | .60 | 5.00 |
- V. opulus (V. oxycoccus). (Granberry Bush.)** Europe, Asia, North America. The natural form of the "Common Snowball." Identical except that the flower heads have the large, sterile flowers only around the edge. In the center are the small, fertile flowers. Blooms in late spring. Berries are bright scarlet and last all winter. Foliage colors highly.
- V. opulus sterile. (Common Snowball.)** Well-known shrub, bearing large, globular clusters of white flowers during late spring. Foliage colors brilliantly in fall.



Among the list of twining vines there is nothing more attractive than the Wistaria for covering porches, arbors and buildings.

CLIMBING PLANTS

ACTINIDIA chinensis. China. Very strong-growing, twining deciduous climber. Leaves very large, rounded, downy beneath. Branchlets and leafstalks are densely covered with bright red hairs. Flowers, about two inches broad with five spreading petals and a mass of stamens, are creamy white, soon turning yellow. Quite out of the ordinary in every way.

	EACH	
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	

AKEBIA. Handsome twining vines with dense, semi-evergreen foliage. Flowers, borne in early spring, are small, in short racemes, a peculiar shade of livid purple.

	EACH	
5-inch pot.....	\$0.60	

A. lobata. China, Japan. Leaves of three large leaflets, deeply or slightly lobed, sometimes only wavy-margined. Foliage very dense.

A. quinata. China, Japan. Leaves of five small leaflets. Foliage more graceful and less dense than preceding.

BIGNONIA unguis-cati (B. tweediana). Argentina. Leaflets long and narrow. Flowers lemon-yellow and usually broader than long. The vine itself is very graceful and handsome and will climb very high. The tendrils are hooked and adhere readily to brick, stone, cement and wood.

	EACH	
Potted.....	10	
	\$1.00	\$7.50

BOUGAINVILLEA. Very showy evergreen climbers from South America, with insignificant real flowers surrounded by three very showy bracts appearing like flowers and usually so called.

	EACH	
7-inch pot.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
6-inch pot.....	1.00	7.50
5-inch pot.....	.75	6.00

Except *B. spectabilis lateritia*.

B. glabra variegata (B. Wm. K. Harris). Very handsome variety. Leaves are freely and brilliantly variegated with creamy white. The effect is very striking.

B. spectabilis. Leaves large, bright green. Flowers brilliant rosy magenta. Wonderfully free bloomer and one of the showiest plants in cultivation.

B. spectabilis lateritia. While considered a variety of the foregoing it is absolutely distinct. The leaves and shoots are very downy; the flowers are usually called brick red when grown outside, but occasionally verge on a deep wine color. Grown under glass they are a beautiful salmon rose. There is nothing more difficult to propagate, so that plants are always very scarce and high priced. Will stand but very little frost.

	EACH	
Potted.....	\$3.00	

CAMPISIS chinensis. (Bignonia grandiflora; B. chinensis.) (Chinese Trumpet Vine.) Foliage similar to Common Trumpet Vine and deciduous. Flowers similarly colored, but shorter, more flaring and with much larger, spreading lobes. They are borne in a large, open panicle. Makes a beautiful display nearly all summer; far superior to the common form. Very little known, as the ordinary *Tecoma radicans* has so generally been sent out by nurseries under this name.

	EACH	
Potted.....	10	\$4.00
	\$0.50	

CISSUS striata (Ampelopsis sempervirens). (Evergreen Ampelopsis.) Very handsome vine of much more dainty appearance than the deciduous kinds. Leaves small, palmate, with five dark green leaflets. Adheres by tendrils. Well liked where known.

	EACH	
Potted.....	10	\$5.00
	\$0.60	\$0.60

CLEMATIS. Well-known deciduous climbers clinging by their twining leafstalks. Flowers vary greatly in size, color and time of blooming. Perfectly hardy here. They require rich, light soil, plenty of moisture with good drainage.

	EACH	
5 in. pot.....	10	\$5.00
4 in. pot.....	.50	4.00

Except large flowering varieties.

C. montana rubens. A beautiful variety. Growth and habit identical with type, but flowers are deep pink in bud, lightening to blush as they open.

C. paniculata. Japan. Flowers white, fragrant, very small but borne in the greatest profusion during late summer.

	EACH	
6 in. pot.....	\$1.50	

Henryi. Extremely large, almost pure white. Single.

Jackmanni. Single, medium-sized; intense violet purple. A very free bloomer and the most popular variety grown.

Ramona. Very large. A beautiful shade of clear, light blue.

CLYTOSTOMA callistegloides (Bignonia speciosa). Argentina. Leaflets glossy. Flowers lilac and yellow inside the tube, but lavender on the flaring lobes. Free bloomer.

	EACH	
5 in. pot.....	\$0.75	

DECUMARIA barbara. (Climbing Snowball.) S. E. United States. Deciduous vine, climbing by rootlets like ivy. Foliage handsome and glossy. Bears fragrant, small, white flowers in feathery clusters during early summer.

	EACH	
5 in. pot.....	10	\$5.00
4 in. pot.....	.50	4.00

DOLICHOS lignosus. (Australian Pea Vine.) Handsome and popular climber. Leaves of three broad and pointed leaflets. Bears a profusion of fragrant, purplish rose flowers in upright racemes, greatly resembling miniature sweet peas. Blooms from late winter to midsummer.

	EACH	
4 in. pot.....	\$0.60	



For beautiful shades and for ranges of color, there is nothing that compares with the Clematis.

FICUS pumila (F. repens.) (Climbing Fig.) Extremely handsome evergreen climber with about same habit as the well-known Boston or Japan Ivy. It adheres closely to walls by its clinging tendrils. Leaves are small, dark green and heart-shaped. Has been proved perfectly hardy here by several years' test on our office building, where it has thrived admirably.

	EACH	10	100
4-inch pot.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00

F. pumila minima. A variety of short, compact growth with tiny leaves. Useful to climb to a very low height and excellent for hanging baskets, window boxes, etc.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

HARDENBERGIA monophylla. Very handsome Australian evergreen, twining vines. The flowers are pea-shaped, small and dainty, borne in very numerous elongated, compact clusters during late winter and early spring. Rank very high among the best winter-blooming climbers. Leaves undivided. Flowers pink, in utmost profusion.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
4-inch pot.....	.75	6.00

HEDERA (Ivy.) While many plants are called "Ivy," the name really belongs to this genus. Evergreen climbers doing well in shaded locations. They cling by aerial rootlets.

	EACH	10	100
4-inch pot.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00

H. helix (English Ivy.) Europe, Africa, Asia. The well-known species with very dark green, leathery leaves, usually about five-lobed. Old vines have greenish flowers and black berries in clusters on lower part of plant.

H. helix marginata (Variegated English Ivy.) Center of leaves light and dark green, margin creamy yellow.

HIBBERTIA volubilis. Australia. Twining vine with large, evergreen leaves and curiously formed, yellow flowers. Of unusual appearance and very rare.

	EACH	10
4-inch pot.....	\$1.00	\$7.50

HOYA carnosa. (Wax Plant.) Beautiful climber of moderate growth, with large, smooth, glossy, deep green leaves. Flowers white with pink center, fragrant.

	EACH	10
4-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

IPOMOEA learii. Rapid growing climber with deep lilac trumpet-shaped flowers in clusters of 12 to 30.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
4-inch pot.....	.60	5.00

JASMINUM (Jasmine; Jessamine.) Twining vines with white or yellow flowers, most of which are very fragrant.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
4-inch pot.....	.60	5.00

J. azoricum. Growth rather compact. Foliage very dark green and glossy. Leaves of three small leaflets. Flowers in dense clusters, purest white, fragrant. In bloom most of the time. Evergreen. One of the handsomest.

J. beesianum. Shrub or low climber with simple leaves about one inch long. Flowers pink or deep rose, very fragrant.

J. floridum. A new variety with smooth, angled branches and alternate leaves of three to five oval leaflets. Flowers golden yellow, borne in terminal clusters. Very fine.

J. gracillimum. Borneo. Moderate climber. Branches and leaves downy. The latter are simple, small and pointed. Flowers large, fragrant and pure white. The five calyx teeth are long and slender, remaining at ends of branchlets in odd-looking tufts after flowers have fallen. Evergreen.

J. grandiflorum (Catalonian Jasmine.) India. Pinnate leaves. Flowers pink in bud, white when open, very large and double, delightfully fragrant. Blooms most of the time. Evergreen.

J. humile (J. revolutum) (Italian Yellow Jasmine.) Asia. Strong grower. Pinnate leaves. Leaflets slender and pointed. Flowers bright yellow in open clusters. Evergreen. Very fine.

J. nudiflorum (J. sieboldianum). China. Leaves of three very small leaflets. Flowers yellow, not in clusters, produced freely during winter. Deciduous. Especially handsome in early spring when covered with bright yellow flowers before leaves appear.

J. primulinum. (Double Yellow Jasmine.) China. A recent and very valuable introduction. It is not only the fastest growing Jasmine, but almost the quickest growing climber in our entire list. Leaves of three good-sized leaflets. Flowers clear primrose yellow, very large and usually double. Evergreen.

LANTANA sellowiana. (Weeping or Trailing Lantana.) Slender plant with trailing branches. Leaves small; flowers rosy lilac in long stalked, small heads. Very profuse bloomers throughout the year. Excellent for covering banks, window boxes, etc.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

LONICERA (Honeysuckle.) Popular, free-blooming, twining vines. The following sorts are all evergreen in this climate.

	EACH	10	100
5-inch pot.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00

L. Japonica aureo-reticulata. High climber. Leaves oval to oblong. Flowers orange scarlet, 1½ to 2 inches long, in clusters at ends of branches.

L. japonica chinensis. (Chinese Honeysuckle.) Growth extremely strong. Old leaves dull green. New growth is reddish purple on branches and backs of leaves. Flowers white inside, purplish outside. One of the very best vines where very rapid growth and a dense mass of foliage are desired.

L. japonica halliana. (Japanese Honeysuckle.) Habit exactly like Chinese; growth equally strong and dense. Leaves are bright green above, grayish green below, not at all purplish. Flowers white, changing to yellow. Very fragrant.

L. sempervirens fuchsoides. (Fuchsia-flowering Honeysuckle.) Very handsome vine of moderate growth. Leaves large, silvery beneath. Flowers are extremely showy, large and borne in good-sized clusters, red outside, orange within.

MANDEVILLA suaveolens. (Chile Jasmine.) Deciduous vine, bearing white flowers shaped like Jasmine, but far larger and even more fragrant. Remarkable for the long seed pods in pairs, joined at the tips. Summer bloomer.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

MILLETTIA megasperma (Wistaria megasperma) (Evergreen Wistaria.) Australia. Entirely evergreen and a vigorous grower. Leaves have from 7 to 13 dark green, glossy leaflets. Flowers in terminal panicles over a foot in length; rosy purple in color. Requires a warm situation.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$1.25	\$10.00

MUEHLENBECKIA complexa. (Wire Vine; Tasmanian Ivy; Maiden Hair Vine; Mattress Vine; Money Vine, etc.) New Zealand. Remarkably strong-growing, evergreen, twining vine. The innumerable branches are very slender and black, resembling wire. Leaves about the size of Maiden Hair Fern. Flowers white, but entirely inconspicuous. Splendid for training up trunks of trees. If grown on "chicken wire" will make a very beautiful hedge, as the branches intertwine until a dense mass is formed.

	EACH	10
4-inch pot.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

PANDOREA (Tecoma). Evergreen and deciduous climbers, very much like Bignonias. Flowers are tubular or trumpet-shaped, varying considerably in size.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
4-inch pot.....	.60	5.00

P. australis. (Wonga-Wonga Vine.) Australia. Evergreen twining vine of strong and rapid growth. Especially valuable for its beautiful, dark green, glossy foliage. Leaflets large. The small flowers are borne very profusely in early spring; creamy white with violet spots inside.

P. jasminoides. Australia. Vigorous evergreen climber. Leaflets small, pointed, dark green. Flowers large, the flaring lobes white shading to rosy pink inside the tube; borne in clusters. Blooms almost continually throughout the year. Very handsome.

P. jasminoides alba. Variety of preceding. Flowers larger and entirely white. Foliage light green beneath. Flowers large, borne in clusters, light pink, striped red.

P. ricasoliana (T. mackeni). South Africa. Evergreen climber. Leaflets dark green above, pale beneath. Flowers large, borne in clusters, light pink, striped red.

PARTHENOCISSUS (Ampelopsis). Well-known deciduous vines climbing by tendrils. All assume most gorgeous autumnal tints, Virginia Creeper first and Boston Ivy later. For Evergreen Ampelopsis see Cissus.

	EACH	10
4-inch pot.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

P. henryana. Similar to Virginia Creeper. Leaves bright scarlet when unfolding, changing to dull reddish green, with silvery markings along the veins above, purple beneath. In full sun leaves lose white markings and purple color.

P. quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper; Woodbine.) Eastern United States. Very well known. Leaves large with fine leaflets. Berries dark purple with a bloom, borne on red stalks. Foliage colors a most intense scarlet early in the fall.

P. tricuspidata (A. veitchi). (Boston Ivy; Japan Ivy.) China, Japan. Perfectly distinct from Virginia Creeper. Leaves on very young plants are divided into three separate leaflets, but on older plants are merely three-lobed. Foliage is dense and very glossy. Tendrils furnished with small discs, which adhere tenaciously to brick, stone or even wood. Foliage turns yellow and red in fall later than Virginia Creeper and persists longer.

P. tricuspidata atropurpurea. Variety of preceding with larger leaves. Young growth in spring is purple. Foliage turns bright purple in fall.

PASSIFLORA. (Passion Vine.) A genus of rapid-growing, twining vines valued for their curiously formed flowers and particularly useful for quick effect. The "corona" mentioned in descriptions is the circle of fringe-like filaments above the petals. All listed here are evergreen.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
4-inch pot.....	.60	5.00

P. alato-caerulea (P. pfordti). Leaves very large, three-lobed purple-veined below. Flowers white, tinted rose inside. Corona dark purple at base, bluish purple in middle, white at tip.

P. caerulea. Brazil. Growth very strong. Leaves deeply five to seven-lobed. Flowers greenish white. Corona purple at base, white in middle, blue at ends. Produces orange yellow, egg-shaped fruit in great abundance.

P. manicata ignea. (Scarlet Passion Vine.) Growth vigorous. Leaves broad, three-lobed. Flowers about four inches across, fiery scarlet, corona double, outer series blue. Tube rather short and flowers do not droop. Highly valuable for its wonderfully brilliant coloring and freedom of bloom.

P. mollissima. (Pink Passion Vine.) Andes mountains. Leaves deeply three-lobed, downy beneath. Flowers large, drooping, rose-colored; corona short; tube long.

PERIPLOCA graeca. (Silk vine) Southern Europe. Of very rapid growth; dark green, glossy leaves, purplish brown flowers. Pods filled with silky seeds. A grand climber.

	EACH	10
4-inch pots.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

PHAEDRANTHUS buccinatoria (Fignonia chereri). Mexico. Leaflets long. Branches inclined to be square. Flowers about four inches long, blood red, yellow at base. Very handsome species.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00



One can readily see from the dense mass of growth which the Muehlenbeckia or Wire Vine makes, how well it is adapted for covering walls and unsightly objects.

PITHECOCTENIUM cynanchoides (Bignonia alba). Argentina. Handsome climber with trumpet-shaped, pure white flowers. Climbs by tendrils. Greatly resembles the Bignonias, to which it is closely related.

	EACH	10
6-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
4-inch pot.....	.60	5.00

PLUMBAGO. Very useful vines, or can be grown as spreading shrubs. Foliage clean and smooth. Flowers shaped like Phlox with very long tube. Borne in racemes throughout the season. Very free bloomers.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.60	\$5.00
4-inch pot.....	.50	4.00

P. capensis. South Africa. Flowers a very uncommon shade of azure blue. Almost unique in color.

P. capensis alba. A variety of preceding with pure white flowers. Seems to be even more free flowering than the blue.

PYROSTEGIA venusta. (Bignonia venusta.) Brazil. Leaflets in threes dark green, somewhat glossy. Flowers are about three inches long, tubular, in large and numerous clusters; bright orange. Blooms during the winter and early spring. Slightly tender until well established. Where it will thrive it is one of the most gorgeous flowering vines.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
4-inch pot.....	.60	5.00

SOLANUM. Handsome, evergreen, twining climbers with flowers formed like those of potato or tomato.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
4-inch pot.....	.60	5.00

S. jasminoides. (Potato Vine.) South America. Well-known vine of strong and rapid growth. Leaves small. Flowers white, star-shaped, in numerous clusters. Blooms here throughout the year.

S. rantonneti. Argentina. Low climber or can be grown as a shrub. Leaves ovate, entire. Flowers large, violet blue, in small clusters. Fruit red, nearly an inch in diameter.

S. seforthianum (S. azureum). Brazil. Habit and general appearance much like that of *S. jasminoides* save for the leaves, which are variable—usually pinnate up to seven leaflets—and the color of the flowers, which is a beautiful azure blue. It is not quite such a rampant grower. Very handsome.

SOLLYA heterophylla. (Australian Bluebell.) Low evergreen climber. Leaves variable but not lobed or cut. Flowers numerous and very handsome, brilliant blue, about half an inch long, bell-shaped. Decidedly graceful and pretty.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
4-inch pot.....	.60	5.00

TECOMA. Evergreen and deciduous climbers, very much like *Bignonia*s. Flowers are tubular or trumpet-shaped, varying considerably in size.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

T. smithi. Hardly a climber. Leaflets small and numerous. Flowers medium-sized, yellow, tinged orange, borne in large panicles. Semi-evergreen.

TECOMARIA capensis. (Tecoma capensis.) South Africa. Growth moderate. Leaflets rather small and coarsely serrated. Flowers bright orange red, slender, with protruding stamens. Evergreen.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

TRACHELOSPERMUM jasminoides. (Rhynchospermum jasminoides.) (Star Jasmine.) China. Leaves smooth and not divided. Flowers very numerous, delightfully fragrant, creamy white, about an inch across. The five petals overlap slightly and are strongly reflexed and twisted, giving the flowers a very unique appearance. Grows slowly, but starts flowering when very small.

	EACH	10
4-inch pot.....	\$0.60	\$5.00

VINCA. The various types of *Vincas*, both in the large and small leaved sorts, are of inestimable value as garden plants. For planting on banks or under the dense shade of trees they make splendid ground cover plants. Used in window boxes or hanging baskets their long trailing stems and pretty blue flowers give a light and airy decorative effect.

	EACH	10
4-inch pot.....	\$0.40	\$3.00

V. major. Large leaves.

V. minor. Small leaves.

VITIS capensis. (Evergreen Grape.) South Africa. Highly prized for its beautiful, large, rounded, evergreen leaves. Vigorous grower. Will not stand much frost.

	EACH	10
5-inch pot.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

WISTARIA. Deciduous, twining vines of rapid and extremely strong growth. Leaves pinnate. Flowers pea-shaped, in long, drooping racemes in early spring. When in bloom surpass almost all other climbers in profusion and beauty of flowers. For Evergreen *Wistaria* see *Millettia*.

	EACH	10
Field-grown, large.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
Field-grown, medium.....	1.50	12.50
5-inch pot.....	1.00	7.50

Except *W. multijuga* and varieties.

W. chinensis. (Chinese Wistaria.) Racemes nearly a foot long and very compact. Flowers are very light purple or nearly lavender and appear before the leaves. Very fragrant.

W. chinensis albiflora. (White Chinese Wistaria.) Variety of preceding with pure white flowers. Otherwise identical.

W. chinensis fragrans. (Fragrant White Wistaria.) Similar to White Chinese, but flowers are intensely fragrant.

W. violacea plena. Double violet flowers.

W. speciosa magnifica. Blooms a week or two later than any of the others and often again in autumn. Flowers in short panicles, lilac with greenish yellow spots. Native of Eastern States.

W. multijuga and varieties.

	EACH	10
Field-grown, large.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
Field-grown, medium.....	2.00	15.00
5-inch pot.....	1.25	10.00

W. multijuga. (Japanese Wistaria.) Entirely distinct from the Chinese type. Its characteristic feature is the great length of the racemes, which are often two or three and occasionally, in good specimens, nearly four feet long. Much looser than the racemes of the Chinese form. Comes into bloom about ten days later, as the leaves are appearing. Best grown on a pergola or arbor where the long racemes may hang through, giving a picturesque and charming effect.

W. multijuga alba. (White Japanese Wistaria.) Differs from type in bearing pure white flowers.

W. multijuga rosea. (Pink Japanese Wistaria.) A very rare variety with pink-tinted flowers.

BAMBOO

A class of plants combining the greatest utility with graceful beauty. In spite of common opinion there is a great diversity of form and appearance from little dwarfs only a foot or two tall to those attaining even a hundred feet in their native haunts. With greater appreciation of the individuality of different species they are steadily attaining greater and well-deserved popularity. The cut shoots of several species afford splendid material for decoration.

	EACH	10
Heavy field clumps.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
Medium field clumps.....	2.00	15.00
Light field clumps.....	1.50	12.50

Except *Arundo*.

ARUNDINARIA falconeri. Himalayas. This species is unique in sending up two kinds of canes; one bears flowers and seed, but not leaves; the other leaves only. The latter are most remarkably slender, shoots 8 or 10 feet tall having only the diameter of a lead pencil at base. Leaves are slender and average four inches long, clear green. Branches several at each joint, very narrow. Very distinct in appearance.

A. japonica (Bambusa metake). (Arrow Bamboo.) Japan. Notable among the *Arundinarias* for its very large leaves, sometimes as much as a foot long and two inches wide. Canes slender and very erect, almost completely covered with the overlapping sheaths, which are slightly bristly. Very ornamental and has economic value. When well established, yields an abundance of straight, strong canes of great value to florists and gardeners.

B. fastuosa. Magnificent Bamboo of extremely strong and erect growth. When plants are well established the canes spring up straight as spears; when sheaths fall the canes are deep green, with very heavy, glaucous bloom; this color later changes to purple, then gradually ripens, where exposed to sun, into a beautiful, polished mahogany-brown. Entirely different from other sorts. The branches are numerous, stiff and very short. Leaves dark green with yellow blotches when old; large on ends of canes, much smaller on branches. The falling leaf sheaths are particularly beautiful, being as smooth as glass inside and stained brilliant purple.

PHYLLOSTACHYS aurea. Japan. Named from its golden yellow canes; but this character is found in several others. Can be recognized by the joints being close together at base of canes. Shoots come up densely, most of them being very slender and of moderate height. Leaves two to four inches long. Furnishes excellent decorative material.

P. quilloi. Our strongest growing, tallest and possibly hardest Bamboo. Probably the species most likely to prove of greatest economic value. Growth is very rapid and mainly erect. Leaves very variable, sometimes up to a foot long by two inches broad, but mainly from three to six inches long. Canes shiny green, changing to clear yellow and possessing great strength when seasoned. Furnishes fine decorative material. Ought to be widely planted in California from an economic as well as esthetic point of view.

ARUNDO—False Bamboo.

ARUNDO donax. (Giant Reed.) Orient, South Europe. Not a Bamboo, but a woody plant of near relationship and somewhat similar general appearance. Canes are unbranched and bear large, sage green leaves from top to bottom. Spreads from roots and forms clumps. Good windbreak. Far harder than any of the Bamboos, hence can be used to excellent advantage where they are too tender.

A. donax variegata. Handsome variety of preceding. Grows about half as tall. Leaves conspicuously marked with broad, creamy white bands running lengthwise. Plant should be cut to the ground each year in March. The young growth is very striking.

	EACH	10
Balled clumps.....	\$1.00	\$7.50



The *Dracaena*, where shade is not essential, makes a fine tree for street planting.

PALMS

The hardy palms undoubtedly constitute the chief glory of our Californian vegetation and go further toward creating and maintaining the semi-tropical appearance than any other class of trees or plants. Owing to great diversity in growth and habit, they can be used in many different localities for a variety of purposes. For street planting we particularly recommend *Trachycarpus excelsus* and *T. nepalensis*, as their trunks are very small and require almost no space. It should be remembered that palms can be transplanted safely no matter how large or old, if properly done.

CHAMAEROPS. Includes only the European Dwarf Fan Palm. The Japanese Fan Palms will be found under *Trachycarpus*. The former have long spines on the leafstalk; the latter have none.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$5.00	\$45.00
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	4.00	35.00
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	20.00

C. humilis. (Dwarf Fan Palm). Mediterranean region. Dwarf, hardy Palm of extremely slow growth. Leaves very small with spiny stalks, segments rigid and double-pointed. A very useful Palm for a small lawn. Fine for tub culture. Handsome and requires but little space.

C. humilis argentea. Variety of preceding and identical except that the dark green leaves are very silvery on lower surface. When the young leaves are first expanding, this surface faces outward, contrasting finely with the older leaves.

COCOS australis. (C. eriospatha.) Remarkably handsome and graceful Palm. Leaves are strongly arched and even recurved. Often all the leaves on a plant are similarly bent to one side while arching, giving a unique and striking spiral effect to the whole Palm. Leaf segments very long, narrow, sage green and more or less glaucous. Forms practically no trunk, at least not for many years. Splendid for lawn planting, as it will not grow out of all bounds and overshadow everything else as the Date Palm often does. It is thoroughly hardy here and certainly ought to be far more widely planted. Cannot be recommended too highly.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$6.00	\$55.00
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	5.00	45.00
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	4.00	35.00

ERYTHEA. Fan-leaved Palms. Leaves very large, on long, stout stalks. Filaments very few. Quite hardy.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50

E. armata. (Blue Palm.) Lower California. Leaves are extremely glaucous, giving the plant a silvery blue hue. Leafstalks armed with curving spines. Extremely showy and entirely distinct from other palms. Growth comparatively slow.

E. edulis. (Guadaloupe Island Palm.) In our opinion the handsomest of the fan-leaved Palms. The leaves, borne on very long stalks, are extremely large and hold their color for many years, so that even on plants ten or fifteen years old the lower leaves, still green, will touch the ground. Blooms comparatively young and bears large, black-skinned nuts.

LIVISTONA australis (Corypha australis). Australia. Fan-leaved Palm with segments cut nearly to the leafstalk, which is very long. Handsome as a pot plant and in the open ground.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	20.00
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	17.50

PHOENIX canariensis. (Canary Island Date Palm; Ornamental Date Palm.) The most widely planted Palm in California. Known everywhere and to all. Its ultimate great size should be remembered when planting so as to allow enough room for development. Unless there is plenty of space a small Palm such as *Cocos australis* should be used instead. Like all other Palms, its growth is at first exceedingly slow, but from the time it is two or three feet tall it will grow very rapidly if in good soil and given an abundance of water. Very hardy.

	EACH	10
Balled, 6 to 8 feet.....	\$6.00	\$55.00
Balled, 4 to 6 feet.....	4.00	35.00
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	25.00
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	15.00
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	1.25	10.00



The *Trachycarpus excelsa*, commonly known as the Windmill Palm, is one of the hardiest of Palms. Whether planted in the open ground or used for box culture, it is very ornamental.

SABAL palmetto. (*Cabbage Palmetto*.) Southern United States. The noted Florida Palmetto. Leaves very large, somewhat heart-shaped, segments deeply cut. Grows very tall in Southeastern States. Dwarf here.

	EACH	
Balled, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$3.00	
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.00	
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	

TRACHYCARPUS (*Chamaerops*). Asiatic Fan Palms, known by the dense, black, hairy covering of the slender trunks. Often listed as *Chamaerops*, from which they are distinguished by the lack of spines on the leafstalks. They all extremely hardy, enduring more cold than any other genus of Palm.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$5.00	\$45.00
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	3.50	30.00
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	20.00

T. excelsus (*Chamaerops excelsa*). (*Windmill Palm*.) Asia. Trunk slim and very hairy; in old specimens thicker at the top than at the base. Leaf segments are narrow and flexible; the outer third usually droops on older leaves. An excellent species for street planting. Hardest palm known.

T. fortunei. Although similar to preceding, it is nevertheless distinct. Trunk is stouter and tapers upward. Growth is slower. Leaves are larger with broader segments, more closely set; very glaucous beneath. Very handsome.

T. nepalensis. Himalayas. Trunk and general appearance similar to *T. excelsus*, but the leaves are darker, smaller and more on shorter stalks; segments extremely rigid and never drooping. The best for very windy situations, as the leaves will not whip to pieces.

WASHINGTONIA. Fan-leaved Palms of tall growth, native to California and Northern Mexico. Leaves plaited; leafstalks almost always very spiny. Of very vigorous growth if properly planted and cared for.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$4.00	\$35.00
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	25.00
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	15.00

W. filifera. (*California Weeping Palm*.) Trunk attains diameter of four feet; leaves fan-shaped, with numerous divisions and whitish filaments; petioles stout, smooth, 5 to 6 feet long, margined with hooked spines.

W. robusta (*W. gracilis* or *sonorae*). California. A distinct type; leaves drooping, much greener than preceding and with fewer white filaments. Petioles more heavily spined; much more rapid grower than *W. filifera*; trunk much more slender than that variety. Not quite as hardy.

AGAVES, DRACAENAS, GRASSES, ETC.

A group of trees and plants of very tropical appearance. The *Dracaenas* (*Cordylines*) are the only ones making real trees. The others are plants of low growth, throwing up elongated flower stalks.

AGAVE. Plants usually without any trunk, but with tall flower stalks. Leaves fleshy, bearing spines on margins and at tips.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
Potted, 8 to 12 inches.....	1.00	7.50

A. americana. (*Century Plant*.) Tropical America. The well-known "Century Plant." Leaves are bluish gray. Has an enormous flower stalk, often over twenty feet tall, panicle toward top.

A. americana variegata. Variety of preceding with two forms. Habit the same, but leaves are either green with broad, yellow margins or very glaucous with creamy margins. Very striking.

A. stricta (*Bonaparteia hystris*). Interesting little plant, growing a foot or two tall, with triangular, fleshy, sage green leaves. Throws up a slender flower stalk about eight feet tall.

CORDYLINAE *australis* (*Dracaena australis*; *D. indivisa*). New Zealand. Tropical looking trees with sword-shaped leaves and very large panicles of white flowers. Often called "Dracaena Palm," which is incorrect, as they are far from Palms and really closely related to the Lilies, as the flowers will show. Next to the Palms they are probably our most tropical looking trees.

	EACH	10
Balled, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$5.00	\$45.00
Balled, 4 to 5 feet.....	4.00	35.00
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	25.00

DASYLIRION. Very ornamental desert plants with either very short trunks or none at all. Leaves very long, straight and slender, usually spiny and toothed on edges. Flowers in very tall, dense spikes. Their whole appearance is novel, attractive and interesting.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.50	12.50

D. acrotrichum (*D. gracile*). Mexico. Habit and general appearance similar to following, but leaves are clear green.

D. glaucophyllum. Mexico. Trunk short if any. Leaves very glaucous; numerous, standing almost rigid in all directions, about two or three feet long and an inch broad. Margins armed with numerous small, spiny teeth. Flower spike about eight feet tall.

NOLINA. General appearance much the same as *Dasylyrion*; in fact, are only distinguished botanically.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.50	12.50

N. longifolia. Mexico. In time forms a trunk five or six feet tall. Leaves much like preceding, not glaucous, about an inch or more wide; older ones very drooping. Center leaves loose and slightly spiral, usually forming a tube. Decidedly handsome.

N. parryi. Leaves very slender, long and narrow, often strongly twisted, rough on both sides and minutely serrated, finely striped white and green.

YUCCA. Desert plants with spiny-pointed leaves. White flowers like lilies are borne in large, branching panicles on a stalk rising considerably above the leaves.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50

- Y. aloifolia.** Forms a tall trunk. Leaves stout and rigid with extremely sharp terminal spine. Yellowish green.
- Y. aloifolia marginata.** Habit same as preceding. Leaves striped light and dark green with yellow margins, minutely toothed, red at tip.
- Y. filamentosa. (Adams needle.)** Leaves one inch wide, nearly glaucous with curly threads; long stalked inflorescence, 10 to 12 feet high; flowers nearly white.

MISCANTHUS sinensis (Eulalia japonica). Asia. Hardy perennial grass, growing four to five feet and resembling Pampas Grass on a smaller scale. The blooms have clusters of silky hairs, giving them a beautiful feathery appearance. Leaves green. We propagate only the variegated forms listed below.

M. sinensis gracillimus. Variety of preceding. Leaves only a third as broad as the type and marked with a single white line along the midrib.

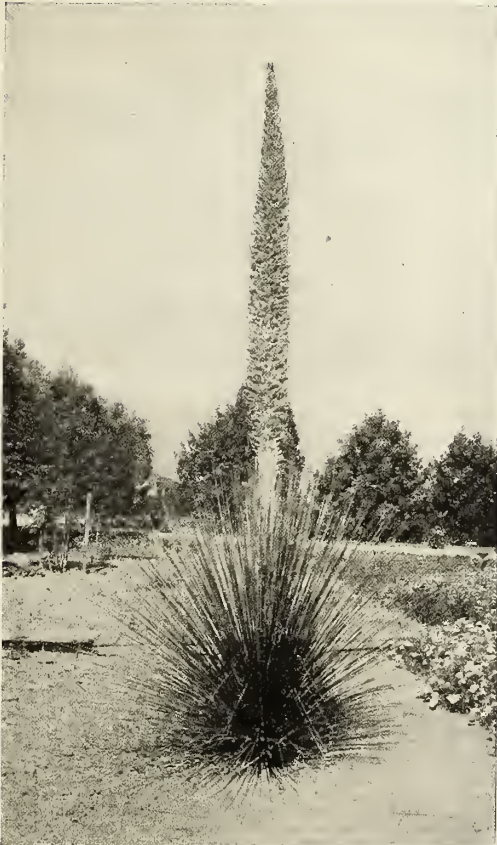
M. sinensis variegatus. Another variegated variety. Leaves same breadth as in type, but with several white stripes running their full length.

M. sinensis zebrinus. Leaves slightly narrower than type. Variegation is very odd, consisting of broad, white bands across the leaves.

	EACH	10
Balled clumps.....	\$1.25	\$10.00

MUSA ensete. (Abyssinian Banana.) Probably the most tropical-looking plant that can be grown in this part of the State. Leaves extremely large, bright green, with ruddy midribs. Needs to be sheltered from severe winds and does not like much frost.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
Potted, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.00	7.50



The *Nolina longifolia* thrives in the driest of locations. A novelty in the plant line.



The Bamboo promises to become an important feature in California landscapes.

PHORMIUM. Foliage plants of great economic, as well as decorative value. The leaves are sword-shaped and have wonderful tensile strength, due to a fine white fiber. Flowers are red or yellow, borne on stalks usually about twice as tall as leaves.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	2.00	15.00

P. tenax. (New Zealand Flax.) Leaves clear green, often six feet or longer. Flower stalks in proportion. The fiber is so plentiful that a small strip of the leaf makes excellent tying material. It is imported in great quantities from New Zealand. Makes large clumps of striking appearance.

P. tenax variegatum. (Variegated New Zealand Flax.) Variety of preceding, identical in all respects except that leaves are conspicuously striped lengthwise with creamy white.

CORTADERIA (Gynerium). (Pampas Grass.) Well-known plants succeeding everywhere in the state. There are several good forms in addition to the common sort.

	EACH	10
Field clumps.....	\$1.50	\$12.50

C. argentea (Gynerium argenteum). S. America. The most widely cultivated but not the handsomest sort. Plumes white.

C. quila jubatum. Very handsome species. Growth like the rest, but has broader leaves and more feathery, glossy, lavender-colored plumes. Often called Purple Pampas Grass. Blooms freely and is remarkably handsome.

C. roi des roses. Leaves narrow. Plumes rosy purple. Winter bloomer.

C. variegated. Growth lower than the rest. Leaves narrower, with white stripes.

ZOYSIA tenuifolia. (Velvet Grass.) Very dense grass, forming a beautiful turf. Leaves thread-like. Requires very little water. Will grow well in the sun or under the dense foliage of evergreen trees. It resembles very much a piece of green velvet, hence the name. Very valuable for rocky work.

	EACH
Flats.....	\$3 50.



ROSES

Rose growing is a specialty with us. One of the influences that originally determined the location of our nursery at Niles was the fact that soil and climate were most perfectly adapted to the growth of splendid plants of this beautiful and favorite flower. To these natural advantages we add many years of experience and experiment, so that we honestly believe that no better roses than ours are grown anywhere.

Our assortment is constantly changing. Unless a variety has some marked point in its favor, it is dropped. New varieties are constantly being tested, and if found valuable are propagated and offered for sale.

Every rosebush we sell is grown entirely in the open ground and almost all are budded. In spite of the pretended objections offered by disseminators of weak plants on their own roots, there is absolutely no doubt that the budded plants are far superior. (There are a very few unimportant exceptions and these we grow from cuttings, anyway.) The only possible objection is that the budded may send up suckers but as we use the right kind of stocks and carefully disbud them, this is very unlikely to occur. A further preventive is to plant them so that the point where they have been budded shall be three or four inches below the surface.

The abbreviations following the variety refer first to the family the rose belongs to. To illustrate (H. P. HYBRID PERPETUAL.) Then the name of the originator when known. After this the year the variety was introduced. For example: LOS ANGELES, HOWARD and SMITH, 1915.

PLANTING AND PRUNING

Roses will grow and bloom if planted with only ordinary care, but far better results will be obtained with a little extra attention to details. The ground should be thoroughly spaded and, unless very rich, should have some well-rotted manure worked in. Fresh manure is likely to kill the plants unless placed on the surface as a mulch after planting is completed. If soil is light and sandy, it is well to work in a good proportion of heavy soil. The bushes are partially pruned before leaving the nursery. Climbers and very strong varieties may be planted as they are, but weak growers should be pruned back even further. Examine the roots carefully; if calluses have formed at the tips, let them remain as they are. Where the ends show no calluses, cut off the tips so that the fresh wood will come into close contact with the soil. Straighten out all roots and as the dirt is filled in see to it that it is well packed around them; this keeps out the air and encourages a prompt growth of rootlets. Be sure that the Rose is planted enough lower than it grew so that the point where it is budded shall be three or four inches beneath the surface. If the plants are at all dry, soak them overnight in a bucket of water before planting.

Tree Roses are to be handled in about the same way. They are pruned back pretty well before shipment. It is absolutely necessary to stake them when planted and to keep them staked thereafter, as the stems never attain sufficient strength to support the heavy top during severe winds.

Future pruning varies with different classes of Roses, but all should be cut back at least once a year before new growth has started. Weak growers require the most pruning, strong growers the least. In all cases the short, crooked growth should be removed entirely and the strongest shoots cut back moderately, leaving enough to form a basis for new growth. When pruning Standards, it is necessary to give attention to the form of the head, so that it may remain symmetrical and globular.

MILDEW AND APHIS

When the leaves show a whitish mould, they are attacked by mildew, which is a fungous disease developing rapidly under certain climatic conditions. It is far worse in some sections than others, and certain varieties are particularly subject to it. The remedy is powdered sulphur applied promptly as soon as the

disease appears. This should be done in the morning while the dew is still on the plants. Put the powdered sulphur in a piece of burlap and sift it as evenly as possible all over the foliage.

Aphis or Green Flies are the little sucking insects that attack the new soft wood. They are usually kept in check where the plants are sprinkled daily with a strong stream of water. If this cannot be done, remove as many as possible when they first appear and sprinkle the plants well with tobacco water in which a little whale-oil soap has been dissolved. They multiply with wonderful rapidity, so it may be necessary to repeat the treatment two or three times.

DESCRIPTIONS

Varieties are first divided into classes. The characteristics of each class are fully explained below and the abbreviations are used in designating the class of each variety.

After the names of varieties we give name of originator or disseminator and year of introduction, whenever these are known.

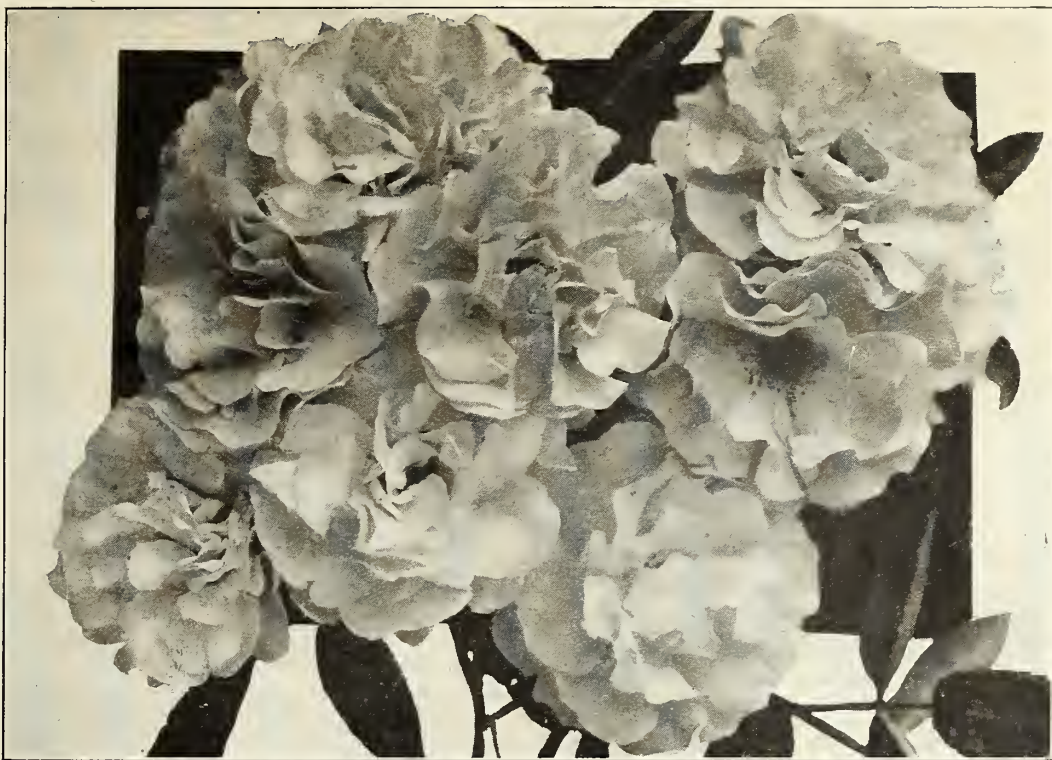
We have tried to make all descriptions fair and conservative; every variety cannot be "one of the very best."

Our assortment is continually changing. We are testing and adding new varieties all the time and dropping those in least demand to keep assortment within a reasonable number. The most recent introductions are listed first.

*VARIETIES STARRED ARE CLIMBERS.

HYBRID TEA (H.T.)

A class of comparatively recent origin and today the most important of all. They were originated by crossing the Tea with the Hybrid Perpetual class, but since varieties have become so numerous many of the new ones are seedlings or results of crosses within the class. They show a blending of the beauty, delicacy and perpetual blooming habit of the Teas with the vigor and great hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual group. Many have the tea scent very strongly developed, while the fragrance of others suggests the Hybrid Perpetuals. As a class they are much hardier than the Teas and generally bear their flowers on longer stems, making them better, as a rule, for cutting.



The Tausendschön Rose is one of the recent introductions, the popularity of which is constantly increasing.

TEA (T.)

Formerly this class had a monopoly on the so-called "tea-scent," which was one of their most distinctive characters, but now by repeated hybridizing many of the Hybrid Teas possess the same fragrance fully developed. As a general rule, to which as usual there are exceptions, their growth is very slender and not so very vigorous. Foliage is almost always very glossy. Their tendency is to bloom continuously. They require considerable pruning, good soil and proper care, but will well repay all the care and attention they receive.

HYBRID PERPETUAL (H. P.)

The name of this class is somewhat misleading. All are supposed to bloom, not only in the spring, but at intervals throughout the summer and fall. This varies from some sorts that bloom almost continually to others which have but few flowers after the main crop. They are all extremely hardy and resistant to cold, enduring a much lower temperature than either of the foregoing groups. Growth is usually vigorous and upright, often with long, unbranched canes. Stems are always strong, frequently very long, and flowers are usually borne erect. Foliage is rough and entirely without the glossy surface so pronounced in the Teas. The fragrance is likewise distinct, readily recognized, but hardly possible to describe. They drop their leaves and become thoroughly dormant during winter.

This class was originated about 1835 by crossing the old Damask Perpetual Rose with the Bourbons. Since then all sorts of crosses have brought new blood into the group.

PERNETIANA (Pern.)

The most recent class of roses. Originated by J. Pernet-Ducher, of Lyons, France, as the result of a cross between Persian Yellow (Austrian Briar) and Antoine Ducher (Hybrid Perpetual). His first introduction from this cross was Soleil d'Or, sent out in 1900.

It is a truly wonderful group and the startling color effects obtained in the handful of varieties to date is doubtless only a foretaste of what may be expected in the future.

For many years progress in roses, while steady, has been slow, with few distinct breaks from what had been accomplished previously. But here we have colors hitherto absolutely unknown in roses, striking combinations and contrasts, a distinct kind of foliage, and, in one of the most recent sorts, a freedom of bloom not equaled by any other rose of high rank. All are decidedly thorny, some extremely so.

Possibly due to professional jealousy, some prominent rose specialists refuse to accept the name Pernetiana, so these roses will often be found under the title, "Hybrid Briars." There is also a tendency to include some of them in the Hybrid Teas.

We follow Pernet-Ducher's own classification of varieties, as it seems only reasonable to assume that, having originated the class, he is competent to judge. However, all below doubtless contain Tea blood except *Beaute de Lyon*, *Juliet* and *Soleil d'Or*.

(The colors in this class are so unusual, with often many different shades and tones as well as entirely distinct colors blended or combined in one flower, that it is almost an impossibility to describe them adequately. In most cases it is really necessary to see the flowers to appreciate the coloring.)

POLYANTHA (Poly.)

Characterized by small flowers borne in usually large clusters. In most other respects there are few points of similarity. They are all of rampant growth and with the exception of *Climbing Cecile Brunner*, bloom only in the spring.

DWARF POLYANTHA (Dwf. Poly.)

Low-growing varieties, having flowers in clusters and blooming all summer. Used for forcing as well as outside culture.

NOISETTE (Nois.)

Also called Champagne Roses, which is the name they should really bear. All are climbers and range in color from yellow to white; none red or pink. They require very little pruning.

MOSS

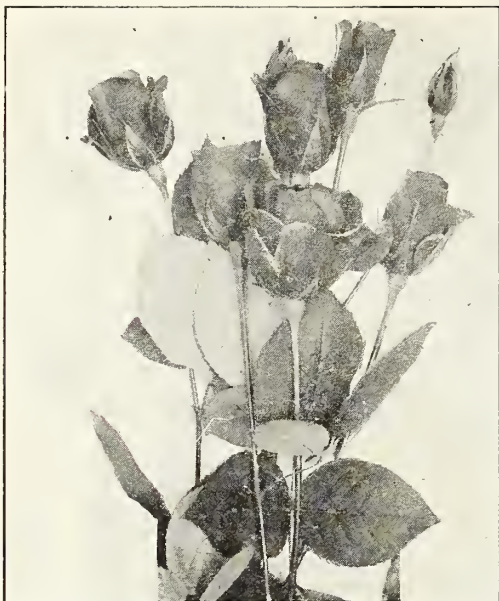
So called from the sepals being covered with moss-like glands. Handsome in the bud stage only.

CHEROKEE (Cher.)

A beautiful class of climbers, mainly single-flowered, with glossy evergreen foliage. Often trained on wire fencing to form hedges.

IRISH SINGLE

The Irish Single Roses are attaining great popularity in California. They are apparently Teas or possibly hybrids. Very free blooming.



The Richmond, with its erect stems and pointed and well shaped buds, is a standard for green-house culture. An excellent rose for outdoor culture.

NEW ROSES

\$1.50 Each

Out of hundreds of varieties recently introduced we have selected the following as being the most meritorious. They are varieties that even the most casual observer would stop to admire, and will add enchantment to any rose garden.

Cheerful (H. T.). Large, double flowers of flaming orange. Color retained throughout life of flower; continuous bloomer.

Cleveland. Large, full flowers; coppery-yellow at base of petals, shading into reddish copper toward tips. Excellent bloomer.

***Climbing Hoosier Beauty (H. T.).** A climbing form of the recently introduced Hoosier Beauty. Brilliant, crimson-scarlet flowers of exquisite form, long buds.

Columbia. Very large rose of a wonderful, glowing pink color when fully open. An excellent feature of this rose is that the color deepens as it opens and is lasting.

Constance (H. T.). Buds long; orange-yellow streaked with red. Flowers golden yellow, full and globular; free bloomer.

Flame of Fire. Single flowers of flaming orange and coppery-red. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Los Angeles (H.; Howard and Smith, 1915.). The following is the originator's description which, after carefully testing out this variety in our specimen grounds, we find to be true in every respect: "A rose which, through its own intrinsic worth and beauty will eventually find its way into the gardens of rose lovers throughout the world. The color is absolutely new in roses. Luminous flame pink toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. Buds long and pointed, expanding to a flower of mammoth proportions. Beautiful from the opening bud until the last petal drops. A rose which will furnish you, from plants grown in your own garden, better flowers than can be produced from the finest of under-glass-grown stock." The plants are extra strong, two years old, pruned back to eighteen inches high and will bloom freely this next summer.

Louise C. Breslau (H. T.). Buds coral-red shaded with chrome yellow, becoming shrimp pink and coppery orange as flowers open. Large blooms.

Margaret Dickson Hamill (H. T.). Large globular blooms of straw color, flushed with carmine on back of petals. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Marie (H. T.). White flowers, daintily flushed shell-pink toward tips of petals. Profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Bertram J. Walker (H. T.). Flowers large, very full and symmetrical, bright cerise pink. Does not fade.

Naarden (H. T.). Large flowers, creamy white with light salmon pink in center. Strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Peachblossom (T.). Yellow at base, shading into a beautiful shell pink. Very fragrant.

VERY MERITORIOUS VARIETIES

\$1.25 Each

Here we offer some of the most popular varieties lately introduced. We have tested them in our experimental rose gardens and do not hesitate to recommend them for first place in any rose garden.

Colleen (H. T.). Brilliant rose-pink with deeper rose crimson veining on creamy yellow ground.

***Duchesse d'Auerstaedt (T.; Bernaix, 1888).** Light yellow, shading to nankeen at center. Strong climber, with foliage and habit much like Marechal Niel. Fragrant and fairly free bloomer.

Hoosier Beauty (H. T.). Long buds and large, perfect flowers of rich, dazzling crimson-scarlet; fragrant. Vigorous growth and good bloomer.

H. V. Machin (H. T.). Large flowers of an intensely black-grained scarlet-crimson, carried on rigid, sturdy stems with ideal foliage.

Irish Fireflame (Irish Single; A. Dickson, 1913). Old gold flushed with pure crimson when fully developed. Buds are very long and slender, beautifully spiral and richly colored a deep orange red with golden base. The open flowers are quite large, often five inches broad. A further color effect is obtained from the extremely long, wiry, violet-colored stems. Foliage is rich glossy green. Delightfully tea-scented.

Lady Dunleath (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1913). Pale yellow with deep golden center. It is surpassingly graceful and dainty at every stage. The buds are remarkably long pointed and slender, with noticeably elongated, narrow sepals. Open flowers are cupped and as the bloom expands the color greatly deepens. Stems are very long and slender, but strong enough to carry the flowers. Free blooming and delightfully fragrant.

Le Progres (H. T.) Golden-yellow buds, nankeen-yellow when open. Flowers cup-shaped. Good bloomer.

Lillian Moore (H. T.). Flowers large and full; pure Indian yellow with slightly deeper center. Buds long and pointed. Awarded the grand prize at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Mad. Collette Martinet (H. T.). Long, deep yellow bud, opening to old gold shaded with orange yellow.

National Emblem (H. T.). Buds long; flowers full, dark crimson, overlaid velvety crimson, shading to vermilion at edge.

Ophelia Supreme (H. T.). Rose-pink sport of Ophelia. Light rose-pink with darker shading in center and yellow at base of each petal.

September Morn (H. T.). A strikingly distinct and beautiful rose of large size; flowers borne on long, strong and erect stems; growth of the very strongest. The petals are of the largest size, of splendid substance, shell-shaped, undulated or waved on the edges. Color delicate flesh.

SCARCE VARIETIES

\$1.00 Each; \$7.50 Per 10; \$60.00 Per 100

These are varieties for which there has been such demand that we have been unable to propagate sufficient plants to take care of orders. We are not at all surprised that these roses should have become so popular in such a short time. They certainly deserve a place in every rose collection.

***Billard et Barre (T.).** Clear canary-yellow; turning to golden yellow; buds and flowers large and cup-shaped. A strong grower. Marechal Niel has long held first place among the yellow climbers, but it remains to be seen whether this variety will not become even more popular.

British Queen (H. T.; McGredy, 1912). Pure white. Buds are short pointed and flushed peach, but this tint usually disappears as flower opens. Comes the nearest to a pure white of any rose in this class, being without any tinge of yellow. The open flowers are particularly well formed, center pointed and outer petals strongly reflexed. Growth vigorous.

Chrissie MacKellar (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1913). Orange pink, veined carmine. Difficult coloring to describe. Free flowering and richly scented. Semi-double with pointed buds.

***Dr. Wm. Van Fleet (Wich.).** Buds long and pointed; flowers beautiful flesh pink on long stems. Foliage glossy green.

Duchess of Sutherland (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1912). Bright rose pink. Buds very long pointed, borne on splendid strong stems carrying flowers perfectly erect. Very double. Petals large and very conspicuously veined. The bush is unusually good, vigorous, strong and erect, with fine foliage and few thorns.

Edith Part (H. T.; McGredy, 1913). Carmine with chamois flushed pink. The pointed buds open beautifully, each petal as it expands shows a rosy cream upper surface, while the center is warm carmine, making a delightful combination. Flowers are medium to large, double and moderately fragrant. Stems carry flowers erect. A splendid rose.

Edward Mawley (H. T.; McGredy, 1911). Brilliant fiery red. Color particularly bright in fall. The opening buds are shaded velvety crimson inside. Moderately double. Quite fragrant. Very free flowering. Growth is very strong, also unusually erect and slender.

Francis Scott Key (H. T.). Deep red; flowers large; very double and well formed, strong grower.

Gen. Jeff (H. T.). Large, rosy crimson flowers; cup-shaped when full blown. Growth vigorous.

George Dickson (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1912). Deep scarlet, shaded velvety crimson. The coloring is wonderfully rich, especially in half-opened flowers, the ground color red with scarlet tips, while the inside of the expanding petals is nearly black. Large, very full, with enormous petals. Fragrance is very rich. Growth extremely vigorous, almost like a climber.

Gorgeous (H. T.). Flowers large, well formed, chrome yellow, shading to copper.

Hadley (H. T.). Excellent, dark, velvety crimson variety with long stems, carrying flowers well above foliage. Very fragrant.

Hilda Richardson (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1913). Milk white, flushed rosy lilac at tips. Flowers are small or medium, semi-double, opening to saucer-shape, with golden yellow stamens very conspicuous.

Juliet (Pern.; Paul, 1910). Outside of petals old gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand. The effect in the expanding bud stage is indeed striking; the edges and tips of petals roll back slightly and show an intense contrast of bright cherry red against the buff shade. Flowers are rather large, very double, fairly fragrant and borne in moderate quantity. Bush is handsome, growing vigorously and erect, with very dark green, glossy foliage. Exceedingly thorny.

Lady Hillingdon (T.; Lowe & Sawyer, 1910). Deep apricot yellow. The color is solid without any shading and absolutely unique. It can be told at a glance from any other rose known. A wonderful thing about it is that even after the flower is cut the color will deepen. It never fades. The new wood and long stems are deep violet, making a contrast with the flower that has to be seen to be appreciated. Growth is strong and vigorous. Foliage at first dark violet, becoming a very deep green with slight violet hue. Flowers are large and loose, with long, pointed buds and remarkably large petals. The finest yellow rose to date, in our opinion.

Lady Mary Ward (H. T.; McGredy, 1913). Rich orange, shaded deeper apricot orange, with a decided metallic veneration. Strongly veined carmine. Buds are long pointed; flowers of medium size, with pointed center and reflexed outer petals, fairly double and apple-scented. Bears freely.

Madame Edouard Herriot or Daily Mail (Pern.; Pernet-Ducher, 1913). Superb coral red, shaded yellow at base, passing to shrimp red. At first sight it seems artificial. The flowers are moderately large and semi-double. Buds perfectly formed and magnificently colored. This would seem to be enough for one variety, but beyond all this it has the further merit of being the freest blooming rose we have ever known. Its floriferousness surpasses everything else, good and bad. It is not only profuse, but continuous. The flowers do not last long, but more are always coming. Called "Daily Mail" as a result of winning gold cup offered by that paper for best new rose at International Horticultural Exposition, London. Also received the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society of England.

Marcella (H. T.; Paul, 1913). Salmon flesh. Buds buff. Large, well formed and handsome. Growth strong and erect. Free and continuous bloomer. Good for cutting.

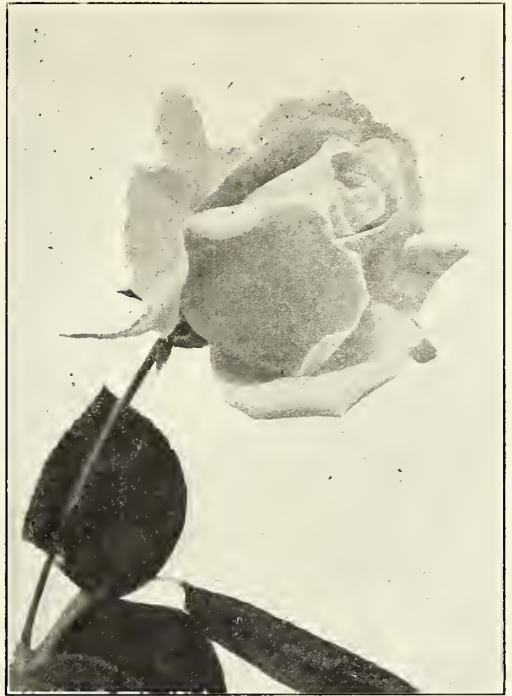
Melody (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1911). Saffron yellow with primrose edges and tips. Flowers are of medium size, sometimes very large, particularly in fall; very double, but always opening freely into a lovely flower with reflexed outer petals and fine center. The fragrance is delightfully rich, probably unexcelled. Plant grows vigorously, has very dark green foliage, which is violet when young and mildew proof at all stages. Stems are splendid, long and slender, but stiff.

Mrs. Campbell Hall (T.). Delicate creamy buff, edged and suffused rosy carmine. Large, full and exquisitely formed.

Mrs. Charles E. Pearson (H. T.; McGredy, 1913). Orange, flushed red, apricot, fawn and yellow. Coloring may be said to be intermediate between Lyon and Mad. Edouard Herriot. Buds are pointed; open flowers reflexed-globular to nearly flat, double and faintly fragrant. Growth moderate or rather short. Stems short, but strong, carrying flowers finely. Blooms freely and has a very high coloring.

Mrs. Charles Russell (H. T.; Montgomery, 1912). Rosy carmine with scarlet center. One of the very best and of American origin. Color is brilliant and pleasing. Flower is beautifully formed, with petals of wonderful substance. The stems could not be better and flowers always come singly. Simply grand as a cut flower.

Mrs. Charles Hunter (H. T.; Paul, 1912). Cerise, nearly red. Buds short pointed; open flowers have all petals reflexed. Stems carry flowers perfectly erect. Very free blooming both spring and fall. Growth moderate, freely branching.



Killarney. This Irish rose still maintains its popularity among rose enthusiasts.

Mrs. Franklin Dennison (H. T.). White, suffused with yellow and shading to apricot at base. Flowers very large and full.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt (H. T.; McGredy, 1913). Salmon ground, with carmine, yellow and flesh mixed in. Buds are moderately pointed and open flowers very double, of medium size and slightly fragrant. Growth moderate and spreading. Stems short but strong.

Mrs. Herbert Hawksworth (T.; A. Dickson, 1912). Creamy white, light yellow at base. Straw color in bud. The open flowers are particularly beautiful owing to their unusual globular, cup-shaped formation, with tips of petals slightly recurved. Fragrance is very sweet. Stems are fairly good; flowers nod slightly.

Mrs. Muir Mackean (H. T.; McGredy, 1912). Ruddy cerise. Buds red shaded deep crimson. Very long pointed in bud, elongated cup-shaped when open. Color much like American Beauty. The flowers last well and expand very slowly, attaining unusually large size while still in bud form. Stems long and strong. Production free.

Mrs. Myles Kennedy (T.; A. Dickson, 1906). Delicate silvery white shaded buff, with pink center. Large, full and finely formed.

Mrs. Sam Ross (H. T.; H. Dickson, 1912). Flesh, suffused salmon and underlaid with buff. Color hard to describe, but delicate, unique and very pleasing. Flowers cupped, with outer petals slightly reflexed. Best in fall.

Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller (H. T.; McGredy, 1909). Rosy carmine, outer petals soft pearly blush. Among over three hundred varieties exhibited by us at the 1915 Exposition Rose Show, none attracted more attention than this. Buds and flowers are extremely large, borne perfectly erect on grand stems. Petals have the two-toned effect described under Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Bush is healthy and vigorous. Certainly a grand rose.

Old Gold (H. T.; McGredy, 1913). Coppery orange. The long, slender, pointed buds are vivid orange red, tinted apricot. Semi-double with about two rows of petals. Very fragrant; free bloomer; foliage dark, glossy green. Its wonderful coloring and simplicity of form are sure to win a host of admirers.

Ophelia (H. T.; Paul, 1912). Salmon flesh shaded rose with chamois center. A rose that is lovely at every stage. The buds and flowers are beautifully formed and colored, enhanced by rich veining on the petals. Stems are long and carry flowers erect. Could hardly be praised too highly.

Queen Mary (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1913). Creamy ground, brilliantly penciled and flushed cerise, with an underlying shade of yellow. Combination of colors is wonderful and almost impossible to describe. Buds are long and pointed, with an unusual spiral form and recurved tips. Open flowers are semi-double, loose and spreading, medium sized, fragrant and freely borne.



The Frau Karl Druschki. This robust growing rose, with its pure white blossoms, is worthy of the title assigned to it—White American Beauty.

Rayon d'Or (Pernet-Ducher, 1910). Clear, bright, intense yellow. Buds are coppery orange, slightly flushed carmine, but open flowers have a shade of yellow that is certainly quite distinct from anything else. It is shown off to perfection in contrast with the remarkable foliage, which is a deep rich bronze green, as glossy as if varnished. Flowers are fairly large, very double, fragrant and borne almost continuously.

Rosalind Orr English (H. T.). A new seedling of brilliant scarlet pink, like a perfect Lawson Carnation. Buds pointed and beautifully rolled, produced on long slender stems. This variety has qualities which place it in the front rank among the many new and grand roses.

Soleil d'Or (Pern.; Pernet-Ducher, 1900). Golden yellow shaded nasturtium red. Flowers large, very full and rather flat. Free blooming and extremely hardy, thriving readily in regions too cold for those with Tea blood.

Sunburst (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1912). Yellow, shaded coppery orange. Outer petals lighter. It is large, magnificently formed and richly tea-scented. Color is often very light in spring, but glorious in the fall. Form is long cup-shaped when fully expanded. No other yellow in the H. T. class jumped into popularity so quickly. Superb.

***Tausendschoen (Poly.; Schwartz, 1906).** Delicate pink, shaded rosy carmine. Produces a great mass of bloom in spring. Wood is brown and absolutely thornless; there are a few prickles on the leafstalks. Does not mildew. Rapidly attaining great popularity.

Tipperary (H. T.; McGredy). This is an Irish rose, a seedling of Mrs. Aaron Ward, which it resembles in foliage though not in habit, for it makes long, slender, stiff stems in a very short time, many of them to a plant, and every one tipped with a yellow flower. The bud is slender and sharply pointed and opens into a full rosette as Ward does. It is an improvement on Ward in its steady production of bloom throughout the season, and shows no inclination towards resting in mid-winter. The color is clear yellow, about the tone of Melody; it will fall into the class of corsage roses, and for fancy table decoration; the open flower has a distinct satin surface; very free and continuous.

Tip Top (Baby Doll) (Dwf. Poly.). The color is absolutely new and quite startling in its brilliancy, golden yellow, tipped with clear, bright cerise. The little buds and blooms are very perfect in form, elegantly finished, and borne in fine erect panicles. Habit of the best, neat and compact.

Verna Mackay (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1912). Fawn suffused sulphur. In bud stage it is amber yellow, slightly ruddy outside. The buds are pointed and spiral. Open flowers are of medium size and only moderately double, showing the odd red stamens. Fragrance is delightful; we know of none better. Color shading is very beautiful; in fact, its exact tint is so far not duplicated in any other variety. Its charm is due to its simplicity and daintiness rather than to any bold effect. Our experience while testing it was that the more we saw of it the better we liked it.

White Cecile Brunner (Dwf. Poly.). Pure white variety, similar in growth to the Baby Rose, Mlle. Cecile Brunner.

Willowmere (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1913). "Rich shrimp pink, shaded yellow at center, with rosy carmine at edges of petals" (Pernet-Ducher). The introducer considers it an improvement on Lyon, of similar coloring, but more elegantly and slenderly formed. Our test has been very limited, and while doubtful about its excelling Lyon, we certainly consider it a very lovely variety.

GENERAL COLLECTION

75c Each; \$6.00 Per 10; \$50.00 Per 100

***Aglaiia**, see Yellow Rambler.

Agrippina (Bengal; Coquereau, 1832). Rich crimson. Flowers globular, full and of medium size. Blooms continually and profusely, hence highly esteemed as a hedge rose.

American Beauty (H. P.; Ledechaux, 1875). Deep rose. Originated in France, where it never became very well known; then imported to this country, renamed and achieved an unequalled popularity, which is still maintained. This was all due to its success under glass, which still continues. It does not amount to much outdoors except for a few good flowers in the fall. Was originally named Madame Ferdinand Jamin.

***American Pillar (Wich.)** Flowers single, large, borne in immense clusters; brilliant pink with clear, white eye. Blooms followed with brilliant red berries which are very decorative.

Anna de Diesbach (H. P.; Lacharme, 1858). Bright pink. Flowers are large, of strong texture and beautifully colored. Has the fragrance of the class well developed.

Anna Ollivier (T.; Ducher, 1872). Cream, shaded carmine at base. Coloring is conspicuous in bud stage, making variety unmistakable.

Antoine Rivoire (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1896). Silvery flesh with salmon or even carmine center. Medium to large. Buds short pointed. Outer petals reflexed when open. Very double; fragrant. Growth is moderate, stems long, production good. Excellent.

Arthur R. Goodwin (Pern.; Pernet-Ducher, 1907). Apricot flushed salmon, fading through shrimp pink to flesh. Very rich indeed. Petals are very numerous and narrow, all strongly reflexed when the medium-sized flower is fully developed. Very free bloomer.

Augustine Guinoisseau or White La France (H. T.; Guinoisseau, 1839). White, faintly suffused flesh pink. Generally like La France, but paler. Exceptionally fragrant.

Austrian Copper (Austrian Briar; Gerard, 1596). Nasturtium-colored. Rich coppery red on upper or inside of petals, yellow on lower or outside. Single; five petals. Although over three centuries old, it is usually taken for a new rose except by the few who know and appreciate it.

Avoca (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1907). Crimson-scarlet. Buds long and pointed. Fragrant. Growth very vigorous. Free blooming. A splendid variety with magnificent color.

Baby Rambler or Madame N. Levassieur (Dwf. Poly.; Levassieur, 1903). Crimson. This is practically an extremely dwarf and continuous-blooming Crimson Rambler. Does not mildew and blooms all summer.

Baldwin or Helen Gould (H. T.; Lambert, 1899). Rosy crimson. Flowers medium to large, full and borne freely.

***Banksia Double White (From China, 1807).** Pure white. Flowers very double, small, violet-scented and borne in almost endless profusion during spring. Branches extremely long, slender and entirely thornless. Known throughout the State.

***Banksia Double Yellow (From China, 1824).** Chamois yellow. Identical with preceding save for color.

***Banksia Single White (California Nursery Co., 1900).** Pure white. A single white sport originating with us. If possible it blooms even more freely than the double type and fragrance is more intense. Otherwise identical.

Bardou Job (H. T.; Nabonnand, 1837). Velvety scarlet shaded black. Very free blooming. Flowers semi-double and opening widely. A magnificent hedge rose or can be allowed to grow up as a climber.

Baroness Rothschild (H. P.; Pernet, 1867). Pale rose, tinted white. Beautifully formed, grows vigorously. Without fragrance, but fine in all other respects.

Beaute de Lyon (Pern.; Pernet-Ducher, 1910). Superb coral red, lightly shaded yellow. The half-developed flowers are much the same shade as a ripe tomato. The buds are curiously globular, with tips of petals overlapping; about saucer-shape when fully open.

Beaute Inconstante (T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1893). Copper red, shaded carmine and yellow. Colors are beautifully blended and form a very unusual combination. Handsome in bud and even more so when opened, as the coloring shows then to best advantage. Semi-double. Very free blooming.

***Beauty of Glazenwood**, see Fortune's Yellow.

Belle Siebrecht or Mrs. W. J. Grant (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1895). Bright rosy pink. Flowers large, well formed and sweetly perfumed. Buds are long and tapering. Grows vigorously and blooms freely. A thoroughly fine variety.

Bessie Brown (H. T.). Creamy white; very large, fragrant. An old favorite and not likely to be relegated into oblivion in the near future.

Betty (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1905). Coppery rose overlaid with ruddy gold. Buds long and pointed; moderately double; petals unusually large and conspicuously veined. Stems long. Fragrance rich. Altogether a fine sort that quickly secured high rank.

Bianca (H. T.; Paul, 1913.) Creamy white, tinted peach or sometimes carmine. Moderate size, buds short pointed, double. Fragrance faint. Growth and production very good. Stems long and flowers mainly come singly.

Black Prince (H. P.; Paul, 1866). Dark crimson, nearly black. Flowers globular. Strong growth. One of the best dark red varieties.

Bon Silene (T.; Hardy, 1835). Salmon rose, often flushed carmine. Remarkably handsome in bud and an unusually free bloomer. An old favorite.

Bridesmaid (T.; Moore, 1893). Clear, bright pink, very full and well formed. A sport from Catherine Mermet and very similar except in color. Beautiful and popular.

Captain Christy (H. T.; Lacharme, 1873). Delicate flesh pink, medium to large. Petals have a satiny texture. Often included in the Hybrid Perpetual class, but as one of its parents was Safrano, it certainly belongs with the H. T.'s.

Caroline Goodrich (H. P.). Light red, very double; rich in fragrance. Of vigorous growth; can be used as a low climber.

Catherine Mermet (T.; Guillot, 1869). Pink shading to amber in center. Flowers are large and well formed. Free bloomer.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1908). Crimson center with fiery scarlet tips. Magnificent coloring, which does not readily fade. Fully developed flowers have high center with short, reflexed outer petals. Foliage is very dark green, heightening the color effect of flowers. Stems long. Free bloomer.

***Cherokee Double White (Cher.).** See Fortune's White.

***Cherokee Single White (Cher.; Lindley, 1820).** White with conspicuous yellow stamens. The flowers are always single, very large and fragrant. Foliage is very beautiful, being fully evergreen and rich, deep, lustrous green. Native of China and Japan, but naturalized in the Southeastern States, whence its name.

***Cherokee Pink (Cher.; Hockbridge, 1909).** About the same as preceding except that flowers are noticeably larger and ruddy pink. Single.

***Cherokee Red or Ramona (Cher.; Dietrich, 1913).** Flowers about the size of Cherokee Single White; single, cherry carmine. Young plants often bloom nearly pink, but on older plants the color is better.

Clara Watson (H. T.; Prince, 1894). Silvery flesh with deep pink center. Resembles Miss Kate Moulton. Buds are very long pointed; flowers are semi-double to double and open beautifully with very strongly reflexed outer petals. Bears moderately in spring, but in utmost profusion in fall.

***Climbing American Beauty (H. P.).** Cerise red. Flowers medium size, double and possessing a rich fragrance due to its Wichuraiana blood, which is also evident in its glossy, rich foliage, doubtless mildew proof. Growth extremely vigorous.

***Climbing Belle Siebrecht or Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant (H. T.; Paul, 1899).** Bright rosy pink. It frequently happens that climbing forms are inferior to their bush prototypes, but this magnificent climber considerably surpasses the bush variety. The flowers are colored the same as the beautiful Belle Siebrecht, but are considerably fuller and far larger; in fact, it is among our largest roses.



Harry Kirk. A rose of recent introduction which has made its mark. It is safe to say that it will always have a prominent place in the list of fine roses.

***Climbing Bridesmaid (T.; Dingee).** Pink. A climbing form of the beautiful and popular Bridesmaid, having larger flowers.

***Climbing Captain Christy (H. T.; Ducher, 1881).** Flesh pink. Flowers same as in bush form.

***Climbing Cecile Brunner (Poly.; California, 1901).** Salmon pink. Flowers identical with the bush variety. Very free bloomer; the only climbing Polyantha that flowers after the main spring crop. Of California origin and highly prized.

***Climbing Devoniensis (T.; Pavit, 1858).** Creamy white with blush center. Large, double and intensely fragrant.

***Climbing Etoile de France (H. T.).** Climbing form of Etoile de France; deep, velvety crimson. Profuse bloomer and fragrant.

***Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1897); or Mrs. Robert Peary (Dingee, 1896).** White faintly suffused lemon yellow. Identical with "Kaiserin" except in vigorous climbing habit.

***Climbing Madame Caroline Testout (H. T.; Chauvy, 1902).** Bright pink. Identical with "Testout" except in habit. Climbs vigorously; blooms freely. Could not be recommended too highly.

***Climbing Papa Gontier (T.; California, 1901).** Rosy crimson with carmine center. All that its name implies. Flowers identical with the bush variety except that they are somewhat larger. Blooms very freely; growth remarkably strong. An admirable free-blooming climber.

***Climbing Perle des Jardins (T.; Henderson, 1891).** Deep golden yellow. Flower same as in bush variety.

***Climbing Souvenir de Wootton (H. T.; Cook, 1890).** Bright crimson. A strong climbing form of the popular Souvenir de Wootton.

***Climbing White Cochet (T.; Needle, 1911).** White tinged pink. Flowers are indistinguishable from bush form. Growth rampant.

Clio (H. P.). Large, flesh-colored flowers, shaded pink; vigorous grower and a really grand rose, somewhat on the order of Baroness Rothschild. Borne profusely and continuously.

***Crimson Rambler (Poly.; Turner, 1893).** Well known. Blooms but once a year. Wonderfully showy when in bloom. Not fragrant.

***Cloth of Gold (Nois.; Coquereau, 1843).** Deep yellow center, tinted sulphur toward edges. Flowers large, full and very handsome. Not a very free bloomer.



Lady Hillingdon. Read our description of this grand rose and form your own conclusion as to adding it to your collection.

C. W. Cowan (A. Dickson, 1912). Carmine cerise about like Reine Marie-Henriette. Buds short pointed, opening rather flat. Flowers double, quite fragrant. Very free bloomer. Stems long and slender, carrying flowers erect.

Daily Mail. See Madame Edouard Herriot.

Dean Hole (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1904). Silvery carmine, shaded salmon. Buds enormous and very long pointed, opening into a mammoth flower of great substance. Growth strong and vigorous.

Dorothy Page Roberts (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1907). Coppery pink suffused apricot yellow. Color shading very fine. Flowers well formed with very large petals.

***Dorothy Perkins (Wichuraiana hybrid; Jackson & Perkins, 1902).** Shell pink. Blooms in spring only, when it is literally covered with innumerable dainty, pink, double flowers. Foliage is glossy, attractive and does not mildew. Sweetly scented. Very strong climber.

Dr. Grill (T.; Bonnaire, 1886). Coppery yellow, tinged rose. Buds long and pointed. Grows strong and blooms freely. Excellent.

Dr. William Gordon (H. P.). Pink flowers; petals edged with white and prettily imbricated; very strong grower. One of the best brilliant pink varieties and should be in every garden.

Duchess of Albany (H. T.; Paul, 1888). Deep rose, nearly red. Resembles La France except in color. Blooms freely. Sometimes called "Red La France."

Duchess of Wellington (H. T.). Intense saffron yellow stained with crimson, changing to deep coppery saffron yellow. Flowers are very large, full and perfectly formed with high-pointed center.

Duchesse de Brabant (T.; Benede, 1857). Soft rose. Widely known as "Duchesse" and highly prized for its wonderful freedom of bloom.

Earl of Dufferin (H. P.; A. Dickson, 1887). Velvety crimson. Has all the points of a first-class rose—good size, form and fragrance. Is also healthy and a free bloomer.

Earl of Gosford (H. T.; McGredy, 1912). Dark crimson heavily shaded. Growth vigorous. Very fragrant.

Elizabeth Rowe (Moss; Rowe, 1866). Bright pink.

Empereur du Maroc (H. P.; Guinoisseau, 1858). Very dark velvety maroon. Flowers of medium size, rather flat and borne freely.

Erna Teschendorff (Dwf. Poly.). The color is a brilliant carmine red. It is a very free bloomer and has a permanency of color which has always been lacking in other roses of this class.

Etna (Moss; Laffay, 1845). Crimson, shaded purple.

Etoile de France (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1905). Velvety crimson with bright cerise center. Buds long and borne usually singly on long, strong stems. Flowers large and full. Thrives best in sunny locations.

Etoile d'Or (Dwf. Poly.). Light canary yellow. A duplicate of Mlle. Cecile Brunner except for the color. Almost unknown, but is fine and should be widely planted. Origin unknown.

***Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins) (Wich.).** Flowers double, bright scarlet, produced in clusters; a fine novelty. Anyone having seen Dorothy Perkins in bloom can well imagine what a magnificent sight this brilliant red rose is when in full bloom.

Farbenkonigin (H. T.; Hinner, 1902). Bright carmine overlaid with silvery gloss. Color deep at base, light toward tips. Petals two-toned. Large and full. Free blooming. Very handsome.

Fisher Holmes (H. P.; Verdier, 1865). Scarlet, shaded crimson. Coloring is very brilliant. Flowers large and handsomely formed. Very good.

Florence Pemberton (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1903). Creamy white suffused pink, particularly in center. Large, full and beautifully formed.

***Fortune's White (Brought from China by Fortune, 1850).** Pure white. Flower of medium size, very double and borne profusely in spring only. Considered a hybrid between Banksia and Cherokee, hence often called "Cherokee Double White."

***Fortune's Yellow (Brought from China by Fortune, 1845).** Creamy yellow, shaded orange and rose. Semi-double. Thought to be a hybrid of Cherokee and Banksia. Blooms only once a year, but that once is well worth while. There probably is no other rose that has such a profusion of bloom at one time. The color varies greatly, many different shadings appearing on one plant. It also rejoices in the following synonymous names: Beauty of Glazenwood, Hester, San Rafael and Watkins.

Francisca Kruger (T.; Nabonnand, 1879). Deep chamois, shaded peach pink. Buds particularly fine.

Franz Deegen (H. T.; Hinner, 1901). Pale yellow with deep golden center, passing to creamy white on outer petals. A seedling of "Kaiserin" and possessing all its merits. Medium size, fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.; Lambert, 1900). Snow white. Flowers extremely large, yet beautifully formed. Blooms six inches broad are nothing uncommon. Growth is strong and vigorous, with abundant foliage. It is one of the very best bloomers in this division. Superb. Sometimes called White American Beauty.

***Gainsborough (H. T.; Good & Reese, 1903).** Creamy pink with salmon center. A climbing form of Viscountess Folkestone. Flowers very large and freely borne.

General Jacqueminot (H. P.; Roussel, 1853). Brilliant red. Very popular and likely to remain so. Flowers large and fragrant.

General MacArthur (H. T.; Hill, 1905). Fiery red. In referring to this rose before, we said it was destined to attain the greatest popularity. Our confidence was well grounded, and sales have increased every year. It has a magnificent color, is one of our very freest bloomers, possesses the richest fragrance. It is healthy, vigorous and not subject to mildew. Perfectly adapted to our climate.

General-Superior Arnold Janssen (H. T.; Leenders, 1912). Deep carmine. Flowers large, double, well formed and hold their shape until they wither.

George Arends (H. T.; Hinner, 1910). Delicate pink. A large, handsome rose of solid color and good form. Widely heralded as "Pink Frau Karl Druschki," but does not look like a sport from that variety. Growth is so rampant that it could easily be trained up as a climber and maybe should be classed as such.

George C. Waud (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1908). Orange vermilion. Color hard to describe, but is entirely unique and certainly most pleasing. Flowers are very large, very full and splendidly formed. Stems unusually strong, carrying flowers perfectly erect. Fragrant. A thoroughly fine variety.

Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau (H. P.; Guinoisseau, 1908). Bright vermilion red, shaded velvety crimson. A truly magnificent red. Considered by many good judges to be superior to Ulrich Brunner, which is saying a good deal. It is probably at least as good and under some conditions better. In any event, it is a splendid rose of large size, brilliant color and beautiful form.

Gloire de Dijon (T.; Jacotot, 1853). Fawn, tinted salmon and rose. Fragrant and free blooming. One of the hardiest Teas. An old friend that is still esteemed.

***Gloire de Margottin (H. P.; Margottin, 1887).** Dazzling red. Fragrant, very large, full and symmetrically formed. Growth fairly vigorous. Bears a good crop of magnificent blooms.

Gloire des Rosomanes (Bourbon; Vibert, 1825). Bright red. Better known in California as "Ragged Robin." Buds produced in large clusters, but open consecutively, keeping it always in bloom. The open flowers are loose and semi-double, of no value individually, but very showy. Splendid hedge rose.

Gloire Lyonnaise (H. T.; Guillot, 1884). White, tinted lemon. Pale yellow in bud, but nearly white when open. Large.

Golden Gate (T.; Dingee, 1892). Creamy white, tinted yellow and rose. Particularly fine in bud.

***Gold of Ophir or Ophirie** (Nois.; Goubalt, 1844). Reddish copper, tinted fawn and salmon. Flowers of medium size, cupped and very double. In Southern California this name is commonly but erroneously applied to Fortune's Yellow, which is totally different in every way.

Grace Darling (H. T.; Bennett, 1884). Creamy white, tinted peach. Shaded crimson in the fall. Flowers of medium size, handsome and fragrant.

Grace Molyneux (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1908). Creamy apricot with flesh center. Large, finely formed, fragrant and free blooming. A lovely rose.

Gruss an Teplitz (H. T.; Geschwind, 1897). Rich scarlet, overlaid with crimson, particularly in spring. The ground color is intensely red, unsurpassed by any other. A wonderfully free bloomer. Growth extremely vigorous, sometimes classed as a climber. An excellent garden variety and unexcelled as a hedge rose.

Harrisoni or Harrison's Yellow (Austrian Briar). Large, double, deep yellow flowers. Foliage glossy green and very healthy.

Harry Kirk (T.; A. Dickson, 1907). Creamy yellow with bright amber center. Buds are much deeper in color and long pointed. Open flowers are fairly double, saucer-shaped and large. Fragrance is exceptionally fine. It is an exceedingly heavy bearer. Bush grows vigorously, branches freely and has rich, dark, glossy green foliage. About the best light yellow Tea.

Heinrich Munch (H. P.). Has all the characteristics of Frau Karl Druschki, except that it is a beautiful shade of pink. A wonderfully strong grower.

Helen Good (T.; Good & Reese, 1906). Delicate yellow, suffused pink. A sport from Maman Cochet, which it resembles in size, form and habit.

Helen Gould. See Baldwin.

Hester. See Fortune's Yellow.

***Hiawatha (Hybrid Wich.)**. Flowers rich crimson with white center. Very pretty; always in bloom. A very strong grower.

His Majesty (H. T.; McGredy, 1909). Vermillion. Has a large, long bud and opens rather flat. Fragrance very rich, suggestive of the H. P.'s. Stems long, flowers often clustered. Growth is vigorous and upright, freely branching.

Honorable Ina Bingham (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1905). Pure pink. Very large, semi-double with enormous petals. Stems strong. Very effective.

Hugh Dickson (H. P.; H. Dickson, 1904). Brilliant crimson, tinted scarlet. A thoroughly fine rose. Has been fully tested in this climate and found perfectly adapted to it. Has large, finely formed, fragrant flowers; blooms well and is healthy and vigorous.

Improved Rainbow (T.; Sievers, 1895). Carmine, rose and flesh. Similar to Rainbow, but larger and with the variegation in numerous small flecks instead of broad stripes.

Irish Elegance (Irish Single; A. Dickson, 1905). Apricot, shaded orange and pink. Buds particularly handsome. Always in bloom. A great favorite.

Ivory (T.; Am. Rose Co., 1902). Pure white. A sport from Golden Gate; identical with it except in color.

J. B. Clark (H. T.; H. Dickson, 1905). Scarlet shaded crimson in spring, but brilliant red in fall. Very large, nearly semi-double, opening widely to show the deep yellow stamens, which contrast well with the petals. Fragrance rich. Growth very strong and remarkably spreading.

Jessie (Dwf. Poly). Bright crimson scarlet, double flowers in huge clusters. One of the best baby or dwarf roses.

John Cuff (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1908). Carmine pink. Flowers are very large, loose and with enormous petals, about the largest we have ever seen in a rose. Free bloomer with a remarkably profuse spring crop.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H. T.; Leenders, 1910). Carmine and flesh pink. Has the wonderful two-toned petal effect shared by but two or three others. The inside of each petal is a soft, pearly blush, while the outside is bright carmine rose. Flowers are large, beautifully formed, very fragrant and borne on splendid strong, stiff stems.

Joseph Hill (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1904). Pink shaded salmon. Buds long, flowers large, full and well formed. Very fine.

Jubilee (H. P.; Henderson, 1898). Deep crimson, shaded maroon; almost black. Buds pointed.



Although the Marechal Niel was originated four decades ago, it has so many valuable points to its credit, it is still a favorite.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.; Lambert, 1891). White, faintly suffused lemon yellow. Almost universally known in California and easily the most popular white variety in the H. T. class. Flowers are large, very full and beautifully formed, with reflexed outer petals. Bush is vigorous and healthy.

Killarney (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1898). Flesh suffused pink. Semi-double. Buds long pointed and very beautiful. Free blooming. Very fragrant.

Killarney Brilliant (H. T.). Growth as strong as that of its parent, Pink Killarney, and an equally free bloomer; color most brilliant pink.

Konigin Carola (H. T.). Satiny rose with reverse petals silvery rose; very free flowering. Grand La France-like flowers. Habit of Caroline Testout.

Kronprinzessin Cecille (H. T.). Silvery pink. Large and of exquisite form. Very profuse bloomer.

La Detroit (H. T.; Breitmeyer, 1904). Shell pink, tinted soft rose. Color very pleasing and does not fade. Beautiful both in bud and when open. Free bloomer.

Lady Ashtown (H. T.). Pale rose, shading to yellow at base; buds long and pointed; flowers large and full. A beautifully refined shape; a very free bloomer. One of the best bedders of its color and a splendid autumnal rose.

Lady Battersea (H. T.; Paul, 1901). Brilliant cherry crimson. Free blooming and of vigorous growth, producing flowers on long, strong, almost bare stems far above the foliage, where they stand out most strikingly.

***Lady Gay** (Wich.). Flowers double in clusters; cerise pink shading on edge of petals to a very soft pink. Vigorous grower; will cover a large porch in an incredibly short time.

Lady Ursula (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1908). Flesh pink. Flowers large, full and beautifully formed; center high with reflexed petals. Tea scented.

La France (H. T.; Guillot, 1867). Pink, tinted silvery blush. Flowers large and borne freely. Delightfully fragrant, excelling nearly all others in this respect. One of the great favorites.

***Lamarque** (Nois.; Marechal, 1830). White. The most popular white climber in California. Flowers borne continually and in great profusion. Has more abundant foliage than most of the other free-blooming climbers.

Laurent Carle (H. T.). Brilliant velvety carmine. Buds long, perfect form. Robust grower and continually in bloom.

Leuchfeuer (H. T.). Deep, rich velvety crimson; good form and free flowering.



General Jacqueminot possesses hardiness and good blooming qualities—two very good combinations.

- Liberty (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1900).** Crimson scarlet. A fine, free, continuous bloomer. Flowers medium sized, well formed and richly colored. Excellent for forcing as well as for planting out. A fine "all-around" variety.
- Lieutenant Chaire (H. T.).** Very vigorous and branching. The flowers are on erect stems. Deep velvety in bud, opening to glowing crimson. A very fine bedding rose.
- Lyon (Pern.; Pernet-Ducher, 1907).** Shrimp pink or coral; center salmon-shaded chrome yellow. No rose ever made a quicker leap into popularity. Its color is gorgeous, form unsurpassed and fragrance delightful. Flowers are occasionally of enormous size, but always faultlessly formed.
- Mabel Morrison (H. P.; Broughton, 1878).** An old favorite. White, outer petals pink. Flowers very full.
- Madame Abel Chatenay (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1895).** Rosy carmine tinted salmon. Flowers are large, exquisitely formed and charmingly colored. Bush is vigorous, with rich, heavy, dark foliage. Very free flowering. Particularly fine.
- *Madame Alfred Carriere (Nois.; Schwartz, 1879).** Creamy white. A Hybrid Noisette, hence harder than the rest of the class. Flowers are large, finely formed and borne profusely. Growth strong and vigorous. A very valuable variety, particularly for Oregon and Washington.
- Madame Caroline Testout (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1890).** Bright pink. Almost too well known on the Pacific Coast to require description. The official city flower of Portland. Flowers of the largest size and beautifully formed. Free blooming, vigorous and healthy.
- Madame Chedane Guinoisseau (T.).** Clear canary or lemon yellow. Quite distinct in color. Flowers of medium size and loose. Unusually free bloomer. An old variety, but too good to drop. Origin unknown.
- Madame de Wateville (T.; Guillot, 1883).** Salmon white, flushed and bordered rose. Flowers of medium size, finely formed and very fragrant.
- *Madame Driout or Striped Reine Marie-Henriette (Thiriat, 1904).** Deep rose, striped cherry red. As good as Reine Marie-Henriette in every respect. The striping is delicate, but conspicuous.
- Madame Hector Leuillot (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1906).** Light yellow with carmine center. Color variable; best in fall. Buds long, petals large. Flowers full and well formed.
- Madame Hoste (T.; Guillot, 1887).** Canary yellow, deepening to golden yellow in center. Grows vigorously. Well liked.
- Mad. Jean Dupuy (T.).** A superb rose; golden yellow, center rosy yellow, edges of petals bordered rose, buds long and pointed; flowers large and beautifully formed. May safely be classed among the aristocrats.
- Mad. Jules Grolez (H. T.).** Beautiful satiny china rose; flowers large, double and well formed; very free flowering. A fine hedge rose and unsurpassed for massing. A long row of the sturdy plants in full bloom forms a hedge that one will long remember for its unusual and enchanting beauty, and the dainty foliage that remains after the flowers have faded.
- Madame Jenny Gillemot (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1905).** Canary yellow. Saffron in bud, becoming lighter as it opens. Buds long, flowers large, cupped and well formed.
- Madame Lambard (T.; Lacharme, 1877).** Bronzy rose, tinted salmon or fawn and shaded carmine. Color decidedly variable. Flowers large, full and fragrant. Free bloomer.
- Madame Leon Pain (H. T.; Guillot, 1904).** Silvery pink, sometimes shaded salmon. Buds pointed, flowers large and cupped. Blooms freely. Bush is excellent, with plenty of dark, glossy foliage.
- Madame N. Levavasseur.** See Baby Rambler.
- Madame Ravary (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1899).** Orange yellow, tinted flesh and creamy buff. Color hard to describe, but very fine. Buds are coppery, short pointed. Flowers spreading, cup-shape, double, richly fragrant. Not a strong grower, but blooms freely.
- Madame Vermorel (T.; Marie, 1901).** Coppery yellow, shaded rose. Buds salmon rose, deepening as they expand.
- *Madame Wagram (H. T.; Bernaix, 1895).** Pink. Called Climbing Paul Neyron, but while a good variety with large flowers, it is not entitled to the latter name, having no resemblance to Paul Neyron.
- Madame Welche (T.; Ducher, 1878).** Pale yellow with deep orange center. Flowers large and very double.
- Magna Charta (H. P.; Paul, 1876).** Rosy red. Flowers very large, full and fragrant. Grows vigorously and blooms freely.
- Maman Cochet (T.; Cochet, 1893).** Deep rose pink on outer petals, but very light in center. Buds extremely large and beautifully formed, with outer petals well reflexed. Being very full, they hold their form until withered. Magnificent in every way. One of the most popular varieties in California and generally known as "Pink Cochet."
- Maman Cochet, Red (Niles Cochet, T.; California Nursery Co., 1906).** Cherry red on outer petals, lighter within. A sport from the popular Maman Cochet and a far better rose. The pink of the latter is replaced by a bright red, which at some seasons becomes decidedly brilliant. The flowers are just a trifle smaller. Stems are better, carrying flowers fairly well. It is a remarkably free bloomer, particularly in the fall, at the very time when its color is at its best. Succeeds splendidly as a "standard" as well as in bush form. A remarkably strong grower.
- Maman Cochet, White (T.; Cook, 1897).** White with outer petals blushed, The largest of all the Cochet roses. Buds and flowers magnificently formed and borne very freely.
- Maman Cochet, Yellow (T.; Buatois, 1898).** Light yellow, edged rose. Not a sport from Maman Cochet and not entitled to the name it bears. It has better stems, but in all other respects is inferior to the true Cochets.
- *Marechal Niel (T.; Pradel, 1864).** Deep golden yellow. Doubtless the best known yellow rose. Flowers very large and full, beautifully formed and most deliciously fragrant. Its classification has always been subject to argument. Often included with the Noisettes, but has no resemblance to the rest of them and certainly conforms to the usual idea of a Tea Rose.
- Margaret Dickson (H. P.; A. Dickson, 1891).** White with flesh center. Petals large and of firm texture. Quite fragrant.
- Marie Van Houtte (T.; Ducher, 1901).** Creamy yellow, tinted rose on the outer petals. Buds and opened flowers are full and handsomely formed. Growth vigorous.
- Marquis de Querhoent (T.; Godard, 1901).** Carmine on flesh or yellow ground. Color decidedly variable. Very free bloomer. Spring flowers are only fair, but coloring in fall is very brilliant.
- Marquis de Sinety (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1906).** Yellow flushed orange. Buds are very deep golden yellow; pointed. Open flower cupped, with high center. Petals large and crisp. Fragrance rich. Stems very strong, but often curiously curved. Foliage very dark and handsome. Ranks very high.
- Mary Countess of Ilchester (H. T.).** Forms flowers of great size, deliciously scented and produced freely on long stems. This, with its large, circular, smooth petals of warm crimson carmine color, makes it a very distinctive variety, which should be widely planted.
- Milady (H. T.; Pierson, 1913).** Crimson scarlet. Color similar to Richmond. Flowers large, full and well formed, carried on good, stiff stems.

Mildred Grant (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1901). Silvery white flushed delicate pink. By far the largest variety in the H. T. class, and easily the largest rose of good form. In spite of their great size and weight, the flowers are borne perfectly erect, as stems are amply stiff and strong. There is nothing coarse about it as with some large kinds.

***Minnehaha (Hybrid Wich.).** One of the best deep pink ramblers. Large bunches of very well formed flowers in the way of Dorothy Perkins.

Miss Alice de Rothschild (T.; A. Dickson, 1910). Deep yellow center with lighter edges. Buds rather light, but color deepens as they expand. Flowers are of medium size, very full, pointed in bud, cupped when open with a rich tea fragrance.

Miss Kate Moulton (H. T.; Hill, 1907). Pink, tinted silvery flesh. Almost faultlessly formed. Outer petals very large and most strongly reflexed, while inner petals maintain a high pointed center. Quite a free bloomer. Superlative in form and excellent in other respects.

Mlle. Cecile Brunner (Dwf. Poly.; Ducher, 1890). Salmon pink. The clustered flowers are small, daintily formed and exquisitely colored. The little buds are especially beautiful. Blooms constantly. A truly charming rose.

Molly Sharman Crawford (T.; A. Dickson, 1908). Pure white or with a faint greenish tinge. Of medium size, well formed and fragrant.

Morning Glow (H. T.). Bright, silvery pink. Is quite similar to Radiance. Very fragrant.

Mousseline (Moss; Robert, 1881). White, shaded rose. Buds beautifully massed.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1907). Yellow tinted salmon rose. Color variable. In spring it is nearly white outside, with blush or light salmon center. In fall the color deepens to a good yellow. Very handsomely formed and carried on strong stems.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1908). Orange pink or reddish salmon, outer petals flesh. Of medium size and semi-double. Highly colored and very free blooming. Foliage dark, glossy green. Growth moderate.

Mrs. David Jardine (H. T.; A. Dickson, 1908). Bright rose pink, faintly suffused salmon. Large and very beautifully formed both in bud and fully opened flower, which retains its form to the very last. An unusual feature is that every petal is slightly frilled or wavy on the edges. Flowers come singly on fine, long, strong stems. Very fine.

Mrs. George Shawyer (H. T.; Lowe & Shawyer, 1911). Brilliant rose pink. Almost solid color. Large, full and well formed. Highly recommended for forcing.

Mrs. Hubert Stevens (T.). A splendid white rose with Niphetos-like buds. Vigorous, hardy and a free bloomer. A fine bedding rose; very good indeed.

Mrs. John Laing (H. P.; Bennett, 1887). Shell pink. Easily one of the best pinks in the H. P. class. Flowers are beautifully formed, finely colored, extremely fragrant and borne freely on strong stems. Splendid for cutting. A thoroughly good variety.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford (H. P.; A. Dickson, 1894). Deep rosy pink, tinted pale flesh. Flowers large, handsomely formed and borne freely.

***Mrs. Robert Peary.** See Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (H. T.; Hill, 1903). Flesh pink; outer petals creamy white. Open flowers large, full and very well formed. Color delicate, but is held well.

Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush (Dwf. Poly.). Baby Rambler habit with pale pink flowers of Dorothy Perkins; blooms in profusion summer and autumn.

Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe (H. T.; McGredy, 1912). Bright "sweet-pea mauve." So termed by its introducer. Shade is very unusual, but runs toward pink with us. Flowers of good size and well formed. Growth is vigorous. Runs close to the H. P. class.

Mrs. Wemyss Quin (H. T.) Intense lemon-chrome, washed with delicate maddery-orange, shading to lemon yellow as the flower expands; the guard petals are tinged crimson orange.

Mrs. W. J. Grant. See Belle Siebrecht.

My Maryland (H. T.; Cook, 1909). Bright pink. Fragrant and free blooming. Growth strong.



It is no wonder the Maman Cochet is so much in demand, for it is not only a strong grower, but produces buds of good substance with re-curved and delicately shaded petals.

Nerissa (H. T.; Paul, 1912). Pink, flushed carmine; buds cream, flushed salmon. Coloring resembles Antoine Rivoire. Buds sharply short pointed; open flowers have high center with reflexed outer petals.

Niphetos (T.; Bougere, 1844). Nearly pure white. Faintly lemon tinged in center. Buds long and pointed. Growth rather weak. Blooms freely.

***Ophirie.** See Gold of Ophir.

Papa Gontier (T.; Nabonnard, 1883). Rosy crimson with carmine center. Only moderately double, but has most beautiful buds. One of the freest blooming roses known. Perfectly adapted to California conditions and probably is still the most popular variety in the State.

Paul Neyron (H. P.; Levet, 1869). Dark rose. The largest rose in cultivation. The buds are as large or larger than the best American Beauties grown under glass and are borne freely in the open ground. As an outdoor rose it far excels American Beauty, for which it is often mistaken. Growth is strong and vigorous.

Perle des Jardins (T.; Levet, 1874). Deep golden yellow. Buds are very large and full. Flowers beautifully formed, even when fully opened. Deliciously fragrant. Although over forty years old, it is today probably the yellow variety being most widely planted in California.

Perle d'Or (Dwf. Poly.; Dubreuil, 1883). Golden yellow with orange center. Another duplicate of Mlle. Cecile Brunner except for color, which is also entirely distinct from that of Etoile d'Or. A very beautiful little rose.

Perle von Godesburg (H. T.; Lambert, 1902). White tinted creamy yellow. Same as "Kaiscrin" except a little yellower. Flowers are massive in size; full and double with the petals beautifully recurved.

Persian Yellow (Austrian Briar; From Persia, 1837). Bright yellow. Small but quite double. Foliage faintly scented. Particularly interesting as being one of the parents of the wonderful Pernetiana class.

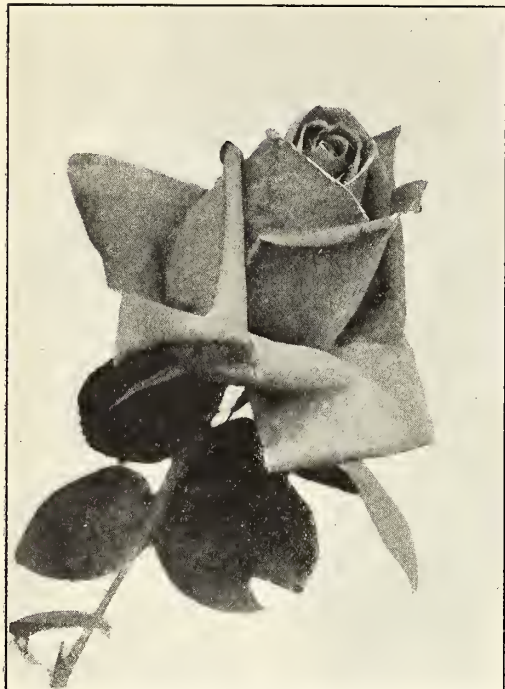
Pharisaeer (H. T.; Hinner, 1902). Silvery pink, faintly suffused salmon. Buds long pointed. Open flowers large, with pointed center and reflexed outer petals. The latter are of unusually good size. Stems excellent. Blooms moderately in spring and heavily in fall.

***Philadelphia Rambler (Poly.; Conard, 1902).** Light crimson. An improved form of Crimson Rambler. Flowers brighter, larger and more double. Much less susceptible to mildew.

Pink American Beauty. See Queen of Edgely.

Pink Frau Karl Druschki. See George Arends.

Pink Maman Cochet. See Maman Cochet.



The William Shean. A splendid rose for outdoor planting.

Pink Moss (Moss). Beautiful bright pink. Our best moss. Origin unknown.

Prima Donna (H. T.) The color is a lovely shade of pink, changing to silvery pink; petals undulated or waved on the edges. Flowers of the very largest size, on long strong stems abundantly produced. Its size, fragrance, wonderful lasting qualities, freedom of growth and bloom and distinctiveness, place it in the very forefront of roses.

Prince Camille de Rohan (H. P.; Verdier, 1861). Deep, velvety crimson. Flowers large and moderately full. Still ranks as one of the best dark red H. P.'s.

Prince de Bulgarie (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1902). Silvery flesh-shaded rosy salmon. Flowers large and handsome at all stages. Has won its place among the good sorts.

Queen of Edgely or Pink American Beauty (H. P.; Floral Exchange, 1897). Pink. Sport from American Beauty. Just the same, except much lighter colored. An elegant rose, certainly deserving of its synonym, "Pink American Beauty."

Radiance (H. T.; Cook, 1909). Soft carmine pink. Flowers are large and cup-shaped, unusually elongated, very double, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous and erect, with spreading branches. Blooms freely. Well liked.

Rainbow (T.; Sievers, 1891). Pink striped carmine and buff. A sport from Papa Gontier. Identical except for the striping.

Ramona. See Cherokee Red.

Red La France. See Duchess of Albany.

Red Maman Cochet. See Maman Cochet, Red.

Red Radiance (H. T.). Clear red which does not fade and the color is retained for an unusually long time after being cut. Makes a very large double bloom; also valuable for forcing.

***Reine Marie Henriette (H. T.; Levet, 1878).** Cherry red. A great favorite among the climbers. Flowers are very large, full, freely borne, attractively colored and fragrant. Susceptible to mildew during the early part of the season.

***Reine Olga de Wurtemberg (H. T.; Nabonnand, 1881).** Dazzling red. Flowers large, semi-double and borne in great profusion. Foliage especially handsome. Thrives exceptionally well under the trying conditions around San Francisco Bay.

***Reve d'Or (Nois.; Ducher, 1869)** Light yellow, shaded buff. Flowers are of medium size, well formed and borne very freely. One of the best yellow climbers.

Rhea Reid (H. T.; Hill, 1908). Crimson scarlet. Color rich and satisfying. Flowers large, double and as fragrant as La France. Petals velvety. A splendid addition to the limited number of good reds in this class.

Richmond (H. T.; Hill, 1905). Scarlet, lightly shaded crimson. In the bud this closely resembles Liberty, but as the flowers open the color is better retained. The coloring of half-opened flowers is very rich. Blooms freely and has good fragrance.

Rose Queen (H. T.; Hill, 1911). Intense pink of about same shade as Mad. Caroline Testout, but with yellow at base of petals. Buds are beautifully formed and borne on long stems. Particularly good for cutting.

Safrano (T.; Beaugard, 1839). Saffron in bud, changing to pale yellow. Large and semi-double. Buds very beautiful. Free bloomer. Old, but as popular as ever.

***San Rafael.** See Fortune's Yellow.

***Silver Moon (Wichuraiana Hybrid; Henderson, 1910).** Pure white, single, very large. Golden stamens very conspicuous. Stems long. Foliage glossy bronze green. Remarkably strong grower. Very hardy.

Souvenir de Wootton (H. T.; Cook, 1890). Bright crimson. Flowers large, rather loose. Delightfully sweet scented. Growth strong. Blooms freely.

Souvenir du President Carnot (H. T.; Pernet-Ducher, 1896). Rosy flesh, sometimes nearly white. Fine buds on long stems. Flowers large. Very free bloomer.

Sunset (T.; Henderson, 1884). Golden amber with a faint ruddy tinge. A sport from Perle des Jardins and the equal of that fine variety. The new foliage is very beautiful, a deep coppery red.

Sweet Briar. The common Eglantine (*Rosa rubiginosa*), with simple, pink, single flowers and richly scented foliage.

The Bride (T.; May, 1885). White. Sometimes the flowers are pure white throughout, but usually when grown outdoors the outer petals are tinged pink. Unsurpassed in form, fragrance and free-blooming habit. A sport from Catherine Mermet.

Ulrich Brunner (H. P.; Levet, 1881). Cherry red. A truly magnificent rose. The color is bright and beautiful. The stems are long, raising the large, perfectly formed flowers well above the foliage. Thrive to perfection under our conditions and certainly should be included in every collection.

***Veilchenblau (Poly.; Schmidt, 1909).** Reddish lilac, quickly changing to amethyst and steel blue. The celebrated "Blue Rose" and the only near approach to that color yet attained. Flowers semi-double and borne very freely. Has a rich and unique fragrance.

Viscountess Folkstone (H. T.; Bennett, 1886). Creamy pink, shading to a salmon center. Blooms freely. Flowers large and fragrant. Vigorous growth.

Walter Speed (H. T.). A vigorous, erect grower. Flowers of large size, deep lemon color, becoming white as they develop; delightfully fragrant.

***Watkins.** See Fortune's Yellow.

White American Beauty. See Frau Karl Druschki.

White Killarney (H. T.; Waban Co., 1909). White. Identical except in color with Killarney, from which it is a sport. The long, full buds are handsome in shape and the open flower most refined and beautiful in form and texture.

***Wichuraiana (Japanese species).** White. Flowers are small and single, pure white, with showy yellow stamens. They have a delightful fragrance all of their own. Foliage is deep green and very lustrous. If trained up will make an excellent climbing rose, but when allowed to grow naturally the long, slender shoots grow flat on the ground. This, with its evergreen habit, makes it fine for covering banks. Sometimes called Memorial Rose.

White Maman Cochet. See Maman Cochet, White.

***William Allen Richardson (Nois.; Ducher, 1878).** Orange yellow. Flowers rather small, but well formed and borne very profusely. This, with its vigorous growth and healthy constitution, makes it a valuable and popular climber.

William Shean (H. T.). Awarded Gold Medal by the National Rose Society. Its color is pure pink, delicately veined with ocher. The flowers are large, full, and of perfect form. The bush is strong, vigorous, and free flowering. Highly recommended for outdoor planting.

Winnie Davis (H. T.; Nanz & Neuner, 1902). Flesh pink, outer petals silvery blush. Buds long pointed; flowers large and formed much like Clara Watson or Miss Kate Moulton. Not very double. Growth vigorous, erect and slender. An extremely heavy bloomer, particularly in spring.

Yellow Maman Cochet. See Maman Cochet, Yellow.

***Yellow Rambler (Poly.; Lambert, 1896).** Flowers are yellow in bud, but nearly white when opened. A tremendous grower. Originally called Aglaia, but that name seems to have fallen into disuse.

STANDARD OR TREE ROSES

To satisfy a variety of tastes we budded our standard roses at various heights. We also have a few of the strong-growing varieties that have been trained into standards from their own wood. We will be glad to give information as to the height of the head when orders are placed, if the purchaser desires.

NEW AND SCARCE
\$2.50 Each; \$20.00 Per 10

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Baby Doll | Mad. Ed. Herriot |
| Hoosier Beauty | Mrs. Charles Russell |
| Lady Hillingdon | Opnelia |
| Los Angeles | |

GENERAL ASSORTMENT
\$2.00 Each; \$17.50 Per 10

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Baby Rambler | Mad. Caroline Testout |
| Betty | Mad. Ched. Guinoisseau |
| Bridesmaid | Magna Charta |
| Catherine Mermet | Maman Cochet |
| Cl. Kaiserin | Marechal Niel |
| Cl. Mlle. C. Brunner | Marie Van Houtte |
| Cl. Belle Siebrecht | Mrs. John Laing |
| Cl. Papa Gontier | Niles Cochet (Red Maman Cochet) |
| Cl. Perle des Jardine | Papa Gontier |
| Duchesse de Brabant | Paul Neyron |
| Empereur du Maroc | Perle des Jardins |
| Frau Karl Druschki | Reve d'Or |
| Gainsborough | Rhea Reid |
| General MacArthur | Radiance |
| Gloire de Margottin | Rose Queen |
| Gold of Ophir | Safrano |
| Hugh Dickson | Sunburst |
| Improved Rainbow | Sunset |
| Irish Elegance | The Bride |
| Kaiserin Augusta Victoria | Ulrich Brunner |
| Lady Battersea | White Maman Cochet |
| Liberty | Wm. A. Richardson |
| L'Ideal | Yellow Maman Cochet |
| Lyon | |



When a standard rose is planted to advantage like this White American Beauty, it has much to commend it.

DECORATIVE MATERIAL

BAMBOO SHOOTS

	Per 10	Per 100
10 to 12 ft. long.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
8 to 10 ft. long.....	2.50	20.00
6 to 8 ft. long.....	2.00	17.50
4 to 5 ft. long.....	1.75	15.00

PALM LEAVES

California Fan Palm Leaves—		
5 to 6 ft. long.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
4 to 5 ft. long.....	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 ft. long.....	1.75	15.00
Japanese Fan Palm Leaves—		
3 to 4 ft. long.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
Dwarf Fan Palm Leaves—		
1½ to 2 ft. long.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
Date Palm Leaves—		
10 to 12 ft. long.....	\$4.50	\$40.00
8 to 10 ft. long.....	4.00	35.00
6 to 8 ft. long.....	3.00	25.00

Groups

The following lists include trees and plants grouped according to various characters and for certain special purposes.

HEDGE PLANTS

EVERGREEN

- Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)
- Taxus baccata (English Yew)
- Thuja orientalis (Chinese Arbor Vitae)
- Buxus (Boxwood, various kinds)
- Laurus nobilis (Bay Tree)
- Ligustrum japonicum (Japanese Privet)
- Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet)
- Ligustrum vulgare (English Privet)
- Myrtus communis (Common Myrtle)
- Pittosporum crassifolium
- Pittosporum eugenioides
- Pitosporum tenuifolium (P. nigricans)
- Pittosporum undulatum
- Prunus ilicifolia (California Evergreen Cherry)
- Pyracantha angustifolia
- Pyracantha coccinea (Evergreen Hawthorn)
- Pyracantha crenulata (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn)
- Viburnum tinus (Laurustinus)

DECIDUOUS

- Chaenomeles japonica (Japanese Scarlet Quince)
- Punica granatum (Flowering Pomegranate)

TREES AND PLANTS NATIVE TO CALIFORNIA

CONIFERS

- Abies concolor (White Fir)
- Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)
- Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)
- Libocedrus decurrens (Incense Cedar)
- Pinus jeffreyi (Jeffrey Pine)
- Pinus parryana (Parry Pine)
- Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)
- Sequoia gigantea (Big Tree)
- Sequoia sempervirens (Redwood)
- Thuja gigantea (Giant Arbor Vitae)

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Arbutus menziesii (Madrone)
Carpenteria californica
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus (Wild Lilac)
Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Grape)
Photinia arbutifolia (Christmas Berry)
Prunus ilicifolia (Evergreen Cherry)
Prunus ilicifolia integrifolia (Catalina Cherry)
Quercus chrysolepis (Live Oak)
Rhamnus californica (Wild Coffee)
Umbellularia californica (Wild Laurel)

DECIDUOUS TREES

Juglans californica (Walnut)
Platanus racemosa (Sycamore)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Ribes sanguineum (Currant)
Spiraea billiardii
Symphoricarpos occidentalis (Snowberry)

MISCELLANEOUS

Washingtonia filifera (Fan Palm)
Washingtonia robusta
Romneya coulteri (Matilija Poppy)

STREET TREES**BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS**

Acacia dealbata (Silver Wattle)
Acacia decurrens (Black Wattle)
Acacia melanoxylon (Black Acacia)
Acacia nerifolia (A. floribunda)
Alectryon excelsum (New Zealand Oak)
Angophora lanceolata
Camphora officinalis (Camphor Tree)
Casuarina cunninghami (She Oak; Beefwood)
Eucalyptus (for roadsides)
Grevillea robusta (Australian Silk Oak)
Schinus molle (Pepper)
Sterculia diversifolia (Bottle Tree)

DECIDUOUS TREES

Acer (Maple)—all kinds.
Aesculus hippocastanum (White Horse Chestnut)
Aesculus carnea (Red Horse Chestnut)
Betula alba (European Birch)
Betula pendula gracilis (Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch)
Catalpa speciosa
Ginkgo biloba (Maiden Hair Tree)
Liquidambar styraciflua
Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree)
Melia azedarach umbraculiformis (Texas Umbrella)
Platanus orientalis (European Sycamore)
Populus deltoides carolinensis (Carolina Poplar)
Robinia pseudacacia (Black Locust)
Robinia pseudacacia decaisneana (Pink Flowering Locust)
Tilia platyphyllos (European Linden)
Ulmus (Elm)—all kinds

**TREES AND SHRUBS BEARING ORNAMENTAL
RED OR ORANGE BERRIES****CONIFERS**

Taxus baccata (English Yew)
Taxus baccata fastigiata (Irish Yew)

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Arbutus menziesii (Madrone)
Arbutus unedo (Strawberry Tree)
Aucuba japonica
Cneorom tricoecum
Cornus capitata (Evergreen Dogwood)
Cotoneaster—all species
Evonymus japonica and its varieties
Ilex aquifolium (English Holly)
Nandina domestica
Photinia arbutifolia (Christmas Berry)
Pyracantha coccinea (Evergreen Hawthorn)
Pyracantha coccinea lalandi
Pyracantha crenulata
Ruscus aculeatus
Schinus molle (Pepper Tree)
Viburnum odoratissimum

DECIDUOUS TREES

Celtis occidentalis
Crataegus cordata (Washington Thorn)
Crataegus crus-galli (Cockspur)
Crataegus monogyna pauli (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn)
Crataegus oxyacantha (English Hawthorn)
Crataegus rubra splendens
Crataegus tomentosa
Sorbus aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Berberis thunbergii
Berberis vulgaris (Common Barberry)
Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea
Elaeagnus longipes
Symphoricarpos vulgaris
Viburnum opulus

**TREES AND SHRUBS WITH VARIEGATED
FOLIAGE****CONIFERS**

Cupressus macrocarpa variegata
 (Variegated Monterey Cypress)
Juniperus chinensis argenteo-variegata
Juniperus chinensis procumbens aureo-variegata
Taxus baccata elegantissima
Taxus baccata fastigiata variegata (Variegated Irish Yew)
Taxus baccata washingtoni

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Aucuba japonica variegata
Aucuba japonica latimaculata
Buxus sempervirens elegans variegata
Buxus sempervirens variegata
Coprosma baueri variegata
Coronilla glauca variegata
Elaeagnus pungens argentea
Elaeagnus pungens aurea
Evonymus—nearly all
Fatsia japonica variegata
Ligustrum gracile variegatum
Myrtus communis variegata
Pittosporum tobira variegatum
Veronica decussata variegata
Veronica speciosa variegata
Viburnum tinus variegatum

CLIMBING PLANTS

Bougainvillea glabra variegata
Hedera helix variegata

MISCELLANEOUS

Aspidistra lurida variegata
Cortaderia "Variegated"
Miscanthus—all
Phormium tenax variegatum

**DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS ASSUMING
RUDDY AUTUMNAL TINTS****TREES**

Acer rubrum (Scarlet Maple)
Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple)
Crataegus cordata (Washington Thorn)
Liquidambar styraciflua
Quercus rubra (Red Oak)

SHRUBS

Berberis thunbergii
Cornus florida (Flowering Dogwood)
Viburnum opulus
Viburnum opulus sterile (Common Snowball)

CLIMBERS

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)
Parthenocissus tricuspidata (Boston Ivy)
Parthenocissus tricuspidata atropurpurea

**PLANTS OF LOW OR MEDIUM GROWTH
SUITABLE FOR SHADED LOCATIONS****BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS**

Aspidistra lurida
Aspidistra lurida variegata
Aucuba—all
Azalea indica
Buxus—all
Camellia japonica
Cotoneaster microphylla
Erica mediterranea (Mediterranean Heath)
Fatsia japonica
Fatsia japonica variegata
Fuchsia—all
Hydrangea—all
Hypericum moserianum
Mahonia—all
Michelia fuscata
Pyracantha crenulata
Rhamnus californica
Veronica—all
Viola odorata (Violet)

**TREES AND SHRUBS PARTICULARLY RE-
SISTANT TO DROUGHT
BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS**

Acacia—all
Agonis flexuosa
Alectryon excelsum (New Zealand Oak)
Angophora lanceolata
Azara microphylla
Buddleia variabilis
Callistemon—all
Cassia—all
Cistus albidus
Eucalyptus—nearly all
Hakea—all
Leptospermum laevigatum
Melaleuca armillaris
Melaleuca decussata
Nerium oleander
Pittosporum phillyraeoides
Spartium junceum (Spanish Broom)

AGAVES, ETC.

Agave—all
Cordyline australis
Dasyliirion—all
Yucca—all

VALUABLE REFERENCE LITERATURE

California Vegetables, in Garden and Field. Fourth edition, revised and extended. A manual of practice with or without irrigation for semi-tropical countries. By Edward J. Wickson, A. M. Size of page, 6 by 9 1/4, 368 pages, well printed and strongly bound in cloth; illustrated. Postpaid, \$2.00.

Farm and Garden Rule Book. By Prof. L. H. Bailey. A new edition of the Horticulturists' Rule Book and Compendium of Useful Information for Nurserymen, Florists, Seedmen, and Fruit-Growers. Size of book, 12 mo., containing 600 pages. Price, \$2.50, postpaid.

California Garden Flowers. By Edward J. Wickson. First edition 1915, 262 pages, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches; illustrated; cloth bound. This book aims to tell the beginner in California, whether he be a scholar struggling with his school garden, or a suburban gazing vacantly on his residence lot, or the farm home maker, who is puzzled to translate his experience with teams, plows and pasture fields into trowels, pruning-shears and lawns, just what to do to make garden soils, grow plants and surround his abode with beauty under the peculiar climatic conditions of California. Price, \$1.50 per copy, postpaid.

The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture. By Prof. L. H. Bailey. In six volumes. Illustrated with color plates—4,000 engravings in the text and 96 full-page cuts.

A discussion for the amateur, professional and commercial grower of the kinds, characteristics and methods of cultivation of the species of plants grown in the region of the United States and Canada for ornamental trees, fruit trees and vegetables. Price, \$36.00 per set, carriage paid.

California Fruits and How to Grow them. Eighth edition, revised and extended. A manual of methods which have yielded great success. By Edward J. Wickson, A. N. Size of page, 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches, 513 pages, bound in cloth and fully illustrated. Postage prepaid, \$3.00 per copy.

Roeding's Fruit Growers' Guide—First Edition. The illustrations in this book, in many cases, convey the information desired. There are few men in California who have given more thought and who have had a wider experience in diversified horticulture than Geo. C. Roeding. This book contains practical information presented in a clear, concise manner which will be appreciated by the novice as well as the experienced fruit grower. Price \$1.00 per copy postpaid.

American Grape Growing and Wine Making in America. By Prof. G. Husmann. This edition has been very carefully revised, garden and vineyard management from planting to harvesting, both in the East and in the West, especially exhaustive on California grape growing; all about making wine. Price \$2.50 per copy postpaid.

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Effective border planting of Polyantha Roses

INDEX

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

	Page		Page
Alligator Pear—see Avocado	12	Hops	16
Almond	9	Horseradish	16
Apple	3, 4	Lemon	11
Apricot	8	Lime	11, 12
Artichoke, Globe	16	Loganberry	15
Artichoke, Jerusalem	16	Loquat	12
Asparagus	16	Medlar	13
Avocado	12	Mulberry	41
Blackberry	15	Nectarine	7
Capri Fig	8, 9	Olive	13
Cherry	4, 5	Orange	11
Chestnut	9, 10	Peach	6, 7
Citrus Fruits	11, 12	Pear	4
Citrus—headed	11	Pecan	10
Crab Apple	4	Peisimmon	12
Currant	15	Phenomenal Berry	15
Dewberry	15	Plum	5, 6
Feijoa	12	Pomegranate	12
Fig	8	Pomelo	11
Filbert	10	Prune	6
Gooseberry	15	Quince	8
Grape	13, 14	Raspberry	15
Grapefruit—see Pomelo	11	Rhubarb	16
Guava	12, 35	Strawberry	16
Hazelnut—Filbert	10	Walnut	10, 11

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Common names and botanical synonyms are followed by the botanical name of the genus under which they will be found.

	Page		Page
Abelia	23	Bunya Bunya—Araucaria	18
Abies	18	Burning Bush—Pyracantha	35
Acacia—Wattle	23, 24	Butcher's Broom—Ruscus	36
Acer	38	Buttonwood—Platanus	42
Achania—Malvaviscus	32	Buxus	25, 26
Actinidia	49	Caesalpinia—Poinciana	45
Aesculus	39	Calif. Bay Tree—Umbellularia	37
Agave	24	Calif. Big Tree—Sequoia	21
Agonis	24	California Evergreen Cherry—Prunus	34
Akebia	49	California Fan Palm—Washingtonia	34
Albizzia	24	California Laurel—Umbellularia	37
Alectryon—New Zealand Oak	24	California Live Oak—Quercus	35
Almond—Prunus	40	California Native Trees and Plants	67, 68
Ampelopsis—Parthenocissus	51	California Pepper Tree	36
Ampelopsis, Evergreen—Cissus	49	California Sycamore—Platanus	42
Angophora	24	California Wild Coffee—Rhamnus	27
Apple—Fyrus	40	California Wild Lilac—Ceanothus	35
Aralia—Fatsia	30	Callistemon	26
Araucaria	18	Calycantbus—Meratia	47
Arbor Vitae—Thuja	22	Camellia	26
Arbutus	24	Camphor—Cinnamomum	27
Arundinaria	52	Campsis	49
Arundo	52	Canary Island Date Palm—Phoenix	53
Asb—Fraxinus	41	Carissa	26
Aspidistra	24	Carob—Ceretonia—St. John's Bread	27
Aucuba	24	Carpenteria	26
Australian Bluebell—Sollya	52	Caryopteris	45
Australian Pea Vine—Dolichos	49	Cascara—Rbamnus	35
Australian Tea Tree—Leptospermum	32	Cassia	27
Autumnal Tints, Trees and Shrubs Assuming	68	Castanea	39
Azalea	24, 25	Casuarina	27
Balm of Gilead—Populus	42	Catalina Cberry—Prunus	34
Bamboo	52	Catalpa	39
Bamboo Shoots	67	Ceanothus	27
Banbasa	52	Cedar—Cedrus	18, 19
Banana—Musa	55	Cedar, Chilean—Libocedrus	21
Banana Shrub—Michelia	33	Cedar, Incense—Libocedrus	20
Barberry—Berberis	25, 45	Cedrela	39
Bay Tree—Laurus	32	Cedrus	18
Bay Tree, California—Umbellularia	37	Celtis	39
Beech—Fagus	40	Century Plant—Agave	54
Berberis	25, 45	Cephalotaxus—Yew	19
Berry Bearing Trees and Shrubs	68	Ceratonia	27
Betula—Birch	39, 44	Ceratostigma—Plumbago	45
Big Tree—Sequoia	21	Cercis	39
Bignonia	49, 51	Cestrum	27
Birch—Betula	39, 44	Chaenomeles—Cydonia—Quince Flowering	45
Bladder Senna—Sutherlandia	36	Chamaecyparis	19
Blue Palm—Erythea	53	Chamaerops	53
Blue Spirea—Caryopteris	45	Chamaerops—Trachycarpus	54
Books	69	Cherry—Prunus	40, 44
Bottle Brush—Callistemon	26	Chestnut—Castanea	39
Bottle Tree—Sterculia	36	Chile Jasmine—Mandeville	50
Bougainvillea	49	Choisya	27
Boxwood—Buxus	25, 26	Christmas Berry—Photinia	34
Brachychiton—Sterculia	36	Cineraria—Senecio	36
Breath of Heaven—Diosma	29	Cinnamomum	27
Broad-Leaved Evergreens	23	Cinnamom—Cinnamomum	27
Broom—Cytisus	29	Cissus	49
Broom, Spanish—Spartium	36	Cistus	27
Buddleia	25	Clematis	49

	Page
Climbing Fig—Ficus	50
Climbing Plants	49
Climbing Snowball—Decumaria	49
Clivia	27
Clytostoma	49
Cneorum	27
Cockspur—Crataegus	40
Cocos	53
Conifers	18
Coprosma	27
Coral Plant—Erythrina	46
Corchorus—Kerria	46
Cordylone	54
Cork Elm—Ulmus	43
Cork Oak—Quercus	35
Cornus	25, 45
Coronilla	28
Cortaderia	55
Corylus	45
Corypha—Livistona	53
Cotoneaster	28
Cranberry Bush—Viburnum	48
Crape Myrtle—Lagerstroemia	46
Crataegus, Deciduous Hawthorn	39, 40
Crataegus, Evergreen—Pyracantha	35
Crinum	28
Cryptomeria	19
Cupressus	19
Currant—Ribes	47
Cydonia—Cbaenomeles—Quince Flowering	45
Cypress—Cupressus	19
Cypress, Lawson—Cbamaecyparis	19
Cytisus	29
Daphniphyllum	29
Dasylyron	54
Date Palm—Pbocnix	53
Deciduous Ornamental Trees	38
Deciduous Sbrubs	45
Deciduous Weeping Trees	44
Decorative Material	67
Decumaria	49
Deodar—Cedrus	18
Desmodium—Lespedeza	32
Deutzia	45, 46
Diervilla	46
Diosma	29
Dogwood—Cornus	28, 45
Dolichos	49
Dracaena—Cordylone	54
Drought Resisting Trees and Sbrubs	68
Duranta	29
Dwarf Fan Palm—Chamaerops	53
Elaeagnus	29, 46
Elder—Sambucus	47
Elm—Ulmus	43, 44
Englisb Laurel—Prunus	35
Erica	29
Erytbea	53
Erythrina	46
Escallonia	29, 30
Eucalyptus	30
Eugenia	30
Eulalia	55
Evonymus	30, 46
Exochorda	46
Fagus	40
Fatsia	30
Ficus	30, 50
Fig, Climbing—Ficus	50
Filbert—Corylus	45
Fir, Abies	18
Forsythia	46
Fraxinus	41
Fremontia	30
Fuchsia	31
Garland Syringa—Pbiladelphus	47
Genista	31
Gerbera	31
Giant Reed—Arundo	32
Ginkgo	20
Gleditschia	41
Gold Dust Plant—Aucuba	24
Golden Bell—Forsythia	46
Golden Chain—Laburnum	41
Golden Dew Drop—Duranta	29
Grape—Vitis	52
Grevillea	31
Guadaloupe Island Palm—Erytbea	53
Gum: Blue, Red, etc.—Eucalyptus	30
Gynerium—Cortaderia	55
Hackberry—Celtis—Nettle Tree	39
Hakea	31
Hardenbergia	50
Hawthorn, Deciduous—Crataegus	39, 40
Hawthorn, Evergreen—Pyracantha	35
Heath or Heather—Erica	29
Hedera	50
Hedge Plants	67
Heteromeles—Photinia	34
Hibbertia	50
Hills of Snow—Hydrangea	46
Holly—Ilex	31
Honey Locust—Gleditschia	41

	Page
Honeysuckle—Lonicera	50
Horse Chestnut—Aesculus	39
Hovenia	41
Hoya	50
Hydrangea	46
Hymenoporum	31
Hypericum	31
Ilex	31
Incense Cedar—Libocedrus	21
India Rubber Plant—Ficus	30
Indian Currant—Symphoricarpos	48
Iochroma	31
Ipomoea	50
Island, Ironwood—Lyonothamnus	32
Ivy, Boston—Partbenocissus	51
Ivy—Hedera	50
Jacobinia—Justicia	32
Japan Ivy—Partbenocissus	51
Japanese Cedar—Cryptomeria	19
Japanese Rose—Kerria	46
Jasmine—Jasminum	50
Jasminum	50
Judas Tree—Cercis	39
Juglans	41
Juniper—Juniperus	20
Juniperus	32
Justicia—Jacobinia	20
Kerria	46
Keteleeria	20
Laburnum	41
Lagerstroemia	46
Lagunaria	32
Lantana	32
Lantana Weeping—L. Sellowiana	50
Laurel, Bay Tree—Laurus	32
Laurel, California—Umbellularia	37
Laurel, Cherry—Prunus	35
Laurus	32
Laurustinus—Viburnum	37
Lawson Cypress—Cbamaecyparis	19
Lemon Verbena—Lippia	46
Leonotis	32
Leptospermum	32
Lespedeza—Desmodium	32
Libocedrus	20, 21
Ligustrum	32
Lilac—Syringa	48
Lilac, California Wild—Ceanothus	27
Lime Tree—Tilia	43
Linden—Tilia	43
Lion's Tail—Leonotis	32
Lippia	46
Liquidambar	41
Liriodendron	41
Literature	69
Live Oak—Quercus	35
Livistona	53
Locust—Robinia	42, 43
Lonicera	32, 46, 50
Lyonothamnus	32
Madrone—Arbutus	24
Magnolia	32, 41, 46, 47
Mabonia	32
Maiden Hair Tree—Ginkgo	20
Maiden Hair Vine—Muehlenbeckia	51
Malvaviscus—Achania	32
Mandevilla	50
Maple—Acer	38
Matilija Poppy—Romneya	35
Melaleuca	33
Melia	41
Meratia	47
Mexican Orange—Choisya	27
Micbelia	33
Millettia	50
Miscantbus	55
Mock Orange—Pbiladelphus	34, 47
Monkey Puzzle—Araucaria	18
Morus	41, 44
Mountain Ash—Sorbus	43
Muehlenbeckia	51
Mulberry—Morus	41, 44
Musa	55
Myrtle—Myrtus	30, 33
Myrtus	30, 33
Nandina	33
Nerium	33, 34
Nettle Tree—Celtis	39
New Zealand Flax—Phormium	55
New Zealand Oak—Alectryon	24
Nolina	54
Nootka Sound Cypress—Chamaecyparis	19
Oak—Quercus	35, 42
Oleander—Nerium	33, 34
Oregon Grape—Mahonia	32
Oriental Plane—Plantanus	42
Pagoda Tree—Sopora	43
Palmetto—Sabal	54
Palms	53
Palm Leaves	67
Pampas Grass—Cortaderia	55
Pandorea	51
Partbenocissus	51

	Page		Page
Passiflora	51	Sollya	52
Passion Vine—Passiflora	51	Sophora	43
Peach—Prunus	40	Sorbus	43
Pearl Bush—Exochorda	46	Spartium	36
Pepper—Schinus	36	Spiraea	45, 47, 48
Periploca	51	Spruce—Picea	21
Phaedranthus	51	Spurge Olive—Cneorum	27
Philadelphia	34, 47	St. John's Bread—Ceratonia—Carob	27
Phillyrea	34	Standard Roses	67
Phoenix	53	Star Jasmine—Trachelospermum	52
Phormium	55	Sterculia—Brachychiton	36
Photinia—Toyon—Heteromeles	34	Strawberry Tree—Arbutus	24
Phyllostachys	52	Street Trees	68
Picea	21	Sutherlandia—Bladder Senna	36
Pine—Pinus	21	Sweet Gum—Liquidambar	41
Pinus	21	Sycamore—Platanus	42
Pithecoctenium	51	Symphoricarpos	48
Pittosporum	34	Syringa, Lilac	48
Plane—Platanus	42	Syringa, Mock Orange—Philadelphia	47
Planting Distances	2	Tamarisk—Tamarix	48
Planting Instructions	2, 17	Tamarix	48
Platanus	42	Tartarian Honeysuckle—Lonicera	46
Plum—Prunus	40	Tasmanian Ivy—Muehlenbeckia	51
Plumbago	45, 51	Taxus—Yew	22
Plumbago—Ceratostigma	45	Tecoma—Pandorea—Tecomaria	51, 52
Poinciana—Caesalpinia	45	Tecomaria	52
Polygala	34	Templetonia	36
Pomegranate—Punica	47	Teucrium	36
Poplar—Populus	42, 44	Texas Umbrella—Melia	41
Populus	42, 44	Thorn—Crataegus	39, 40
Portugal Laurel—Prunus	35	Thuya—Arbor Vitae	22
Potato Vine—Solanum	51	Tilia	43
Privet—Ligustrum	32	Tobira—Pittosporum	34
Prunus	34, 35, 40, 44	Toyon—Photinia	30
Psidium	12, 35	Trachelospermum	52
Punica	47	Trachycarpus	54
Pyracantha	35	Transval Daisy—Gerbera	31
Pyrostegia	51	Tree Protectors	69
Pyrus	40	Tree Roses	67
Quercus	35, 42	Trumpet Vine—Campsis	49
Quince Flowering—Chaenomeles	45	Tulip Tree—Liriodendron	41
Raphiolepis	35	Turk's Cap—Malvaviscus	32
Redwood—Sequoia	21	Ulmus	43, 44
Rhamnus—Cascara	35	Umbellularia	37
Rhynchospermum—Trachelospermum	52	Umbrella Tree—Melia	41
Ribes	47	Variiegated Trees and Shrubs	68
Robina	42, 43	Velvet Grass—Zoysia	55
Rock Rose—Cistus	27	Veronica	37
Romneya	35	Viburnum	37, 48
Roses	56	Vinca	52
Rosemary—Rosmarinus	35	Viola	37
Rosmarinus	35	Violet—Viola	37
Rowan—Sorbus	43	Virginia Creeper—Parthenocissus	51
Rubber Plant—Ficus	30	Vitis	52
Ruscus	36	Walnut—Juglans	41
Russelia	36	Washingtonia	54
Sabal	54	Wattle—Acacia	23, 24
Salisburya Adiantifolia	20	Wax Plant—Hoya	50
Salix	44	Weeping Trees	44
Sambucus	47	Weigelia—Diervilla	46
Schinus	36	Willow—Salix	44
Scorpion Senna—Coronilla	28	Windmill Palm—Trachycarpus	54
Senecio—Cineraria	36	Wire Vine—Muehlenbeckia	51
Sequoia	21	Wistaria, Deciduous	52
Shaded Locations, Plants Suitable For	68	Wistaria, Evergreen—Millettia	50
Shrubs, Deciduous	45	Wonga Wonga Vine—Pandorea	51
Silk Oak, Grevillea	31	Woodbine—Parthenocissus	51
Silk Vine—Periploca	51	Yew—Cephalotaxus	19
Snowball—Viburnum	48	Yew—Taxus	22
Snowball, Climbing—Decumaria	49	Yucca	54, 55
Snowberry—Symphoricarpos	48	Zoysia	55
Solanum	51, 52		

MAR 19 1920

