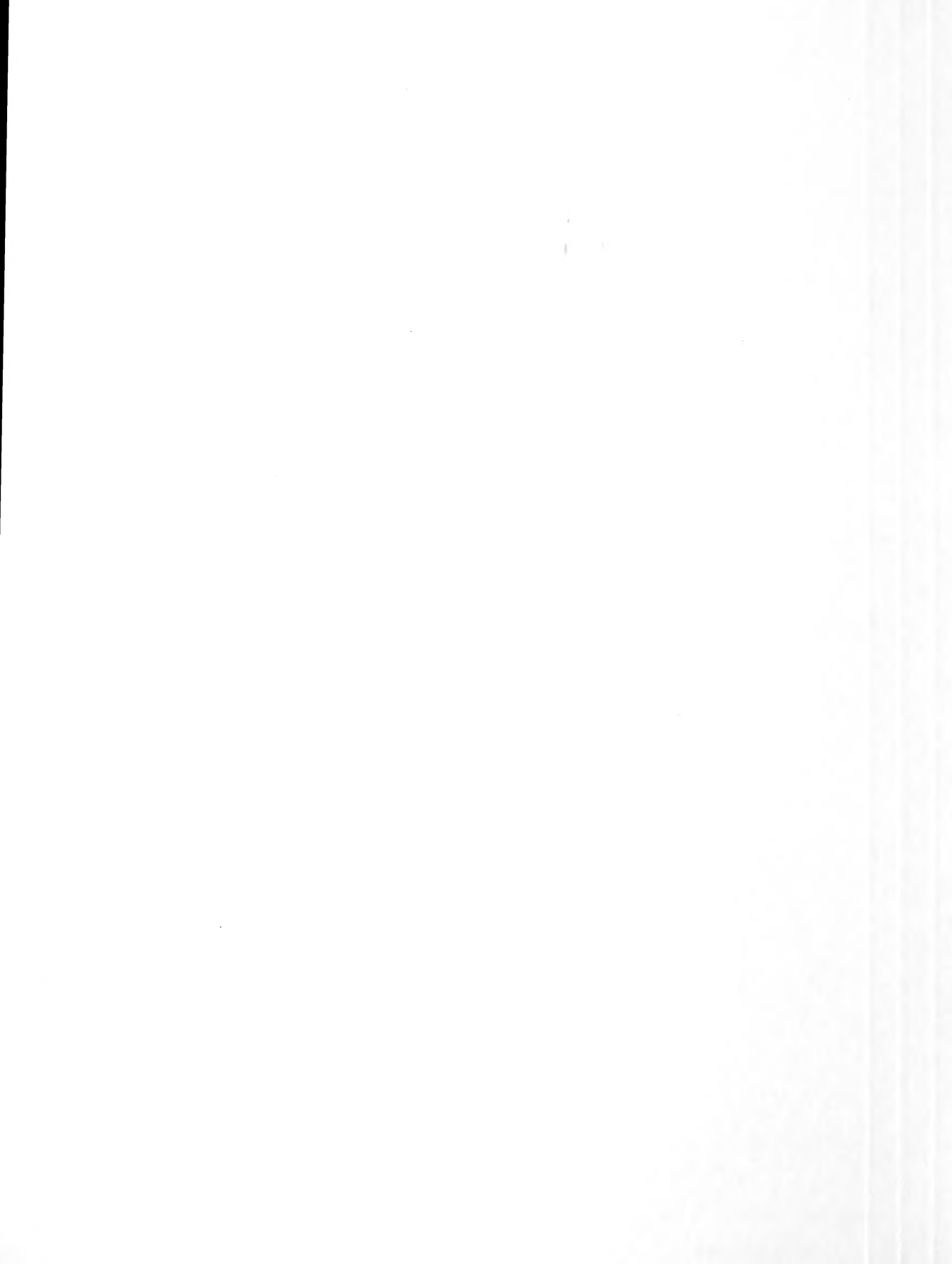


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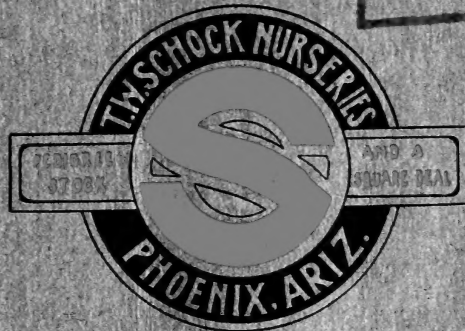


INDEXED.

T. W. SCHOCK NURSERIES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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T. W. SCHOCK, Sole Proprietor

THIS BOOK CONTAINS VALUABLE INFORMATION
FOR THE ARIZONA GARDENER AND ORCHARDIST

1 9 1 3

INDEXED.

MAY 7 5 1915



TO OUR PATRONS



In presenting this price list to the public we wish to thank our numerous patrons for past favors. It is our endeavor to conduct our business in such a manner as to merit the confidence of those dealing with us.

We personally superintend the propagation and handling of all nursery stock offered. The greatest care is exercised in having the varieties true to name, clean and healthy.

Our trees, shrubs and vines have a perfect root system due to our growing same on rich, mellow soil, insuring good, healthy stock.

Packing of orders is done by men of long experience in the business, and no pains are spared in having shipments reach the purchaser in the best possible condition.

We recommend that upon the arrival of stock it be immediately taken from the bale or box, well heeled in the ground, and thoroughly settled with water. This will keep them in good condition until ready to plant.

In planting see that the hole is sufficiently large to admit the roots in natural form. Be careful that all damaged roots are trimmed off. Then cut the top back to the point where you desire to form the head. Would recommend in this valley that not more than twelve to sixteen inches of a top remain. Thus when the head is formed it affords a protection to the trunk from the hot summer sun. The limbs should be cut back to about two buds from the body of the tree. Care should be taken in planting that the tree stands but little deeper in the soil than it previously did in the nursery. Settle the trees immediately by irrigation or with a few buckets of water. Never use manure in contact with the roots. Keep the ground well cultivated and sufficiently moist to keep up a continual growth of the trees during the summer.

Address all orders and communications to Main Office.

NOTICE.—All our stock is inspected by our local horticultural commissioner, and a certificate of health accompanies each shipment. We guarantee our stock to be free from disease and insect pests.

General Special. Express shipments of nursery stock travel under what is known as the "General Special" rate, which is 20 per cent less than the first class rate. We would advise having small shipments go by express, for while the cost is in excess of the freight rate, the difference is often more than made up by the prompt delivery and careful handling.

Club Orders. We will be pleased to have responsible parties solicit club orders, to whom will be given liberal discounts. From all such, correspondence is invited

INSTRUCTIONS

Correspondents will please observe as far as possible the following regulations:

1. The name of varieties should be plainly written on a separate sheet of paper in order to prevent mistakes.

2. It is always advisable to send in orders as early as possible, as they are usually filled in the order in which they are received.

3. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties would do well to leave the selection to us, as we shall send only such as give general satisfaction.

4. State distinctly how you wish to ship—by freight or express; also designate the route; otherwise we will use our own discretion in forwarding; but in all cases the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped.

5. When contracts are made to deliver trees to any particular place, our responsibility ceases the day on which the purchaser was notified to receive the shipment.

6. Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference. Remittances may be made by Bank Draft, Postal or Express Money Order or Registered Letter containing amount of order.

7. Customers are requested to notify us at once if errors occur in filling orders, as we endeavor to make satisfactory amends.

8. Prospective buyers are requested to send us an exact list of their wants, for in some instances, where a quantity of trees are wanted we can make special prices.

GUARANTEE

Our trees are all budded or grafted from bearing trees. Our nursery stock is handled by experienced and careful men; nevertheless, with all our caution, mistakes of minor importance may occur.

Long experience has shown us the urgency of keeping our varieties true to name, and hence we are at all times anxious and willing to replace, on good and sufficient evidence, all trees that may prove otherwise; nevertheless, it is mutually understood and agreed between purchasers and ourselves that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater or in excess of the original price of the stock at date of sale. We solicit your patronage, but in justice to ourselves cannot accept your orders on any other terms.

VALUABLE TABLES

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Apricots	20 to 25 feet apart each way.
Cherries	20 to 25 feet apart each way.
Apples	20 to 22 feet apart each way.
Pears	20 to 22 feet apart each way.
Peaches	18 to 22 feet apart each way.
Prunes	18 to 22 feet apart each way.
Plums	18 to 22 feet apart each way.
Grapes	8 to 10 feet apart each way.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	2 by 6 feet.
Raspberries and Blackberries	2 by 7 feet.
Strawberry plants for field culture....	1 by 1½ feet.
Rhubarb	1½ by 6 feet.

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

Square Method			
1x1	43,560	10x10	435
2x2	10,890	11x11	360
3x3	4,840	12x12	302
4x4	2,722	13x13	257
5x5	1,742	14x14	222
6x6	1,210	15x15	193
7x7	888	16x16	170
8x8	680	17x17	150
9x9	537	18x18	134
		19x19.....	120
		20x20.....	108
		22x22.....	98
		25x25.....	60
		30x30.....	48
		35x35.....	35
		40x40.....	27
		50x50.....	17
		60x60.....	12

To ascertain the number of trees or plants required for an acre: Multiply together the distance that the trees are to be set apart each way and divide this into 43,560 (the number of square feet in an acre) which will give the number required.

Address all communications to Main Office.

T. W. SCHOCK NURSERIES

T. W. Schock, Sole Proprietor

PHOENIX, ARIZONA



DECIDUOUS FRUIT

DEPARTMENT



APPLES

Each, 30c. Per 10, \$2.75. Per 100, \$25.00.

Write us for Special Prices on Quantities.

Early Harvest. Medium size; pale yellow; tender, with mild, fine flavor. Tree a moderate grower and a good bearer. An excellent variety for orchard and garden; one of the first to ripen. Ripens early July.

Red Astrachan. Large, nearly covered with deep crimson; handsome; juicy, with rich acid flavor; very productive; one of the very best Summer apples. A valuable variety in the hot interior valleys, being an unusually free grower with dense foliage. July.

Red June. Medium size, oblong. Color deep red; one of the best table apples. June to July.

Gravenstein. A very large, striped, roundish apple of the first quality. Tree remarkably rapid, vigorous, and erect in growth and very productive. The finest of the early autumn apples. Ripens in August.

White Winter Pearmain. Medium, oblong; pale yellow, thickly sprinkled with minute brown dots; flesh yellowish, tender, crisp, juicy, very pleasant sub-acid flavor; succeeds well in all parts of the State; a standard market sort, widely distributed; a great favorite among commercial growers. November to January.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A large, beautiful Russian apple; streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. A fine cooking apple and esteemed by many for dessert. Excellent in hot, dry climate on account of its dense foliage. Aug.

The above mentioned varieties are well suited for the soil and climatic conditions of the Salt River Valley, while those sorts listed below thrive better in higher altitudes and mountain regions, ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 feet.

Arkansas Black. Medium to large; somewhat conical; the color is a beautiful dark maroon over a yellow ground; flesh firm, fine grained, juicy and a long keeper.

Baldwin. A large, bright red apple having crisp, juicy, rich flesh. Tree very productive and vigorous. One of the best and most popular winter sorts. November to February.

Black Ben Davis. The fruit is very handsome in color, being darker than Ben Davis, and superior in quality. The tree is of the Ben Davis habit of growth, but is even stronger and a better resister of drouth. Its beautiful solid deep red color and good keeking qualities give it a high market value.

Gano. Considered by many to be identical with Black Ben Davis. Except for color, which is a deep red, it is a true Ben Davis type. Tree very hardy and a strong and regular bearer. November to March.

Jonathan. Medium size, conical, yellow and red; flesh tender, juicy and rich; very productive; one of the very best early Winter apples. November to December.

King of Tompkins County. Very large, flesh yellowish, rather coarse, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; particularly adapted to mountain regions. September to October.

Missouri Pippin. Large, round, yellow splash-ed with red; a popular market sort; very productive. November to April.

Rhode Island Greening. A well-known variety that succeeds well in the Southwest; fruit very large, round, sub-acid, rich flavor; ripens late in the Fall.

Spitzenberg. Large; deep red with yellowish dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich and excellent. November to March.

Winesap. Medium, dark red; sub-acid; excellent quality. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West, commanding the highest prices. Succeeds well in light, sandy soil. November to February.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, yellow; flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly aromatic flavor; an excellent and a valuable variety; tree a fine grower and a good bearer. A commercial variety in California, adapting itself to all portions of the country. October to February.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop Crab. A very popular variety in the West on account of its size, beauty and hardness; fruit deep crimson, covered with blue bloom.

Transcender Crab. The best of all the crabs for general use. Tree remarkably vigorous and immensely productive. Fruit large; skin yellow, striped with red. Fruit especially fine for preserves and jellies, being of a pleasant aromatic flavor. August.

Red Siberian. Fruit small, about an inch in diameter; yellow with scarlet cheek; tree erect and vigorous; bears young and abundantly. Excellent for jelly. September.

PEARS

First grade, each, 35c; per 10, \$3.25. Middle size, each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

Write us for Special Prices on quantities.

Bartlett. One of the most popular varieties; large, buttery and melting, with rich musky flavor; tree a vigorous grower; bears abundantly; ripens early. No pear now on the market possesses a wider popularity, being a good shipper, possessing keeping qualities and fine appearance. Indeed, no variety is so extensively planted in California.

Flemish Beauty. A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Strong grower and fruitful; an old standard variety.

Kieffer. (Kieffer's Hybrid.) Large; skin rich golden-yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side. Flesh slightly coarse, juicy and melting, with pronounced quince flavor.

Margaret. The finest early pear; medium size; skin greenish-yellow with brownish-red cheek; flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous; free bearer. Ripens after the Madeline. July and August.

Seckel. The standard of excellence in the pear; small but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, erect, but rather dwarf grower. August to September.

Winter Nelis. Medium size; dull russet; flesh melting and buttery with rich, sprightly flavor; tree a slender, irregular but free grower; bears heavily and regularly; one of the best early winter pears.

CHERRIES

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

Black Tartarian. Very large; purplish-black; flavor mild and pleasant. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower.

Royal Ann. (Napoleon Bigarreau.) A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; tree an erect grower.

Early Richmond. An old favorite sort; an early red; sub-acid cherry; tree a fine grower, hardy, healthy and productive.

English Morella. Large, dark red; tender, juicy, rich acid; later than Early Richmond; an excellent acid variety. In our trial grounds has borne heavy successive crops for several years.

PRUNES

Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.

French Prune. Medium size, oval; skin purple; flesh rich and very sweet; the variety most extensively used for drying.

Hungarian Prune. Sometimes known as Pond's Seedling Plum. Very large, oval; reddish violet; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet.

Sugar Prune. (New.) This valuable new prune was originated by Mr. Luther Burbank. Fruit very large; skin tender, dark purple, covered with white bloom; flesh yellow, tender and sugary.

Tragedy. A valuable early variety; large; handsome; skin dark purple; flesh greenish yellow; sweet and rich. Excellent for eating out of hand.

PLUMS

Each, 30c; per 10, \$3.00.

Write us for Special Prices on quantities.

Burbank. Medium to large, round, having yellow dots and lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, vigorous and productive. Ripens late in July.

Climax. Very large, heart-shaped; color deep, dark red; flesh yellow, fine flavor and pleasing fragrance; tree vigorous and productive. A splendid early plum.

Damson. Fruit small, oval; skin purple; flesh melting and juicy; rather tart. An old, well-known sort.

Green Gage. One of the richest of plums. Medium size; round, skin tender; greenish yellow.

Kelsey. Very large, heart-shaped; skin greenish-yellow, sometimes overspread with red when ripe, with a fine bloom; flesh yellow, meaty, firm, pleasant flavor; very prolific. August and September.

Prunus S'monii. (Simon Plum.) A distinct species from China; fruit large, flattened and a brick-red in color; flesh yellow with a particularly aromatic flavor.

Satsuma. The well-known Blood Plum which is generally conceded to be the best of the standard Japanese varieties. Unexcelled as a canning fruit, having a pleasant flavor and unlike all other varieties in having red flesh; medium to large; round and has a remarkably small stone.

Wickson. Another of Burbank's creations and the largest of all the plums. Flesh fine, deep amber yellow. A very handsome and well flavored variety. Valuable for canning and shipping.

Yellow Egg. A large, oval plum having a thick golden-yellow skin. Juicy and sub-acid. A fine variety for cooking, canning and market. Very showy. August.

APRICOTS

Large size, each, 35c; per 10, \$3.25. Middle size, each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

Write us for Special Prices on quantities.

The Apricot is one of the most delicious and richly flavored fruits we possess. Its earliness, ripening as it does before the peach or plum, makes it very desirable. Of late years Apricot culture is commanding attention in the more sheltered regions of Arizona. No family orchard in this State is complete without several trees of the recognized standard sorts.

Newcastle Early. Medium sized, round; the best early variety; ripens two to three weeks before the Royal.

Blenheim. Fruit large, oval, orange color; flesh rich and juicy; both fruit and tree are very similar to the Royal. Ripens end of June.

Hemskirke. (Alameda Hemskirke.) Of English origin. It strongly resembles the Moorpark, but ripens earlier and is a more regular and prolific bearer. Fruit large, roundish, but considerably compressed or flattened on both sides. Flesh bright orange, tender with a rich plum-like flavor, ripens very uniformly. A great favorite. Late June.

Royal. French origin; fruit medium, oval, slightly compressed; dull yellow, with red flesh on side exposed to the sun; flesh pale orange, with rich, vinous flavor; very desirable in all parts of the State, and more extensively planted than any other variety; excellent for canning and drying. Early June.

Routier's Peach. (Peach, Bergetti's French.) Fruit very large, rather flattened and compressed on its sides, with a well marked suture. Skin orange-yellow, flesh of a fine saffron yellow color, juicy, rich and highly flavored. This Apricot is a valuable acquisition, and we take pleasure in recommending it as one of the very best apricots in existence. When dried it is of a deep golden-yellow color. Its large size, fine color, render it very attractive in the dried state. Middle of June.

PEACHES

GENERAL COLLECTION

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.50.

Write us for Special Prices on Quantities.

Alexander. Medium size; skin greenish-white with red blush; flesh melting, juicy and sweet. Ripens with Amsden June. Early in June.

Admiral Dewey. Ripens at the same time as the Triumph, but is said to be far superior to it. It is a perfect freestone, has better form and brighter color; flesh is yellow of uniform color and texture to the pit. The tree is a strong symmetrical grower and fully as hardy and productive as the Triumph. Said to be the very best early yellow freestone in cultivation. Middle of June.

Hale's Early. A popular early variety; skin greenish, splashed with red; flesh white, juicy and sweet. Early in July.

Early Crawford. A well-known yellow peach of good quality; tree vigorous and prolific; in the past years this was the earliest peach, but now much earlier kinds are grown. July.

Foster. An excellent early peach, resembling Crawford's Early and ripening a few days earlier, but superior to it in every respect. Excellent for home use and commercial purposes. Ripens middle of July.

Early Imperial. Ripens about with Amsden June; tree a strong, vigorous grower and yields abundantly; fruit good size with small pit; skin yellow, nearly covered with red, deep crimson in the sun; after fruiting this variety for several years we can recommend it as being the best early yellow free-stone peach; a splendid shipper and the best for home use. Last of June.

Elberta. Large, yellow, with red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; tree grows strong and healthy and very productive; very largely planted in Southern States; one of the best paying varieties for the Southwest. Ripens in August.

Late Crawford. Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and excellent; freestone; an old and popular variety. August.

Salway. A large peach of English origin; creamy yellow with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the pit, rich and sweet; a standard late peach, growing more and more in favor with the orchardists. Middle of September.

Ward's Late Free. Large, roundish; skin white with beautiful crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, rich. First of October.

CLING PEACHES

Heath Cling. A most delicious cling. Very large; skin downy, creamy white, with faint blush of red; flesh white, slightly red at the pit, very tender and juicy; valuable for canning. Middle of September.

McKevitt's Cling. A California seedling introduced by A. McKevitt, Vaca Valley, and recognized today as one of the grandest white clings. Skin clear creamy white with a delicate blush of red; flesh firm, rich, sugary, highly flavored and greenish-white to the pit without a particle of red; as a white canning peach it has no superior and its remarkable firmness even when fully ripe makes it invaluable for shipping purposes. Tree a remarkably thrifty grower and almost free from curl. Last of August.

Tuscan Cling. A fine early cling of excellent flavor; in good demand for both canning and shipping; ripens with Early Crawford.

Sellers' Orange Cling. Very large; rich golden color; one of the very best clings; and regarded as a standard among the canners; ripens with Late Crawford. Middle of August.

Phillip's Cling. Fine, large; yellow; flesh firm, clear, yellow to the pit which is very small. Preferred by canners to any other variety of cling; its firmness, fine texture of flesh and lateness, not ripening until other clings are practically harvested, makes a demand for this variety far beyond the supply. Early September.

THE NECTARINE

Each, 35c.

The Nectarine readily adapts itself to California conditions, but reaches its greatest perfection in the interior valleys. It is nothing more nor less than an accidental variety of the peach with a smooth skin. Some varieties are even inclined to be slightly downy. Nectarines are of exceptionally fine flavor, and when dried their amber translucency renders them very attractive, which added to their superior flavor to the peach when cooked, should cause them to be in more general demand. The culture of the Nectarine is in all respects precisely similar to that of the peach, its habits being the same.

Humboldt. Very large; skin bright orange-yellow, streaked and mottled with dark crimson in the sun; flesh orange, very tender and juicy. The only yellow nectarine outside of the Boston; by far a superior variety. Early August.

New White. Large; skin greenish-white; flesh white; tender, juicy; stone small and free; one of the best varieties for drying. Early July.

Stanwick. Originated in England from seed brought from Syria, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is the best nectarine in existence today. Very large, almost globular, often as large as a peach; skin pale, greenish-white, shaded into deep rich violet in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich, sugary and delicious. Will average fully two and one-half inches in diameter. For drying and shipping not excelled by any other variety. August and September.

QUINCES

Each, 40c.

This fruit is desirable for sauces and preserving, hence forms a valuable adjunct to the garden.

Apple or Orange. Large, roundish, with short neck; greenish-yellow color. This is the variety most largely cultivated.

Pineapple. (New.) The name is suggested by the flavor. The fruit resembles the Orange Quince but is smoother. Of excellent quality.

Reas Mammoth. A very large, fine variety of the Orange Quince; a good grower and quite prolific; one of the best.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON

Each, 50c.

Hyakume. Large to very large, roundish oval, flattened on both ends; skin light buffish yellow; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp, meaty; $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. longitudinally, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. transversely.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. longitudinally and $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. transversely; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of all the persimmons; tree vigorous bearer.

POMEGRANATES

Each, 40c.

Papershell.
Wonderful.

FIGS

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

Among California fruits the Fig has always occupied a foremost position; the early Mission Fathers invariably possessed a few trees in their gardens. It was not, however, until the eighties that Fig Culture assumed commercial importance, neither did it attain full success until about 1898. Since that period Fig Culture has attained great success, and no garden is complete without a few trees.

Mission. (California Black.) The large black fig most common in California. It is a great grower, heavy producer and stands in the lead of all black figs for shipping and drying. Late June and August.

Brown Turkey. This is a very large fig; color violet-brown; the earliest large fig in the San Francisco market. Late June and early August.

White Adriatic. Introduced from Sicily and has been more extensively planted than any other variety for drying purposes. Fruit large, tree strong grower and prolific. Early in August.

Caprifigs or Wild Figs. These come first, for it is from them that all cultivated types of figs have sprung. They produce male, female, and gall flowers, but never mule flowers. Their value lies principally in the fact that they furnish a home for the fig wasp and have one crop, the Pro-fichi, with an abundance of staminate pollen producing flowers.

Smyrnas. Are found growing principally in the great fig district forty miles distant from Smyrna, Asia Minor, also in Greece and to a limited extent in Southern Italy. They differ from the common type of figs chiefly because their female flowers if not fertilized by transferring pollen from the wild or caprifig through the agency of the fig wasp, *Blastophaga grossorum*, or artificially, the figs when about the size of a marble dry up and drop to the ground. This is the world-famous fig of commerce. August to October.

OLIVES

Of late years Olive planting has commanded wide attention in this State and especially in the San Joaquin Valley, and the small interior valleys of Southern California. Olives are also a pronounced feature in certain sections of Arizona. This interest has been awakened from the fact that the olive industry has become established, not only from the planters' standpoint, but also in the making of olive oil and the manufacture of a first class article of green and ripe olive pickles. These divisions have become fixed on a profitable basis with the result that olive planting is

being rapidly extended all over the State. The tree succeeds in any good soil. Our stock this year is exceptionally fine.

4 to 6 feet, each.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 feet, each.....	.75
2 to 3 feet, each.....	.60

Manzanillo. This fine variety is known as one of the best pickling olives and is considered by growers the most profitable sort for this purpose. The tree is a free grower with a tendency for throwing out many small fruit branchlets from the main branches. It is the most prolific bearer of the larger sized olives. The fruit is very large, purplish-black, with light colored specks; ripens fully two weeks before the Mission, thus avoiding early frost. The ripe olives when cured are of excellent flavor and quality. As an oil producing olive it is unexcelled. Early October.

Mission. An old standard sort introduced by the Spanish Padres; extensively cultivated. Fruit medium to large, which makes an excellent pickle. Late October.

Nevadillo Blanco. Fruit small to medium; purplish black when fully ripe; a fine oil olive; it also makes a well-flavored pickle, but owing to its smaller size is not as popular for this purpose as the preceding varieties. Tree of strong growth and a very heavy bearer. Late September.



THE NUT FRUITS



ALMONDS

Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.25.

Considering that the Almond is one of the leading nuts known to commerce, too little attention has been devoted to its culture. It finds congenial conditions throughout California in favored sections free from biting spring frosts. Wickson, in his "California Fruits", says that "the almond prefers a loose, light, warm soil, and heavy, poorly-drained soils should be avoided. Though they need moisture enough to make good, thrifty growth, they will produce good crops on soils that are too light or dry to grow peaches."

GENERAL COLLECTION

Drake's Seedling. Originated with Mr. Drake, of Suisun, California; of the Languedoc class; bears abundantly and regularly where the Languedoc is a total failure. First week in April.

I. X. L. Tree a sturdy, upright grower, with large leaves; nut large, hulls easily, no machine being needed, nor is any bleaching necessary; soft shell but perfect. It bears heavily and regularly. Highly recommended by all orchardists who have tried it. Middle of March.

Languedoc. The best of the foreign varieties yet tried in California; nut large; kernel sweet. Last week in March.

Texas Prolific. The kernel is of medium size; plump; soft shell; blooms late and usually bears a good crop. Late March.

Ne Plus Ultra. Nut large and long; soft shell; a regular and heavy bearer; tree of strongest growth; an old standard sort. Middle of March.

Nonpareil. A popular sort; shell thin, quality good; tree of a somewhat weeping habit; bears heavy and regular. Late March.

Jordan. (Hardshell.) The largest, sweetest and finest-flavored of all the almonds. The kernels are long, plump and thin-skinned; rich flavored and of fine texture. The Jordan has recently been introduced from Spain, where it is highly prized, the demand being greatly in advance of the supply.

THE WALNUT. *Juglans Regia*

Among the edible nuts grown in California, none equal in commercial importance the walnut. Under favorable conditions of soil and climate the tree attains an immense size, specimens some sixty feet high, with a spread of fully one hundred feet, being often conspicuous features of the landscape. It prefers a rather loamy, deep, rich soil, finding its greatest luxuriance in such lands. No nut yields larger and more profitable returns than the walnut; the tree is practically free from insect pests, and when once established it requires little care as far as pruning is concerned. Good and thorough cultivation is necessary for activity in the growth of the tree, causing it to respond with bountiful crops.

The importance of this industry to the State is shown by the annual output, which is about 8,250 tons.

First grade, each, 65c; second grade, each, 50c.
Santa Barbara Soft Shell.
Franquette.

PECANS. *Hicoria Pecan*

The cultivation of Pecans is a subject which has as yet received but slight attention from growers in California, while in the Gulf States it has become an important industry. Here and there throughout this State large specimens of pecan trees may be seen growing and thriving. The deep alluvial soils of the interior valleys of California are well adapted to their culture. The rafted Paper Shell varieties described below are among the best grown, the nuts selling on the market as high as 50c per pound.

Each, 75c.

Papershell Pecan. Nuts of superior quality to the common pecan, trees being grown from the finest selected papershell pecans. Nuts are larger, and possibly may be papershells, the meat is rich, sweet and easily removed from the shell.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

THE LOQUAT. *Eriobotrya*

Each, 75c.

Premier. (New.) Fruit large, oval in form and flattened at both ends, two inches long and the same breadth when cut transversely in the broadest part. Color is lemon yellow; flesh melting, juicy and sweet; very little tartness; seeds quite small.

AVOCADO—ALLIGATOR PEAR

Avocado. (*Persea gratissima*.) "Aquacate". "Alligator Pear." A noble evergreen tree, bearing abundant crops of round or pear-shaped fruits, attaining a weight as high as two pounds. It is particularly desirable for salads, the pulp being of a buttery consistency which is indeed palatable when eaten either out of hand or with the juice of the lime or lemon, or with pepper and salt, to suit the taste.

Much attention is now being directed to this fine tropical fruit since it has been learned that Southern California is well adapted to its culture. Of all fruits grown, it is perhaps the most nutritious and wholesome. In countries where it is grown it is a staple article of diet and is a very appetizing and nutritious food product.

Experimentation with it during the last few years has clearly proved that avocado culture is not only feasible in localities where the orange and lemon finds congenial conditions of soil and

climate, but that it will be one of our most profitable orchard crops.

The market for this fruit is indeed a wide one, that will take all we can produce for years to come. There are a number of these trees now bearing in different sections of Southern California, the yearly net returns from some of which average from \$100.00 to \$200.00 per tree. Good specimens of the fruit bring as high as 75c each.

The tree is a fast grower and attains a height of 20 to 40 feet. It prefers a good, deep, loamy soil and is partial to liberal irrigation during the summer and growing periods. Seedling trees of the hardy Mexican type, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; budded trees from selected fruiting varieties, \$5.00 each. Orders for budded trees booked for April and May delivery.

THE GUAVA

Lemon Guava. (*Psidium Guajava*.) One of the finest of the guava family; large, pear-shaped, yellowish-fruit; the bush is susceptible to frost and should be grown only in the most favored localities. 18 to 24 in., 50c.

The Strawberry Guava. (*Psidium Cattleianum*.) A fine, glossy-leaved shrub or small tree, which produces in abundance fruit about the size of large strawberries; round, deep reddish color; the fruit is highly prized. From 2 to 6 plants of this luscious, semi-tropic fruit will be a valuable addition to any home garden. 4 in. pots, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; 6 in. pots or balled, 50c to 75c each.

CITRUS FRUITS

ORANGES

Each, \$1.50.

Prices on Citrus Stock subject to change without notice.

Write us for prices on Citrus Stock in quantities.

Washington Navel. This variety has made California oranges famous the world over, and has

been one of the most profitable from the grower's standpoint. The tree is a good, thrifty grower, making a well-rounded, uniform top; bears heavily and regularly. The fruit is large with a peculiar formation on the blossom end. Seedless, flesh meaty, tender, sweet and high-flavored; ripens early; good shipper; season from December to May.

Valencia Late. Fruit oblong, large, resembles Paper Rind St. Michael in color and firmness; ripens very late, reaching the market when all

other varieties are gone. A valuable variety and only second to the Washington Navel in the extent of its dissemination. In localities not subject to late frosts it should be extensively planted. Will hold its fruit in good condition as late as September.

Mediterranean Sweet. Fruit medium to large; pulp solid and few seeds; ripens late. Tree is thornless and very productive; very widely distributed and popular. February.

Ruby Blood. Fruit medium, nearly round, skin very smooth and thin; pulp rich, juicy and melting. When the fruit is ripe, it is streaked and mottled throughout with blood red so intensely that at times it penetrates through the skin; much superior to the Maltese Blood. Tree a strong, vigorous grower and thornless; a regular and heavy bearer. January to April.

Satsuma. (Unshiu, Oonshiu.) Introduced from Japan. Tree of dwarfish habit, quite thornless and bears when very young. The first orange to ripen its fruit. Very hardy, which in connection with its earliness makes it an invaluable sort. Skin thin, deep yellow; flesh very tender, juicy, sweet, delicious, entirely seedless. October to December.

POMELO OR GRAPE FRUIT

Each, \$1.50.

Marsh Seedless. The Grape Fruit is becoming more popular each season. For medicinal purposes it leads all other citrus fruits. We have now discarded all but the above variety; all the other sorts contain so many seeds as to make them undesirable. Fruit is round; much larger in size than the largest orange; pulp juicy, of rich, piquant flavor; almost seedless; rind thin, color lemon yellow.

LEMONS

Each, \$1.50.

Eureka. The most popular variety cultivated in California. Fruit is of the highest quality, uniform in size, with but few seeds; rind smooth and glossy. The main crop usually matures in time for summer trade. The tree is almost thornless, which is an important advantage in connection with picking the fruit and pruning; a continuous and heavy bearer.

Lisbon. Imported from Portugal. Medium size; sweet rind and very strong acid, few seeds, an excellent keeper; fruit very uniform; tree a strong grower, with compact foliage, a prolific bearer; quite thorny, but the thorns decrease as the tree grows older. Quite hardy and very popular in the interior.



GRAPES

FOREIGN VARIETIES

The leading sorts for table use, raisins, wine making and shipping.

10c each; \$1.00 per 12; \$4.50 per 100.

Thompson Seedless. Oval, greenish-yellow; as large or larger than Sultana; seedless; thin skinned; good, but not strong flavor; bunches very large. Valuable for either table use or seedless raisins. Ripens early.

Malaga. One of the best table grapes; vine a strong grower, and very productive; bunches very large, compact; berry large, oval, yellowish-green; fleshy. Ripens August.

Muscat of Alexandria. The white raisin grape planted so extensively in California; bunches large and loose; berry oval; Muscat flavor; one of the richest flavored of all grapes; valuable for raisins, table and wine. Ripens August.

Flaming Tokay. Bunches and berries very large, pale red with bloom; flesh firm and sweet; a handsome grape and a good shipper. September.

Emperor. Bunches large, long and rather loose; berry large, oblate, wine colored, very firm; a very late variety, and considered one of the best for shipping. October and November.

Mission. Berries medium, round, black, sweet; bunches large, loose; an old standard variety; table and wine. September.

Black Hamburg. (Frankenthal.) This is the famous national English grape. Bunches very large, heavily shouldered; berries large, round, skin thick, coal black when fully ripe; flesh sweet and juicy; one of the best table and market grapes. An immense bearer. 2nd period. Late in August.

Black Cornichon. (Red Cornichon. Malakoff Isjum.) Bunches long and loose, berries long, olive shaped, tapering at both ends; skin thick and dark, covered with bloom; flesh firm, with pleasant flavor; a very desirable variety for shipping and marketing; ripens late. 3rd period. October.

Black Morocco. Bunches medium to large, closely set; berries very large, oval, skin thick, dark red, becoming black when fully ripe; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and crackling; ripens late, keeps well, an excellent grape for shipment. 4th period. November.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Each, 15c; per 10, \$1.25.

Concord. Undoubtedly the most widely known and popular of all the native grapes. The vine is a healthy, vigorous grower, and being hardy it succeeds where the more tender foreign varieties fail. Produces large clusters of berries of good size and of a quality unsurpassed for their buttery sweetness and musky flavor. Color black, covered with thick bluish bloom. August.

Isabella. Bunches long, large, loose; berries black, large, oval, juicy, sweet and musky; an old standard variety. September.

Gros Colman. Berries of this variety are as large as small plums, and are borne in immense clusters. Skin thin, very dark and covered with bloom; flesh firm, pleasant flavor. A very excellent table variety. Ripens late October.

Niagara. Bunches medium; berries large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale yellow with whitish bloom; flesh tender and sweet; vine vigorous and productive; one of the best white grapes. Occupies the same position among the white varieties as the Concord among the black; the leading profitable market sort. Ripens September.



THE SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

Crandall's Early. This is one of the earliest to ripen, and has a long fruiting season. It is a strong and vigorous grower, hardy, and productive; berries firm and of good size and form and rich black color; flavor of the best, rendering it desirable as a dessert fruit, and also for sauces and preserves. 10c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Kittatinny. Large, roundish, conical, glossy black; juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe and one of the most valuable sorts for general planting. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

Mammoth Blackberry. Supposed to be a cross between the wild blackberry of California and the Crandall's Early. The foliage is large, thick, of a deep green color; enormously productive and exceedingly early, ripening three weeks before other cultivated kinds; fruit enormous, specimens measuring two and one-half inches long; seeds small, soft and abundant; core small, soft; in size and flavor said to surpass all other varieties of blackberries. Ripe in June. 10c each; \$1.00 per 12.

DEWBERRY

Gardena Dewberry. The best of the trailing blackberries. The points in its favor are early ripening and productiveness. It is wonderful to see the vines literally covered with the jet black berries. No family garden can be considered complete without at least a few dewberry plants in the general assortment. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

LOGANBERRY

The Loganberry. A California production, being a hybrid between the wild California Blackberry and the Red Antwerp Raspberry. Color rich purplish red with a very pleasant vinous flavor. The best results are obtained by growing on a low trellis. During the dormant season the old last-year vines may be cut off, leaving the new canes for the next crop. May be planted in rows seven to eight feet apart, and six to eight feet in the row. 10c each; \$1.00 per 12; \$4.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

Cardinal. The best of the purple raspberries; of strong growth; very hardy and extremely productive. 10c each; \$4.00 per 100.

Cuthbert. The best known of the red raspberries; large, conical; deep crimson; firm and best flavor.

Gregg. Of good size and fine quality; very productive and hardy. Occupies the same position among black caps as Cuthbert among the red sorts.

PHENOMENAL

Phenomenal Berry. Originated by Luther Burbank and said to be a cross between the California Dewberry and Cuthbert Raspberry. The largest berry known to cultivation. Color bright crimson. Berries grow in clusters of from five to ten, and individual berries are exceedingly large, often measuring three inches around one way and four the other. Delicious for canning. - 15c each; \$6.00 per 100.

Himalaya Giant An introduction from the Himalaya Mountains through the efforts of Luther Burbank. This variety should be trained on a trellis, and pruning carried on during the winter months. It is a strong grower, canes sometimes reaching 40 feet; prolific bearer; berry a good shipper, but few seeds, hence excellent for jams and jellies. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES

25c per 10; \$1.50 per 100; \$8.00 per 1000.

Brandywine. A good shipping variety; possessing many good points in its favor. A California production; glossy red berries; firm and of excellent quality; ripens mid-season to late.

Jessie. Large, handsome; roundish, conical, dark red; firm and of good quality; plant vigorous and productive.

Marshall. One of the best all-purpose berries; very large, roundish; dark rich crimson; quality good, firm; a good market sort. The most popular and profitable variety in this section.

CURRANTS

Black Champion. Very prodive, excellent and strong grower. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

Cherry. Vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and cultivated. Berries unusually large. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

Fay's Prolific. Leading market variety. Extra large stems and berries; uniform in size and easily picked. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

THE GOOSEBERRY

20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

The Gooseberry is just as averse to growing in hot dry climates as the currant, and it therefore finds conditions favorable for its perfect development in localities where the climate is cool and foggy. All attempts to grow it here simply result in failure. In the mountains, however, at an elevation of 5,000 feet, the Gooseberry thrives and produces an abundance of fruit.

Gooseberries should be planted and

pruned in practically the same manner as currants.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Downing. Fruit good size; roundish oval; whitish-green; skin smooth; flesh soft and very good.

Oregon Champion. Berries very large; brownish-red color; very sweet and fine for table use and pies; bush strong, not very thorny; a very prolific bearer.

Smith's Improved. A seedling from Houghton; fruit quite large, and a stronger grower than the parent; light green; flavor sweet and excellent; very productive.



The Vegetable Garden

RHUBARB

Crimson Winter. The greatest value of this rhubarb lies in the fact that it continues to grow through the winter season, when the old fashioned sorts are dormant. Of vigorous growth, producing numerous, medium-sized stalks during the entire winter season. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal. A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year. 10c each; 35c per 10; \$2.00 per 100.

Palmetto. A well known variety grown extensively for the early market.

Note.—Tomato and Sweet Potato plants ready March to May.

TOMATO PLANTS

Prices: 30c per 10; transplanted in boxes, \$2.50 per 100. Ready in March.

Ponderosa or Beefsteak. Of enormous size, smooth and solid; rich and meaty.

Earliana. The best early tomato.

New Stone. The favorite variety for shipping and canning; large, smooth and solid.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Per 100, \$1.75.

White Spanish. Very large, white and mealy.

Yellow Nansemond. Medium size, yellow; the leading market variety.

HORSERADISH

Maliner Kren. The best variety of this pungent vegetable. It may be easily grown by cutting up the roots in small pieces. It prefers a rich, moist loam. Plant in rows 18 in. apart. 10c each; 75c per 10.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS

All and best varieties, in 5c and 10c packages.



Ornamental Department

IN CASE WE DO NOT LIST WHAT YOU REQUIRE IN OUR ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT, SEND US A LIST OF YOUR EXACT WANTS, AND WE WILL QUOTE PRICES.

THE ROSES

All our roses are field grown and are on their own roots.

Many of the newer varieties of roses; however, we can procure for our patrons any variety they may want from rose-growing specialists who we keep in touch with. The list herewith comprises thoroughly tested sorts.

In planting roses be sure to remember that the hybrid perpetuals do best on heavy soils; the hybrid teas on medium heavy soils, and the teas on the lighter soils.

THINGS TO OBSERVE

Unpacking Roses. Should plants, when received have a withered appearance, caused by an unusual delay in transit (which seldom occurs), soak them in water for an hour or more so as to restore their vitality.

Planting. The best season of the year for planting roses is from December 1 to March 15, with the recommendation in favor of early planting. In planting, the same care should be observed as with any other tree or plant, the ground should be spaded thoroughly, and if any well rotted manure is available, it should be worked into the soil. Dig the hole large enough to receive the roots. Prune the top, cutting back the branches at least one-half, and thinning out those that are too thick. The roots should also be cut back about one-half, and all bruised roots removed. After planting, settle the soil around the plant by watering freely.

Pruning. There is one fast rule, and that is never to allow roses to go unpruned. The best time is from December 15 to March 1. The first winter after planting, thin to three main shoots and cut these back at least two-thirds. In after years with the frame work branches established, the laterals should be thinned out to prevent overcrowding, and those allowed to remain should be cut to spurs of about four buds each.

When the roses have stopped blooming in the early summer, the faded buds should be cut and the plants should be given a light pruning, or more correctly, a pinching back, which will have

the effect of making them respond with a bounteous bloom in the summer and fall.

Distance to Plant. Set bush roses 2 to 2½ feet apart; standards 4 to 6 feet apart; for hedge purposes 2 feet apart.

ROSE CLASSIFICATION

Banksias. Vigorous climbers and prolific bloomers in the spring of the year. Foliage a deep glossy green in color, rendering them desirable for covering fences, trellises, old buildings, dead trees, etc.

Bourbons, Bengals or Chinas. This class is of easiest culture. They are all strong, vigorous growers, free and continuous bloomers. With moderate care they will produce a mass of bloom the entire growing season.

Brier Hybrids. The hybrid Sweet Briers are a hardy class of roses with fragrant foliage, and single flowers of distinct and beautiful shades of color. They bloom profusely in the spring.

Dwarf Ramblers and Polyanthas. A lovely and distinct class of ever-blooming roses, distinguished by their dwarf growth and cluster of small to medium size flowers. Adapted for hedges.

Hybrid Teas. This class of roses combines, to a degree, the qualities of the Tea Rose and the Hybrid Perpetual, being ever-blooming like the Teas and quite hardy, and many of them richly colored and sweet scented like the Hybrid Perpetuals. Succeed best in medium soils.

Moss. The Moss Roses are old-time favorites; very hardy and when once established are practically permanent.

Noisettes. Rampant climbers of strong growth, with bright green leaves; blooms are inclined to grow in clusters and possess a delicate tea aroma; colors of varying shades of white and yellow.

Polyanthas. This is a new group from Japan. They are ever-blooming; flowers are small but exquisitely formed, and are borne on slender stems in panicle clusters. Growing low and compact, they are very desirable for edging.

Tea or Everblooming. This is one of the most important groups of roses and on account of their free flowering qualities, exquisite fragrance, combined with their delicate tints, and fine form, are deservedly popular. They require more care and attention that any of the other classes and should not be pruned too closely.

Notice:—To purchasers not fully acquainted with the many varieties of Roses we would recommend that the selection of varieties be left to us, in which case we will send only the best and most suitable for the purpose. It would be well to state whether they are required for garden ornamentation, cut flowers or exhibition roses.

GENERAL COLLECTION

30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Admiral Dewey. Hybrid Tea. A sport from Caroline Testout; color delicate blush pink; globular, expanding into a full flower without showing its center; more vigorous than its parent and very free flowering.

Agrippina. Bengal. For bedding or hedge this rose is admirably adapted; it is a vigorous grower, carries its foliage well and is always in bloom; color brilliant red; double and sweet.

Alice Roosevelt. Hybrid Tea. A sport from Mme. Chatenay, of the brilliant color of Bon silence, red in the bud, deep pink when open; one of the successful new roses.

American Beauty. Hybrid Perpetual. A rich rosy crimson, the beauty and fragrance of which is unsurpassed; the flowers are large, deep and very double. The varieties in this class are not, as a rule, ever-bloomers, yet this grand rose will, with proper care, bloom throughout the entire summer.

Anna de Diesbach. Hybrid Perpetual. A lovely shade of carmine; large double flowers; fragrant; one of the hardiest.

The Baby Rambler. Polyantha. (Mme. N. Levasseur.) The new ever-blooming dwarf Crimson Rambler is a phenomenally free bloomer. The plant is literally covered with clusters of pretty flowers from spring to fall.

Bride. Ever-blooming Tea. Pure white, sometimes delicately tinged with pink; large, fine form, fragrant, free bloomer; one of the most popular of white roses.

Captain Christy. Hybrid Perpetual. Extra large flat flowers; color a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening at the center to crimson.

Champion of the World. Bengal. A fine, hardy, ever-blooming pink rose; one of the best for outdoor cultivation; a strong grower, requiring little care; flowers are of medium size, but are produced in great profusion the entire season; full and fragrant.

Duchess de Brabant. Ever-blooming Tea. Soft light rose; blooms in great profusion almost the year round; very strong grower; a very satisfactory variety.

Duchess of Albany. (Red LaFrance.) Hybrid Tea. Rosy pink; large and double; fragrant.

Emperor of Morocco. Hybrid Perpetual. Intensely dark velvety maroon, one of the darkest roses in cultivation; very double and free flowering for an H. P.

Enchantress. New. Tea. A free blooming rose, of vigorous growth and fine foliage; color creamy-white slightly tinted with buff in center.

Etoile de Lyon. Tea. This is considered one of the finest yellow bedding roses for outside planting; one of the hardiest in the Tea section; blooms freely, and every flower is a gem; equals Marechal Niel in size, on strong bushes; color a deep chrome yellow; a remarkable rose, deserving extensive culture.

Francisca Kruger. Ever-blooming Tea. A very satisfactory rose for open ground culture. Strikingly handsome and especially adapted to bedding; coppery yellow shaded with peach. A fine acquisition.

Duke of Edinburgh. Hybrid Perpetual. A very free bloomer, dark, velvety maroon; large size, full, regular form; very handsome and fragrant.

Frau Carl Druschki. (Snow Queen.) Hybrid Perpetual. Of all the roses of recent introduction none have created the sensation that this one has. It is of German origin and a remarkably vigorous grower. Its flowers are very large, perfect in form, of the purest snow-white color, with large shell-shaped petals. A very free bloomer. It must be seen to be appreciated.

General Jacqueminot. Hybrid Perpetual. An old popular variety; color brilliant crimson; large and effective.

General McArthur. Hybrid Tea. One of the most magnificent roses of recent introduction. Of remarkably strong growth and good habit. The bud and open flower are brightest crimson and retain their coloring until they drop their petals. Blooms continuously and profusely and flowers are large size and very fragrant.

Glorie des Rosomanes. Bengal. (Ragged Robin.) Without exception the most constant and free blooming of all roses; flowering well during the winter season unless checked by frost. Large semi-double flowers of brilliant crimson hue. Unexcelled for hedge or tall borders.

Glorie Lyonnaise. Hybrid Perpetual. White, tinted with yellow; large, full and good form; very distinct and pleasing.

Helen Gould, or Balduin. New. Hybrid Tea. Not only ourselves, but the general public, believe this rose to be one of the best ever-blooming roses ever introduced. Its color is quite attractive, being a soft intense carmine, with shades of cerise and sulfurino, very much the color of American Beauty. Blooms very freely.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Hybrid Tea. Pure ivory white; the grandest of all white roses; is a strong grower, producing buds and flowers of enormous size; a grand garden rose, and the finest of all for cut flowers; no lover of roses can afford to be without it.

Killarney. Hybrid Tea. A vigorous grower with so many good points in its favor that it is regarded as a standard. Color flesh shaded white, suffused pale pink; the blooms are large, the buds very long and pointed; petals very large and of great substance; one of the finest for massing.

Lafrance. Hybrid Tea. Silvery rose, shading to pink; very large and full; constant bloomer; sweetest scented of all roses.

Maman Cochet. Ever-blooming Tea. Clear, rich pink; flower of great substance; a vigorous grower with pretty foliage; the finest of all pink Tea Roses for open ground culture.

Marie Van Houtte. Ever-blooming Tea. For outdoor culture this beautiful rose cannot be excelled by any of its color; the flowers are large and full, the color pale yellow shading to creamy white and tinged with pale rose; bush is a sturdy grower and a free bloomer.

Meteor. Hybrid Tea. One of the very brightest colored deep red roses in existence; the color is a rich, deep, velvety crimson exceedingly bright and striking; both buds and flowers are large, elegantly formed; fully double and borne on long stems; vigorous and healthy; a constant bloomer; quite hardy.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Hybrid Tea. Clear, bright rose, very sweet; flowers large and double, resembling Lafrance, but more sturdy habit; very free flowering; one of the very best new roses.

Mme. Pernet Ducher. Hybrid Tea. (The yellow Lafrance.) Flowers semi-double; beautiful buds, which are borne in great confusion; color bright canary yellow; bush of strong robust growth; a grand garden sort.

Marechal Niel. Noisette. A beautiful deep sulphur-yellow rose; large globular; very full and highly scented; the finest yellow rose in existence. A magnificent climber. Each, 50c.

Papa Gontier. Ever-blooming Tea. This is probably the most popular red rose in the whole list; the bush, which is of strong growth, and always furnished with an abundance of healthy foliage, is an incessant bloomer; it is much sought after for cut flowers on account of its magnificent buds; color rich cherry red; no collection is complete without it.

Paul Neyron. Hybrid Perpetual. The largest rose in cultivation; a handsome upright grower, producing an immense flower at the end of every long stiff stem, similar to American Beauty; color, a deep rose; a free blomer. In every way a grand rose for general planting.

Perle des Jardines. Ever-blooming Tea. (Pearl of the Garden.) This grand old rose still maintains its popularity and is known as one of the best of its color; the flowers are large and full; clear golden yellow; succeeds in open ground.

Perle Von Godesberg. Hybrid Tea. Originally sent out under the name of Yellow Kaiserin. A splendid rose, color a rich canary yellow with light saffron shadings; sure to please.

President Carnot. Hybrid Tea. Color a delicate rosy blush, shaded a trifle deeper at the center of the flower, which is very large and exquisitely shaped; with thick, shell-like petals; strong grower, free bloomer; fragrant; a superb rose; one of the best varieties introduced in recent years.

Safrano. Tea. A magnificent rose; color, deep fawn, changing to light fawn when fully opened.

Ulrich Brunner. Hybrid Perpetual. One of the grandest hardy roses; color a brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish, borne on strong stems nearly thornless; petals of great substance; plant hardy and vigorous; a free bloomer.

White Maman Cochet. Ever-blooming Tea. This grand rose has proven to be the very best of white bedders; flowers of mammoth size, round and full; pure white throughout; a general favorite wherever known; identical with Maman Cochet, except in color, both of which are exceptionally fine roses for general culture.

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing and trailing roses possess a value peculiarly their own for beautifying porches, fences, arbors, pergolas, rockeries, walls, trellises, etc. No garden is fully furnished without their presence in one form or another. All of the following varieties do well in California and Arizona, and the plants we are offering are exceptionally robust and strong growers.

30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

These prices apply where no other is given.

Banksia Alba. White. A rapid growing, thornless climbing rose; flowers small, pure white; blooms in great profusion in early Spring; as the flowers are produced on the old growth, they should be pruned very little.

Celine Forrestier. Noisette. An unusually free and continuous bloomer, producing flowers of deep sulphury yellow and of delicate fragrance. The bush is a strong climber, valuable for training over porches or trellises.

Cherokee. Rosa Sinica. A splendid sort for covering verandas, arbors, etc., also for hedge; its leaves are smooth and glossy as if varnished; highly ornamental at all times, but particularly so

when covered with large, snowy-white single blossoms adorned with their fluffy golden yellow stamens; makes a fine defensive hedge.

Climbing Bridesmaid. Ever-blooming Tea. The flowers are identical with Bridesmaid; clear, dark pink; one of the very best climbing Tea Roses.

Climbing Cecil Brunner. Polyantha. The flower is identical with the well-known bush variety, but of strong climbing habit.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. Polyantha. In this climbing form of Clothilde Soupert, we have a rose with the same vigorous constitution of its parent; hardy in the coldest sections of the East; a vigorous climber, which produces clusters of beautiful silvery rose-colored flowers.

Gold of Orphir. Noisette. A medium-sized rose, blooming in clusters; of a very singular color, entirely different from any other rose known, being a bright coppery red, petals edged yellow. A vigorous climber.

Climbing Hermosa. Bourbon. Flowers of this rose are borne in great profusion and are a clear bright pink in color.

Climbing Kaiserin. Hybrid Tea. (Mrs. Robert Peary.) This is without doubt the grandest of all white climbing roses, of splendid substance; large, full, deep and double; it is one of the strongest growing, freest blooming and all around the most satisfactory white climber.

Climbing Papa Gontier. Ever-blooming Tea. Originated recently in California. The flowers are identical in color, form and fragrance with the bush Papa Gontier. Is a good climber and a constant bloomer. A splendid addition to the list of climbing roses.

Climbing Perle. Ever-blooming Tea. The climbing form of this handsome yellow rose is too well known to require any description. Large grafted plants 50c.

Reve d'Or. Ever-blooming Tea. Buff yellow; one of the best climbing roses; a strong grower and continuous bloomer.

Reine Marie Henriette. Hybrid Tea. Brilliant cherry red; very large and double; the very finest red climbing rose in the whole collection.

Climbing Caroline Testout. Hybrid Tea. A sport from the bush of the same name; bloom identical with its parent. The color is a solid cerise pink and does not fade. The bloom is large and fragrant.

Tausendschon. (Thousand Beauties.) Polyantha. Flowers large, pink, turning to bright rose and carmine; very showy. Sweet scented; trusses large. One of the best new climbing roses and very hardy.

Climbing Wooton. Hybrid Tea. A sport from Souvenir de Wooton, and is identical with it, except that it is a strong grower; blooms in great profusion; color bright magenta, passing to a violet crimson. We highly recommend this red climbing rose as one of the best in its class. Well worthy of cultivation in any situation where a vigorous growing climber is desired.

Crimson Rambler. Polyantha. A well-known hardy climbing rose that has attained widespread popularity; a very strong grower, producing blooms in great masses of a lovely crimson shade.

White Rambler. Polyantha. Similar to the other Climbing Ramblers, except in color.

Yellow Rambler. Polyantha. Flowers deep golden yellow; very hardy and fine.

Autumn Foliage-Shedding Trees

In the arid regions where sunshine is a consideration during the winter months, trees shedding their foliage in the fall of the year really possess a double value, viz., they provide a comforting shade and a beauty to the landscape during the warm summer, while in winter, which in California is often termed the rainy season, they allow a wider as well as a keener appreciation for sunshine to minister to our physical comfort and to warm and revivify the soil. Hence, when used with judgment in the planting of home grounds, parks, and boulevards in conjunction with the evergreens, their autumnal colored foliage in the Fall, coupled with their dormant appearance in the cool winter period, they not only serve the ends of utility, but also of ornamentation. In addition, many of them possess flowers of rare beauty and pronounced individual characteristics. No public or private plantings are quite complete without an intelligent selection of a few trees and shrubs that are free of vegetation during the winter when sunshine adds to the glory of the season.

BETULA. Birch

Betula pendula laciniata. "Cut leaved weeping Birch." Of tall, slender, yet vigorous growth; silvery white bark and pendulous branches; foliage delicately cut; one of the best and most popular of all weeping trees. \$1.00.

FRAXINUS. Ash

Fraxinus Velutina. "Arizona Ash." A handsome round-topped tree, valuable for street and park planting. It does remarkably well in California and Arizona under nearly all conditions with moderate irrigation, and grows in very poor soil, though under favorable conditions it becomes large and has a dense leafed canopy. The foliage is dark green and shining.

5 to 6 feet, each, 60c; per 10, \$5.00
3 to 5 feet, each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00

MELIA AZEDARACH. Umbrella Tree

Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis. "Texas Umbrella." A splendid shade tree and one of the

most useful for planting where dense shade is desired. Umbrella shaped, of dense growth and uniform habit, bearing numerous small lilac-colored flowers during the summer.

6 to 8 feet, branched, 75c to \$1.00; 4 to 6 feet, each, 60c.

MORUS. Mulberry 75c each.

Morus alba tartarica. "Russian Mulberry." Its value lies chiefly in its hardiness and rapid growth; a fine shade tree of spreading habit.

Morus rubra. Downing's Everbearing Mulberry. 75 feet. A very rapid grower and valuable as a shade tree; produces a good fruit.

PLATANUS. The Plane Trees Each, 75c to \$1.00.

The ever increasing demand for this tree, particularly the Oriental variety, bears ample testimony to its value as a shade, ornamental and avenue tree. Its exceedingly rapid growth, shapely appearance and its clean greyish-white bark have all contributed to bring it very prominently to the front rank. Thrives on any soil, but prefers deep, moist soils, and when planted in such locations, its growth is astonishingly rapid. The trees in Asia Minor grow to be 100 feet high with a corresponding spread of branches.

P. orientalis. Oriental Plane, European Sycamore. S. E. Europe to India, 100 feet. A rapid, erect-growing tree, with bright green foliage; far superior to the common American Sycamore; thrives very well in this valley, and is a desirable avenue, street or park tree. More extensively used in Southern Europe for avenue and shade purposes than any other variety. A grand tree.

ROBINIA. Locust

Robinia Pseud-acacia. "Black Locust." A tree of large size and rapid growth; very hardy and easily grown. The flowers, which appear in June, are disposed in long pendulous racemes, white or yellowish; very fragrant.

2 to 3 feet, each, 40c; 3 to 5 feet, each, 60c.



Weeping Deciduous Trees

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Favorite subjects for lawn decoration, border plantations of shrubs, and peculiarly adapted to waterside planting.

SALIX. Willow

Salix Babylonica. The well known common "Weeping Willow." 4 to 6 feet, 75c.

ULMUS. Elm

Ulmus scabra pendula. "Camperdown Elm." A variety of luxuriant growth and picturesque drooping habit. The branches shoot outward and downward in a way that forms a very graceful tree. \$1.00.

DECIDUOUS SRHUBS

This class is represented by a large variety of shrubs growing from three to ten feet in height, producing a wealth of beautiful flowers at different seasons, and a mantle of bright colored foliage.

CYDONIA. Flowering Quince.

Cydonia japonica. "Japan Quince." A handsome early Spring blooming variety, with semi-double scarlet flowers, which are produced in great profusion; foliage bright glossy green. 50c.

Cydonia japonica variety *umbilicata*. Flowers brilliant, rosy red, succeeded by large showy fruit. Forms a fine, large shrub. 50c.

HYDRANGEA. The Hydrangeas

Most free blooming of all garden shrubs.

These very ornamental large leaved plants with their enormous corymbs of beautifully colored flowers are worthy of the most extensive cultivation. Conditions favoring their most rapid development are found in cool coast climates. In the interior valleys they require partial shade, and must be well supplied with moisture to bring out their many fine points. Their large delicately ribbed leaves and their wealth of bloom places them very prominently in the front as among the best of our summer flowering plants. 50c to 75c each.

Hydrangea hortensis. Japanese or Garden Hydrangea. 4 feet. A native of Japan. Has large, dark green leaves, and globular heads of rose-colored flowers. One of the hardiest and very free flowering.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Large-flowered Hydrangea. 8 feet. A magnificent shrub, one of the finest of the summer flowering plants, commencing to bloom in early August and continuing until frost. The immense heads of bloom, which are cream color in bud, pure white when fully open, changing to pink and bronze with age, make a striking spectacle wherever planted.

HIBISCUS. The Althea or Rose of Sharon

These beautiful shrubs should receive much more attention than is being accorded them. They are of the easiest cultivation and with their large, delicately hued bell-shaped flowers appearing very profusely during the summer months, are doubly interesting when comparatively few other trees or shrubs are in blossom. 50c to \$1.00 each.

Hibiscus syriacus. (*Althea frutex*.) Rose of Sharon. 6 feet. There are both double and single flowered forms, with a wide range of colors. The following are among the best varieties.

Boule de feu. Double, pink center, shading to red.

Totus albus. Single, pure white.

Elegantissima. Double white.

Grandiflorus superba. Double, delicate blush, carmine center.

Jeann d'Arc. Double, pure white.

Meehani. Variegated leaves, flowers single, bluish pink, red center.

Rubra plena. Clear color, double red; one of the best.

LAGERSTROEMIA. Crape Myrtle

Splendid summer flowering shrubs, very desirable on account of blooming during the summer months when few other shrubs or trees are in bloom. The flowers are beautifully crimped and are produced in large panicles at the end of each branch; fine for grouping.

Lagerstroemia indica alba. "White Crape Myrtle." Flowers are very ruffled and produced in profuse panicles. The white variety is somewhat rare owing to the fact that it is more difficult to propagate than the pink or red varieties. 4 in. pots, 75c to \$1.00 each.

Lagerstroemia indica rosea. "Pink Crape Myrtle." The best known of the Crape Myrtles; flowers pink; very floriferous. 6 in. pots, 3 to 4 feet, 75c each; field grown, 1 year, 50c.

Lagerstroemia indica rubra. "Red Crape Myrtle." Similar to the other varieties excepting the flowers are red. 6 in. pots, 3 to 4 feet, 75c each; 3 in. pots, 10 to 12 in., 40c each.

PRUNUS. Flowering Dwarf Almonds

Prunus japonica flore alba pleno. "Dwarf double, white-flowered Almond." A branching shrub, 2 to 4 feet tall, with bright green leaves. Native of China and Japan. Produces beautiful double white flowers in May. 75c each.

Prunus japonica flore rubra pleno. Same as above, excepting that the beautiful double flowers are red. 75c each.

SPIRAEA. Bridal Wreath

An indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming; all of earliest culture in all soils. Grows 3 to 6 feet high. Field grown, bushy, 2½ to 3 feet, 75c to \$1.00 each.

S. Reevesiana. Bridal Wreath. This is the popular well known variety, with graceful arching branches, and round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant and cause it to be very much admired when in full bloom. Flowers in May.

SYRINGA. Lilacs

Hardy free-flowering shrubs with fragrant flowers in spring and early summer. They are among the most popular and beautiful of flowering plants, and thrive in almost any fertile soil with moder-

ate moisture. The following named varieties are the best of the improved grafted sorts:

D—Double. S—Single.

1 year, 1½ to 2 feet, 50c.
2 year, 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

Ambroise Verschaffelt. S. Pink.

Belle de Nancy. D. Pink with white center.

Charles X. S. The well known favorite, purplish-red variety. Trusses loose and graceful. Strong, rapid grower. 75c each.

Edward Andre. D. Large spikes of clear rose flowers of irregular form; buds darker. An early flowering sort. 75c each.

Frau Bertha Dammann. S. The truss is immense; the flowers of medium size and pure white.

Gloire des Moulins. S. Light pink.

Lamarck. D. Very large panicle; flowers large, very double, rosy lilac.

Marc Michaeli. D. Very large spikes of enormous double flowers, clear lilac-blue, nearly white underneath.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. S. Panicles long; individual flowers, large, single, dark, purplish-red.

Viviand-Morel. S. Very long spike; flowers of medium size, round and double; light bluish lilac with white center.

Vulgaris. Common purple lilac.

Vulgaris Alba. Common white lilac.



CAMPHORA. Camphor Tree

Camphora officinalis. A fine ornamental tree with bright green leaves; makes a large, symmetrical growth; produces the camphor of commerce. A splendid avenue tree.

3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.75c.
5 to 6 feet, each, 1.00.

CEDRUS. Cedars

The Cedars are among the most stately and beautiful trees. They are very appropriate in forming fine park and garden ef-

fect; excellent for avenue planting where a spreading shade tree is not desired. Do well in all parts of California and Arizona.

Cedrus deodara. "Indian Cedar." A magnificent coniferous evergreen tree of pyramidal form from the Himalaya mountains. Foliage beautiful silvery green. One of the most handsome trees for the lawn. Thrives well in all parts of California and Arizona, enduring the desert conditions of the interior and not being particular as to soil. The finest and most rapid growing of all

the Cedars, and worthy of a place in all home grounds. An excellent avenue tree.

6 in. pots, 1½ to 2 feet, each.....	\$1.50
Balled, 2 to 2½ feet, each.....	2.00
Balled, 2½ to 3 feet, each.....	2.50
Balled, 3 to 4 feet, each.....	3.00

Cedrus Libani. "Cedar of Lebanon." This interesting tree appeals to us on account of its association with antiquity, and the sacred writings, while its great size and beauty commend it; foliage dark green and lustrous; hardy and thrives in any ordinary soil. Balled, 2 to 3 feet, each, \$2.50.

CUPRESSUS. Cypress

Cypress trees are valuable for park and street ornamentation, windbreaks and hedges. They thrive in almost any good soil throughout California, Arizona and the Gulf States.

Cupressus arizonica. "Arizona Cypress." A medium-sized tree with horizontal branches, forming a narrow, pyramidal head. A native of Arizona; thrives well in any good soil. Rare in cultivation. 3 in. pots, 35c each; flats, 6 in. to 10 in., \$5.00 per 100.

Cupressus macrocarpa. "Monterey Cypress." The well known picturesque native California cypress. Widely planted and used for hedge, shade trees and windbreaks. When young it withstands pruning, and can be formed into a low, compact or tall hedge as desired.

4 in. pots, each.....	\$0.35.
Balled, 2 to 3 feet, each.....	.80.
Flats, 10 to 12 in., per 100.....	4.00.

Cupressus sempervirens, var. fastigata. "Italian Cypress." The classical Cypress of the Greek and Roman writers. The habit of growth is erect, giving it a pillar or columnal effect. Useful for gateways, arches and cemetery planting. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00.

EUCALYPTUS. The Gum Trees

This great Australian tree is at present more extensively planted than all other varieties of deciduous and evergreen trees combined. The economic value of its timber has become well established. The timber is used by ship-builders, railroad engineers, implement makers and for numerous other purposes. No farm, no matter how small, should be without its eucalyptus trees, and this is emphasized particularly where fire-wood is scarce and expensive.

Eucalypts are either transplanted from pots or from flats, the latter being boxes three inches deep and about 18 inches square, holding 100 plants.

When to Plant. Transplanting into the field should not commence before March 1, and it may continue in localities where there are no great extremes of heat until July, although the early planting is always advisable.

How to Plant. Above all things have your soil in a high state of tilth by deep plowing and thoroughly working with a harrow. The most favorable distance to plant is either 6 by 6 feet or 8 by 8 feet, with the preference for the latter distance. When taken from the nursery, the flats should be given partial shade for a week to cause them to harden up, before taking them to the field. The day before transplanting to the field water them well. To transfer the plants from the flat, first remove a side-board and then cut out each plant with a square of earth, never pull them out by the roots. Use a trowel for transplanting and set the plants an inch deeper than they stood in the box. After the plant is set press the soil around the block of earth using proper care not to break it. Each plant should be watered with a watering can, to further settle the dirt and start the plant on its career. The following day loosen up the soil with a hoe. Watering should follow at intervals of not more than ten days, unless rains should intervene. Until the plants commence to grow, watering in the manner described is preferable to irrigating in furrows. During the summer months the plants should be maintained in an active state of growth by irrigation and cultivation; the larger and stockier the seedlings, the more resistant they will be to the frost.

Pots, 2 to 3 feet, each.....	\$0.25.
Pots, 3 to 4 feet, each.....	.35.
Pots, 4 to 6 feet, each.....	.50.
Flats, per 100.....	4.00.

Eucalyptus rostrata. "Red Gum." As a commercial timber tree this variety is unsurpassed. It is a rapid grower, endures much heat, severe frost and considerable drouth. The timber is valuable for many purposes; in fact, can be used for any purpose where a hard, durable wood is required. The tree is adapted as a forest cover, windbreak or shade tree.

E. robusta. Swamp-Mahogany Gum. New South Wales. 100 feet. Well adapted to low ground and also to the driest locations; very symmetrical while young; quite brittle as it grows older; branches directly opposite in regular whorls; foliage large, of a deep glossy, green color; flowers large, creamy-white; blooms late in the fall; very much prized by apiarists.

E. leucoxydon rosea. South Australian Blue Gum. 75 feet. A rapid growing tree, will adapt itself to a greater variety of climates than any other eucalyptus, being as much at home at the coast as it is in the interior. It will grow under conditions where the ordinary Blue Gum will fail utterly, enduring temperatures as low as 15 Fahrenheit without any sign of injury. It supplies an excellent timber and makes good fuel. The foliage has a pleasing bluish cast and the wood is white and very straight grained. Flowers in clusters light pink to scarlet.

Eucalyptus tereticornis. "Forest Red Gum." Similar in climatic requirements and uses to the *Eucalyptus rostrata*. When growing near together they are usually tall and straight, otherwise more branching and stocky. The timber is reddish, very hard, heavy and durable.

Eucalyptus viminalis. "Manna Gum." A hardy rapid grower, enduring well both heat and cold. This variety is exceeded in quickness of growth only by the Blue Gum. Very useful for wind-break, forest cover and fuel.

Eucalyptus rudis. "Desert Gum." A valuable species; in habit, erect and stately; a vigorous and rapid grower; bark grayish; leaves of young trees round, later becoming lance shaped; endures without injury minimum temperature of 15 degrees F., and maximum temperature of 110 to 118 degrees F. We recommend this variety very highly for the dry, hot sections of the interior. Excellent specimens of this tree have been growing for some years in parts of southern Arizona, and have made a rapid growth, proving their adaptation to a dry, warm climate.

MAGNOLIA. The Evergreen Magnolias

Magnolia Grandiflora. "The Bull Bay." The well known Magnolia of the South. The stateliness of form and lavish yield of immense, fragrant, white flowers, tend to place this Magnificent tree in the foremost rank among our ornamental trees. A grand avenue, park or lawn tree.

Pots, 3 to 4 feet.....\$1.25.
Balled, 4 to 5 feet..... 2.00.

PARKINSONIA. Jerusalem Thorn.

Parkinsonia aculeata. "Jerusalem Thorn." A showy ornamental tree of the Palo Verde type. The feathery branches have a drooping habit, and bear handsome yellow flowers. It thrives on the driest soils, and endures some cold; succeeds well in the warmer parts of Arizona and California.

Pots, 3 to 5 feet, each, 80c.

GREVILLEA. Australian Silk Oak.

Grevillea robusta. "Silk Oak." A graceful tree, with fern-like leaves; covered in summer with golden-red flowers; valuable for avenue planting.

Pots, 2 to 3 feet.....50c.
Pots 3 to 5 feet.....75c.

FICUS. Rubber Tree

Ficus elastica. "India Rubber Tree." An elegant decorative tree with large, thick, glossy leaves. Grown as a potted plant, it is useful for inside decoration, and when planted out of doors in frostless places will grow into a large and strikingly handsome tree.

5 in. pots, 18 to 24 in., each \$1.50.

QUERCUS. Evergreen Oaks

The most picturesque trees that grace the landscape of Southern California are Evergreen Oaks. They grow easily under cultivation, and soon form handsome trees.

Quercus agrifolia. "California Live Oak." The best known of the native oaks. The leaves are small, edges spiny-toothed. A majestic and handsome tree.

3 to 4 feet, \$1.00.

Q. suber. Cork Oak. S. Europe. N. Africa. 50 feet. A very ornamental and upright growing variety of evergreen oak; thrives well here; the outer bark furnishes the cork of commerce. A magnificent tree for avenues, parks or street planting.

3 to 4 feet, \$1.00.

SCHINUS. The Pepper Tree

Schinus molle. California Pepper Tree. Peru. 50 feet. This ornamental tree has been one of the greatest attractions of Southern California and justly so, for it is one of our most graceful and picturesque avenue, park or specimen trees. Its pendulous branches, feathery foliage, panicles of yellowish white blossoms, followed by rose colored, to deep red berries half the size of peas, present a series of combinations, causing this tree to be one of the most popular ornamental trees of Arizona and California.

Pots 1½ to 2 feet.....40c.
Pots, 2 to 3 feet.....50c.

STERCULIA. Bottle Tree

Sterculia acerifolia. (Brachychiton acerifolium.) "Flame Tree." A strong-growing evergreen tree reaching a height of 50 feet, and thriving in either dry or fairly moist places. Of pyramidal habit, with large, light green, deeply lobed leaves. Produces masses of scarlet flowers; an exceedingly showy tree when in bloom.

Pots, 2½ to 3 feet, \$1.00.

Sterculia diversifolia. The greatest point in favor of this magnificent street and avenue tree is the fact that its roots do not in any way interfere with the pavements of city streets. The bright green foliage is constantly changing shape, there sometimes being three or four distinct varieties on the same tree. The graceful tapering habit of the trunk and foliage makes it exceedingly desirable.

2 to 3 feet, 65c.

THUYA. Arborvitae

These symmetrical hardy evergreens are great favorites for formal gardens, and are well suited for hedges and massing. As tub plants they are very durable and attractive.

Thuja orientalis Pyramidalis. "Pyramidal Oriental Arborvitae." One of the tallest and hardiest varieties of pyramidal outline.

Balled, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00.

Thuja rosdale hybrid. Beautiful Cypress-like shrub. A cross between the Arborvitae and Japanese Cypress, retaining to a certain extent the characteristics of both. Very compact; foliage bright green.

Balled, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00.

SEQUOIA. California Big Tree and Redwood

These remarkable trees are natives of California, and are found in no other part of the world. They are among the largest and most picturesque trees known.

Sequoia gigantea. "California Big Tree." A handsome tree of symmetrical, pyramidal shape, with thickly furnished branches. Foliage bluish-green.

Pots, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50.



EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Evergreen shrubs are the best material we have for building landscape pictures; in small places where many trees would overcrowd, evergreen shrubs should form the framework of the garden.

aromatically scented. Blooms freely throughout season, producing an abundance of snow-white, sweet-scented, orange-like flowers.

4 in. pots, 75c.

EUONYMUS. Evergreen Euonymus

Interesting ornamental shrubs with glossy evergreen foliage; of easiest culture, valuable as a hedge plant; will stand clipping well.

E. japonicus argenteo-variegatus. Silver Variegated Euonymus. A very choice, upright growing shrub, with silvery variegated foliage. A fine plant to enliven somber dark green shrubberies.

4 in. pots, 35c.

E. japonicus aurea. Golden-Leaved Euonymus. A shrub highly esteemed for its mottled, golden yellow foliage. Of fine rounded form; the leaves have the appearance of being varnished.

4 in. pots \$0.35.

Balled, 1½ to 3 feet, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

LAURUS. Laurels

The Laurels are most valuable shrubs for the ornamentation of grounds. They thrive well not only on the coast but in the interior. *Laurus Nobilis* when grown as a tub plant is more suitable for porch and interior decoration.

Laurus cerasus. "English Laurel." A fine small tree or bush, with broad, shining leaves and creamy white flowers, followed by purple berries. A popular shrub which succeeds well in any position.

4 in. pots, 60c; balled, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Laurus lusitanica. "Portugal Laurel." Dark green, glossy-leaved shrub, flowers of which grow in large panicles and are quite fragrant, particularly at night.

3 in. pots, 50c.

Laurus Nobilis. "Sweet Bay." Handsome ornamentals, commonly cultivated as tub plants. Trained specimens are very effective as formal decorations, especially for doorways, entrances

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. (*A. rupestris.*) "Hybrid Abelia." One of the prettiest shrubs in cultivation. The arching stems are clothed with dark glossy leaves, which are evergreen. Flowers small, fragrant and tube-like and a light-rose on the outside and white inside. Blooms entire summer and very desirable.

4 in. pots, 50c; 6 in. pots, 75c.

ARALIA. Rice Paper Plant

Aralia papyrifera. "Rice Paper Plant." A tropical-looking tree or shrub, furnished with large, showy, deeply-lobed leaves; of easy culture; a highly decorative plant for lawns or parking.

4 in. pots, 50c; 6 in. pots, 75c.

ARBUTUS. Strawberry Tree

Arbutus unedo. "Strawberry Tree." Medium sized shrub with celan, attractive foliage. They flower in the early winter, the blossoms being followed by red strawberry-like fruit which is edible.

Balled, 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

CAMELLIA

Camellia japonica. Evergreen shrub with shining, dark-green leaves and producing beautiful waxy rose-like flowers of great substance and durability during the winter and spring. Thrives best in a shady spot. We offer a choice assortment in the following colors: Red, pink, white and variegated.

1½ feet, \$2.00; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50.

CHOISYA. Mexican Orange

Choisya ternata. "The Mexican Orange." A pretty shrub attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet. Of low growing habit, leaves bright, glossy green and

and terraces. We offer fine select specimens, grown in tubs, in two forms.

Pyramidal, 5 ft. high, 24 in. base, \$15.00 each.
Globe-shaped, 4 ft. high, 2 in., \$15.00 each.

LIGUSTRUM. Evergreens Privets

Very attractive shrubs with handsome shining green foliage and showy flowers. They are exceedingly valuable in California and the Southern States for grouping, massing or specimen plants; and are prized for hedges, as they stand clipping without detriment, and adapt themselves to almost any situation. The California and English Privet are evergreen in the Southwest, while in colder climates they are deciduous.

Ligustrum Japonicum. "Japanese Privet." Leaves thick, dark, lustrous green, often with reddish margin and midrib. Flowers creamy white, followed by purplish-blue berries.

4 in. pots, 50c.

Ligustrum Japonicum variegatum. "Japanese Variegated Privet." Of more compact growth than the preceding; leaves margined and blotched creamy white; very effective for grouping.

6 in. pots, 75c.

Ligustrum ovalifolium. "California Privet." Used in many parts of the country for hedges. Evergreen in California.

1 year, 10 to 12 in. flats, per 100.....\$ 4.00
Field grown, bushy, 2 to 3 ft., per.... 100 10.00

Ligustrum vulgare. "Evergreen or English Privet." Unsurpassed for a hedge or border. If pruned occasionally it makes a fine, compact flatshedge; hardy and easily grown.

Transplanted in flats, \$5.00 per 100.

MYRTUS. Myrtle

Myrtus communis. "Roman Myrtle." Valuable for either single specimens or small hedge. The foliage is a shining green and highly aromatic. Bears numerous small white flowers, followed by black berries. Splendid shrub or hedge plant for the hot dry valleys of the interior.

3 in. pots, 30c; 4 in. pots, 40c.
Flats, per 100, \$6.00.

NERIUM. Oleanders

A well known popular shrub, which flowers continuously throughout the summer; of easiest culture. We offer the following sorts, which are among the best:

Lillian Henderson. Double white.

Lutea. Yellow.

Rosea. Double Pink.

Splendens giganteum. Rose colored foliage.

60c to \$1.50.



The plants enumerated below afford a wide range for selection and are also peculiarly adapted to any situation.

ROSES FOR HEDGES

Roses. What can be more beautiful than a hedge of roses? In the selection of varieties for this purpose it is important to have good growers that carry their foliage well, and then bloom well.

The following are recommended as good for hedge:

Red. Agrippina, Baby Rambler, Gruss an Tep-litz, Gloire des Rosomanes.

Pink. Anna Muller, Maman Cochet, Duchess de Brabant, Pink Cherokee.

Salmon or Yellow. Franciska Kruger, Marquis de Querhoent, Coquette de Lyon, Marie Van Houte.

White. Cherokee, White Baby Rambler.

Prices of the above Roses will be found elsewhere in this Catalog under Roses.

California Privet. Highly prized as an ornamental hedge plant. It is a vigorous grower with rich green leaves; very hardy, not particular as to soil or climate. With occasional pruning it will develop into a beautiful, compact hedge.

	Each.	Per 100
Flats, 10 to 15 in.....	\$.....	\$ 4.50
Field grown, bushy, 2 to 3 feet....	.35	10.00
Field grown, bushy, 3 to 4 feet....	.50	12.00

English Privet. A hardy variety of Privet with somewhat smaller leaves than the California Privet; equally valuable for hedges.

8 to 10 in., per 100.....	\$4.00
12 to 18 in., per 100.....	6.00
24 to 30 in., per 100.....	8.00

Eugenia Myrtifolia. A pretty foliage shrub. When pruned, will form a fine, compact hedge. Will not endure severe frost.

3 in. pots, each.....	40c
4 in. pots, each.....	50c

Laurestinus. A very pretty and effective hedge plant. It blooms profusely during the winter season and at all times presents a bright green appearance.

Flats, 6 in. to 12 in., \$6.00 per 100.

Monterey Cypress. Beautiful hedges are grown from this native evergreen tree. It adapts itself either as a tall windbreak, or may be kept as a low hedge by frequent pruning.

Flats, 6 in. to 8 in., per 100.....\$3.50
 Flats, 10 in. to 12 in., per 100..... 4.50



VINES AND TRAILERS

AMPELOPSIS

Valuable hardy, deciduous, clinging vines, useful for covering walls, chimneys or stone work. Climbing, as they do, by tendrils, they adhere closely to any object.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. "Virginia Creeper." Large, green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet in the fall and later dropping the leaves.

50c each.

Ampelopsis veitchi. "Japanese or Boston Ivy." A graceful vine closely clinging to walls. Leaves changing from green in summer to gorgeous tints of scarlet and yellow in fall.

50c each.

BIGNONIA. Thee Trumpet Flowers

Among the climbing vines, these beautiful plants are deserving of far more attention than they have ever received. Their flowers are large, showy, of the most delicate shades and colors. For covering walls, rocks, trelliswork, or for climbing trees they have few equals.

Bignonia siderafolia. One of the best of this type of climbing plants; hardy and of large, strong growth, requiring considerable space for its best development. Its beautiful tubular-shaped yellow flowers hang in clusters over the dense foliage, which give to it a pleasing aspect.

4 in. pots, 50c.

B. Tweediana. A very strong grower with rather small leaves and of a very clinging habit. Very useful for covering walls, pillars, etc. When in bloom in the late spring it is very pretty with its pendant, canary-yellow trumpet-shaped blossoms.

4 in. pots, 50c.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea glabra. One of the most beautiful and attractive flowering climbers we possess; the foliage is handsome and the brilliant majenta-rose colored flowers adorn the plant during the whole season.

60c to \$1.00.

FICUS. Fig Vine

Ficus repens. A dainty and pretty little climber with small round leaves from Japan; clings to wood or other supports; fine for covering stone walls.

3 in. pots, 50c each; 4 in. pots, 60c each.

Ficus repens variety minima. Similar to above except leaves, which are smaller. Used for hanging baskets.

3 in. pots, 50c each.

HEDERA. Ivy

Hedera helix. "English Ivy." An old, well-known climber, with dark, glossy, green leaves; very hardy; nothing is better for a permanent covering of green than the English Ivy.

4 in. pots, 50c each.

JASMINUM. Jasmine

The Jasmines are very desirable climbers on account of their free growing qualities and exquisite perfume of the blossoms. The foliage is clean and the yellow and white flowers quite attractive.

Jasminum grandiflora. One of the best white species; blooms almost perpetually during the summer and fall; erect growing, branches drooping and angular.

50c each.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

Lonicera halliana. "Hall's Japan." Evergreen, vigorous climber; flowers pure white, changing to yellow; deliciously fragrant; borne in great profusion during the summer and fall. One of the best.

4 in. pots, 50c each.

Lonicera semperflorens. "Red Coral." A high-climbing vine with stems ten to fifteen feet long; leaves oval or oblong, green or bluish-green above, glaucous beneath; flowers scarlet, about two inches long; profuse and very showy.

4 in. pots, 50c each.

MUEHLENBECKIA. Wire Vine

Muehlenbeckia complexa. Rapid growing twining vine, with dark wiry stems and tiny leaves;

known sometimes as the Maiden Hair Vine. Excellent for covering trees, posts, fences, etc.

50c each.

PASSIFLORA. Passion Vine

Passiflora. An attractive and rapid climber, covering a large space in very short time, and bearing exquisitely formed flowers throughout the summer and fall. Colors, pink and lavender.

5 in. pots, 60c.

ROSES

See Climbing Roses.

WISTARIA

Wistaria. One of the most graceful of climbers; a quick, rapid, vigorous grower; it is surpassed by no plant for covering walls or piazzas, and this, combined with its rich, pendulous panicles of pea-shaped flowers appearing in the spring in great profusion, renders this one of the most desirable of deciduous climbing plants.

Wistaria Chinensis. Chinese Wistaria. One of the most elegant and rapid growing vines. Leaves compound, consisting of about eleven pale green leaflets; flowers pea-shaped, produced in pendulous clusters one foot long in very early spring and summer.

W. Chinensis alba. Chinese White Wistaria. A very choice variety; a vigorous grower, with long racemes of pure white flowers.

W. multijuga alba. Loose clustered Wistaria. Bears long, loose racemes of pure white flowers. Flowers smaller but the racemes are from 2 to 3 feet long. Very fragrant.

W. multijuga. Pink flowering. In habit practically the same as the preceding, except that the flowers are of a delicate pink color in immense loose clusters sometimes two feet in length.

One year, 65c; two years, \$1.00.



Under this head we have grouped a variety of flowering and foliaged plants, which adapt themselves to diverse uses, such as beds and borders, cut flowers, indoor decorations, etc. Naturally, this somewhat elastic classification includes herbaceous perennials, ferns, bulbs, grasses, etc., and also potted specimens for hall and table decorations. These are all well grown, true to name, and sold at reasonably low prices.

MISCELLANEOUS

Consisting of bedding and border plants, herbaceous perennials, ferns, bulbs, grasses, potted plants for house decoration and conservatory, etc.

Asparagus plumosus. Foliage delicate and feathery; gracefully arched, each section being flat. Excellent for house decoration.

	Each.	Per 10
4 in. pots	\$0.60
6 in. pots75
8 in. pots	1.25

Asparagus sprengeri. Of drooping habit. Valuable for hanging baskets or other decorative purposes. More hardy than the plumosus.

3 in. pots, each.....	\$0.50
4 in. pots, each.....	.60
6 in. pots, each.....	.75
8 in. pots, each.....	1.25

Begonia rex. Large, variegated leaves.

Pots, 50c.

Begonia semperflorens. A flowering type which is constantly in bloom; fine for pot plant or dwarf borders; foliage shining green or bronze; flowers red.

Pots, 35c to 60c.

Calla Lily. (*Richardia africana*.) The well-known white Calla Lily, which needs no description.

35c to 50c each.

Cannas. We have a splendid collection of this most popular bedding plant, which is highly esteemed for its tropical effect and rich colored flowers. Colors, pink, yellow, white, scarlet and deep crimson.

35c to 50c each.

CARNATIONS

Favorites everywhere alike for color and fragrance.

Carnations. General favorites on account of their delicious fragrance and richness of colors. For outdoor culture the following varieties are the most satisfactory. To obtain the best results keep the flower shoots pinched off until the plant has sufficient strength to support blooms.

35c to 50c each.

Dr Choate. Bright scarlet.
Enchantress. Light pink.
Fair Maiden. Shell pink.
Genevieve Lord. Fine pink.
Los Angeles. Best white.
Roosevelt. Deep crimson.
Victory. Fine scarlet.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Chrysanthemums are unsurpassed as autumn flowering plants. Their mammoth size together with the varieties in form and color of blooms are qualities which all flower lovers admire. Our selection includes the newer sorts and the choicest of the old standard varieties.

25c each.

Dahlias. Many of the choicest sorts of cactus and decorative dahlias.

35c each.

FERNS

Adiantum pedatum. Fine for fern dish.
4 in. pots, 50c.

Aspidium tsusimense. Fine for fern dish.
4 in. pots, 50c.

Nephrolepis exaltata. "Sword Fern." The common well known variety having long narrow leaves; rather upright growing.

50c to \$1.00.

Nephrolepis bostoniensis. "Boston Sword Fern." A popular type of the Sword Fern. The wide drooping fronds produce a graceful effect.

65c to \$1.50.

Nephrolepis Whitmani. The latest and best of the Boston frns; known as the Ostrich Plume Fern; the leaves are beautifully fringed, giving a charming effect.

80c to \$2.00.

Pteris tremula. A most desirable fern for house culture.

3 in. pots, 40c; 4 in. pots, 65c.

Woodwardia radicans. This grand hardy fern is useful for outdoor planting in shady spots. The fronds are large, being two to four feet in length; gracefully curved.

80c to \$1.50.

Geraniums. The Geranium is an ideal flowering plant for California. It thrives well and blooms throughout the entire season. We can supply the leading varieties in the best colors in both the Bush and Ivy Geraniums.

35c each.

Gladiolus (Groff's Hybrids). These are among the brightest and handsomest of all flowering bulbs; easy to grow and sure to bloom; the flowers are of richest colors and are fine for cutting.

35c each.

Heliotrope. Czar. Deep purple and Queen of Violets. Light violet blue.

40c each.

Hydrangea hortensis. A popular garden plant or shrub furnished with large foliage and immense heads of light pink flowers, having a tinge of blue when grown in soils containing iron.

4 in. pots, 40c; field grown, 75c.

Lantanas. We possess few bedding plants that afford a greater variety of color and bloom more continuously than the Lantana; we offer our four best varieties in the following colors: Orange, yellow, pink, and white.

40c each.

Lavender. Lavendula Vera. This is the true Sweet Lavender; grows about 18 inches high; delightfully fragrant; blue flowers in July and August.

Pots, 40c; field clumps, 75c.

Lotus Peliorynchus. Very pretty for hanging baskets and rockeries. Branches slender and drooping. Silvery gray adorned with scarlet flowers, creating a unique contrast.

40c to 75c.

MARGUERITES

25c each.

Giant White. Single flowers produced in great profusion; valuable in exposed places.

Giant Yellow. Similar to the above; flowers deep yellow.

Blue Marguerite. A hardy bedding plant, with pale blue flowers.

New Zealand Flax. Phorium tenax variegata. This plant is very handsome, having sword-shaped leaves which are nicely variegated, and orange-colored flowers produced on long spikes. A fine large growing plant for the greenhouse, conservatory or lawn decoration.

7 in. pots, \$2.00.

PANSIES

We grow this beautiful flower in large quantities, using only the best strains, embracing a great variety of colors.

50c per dozen.

Perennial Phlox. Among hardy perennial plants the Phlox is one of the most satisfactory. It is easily cultivated and flowering during the entire summer and until late in the fall. The colors are varied and striking.

25c each.

Coquelicot. Intense scarlet.

Cross of Honor. Lilac, margined lighter.

Fraulein E. von Lassburg. Pure white.

Hector. Pink; dwarf; large flowers.

Lothair. Cerise salmon, center deeper.

Niobe. Deep, rich violet red.

Perle. Beautiful white.

R. P. Struthers. Clear, cherry red; fine large trusses.

Selma. Soft pale rose.

Poinsetta Pulcherima. The well known and highly ornamental "Christmas Flower;" native of Mexico. Unsurpassed for the splendor of its immense brilliant scarlet flower bracts, and its bright green and showy leaves. A universal favorite in California gardens.

4 in. pots, 50c; 5 in. pots, 75c.

Romneya coulteri. "Matilija Poppy." The handsomest of our native flowering plants. It forms a shrub or large bush of silvery hue. The flowers are of immense size with poppy-like petals of pure white and a center of rich yellow stamens. The individual flowers are lasting and the plants bloom all summer. Endures well the heat of the interior and considerable cold. Not particular as to soils, but seen at its best on sandy washes.

Pots, \$1.25.

Verbenas. A most satisfactory bedding plant for a hot, dry climate. If planted in good soil and given reasonable care they will bloom almost the whole year. They should be cut back to the ground at least once a year, or when the vines begin to look old and leggy.

\$1.00 per 10, excepting **Scarlet Beauty.**

Beauty of Oxford. Large trusses of deep pink color.

Purple Prince. Best purple sort.

Show Queen. Purest white.

Scarlet Beauty. A magnificent scarlet of the most brilliant hue; flowers large and velvety; unsurpassed for massing where a show of color is desired.

\$1.50 per 10.

VIOLETS

\$1.00 per 10.

California. An excellent variety of long-stem, profuse bloomer and very fragrant. Potted plants.

Princess of Wales. A fine, rich blue, single variety with long stems. The most popular variety and easy to grow.

Vinca Major. A useful trailing plant for borders, rockeries, hanging baskets, window boxes, etc.; the large blue flowers and glossy foliage are quite attractive.

35c each.

Vinca Major variegated. A variegated form of the above. The leaves are broadly margined with white.

35c each.

Weeping Lantana. Of weeping or drooping habit; suitable for hanging baskets or trailing over rockeries; flowers shell pink.

50c each.

Hyacinths. Double and single.
In pots, 50c; bulbs, 25c.

Lily of the Valley. (Convallaria).
5 in. pots, 50c.

Shasta Daisy. The flowers are immense, pure white with yellow centers and long stems, which as cut flowers maintain well their form and color. The plants bloom throughout the year, but are usually at their best in the spring and summer.

Alaska is the best of the improved sorts.
35c each.

Tuberoses. The following are the most popular varieties.

25c each.

Excelsior Dwarf Pearl. Flowers pure white and of exquisite fragrance. A most popular flowering bulb which blooms year after year and is of easy culture.

Armstrong Everblooming. A grand, new addition to the tuberoses family, blooming profusely and producing single flowers of a delightful fragrance similar to that of the Jasmine. Excellent for cut flowers.



CHAMAEROPS

Chamaerops excelsa. "Windmill Palm." Trunk tall, slim and very hairy. Leaves fan-shaped, deeply cut; very hardy. A most useful palm for small lawns as it requires but little space.

5 in. pots.....50c to \$1.00

Balled, 2 to 3 feet..... 2.00

Balled, 3 to 4 feet..... 2.50

Chamaerops humilis. "Dwarf Fan Palm." A hardy dwarf growing palm with small, fan-shaped leaves and spiny stalks. Excellent for lawn where a dwarf palm is desired.

In Japanese tubs, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

COCOS

Cocos australis. A rare and beautiful palm with pinnate, glaucous-colored leaves which re-curve gracefully; of slow growth and very hardy.

5 in. pots, each\$1.00
 Balled, 18 in., each 1.50
 2 to 3 feet, each 3.50

CYCAS

Cycas revoluta. "Sago Palm." An excellent plant for either scenic planting or apartment decoration. The round stem or bulb is crowned with dark green pinnate leaves, shaped like ostrich plumes. Quite hardy. We have these in all sizes with from 4 to 20 leaves.

\$1.00 to \$5.00

ERYTHEA

The Erythea Palms are natives of Mexico, and are well adapted to conditions in our dry climate. They are hardy and well worthy of a place in any grounds.

Erythea armata. "Blue Palm." Of slow growth; leaves fan-shaped; silvery green.

2 to 3 feet, \$2.50

PHOENIX

No group of the Palm family lends a stronger tropical effect to either the garden or public highway than do the feathery-leaved varieties. Being hardy, of easy

culture and reasonable in price, are all factors which render them desirable acquisitions for garden, avenue, and park planting.

Phoenix canariensis. "Canary Island Palm." This is easily the best palm for general planting. Very appropriate as an ornament for the porch or other decoration, being a slow grower in pots or tubs. When given room in the ground it grows rapidly and forms a magnificent spreading palm; very hardy.

Pots, 18 to 24 in., each.....\$1.50
 Field grown, balled, 2 to 3 ft., each 2.00
 Field grown, balled, 3 to 4 ft., each 2.50

PHOENIX (Dactylifera.) The Date Palms
 The genuine fruiting Date Palm.

\$3.00 to \$5.00 each

WASHINGTONIA. California Fan Palm
Washingtonia filifera. "Weeping Palm." The most characteristic palm of California, being native of San Bernardino County. Trunk attains a diameter three to four feet.

5 in. pots, 50c; balled, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25.

YUCCA

Yuca Pendula. A valuable plant for hot or exposed places; leaves 18 to 20 inches long, and from 1 to 1½ inches wide; of a graceful, pendulous habit; excellent as a potted plant for porches, entrances, etc.

Specimens in Japanese tubs, \$2.50 to \$4.00.

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
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