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# Roeding and Wood Nursery Company 

CHOICE FRUIT TREES

ORNAMENTAL
TREES AND SHRUBS VINES AND PLANTS


OFFICE AND SALESYARD:
NO. 1603 EAST WASHINGTON STREET LOS ANGELES, CAL.

| FRUIT DE | Buddleia Japonica ........... 25 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ahuacate ............................ 16 | Buckthorn -........................... 25 |
| Almonds .-...................................... 11 | Burning Bush $\qquad$ |
| Alligator Pear ................... 16 | California Big Tree ............. 29 |
| Apples | California Laurel ................ 30 |
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| Anona | Camellia ................................... 37 |
| Avocado .............................- 16 | Camphor Tree ..................... 30 |
| Banana ...............................-16 | Carpenteria ......................... 37 |
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| Butternut ........................... 11 | Cassia .................................... 37 |
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|  | Cotoneaster ........................ 38 |
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| Hickory .............................. 11 | Corylopsis ................................... 26 |
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| Jujube ................................. 16 | Crape Myrtle ........................ 26 |
| Lemons ..............................-15 | Cryptomeria ....................... 31 |
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## A PRICED SCHEDULE

... OF . . .

## Economic - Ornamental Plants

Citrus and Deciduous Fruit Trees Avenue and Ornamental Trees Choice Garden Shrubs and Vines $\underline{\underline{\text { Palms, New and Standard Roses }}}$

INCLUDING

## MANY NEW AND RARE VARIETIES



GROWN AND FOR SALE BY THE

## ROEDING AND WOOD NURSERY CO.

NO. 1603 EAST WASHINGTON STREET LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GEORGE C. ROEDING, President W. R. WOOD, Vice-President


From snow-capped mountains to verdant orange groves in mid-winter in California

## To Our Friends and Patrons



HIS, our Illustrated Price Catalogue for the season of 1913-1914, contains, with brief descriptions and correct illustrations, the very best Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Palms, Roses, etc., for planting in the extreme western part of our country

We desire to extend to our many satisfied customers our sincere thanks for their patronage, and the assurance that we are better able than ever to supply their wants To those who have never dealt with us, but whom we should like to include among our friends, we shall be glad to demonstrate the high quality of our stock, our ability to handle all orders, and our highclass methods of doing business.

Our president, Mr. George C. Roeding, of Fresno. is known the country over for his exhaustive research and untiring experiments in California horticulture. It is due to his personal efforts that Smyrna Fig culture has become such a prominent feature of the fruitgrowing industries of the Pacific coast.

Our business principles may be summed up in the following:
To give our very best personal attention to all orders.
To ship goods promptly and insure their reaching our patrons in good condition.
To send out no tree or plant we would hesitate to plant ourselves.
To invite correspondence on any subject pertaining to our business.
To place our services at the disposal of our patrons, and furnish advice on anything pertaining to our line.

The descriptions in this book are necessarily short. A fund of information upon nearly all subjects listed here will be found in "California Horticulture," which sells at 25 cents, postpaid.

At our office and sales yard, No. 1603 East Washington street, Los Angeles, we carry a full and complete line of citrus and deciduous fruit trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, palms and roses, to meet the demands of customers. We shall be pleased to have all those contemplating the planting of trees call and inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Whether large or small, your order is always appreciated.

## GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS


#### Abstract

Our trees are all budded or grafted from bearing trees, and every care and precaution is exercised to have them true to name. With all our caution, mistakes are liable to be made; but we hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees and other stock that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid. It is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, however, that our guarantee of genuineness shall, in no case, make us liable for any greater sum than that originally paid us for the trees, etc., which may prove untrue.


## To Intending Purchasers

## Things to Observe

1. All orders should be legibly written on a separate sheet of paper, and not mixed up with the body of the letter.
2. In ordering please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty when no instructions accompany the order to replace with other sorts as nearly similar as possible.

It often happens that a variety of which we grow only a limited quantity is exhaused early in the season, and as it may be impossible to secure it from other nurseries, it is either necessary to cancel the order or substitute with another kind which is similar. In nearly all cases when we exercise our judgment we do not hesitate to say that we believe our customers will approve of our desire to please them.
3. Our packing and labeling are as per-fect-as possible, and we charge for the same only to cover the cost of material. Cartage to the railway or express office free of charge.
4. State distinctly how you wish us to ship-by freight or express; also designate the route, otherwise we use our own discretion in forwarding.
5. After delivering to the carriers we cannot hold ourselves responsible for any loss or injury to trees or plants after they have been carefully packed and shipped; but we will do everything in our power, if any loss should occur, for the protection and recovery of our customer's property.
6. Orders to be sent by express, C. O. D., will be filled, provided one-half of the amount is sent with the order.
7. If any mistakes are made in flling orders, we will cheerfully rectify the same,
but must respectfully request our customers to notify us at once, or, at the most, within ten days after receipt of the goods.
8. Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference.
9. We uniformly tie our trees in bunches of 10, and grape-vines in bundles of 50 ; and we suggest to our patrons to make their orders for assortments as far as possible in multiples of these numbers.
10. Articles mentioned in the following list will be furnished at prices named as follows: Five at the 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate; 500 or more at the 1000 rate. Less than five of a variety at the single rate. This does not mean, as an illustration, that 10 pears, 10 apples, 10 plums, 10 nectarines would be charged at the 100 rate. To secure this rate it will be necessary to order 50 trees of one sort.
11. For the convenience of those who cannot be reached by railroad or express, packages of small trees, if in stock, not exceeding eleven pounds in weight, can be forwarded by parcel post, such articles to be charged at single rates, postage additional.
12. Please remember to write your name, postoffice, county and state as distinctly as possible; also give your nearest express office and railway station, or if on a stage route, send us special directions, giving us the name of the transportation company dethe name of the transportation company deOld Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba and South American points should give, in addition to the above, the steamship routes by which their orders are to be shipped.

All remittances should be by postoffice money order, registered letter, express order, bank draft, or check. All orders from foreign countries to be accompanied by draft, or international money order.

## TO INTENDING PURCHASERS—Continued

## About Weights and Shipping

The question of freight charges to distant points is a matter of serious consideration to such customers, and we are therefore submitting a few figures to give a clearer insight into the subject.

The general run of deciduous fruit trees, either in bales or cases, average about ur follows: 6 to 8 ft ., 2 pounds each; 4 to 6 ft., $11 / 2$ pounds each; 3 to 4 ft ., 1 pound each; 2 to 3 ft ., one-half of a pound each. Grape-vines, one-third of a pound each.
Deciduous ornamental trees from 6 to 8 ft . and up to 12 to 15 ft ., 3 to 6 pounds each.
Potted plants in from 3 to 6 -inch pots, packed in boxes, weigh from 4 to 12 pounds each.

Citrus trees, balled, packed in boxes, 40 pounds each, and with naked roots, 3 pounds each.

Palms, packed in boxes, with ball of earth, 2 to $3-\mathrm{ft}$. plants, 40 pounds, and gradually increasing to 110 pounds each on 5 to $6-\mathrm{ft}$. plants.

Grape cuttings 14 to 16 inches long, 80 pounds to the thousand cuttings, in either bales or boxes.

Eucalyptus, cypress, about 100 to the flat, 50 pounds per flat; hedge plants from 50 to 100 to the box, according to size, 50 pounds per flat.

## Approximate Packing Charges

It is difficult to give these charges accurately, as they will vary more or less, according to the condition of the trees; however, the figures given are taken from our records of charges for the run of shipments for sizes specified: 6 to $8-\mathrm{ft}$. trees in bales, $\$ 2.50$ per $1000 ; 4$ to $6-\mathrm{ft}$. trees, $\$ 2.25$ per $1000 ; 3$ to 4 -ft. trees, $\$ 2.00$ per 1000 ; 6 to $8-\mathrm{ft}$. trees completely boxed, $\$ 6$ per $1000 ; 4$ to $6-\mathrm{ft}$. trees, $\$ 3.50$ per $1000 ; 3$ to $4-\mathrm{ft}$. trees, $\$ 3.00$ per 1000 .

Grape-vines, in bales, 75c per 1000 vines; in cases completely boxed, $\$ 3$ per 1000 vines.

Deciduous ornamental trees, 6 to 8 ft . and up to 12 to 15 ft ., in bales, from 40 c to 50 c per 100 , and completely boxed, 50 c to $\$ 2.00$ per 100 .

Potted plants in from 3 to 6 -inch pots, from 3 c to 10 c each.

Citrus trees, balled, packed in boxes, tops protected with burlap, 10c per tree (boxes hold from 10 to 12 trees), in cases, completely boxed, 10 c per tree; naked roots, packed in moss in boxes, tops burlaped, $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per tree; completely boxed, 2 c per tree.

Palms, balled, in boxes, tops burlaped, from 10 c to 20 c per plant, according to size.

Grape cuttings packed in bales, 30c per 1000 cuttings, and in cases, completely boxed, 75 c per 1000 .

Eucalyptus, cypress and hedge plants, tops covered with burlap, in flats, 15 c per flat.

As has been previously stated, the weights and packing charges given are merely a general average, and these data are supplied for the purpose of placing our customers in position to figure out about what their stock will cost them delivered at destination. We desire to assure our patrons that we only charge for packing to cover the cost of material used.

## Freight Classification

It may not be generally understood that the method of packing a shipment of trees or plants is the basis on which freight charges are made. Nursery stock in bales or boxes completely covered with tule or burlap take a first-class rate, while in cases completely boxed the third-class rate applies. When trees are shipped without packing, the classification requires the payment of the double first-class rate.
In carload lots with a minimum of ten tons, class C applies, and this is as a rule from 50 to 75 per cent less than the firstclass rate.

For local shipments in California, trees are either packed in bales, wrapped with tule, or in boxes, tops protected with burlap; for the difference between the first and third-class rates is so slight that nothing would be gained by boxing, for the increased cost would more than offset the saving in freight charges.

To distant points in Texas, Mexico, Colorado, and to other states and countries outside of California, when stock is to be a long time in transit, it is packed in paperlined cases. not only with a view of having the trees carry better, but also because of the saving in freight charges, the difference in classification being in many cases $\$ 1$ per 100 pounds.
We have made a very close study of traffic conditions, and our knowledge is used to secure in all cases the very lowest freight rates for the benefit of our customers

No accurate data can be given as to freight charges on orders for export, except that in a general way a shipment by water to Australia or Japan from San Francisco *ill cost about one-half less than it does from Los Angeles to San Francisco, a distance of 475 miles.

## Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre



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

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


## Fruit Department

We reserve the right on all fruit tree stocks which are inclined to grow stocky and do not attain the height of the first-grade trees, to sell them on a caliper basis, as follows. The measurements are made 1 inch above the intersection of the bud with the stock. 1 to 2 -inch caliper...... 8 to 10 -foot trees $3 / 8$ to $1 / 2$-inch caliper........ 3 to 4 -foot trees $3 / 4$ to 1 -inch caliper.......6 to 8 -foot trees $1 / 4$ to $3 / 8$-inch caliper......... 2 to 3 -foot trees $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8$-inch caliper.......4 to 6 -foot trees

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

## APPLES



| Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.25$ | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ | $\$ 120.00$ |
| .20 | 1.50 | 12.00 | 100.00 |
| .15 | 1.20 | 10.00 | 80.00 |

Alexander. Large; yellow, streaked red. Sept.
Arkansas Black. Valuable market variety; maroon, nearly black. Dec. to April.
Baldwin. Deep red. Nov. to Feb.
Ben Davis. Yellow, streaked red. Oct. to Jan.
Bismarck. Large; golden yellow; Sept.
Delicious. Brilliant dark red, with splashes of a golden yellow at the blossom end. Flesh fine-grained, highly flavored. Nov.
Duchess of Oldenburg. Yellow, streaked red; adapted to hot, dry climates. July.
Early Harvest. Bright straw-color; early July.
Esopus Spitzenburg. Striped red and yellow; bright red; good. Nov. to March.
Gano. Regular and prolific bearer; deep dark red; Nov. to April.
Gravenstein. Large; striped red and orange. Most popular early variety on coast. Aug.
Jonathan. Yellow, covered with red stripes; great table and market variety, good keeper and productive. Oct. to Dec.
King David. Fruit large wine-red, blotched yellow. Its high color and delicious flavor is causing it to be a winner. Oct.
King of Tompkins County. Very large; yellow splashed crimson; fine for mountains. Sept
Lady Apple. Bright red cheek; small, highly flavored. Dec.
Lawver. Showy bright red; great shipper; suitable for warm, dry climates. Dec. to May.
McIntosh. Very attractive; good size; bright deep red; flesh snow-white, tender. Valuable fall Apple.
Maiden's Blush. Yellow with red cheek. Aug.
Mammoth Black Twig. (Paragon.) Large; dark red; good keeper. Nov. to Jan.
Marshall's Red, or Red Bellflower. Bellflower shape; brilliant red. Oct. to Dec.
Missouri Pippin. Yellow; striped red; Dec.
Northern Spy. Greenish yellow striped purplish red; productive; late keeper. Nov. to April.
Red Astrachan. Large; deep crimson. A popular and productive early market variety, adapted to interior valleys. July.
Red Beitigheimer. Large; cream-colored, flushed with light and dark red. Sept.

Red June. Deep red; very showy. June.
Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow. Oct.
Rome Beauty. Large; exceptionally beautiful; yellow, shaded and striped with red. One of the most popular varieties in California. Nov. to Feb
Smith's Cider. Large and handsome; yellow, shaded red. Nov. to Feb.
Stayman's Winesap. Greenish yellow, splashed with red. Fine market apple. Jan. to May.
White Astrachan. Greenish white; very showy; increasing in popularity. July.
Winter Banana. Fancy market fruit; large; pale yellow; pink blush. Nov.
White Winter Pearmain. Pale yellow. Adapts itself to all conditions. A favorite commercial variety. Nov. to Jan.
Winesap. Yellow, streaked red; excellent for cider. Nov. to Feb.
Yellow Bellfower. Large, oblong; yellow; a standard in California. Oct. to Jan.
Yellow Newton Pippin. Large; golden yellow; extensively planted in California. A promising commercial sort. Jan. to May.

## New Apple, "The Goldridge"

|  | Each | 10 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prices | . \$1.00 | \$6.00 | \$50.00 |

Fruit large, smooth and as perfect as if turned in a lathe, pale yellow with a rich crimson blush on sunny side; quality fully equal to Yellow Newton Pippin, with an added aromatic fragrance; ripens earlier. along with Baldwin, Greening and other early winter Apples; unusually handsome fruit, all of an even form and size. Nov. to Feb

## Crab Apples

Prices- 4 to 6 Each 10 100 1 -year, 4 to 6 feet. . $\$ 0.25 \quad \$ 2.00 \quad \$ 18.00$ 1 -year, 3 to 4 feet.. . 20 1.80 16.00
Red Siberian. Yellow, with scarlet cheek. Bears early and abundantly. Sept.
Transcendent. Fruit very large; yellow striped red. Productive. Sept.
Whitney No. 20. A vigorous, handsome grower; great bearer; fruit large, smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy. Aug.
Yellow Siberian. Beautiful golden yellow. Aug.

PEARS


Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) can be supplied on quince root. Trees budded on this root become decidedly dwarfed, bear earlier, produce large crops of fruit when only a few feet high, and are therefore desirable for small gardens.
*Bartlett. The leading commercial Pear of California for canning, shipping and drying, and more extensively planted than any other. Large; golden yellow, red cheek; thrives in all parts of California. Aug.
BERGAMOT. Buds of this variety were mailed to us by Mr. Roeding. He had the pleasure of learning the history of this tree growing at the old home of George Washington at Mt. Vernon. It has withstood the ravages of time for 120 years and maintains remarkable vigor and produces annually large crops of fruit. It is of the Seckel type, flesh whitish, tender and richly flavored. Recognized as a good but very old variety. Its historical associations alone make it worthy of being planted.
Beurre Clairgeau. Large; crimson; good shipper. Sept.
*Beurre Hardy. Large; greenish, covered with light russet. Flesh buttery. Sept.
Crocker Bartlett. (New.) In shape, oblong, acute, pyriform; large and of a rich golden yellow; netted and overspread with russet. Skin rather thick but quite tender. Flesh is yellowish, buttery, juicy, subacid to sweet and rich flavor. Tree is remarkably vigorous. Nov.
Doyenne d'Ete. Small yellow, shaded bright red. One of the earliest. July.
*Doyenne du Comice. Large; greenish yellow, shaded with crimson. Oct.
Dana's Hovey. (Winter Seckel.) Skin green-ish-yellow netted with russet. Flesh yelowish, juicy, with rich aromatic flavor. Tree vigorous and heavy bearer. Nov.
*Easter Beurre. Large, roundish; fine-grained; most desirable. Oct. to Jan.
*Glou Morceau. Pale greenish yellow, marked with small green dots; flesh fine-grained, with sugary flavor; fine shipper. Dec.
*Howell. Large; yellow, with minute russet dots. Immensely prolific. Aug.
Madeleine. The first early pear. Pale yellow. dotted with brown. June.


## Bartlett Pear.

*P. Barry. Large; yellow; juicy. fine-grain ed; excellent keeper. Tree vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Dec. to March.
Seckel. Highly flavored variety; brownish green with russet brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery. Aug. to Sept.
*Winter Bartlett. Large, resembling early Bartlett; yellow, slightly russeted on one side; tender, juicy. Flavor almost identical with summer Bartlett. One of the finest winter varieties. Nov.
*Winter Nelis. Medium; yellowish green, gray-russet dots; flesh yellowish white; excellent shipper. Dec.

## CHERRIES

| Prices on Mazzard and Mahaleb Stocks- | Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-year, extra stocky, 4 to 6 feet.... | \$0.35 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 | \$200.00 |
| 1 -year, 3 to 4 feet | . 30 | 2.50 | 20.00 | 180.00 |
| 1-year, 2 to 3 feet | . 25 | 2.00 | 18.00 | 160.00 |

## Except Burbank and Abundance-see special prices.

The Hearts, or Bigarreaus, are the sweet Cherries, the trees being strong and vigorous growers. These are designated by the letter "H." The Dukes, or Morellos, which are the sour Cherries, by the letter "D." These grow slowly, the branches are slender; the leaves are thicker, smaller and of a deeper green.

Belle d'Orleans. H. Roundish, heart-shaped, light yellow, flushed with red. May.
Bing. H. One of the grandest blacks. Its large size, firmness and delicious flavor have caused it to be in active demand. A thrifty grower and prolific bearer. Middle of June.
Black Tartarian. H. An old favorite. Deep, purplish black. Late May.
Centennial. H. Pale yellow, marbled and splashed with crimson; flesh firm, sweet. Early June.
Chapman. H. One of best early market varieties. Deep black; firm. April and May.
Early Purple Guigne. H. One of best. Purple; tender, juicy, sweet. April and May.
Early Richmond. D. Medium; dark red; juicy; very productive. Middle of May.

English Morello. D. Large; deep red; tree small and slender. July.
Governor Wood. H. Deep yellow, shaded red. Fine for canning and table use. Early June.
Lewelling. H. (Black Republican-Black Oregon.) Large size; black; young and profuse bearer July.
Lambert. H. Its large size, rich, glossy deep red color, firm flesh, unsurpassed flavor, combine to make it one of the leading market varieties. Middle of June.
May Duke. H. Large; rich dark red. May.
Napoleon Bigarreau. H. (Royal Ann.) A magnificent cherry of largest size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm, sweet; most popular all-round cherry. Late June.

## New Cherry, "Abundance"

Prices
Each 10100
his latest introduction of Burbank's has unusual merit and is deserving of wide distribution. Seedling of Napoleon (Royal Ann). Tree a strong grower and an early and never failing bearer of very heavy crops. Fully twice as productive as its parent, fruit larger, handsomer, as firm, better form and color, sweeter and far more delicious, never cracks. When canned, in appearance and color the very best. The most reliable and productive late cherry for shipreing.

## New Cherry "Burbank" <br> Each $10 \quad 100$


This new cherry, introduced by Burbank, has been thoroughly tested out by practical cherry growers at Vacaville and its commercial value has been fully established. mercial value has been fully established. Guigne, and its size, firmness and flavor far surpasses that variety. Averages medium to large in size; skin deep purplish black; tree a beautiful grower, vigorous and erect.


Burbank Cherry.

## PLUMS

Prices of Plums, General Collection, on Myobolan and Peach stocks.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-year, 4 to 6 feet | \$0.40 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 1 -year, 3 to 4 feet | . 30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 1-year, 2 to 3 feet | . 25 | 2.00 | 18.06 |

## Except special varieties noted.

America. Originated by Luther Burbank Fruit large; skin glossy coral-red; fiesh yellow, moderately firm, delicious; one of the most highly flavored plums.
Apple. Deep red with white marbling; large, firm and of fine flavor. Late July.
Bartlett. Yellow, turning to crimson; flesh salmon-colored, firm, juicy. Last of June
Bavay's Green Gage. (Reine Claude de Bavay.) Large; greenish yellow; juicy. Aug. Burbank. Medium; globular; cherry-red, with lilac bloom; flesh yellow. Late June
Chalco. Large; cinnabar-red; fine flavor; tremendous grower; prolific. Early August.
Cherry Plum. Small; lively red, sometimes yellow; light bloom. June.
Climax. Very large; deep, dark red; flesh yellow; delicious flavor. Tree vigorous and very productive. Middle of June.
Clyman. Reddish purple; firm and sweet. Valuable for shipping; very prolific. June.
Diamond. Tree wonderful grower and heavy and regular producer. Fruit very large, oblong; dark purple with deep bloom. A splendid shipper. Middle of July to early August.
Giant. Tree handsome vigorous grower. Fruit large; flesh yellow; flavor good; freestone. Fine market variety. Late August.
Grand Duke. Tree regular and prolific bearer. Dark purple; flesh greenish yellow, with rich fiavor; fine shipper. Late August.
Ickworth Imperatrice. Deep purple, with golden fawn tracings; flesh greenish yellow. Sept.
Jefferson. Large; greenish yellow; one of the best for canning. July to Sept.
Kelsey Japan. Rich yellow, overspread with red; flesh yellow; firm. July to Sept.
Peach. Very large; brownish red; fiesh pale yellow; valuable for shipping. Early June. Satsuma (Blood Plum.) Large; dark red from skin to pit; firm; juicy. Early July.
Shropshire Damson. Oval; dark blue; very firm; flesh greenish, juicy and sprightly. Late Sept.

Simon Plum. (Apricot Plum.) Prunus Simoni. Large; cinnabar-red; flesh yellow, with pine apple and banana flavor. Early July.
Washington. Large; yellow, with crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, sweet. Early Aug.
Wickson. Tree strong, upright grower. Heartshaped; flesh amber; juicy. Early Aug.
Yellow Egg. Showy market variety and good for canning. Large; oval; deep golden; juicy; rather acid. July and Aug.

## Burbank's Latest Creations in Plums

1 year, 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .$. Each 10 ... 100
1 year, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{r}\text { y } \\ 1\end{array}$
The following varieties are the latest creations by Burbank. Write for beautifully illustrated booklet depicting fruits in colors, from life. Price 25 c .
FORMOSA. This Japanese plum possesses such a combination of good qualities that brings it prominently to the front as a grand shipping fruit. Tree is a vigorous upright grower with large cherry-like foliage; fruit of the largest size, heart-shaped and of a light cherry-red color. Flesh pale yellow, usually firm, sweet, rich, delicious, with delightful favor. Ripens July. On Peach and Myrobolan root.
GAVIOTA. This beautiful plum has qualities which are sure to make it a highly esteemed table and shipping fruit. Ripens 2 weeks after Formosa; is of a deep reddish purple color; flesh honey-yellow; fragrant and sweet to the pit, which is so small in comparison with size of fruit that it might almost be called "seedless." On Peach and Myrobolan root.
RUTLAND PLUMCOT. This new fruit is a cross between a plum and an apricot. It produces fruits in liberal quantities where apricots fail entirely. Fruit large, with a deep purple, velvety skin, brilliant red flesh with subacid flavor; desirable for cooking, jellies and jams. On Peach and Myrobolan root.

## Plums Continued

APEX PLUMCOT. This new fruit ripens with the earliest plums. Tree a strong, compact, upright grower and good bearer, even where apricots cannot be grown, and in seasons where some plums are failures. Fruit very large and handsome, globular, color deep pink or light crimson, freestone; flesh honey-yellow, firm, rich, aromatic, apricot-like; unequalled in size, beauty, productiveness and quality by any other early fruit.
SANTA ROSA. If there is any one fruit whose characteristics are individualized, they are markedly pronounced in this one plum. To begin with, it is extremely early, ripening the middle of June; it is very large; of a deep purplish crimson color, with pale blue bloom; flesh near skin is a purple shaded with rosy scarlet and pale amber toward the stone, which is quite small. Has a slight acidity next to the skin, merely enough, however, to relieve fruit from cloying. Its qualities may be summed up briefly by stamping it as a good grower, good bearer, fine shipper, good keeper, and in every way a money-maker. On Peach and Myrobolan root.


Santa Rosa Plum.

## PRUNES

| Prune-On | Myrobolan root- |  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 year |  | 4 to 6 ft . | \$0.50 | \$4.00 | \$30.00 |
| 1 year |  | 3 to 4 ft . | . 40 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 1 year |  | 2 to 3 ft . | . 30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| Prune-On | Peach and Almon | root- | Each | 10 | 100 |
| 1 year |  | 4 to 6 ft . | \$0.30 | \$2.50 | \$20.06 |
| 1 year |  | 3 to 4 ft . | . 25 | 2.00 | 18.06 |
| 1 year |  | 2 to 3 ft . | . 20 | 1.80 | 16.00 |

Except Standard and Improved French. See special prices.

Fellenberg (Italian Prune). Large; dark purple; flesh greenish yellow; freestone. Aug.
French. (Petite Prune d'Agen.) Medium size; purple; sweet and rich; standard for drying and more extensively planted than any other. Aug.


## Standard Prune.

Gerinan. (Quetsche.) Long; purple, blue bloom; flesh green, sweet; freestone. Aug. Hungarian. Tree is a vigorous grower, and heavy bearer. Very large; redish violet; juicy, sweet; profitable for shipment. Aug.
Imperial Epineuse (Imperial). Very large; riolet-purple; exceedingly sweet. Valuable market variety on account of size and quality. Sept.

Robe de Sargent. Large; deep purple; flesh rich and sugary. A fine prune, about ten days earlier than the French Prune. Aug. and Sept.
Silver Prune. Largest size; pale yellow; profitable for bleaching and canning. Sept.
Sugar. Dark purple; flesh yellow, tender and rich; valuable for shipping green. Early Aug.
Tragedy. Dark purple; flesh yellowish green; very rich and sweet. Valuable shipper. Early July.

## New Prune, "Standard"



1 yr., 3 to 4 ft............... $75 \quad .75$ $6.00 \quad 50.00$
This late introduction of Burbank is a cross between Tragedy and Sugar Prune. It has been tried in a commercial way now for several years, and its possibilities as a high-grade Prune have been established beyond a question or a doubt.

Burbank writes of it as follows:
"The trees are enormous and never-failing bearers, and strong, healthy growers Well-grown fruits measure four and a half inches around one way by nearly. six inches the long way. Skin dark reddish purple, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh honey-yellow, fine-grained, juicy, yet firmer than most other drying Prunes. Is very sweet and a perfect. freestone.
"This is without doubt the best combination drying and shipping Prune ever grown. The final test as to the value of this Prune is that, when dipped, the result is a quickly dried Prune which is larger than any heretofore grown."

## New Prune, "Conquest"

One of Burbank's late introductions. The tree is a vigorous, healthy, rapid grower and unusually productive. The fruit is very similar to the French Prune in form, size, color and golden sweet rich flesh. The stone has been eliminated with the exception of a tiny speck. The fruit is valuable and the tree is very productive. Ripens with the common French Prune and is in all respects very much like it in size, quality and appearance. Price $\$ 1.50$ each; $\$ 10.00$ per 10 ; $\$ 75.00$ per 100.

## French Prune (Improved)

French Prune (Improved)-On Almond, Myrobolan and Peach roots-
yr, 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \underset{\$ 0.60}{\text { Each }} \quad \$ 5.00 \quad \$ 4000 \quad 1000$

$\begin{array}{lllllll}1 & \text { yr., } 3 & \text { to } 4 & \mathrm{ft.} & .50 & 4.00 & 30.00 \\ 1 & \text { yr., } 2 & \text { to } 3 & \mathrm{ft} . & .40 & 3.00 & 20.00 \\ 180.00\end{array}$
To term it anything else would simply be misleading. One of our leading growers called our attention to an orchard of this variety at Suisun, Solano County, in which extending over a period of years, large sizes were the rule rather than the exception. Growers in this section insist on having this variety in preference to the regular French Prune, knowing from years of observation
that without exception the fruit produced on the sport is identical in every particular except in size, and in this there has never been any variation, the prunes averaging from 30 s to 40 s from year to year without exception. Careful investigation on our part convinces us of the merits of this improved type of French Prune which to all appearances is the genuine sort with the exception that the branches are inclined to droop some and that it produces without fail every year large crops of fruit, all of which are of the largest sizes. This demonstration of selection must appeal to every fruit grower. Further facts concerning this prune will be furnished on application. Not having a very heavy stock, only a limited number of trees will be offered for sale this year.

## APRICOTS



Black Apricot. Dull, reddish purple, covered with slight down; juicy, with pleasant flavor. June.
Blenheim (Shipley). Above medium; deep yellow; juicy and rich flesh. In great demand both for canning and drying. Trees regular and heavy bearers. Middle of June.

Hemskirke (Alameda Hemskirke). Almost as large as Moorpark, but earlier and more prolific; flesh bright orange; tender. June.
Moorpark. Very large; red on the sunny side; flesh bright orange. Late June.

Newcastle Early. Medium; fine quality; good shipper and very valuable. First of June.

Pringle. Small; clingstone; good quality; very early. Middle of May.
Royal. The most extensively planted variety. Medium; flesh pale orange, with rich, vinous flavor. Early June.
Routier's Peach (Peach, Bergetti's French). Yellow; flesh yellow, juicy. June 15.
Smyrna. Introduced by our Mr. Geo. C. Roeding in 1901, from Smyrna. Large; flesh bright orange-yellow; freestone. Kernel is sweet, having all the properties of an almond. Middle of June.
Tilton. Orange-yellow, with pronounced flavor; valuable canning and shipping. June.

## QUINCES

Prices on Quince Stock-Each 10100 1 year, 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \$ 0.35 \quad \$ 3.00 \quad \$ 25.00$ 1 year, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \quad .30 \quad 2.50 \quad 20.00$
Apple or Orange. Large; fine golden color; valuable for preserves or flavoring. Sept.
Rea's Mammoth. Large, bright yellow; a strong grower, and very productive. Oct.


Apple or Orange Qulnce.

## New Quinces

Prices on Quince stock. 1-year, 4 to 6 ft., 50 c each, $\$ 4$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .

PINEAPPLE. Originated by Luther Burbank. Flavor is suggestive of the pineapple. Makes a superior jelly, can be eaten raw and will cook as tender in flve minutes as the best cooking apple.
SMYRNA. . Introduced by us from Smyrna. Very large and of a lively lemon-yellow; when cooked it is very tender, with a pronounced Quince taste and odor October.

## PEACHES

Prices on Peach Stocks, except special varieties noted-

| Peach-Clingstone | Varieties-On Peach Root- | Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 year | 4 to 6 ft . | \$0.35 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 | \$200.00 |
| 1 year | 3 to 4 ft . | . 30 | 2.50 | 20.00 | 180.00 |
| 1 year | 2 to 3 ft . | . 25 | 2.00 | 18.00 | 140.00 |
| Peach-Freestone | Varieties-On Peach root- | Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| 1 year | 4 to 6 ft . | \$0.30 | \$2.50 | \$18.00 | \$150.00 |
| 1 year | 3 to 4 ft . | . 25 | 1.80 | 15.00 | 125.00 |
| 1 year | 2 to 3 ft . | 20 | 1.50 | 12.50 | 100.00 |

Admiral Dewey. Large and handsome; fine early yellow-fleshed variety. Middle June.
Alexander. Large; greenish white, shaded deep maroon; juicy, sweet. Early June.
Australian Saucer. Medium; flat: white shaded crimson; flesh white, sweet. July. Bilyeu's Late.. Large; white with blush cheek; flesh white; excellent shipper. Oct.

Blood Cling. Medium; clouded purplish red; flesh deep red; esteemed for preserving. July.

Briggs Red May. Greenish white with red cheek; flesh white. Middle of June.

Crosby. Orange-yellow, splashed with carmine; valuable for shipping. Late Aug.

## Peaches Continued

Early Imperial. Deep yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh juicy and firm. Last of June. Early Crawford. Very large; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow. Middle of July.
Elberta. Very showy and one of the best market and table varieties. Last of July.
Foster. Large; yellow, dark red cheek; fine for drying, market or canning. July.
George's Late Cling. Large; yellowish white, splashed with red; flesh firm. Sept.
Hale's Early. Large; skin greenish, mottled red; flesh white, juicy, sweet. Early July.
Heath Cling. Very large; creamy white, with faint blush; flesh white. Sept.
Late Crawford. Very large, yellow with red cheek; flavor excellent. Early Aug.
Levy's Late, or Henrietta Cling. Deep yellow, shaded brownish red. Middle of Sept.
Lovell. Leads all other clear yellow freestones; medium to large. One of the best drying and canning freestones. First week in Aug.
McDevitt's Cling. Large, golden yellow; flesh of superior fiavor. Last of Aug.
McKevitt's Cling. Creamy white, with delicate blush; flesh firm, rich and sugary; superior as a canning Peach. Late Aug.
Morris White. Large; greenish white; fiesh firm, sweet and juicy. First of Aug.
Muir. Very large; flesh clear yellow, very rich and sweet. The leading drying Peach of California; good for canning. Last of July.
Opulent. Originated by Luther Burbank. Medium to large, almost globular; creamy white, with crimson dots and blush; fiesh firm, very juicy. Early July.
Phillip's Cling. Large; yellow; flesh firm, clear yellow. Always commands the highest market price for canning. Late Aug.
Picquet's Late. Large; skin yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow. Early in Sept.
Runyon's Orange Cling. Very large; yellow, with a dark crimson cheek. Early Aug.
Salway. Large; flesh deep yellow; rich and sweet. Good for canning and drying. Middle of Sept.
Sellers' Orange Cling. Very large; rich golden; Middle of Aug.


## Sims Cling Peach.

Sims Cling. Large to very large; golden yellow, with faint blush; flesh deep yellow, of fine texture, firm and rich; pit small. We regard it as the best clingstone for canning and recommend extensive planting. Ripens middle of August.
Sneed. Large, creamy white, with blush cheek; tender, juicy; valuable for shipping. One of the earliest. Middle of May.

Strawberry. Medium white, marbled dark red; flesh white, juicy, with rich flavor. Early July.
Susquehanna. Large; yellow, nearly covered with red; fiesh yellow, sweet, juicy. Aug.
Triumph. Large, with small pit; yellow covered with dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow, juicy and sweet. Middle of June.
Tuscan Cling. (Tuskena. Yellow Tuscan.) Very large; yellow. The best early canning Peach. Middle of July.
Van Buren Dwarf. Tree very dwarf and ornamental; fruit medium, yellow shaded red; flesh yellow. Middle of Aug.
Wheatland. Very large; yellow, shaded red; flesh yellow; firm, melting, juicy. Aug.
Cellow St. John. Favorite southern sort; medium; yellow, red cheeks. Late June.

## New Peach, "The Leader"

Price, 75 c each; $\$ 6.00$ for 10.
This and the following, originated by Burbank and described by him the earliest of all the Muir $X$ Crawford types, ripening near the coast in July. Unusually vigorous trees which never fail to produce a full crop of beautiful, smooth, globular, bright yellow fruit with deep crimson blush; flesh pure yellow, meaty, firm, very sweet and delicious-far superior to any other. Freestone-exceedingly small stone. Has never shown any trace of curl leaf.

The best Peach for canning or shipping owing to its earliness, productiveness, globular form, beautiful appearance, firm, delicious flesh, and long-keeping qualities. A Peach with all the good qualities of the Muir and Early Crawford combined and with the addition of several new ones. As a home Peach, unexcelled.

## New Peach, "The National"

Price, 75 c each; $\$ 6.00$ for 10.
A giant Muir $X$ Crawford Peach which, like the "Leader," is yellow, but is half covered with deep crimson-blush and crimson dots. Tree a strong grower and neverfailing producer of very firm, nearly globular fruits. Freestone-small stone. Flesh pale yellow, firm, superior quality, far excelling either parent. Ripening from ten days to two weeks after the "Leader," and before the old Muirs and Crawfords. Entirely free from curl leaf.

A firm and most delicious Peach when canned, and unexcelled for drying and shipping. Extra handsome and extra good, also as a market or home Peach.

## New Peaches

Prices on Peach roots- Each 10100
1 year, 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . \$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.00 \quad \$ 25.00$
1 year, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . \quad .30 \quad 2.50 \quad 20.00$
CONNET'S SOUTHERN EARLY. Creamy white, with bright red blush; large, and of fine flavor; the tree is a vigorous grower. Last of May.
GREENSBORO. Originated at Greensboro, N. C. Among the earliest and largest. Creamy white, with dainty blush; a wonderfully vigorous grower. May 1.
MAYFLOWER. One of the earliest Peaches; red all over. Tree a strong grower, late bloomer and heavy bearer. Early May.

OKLAHOMA BEAUTY. Extremely large; nearly round, with high color. Among the finest in quality. Specimens measure 8 inches in circumference. May.

OKLAHOMA QUEEN. "Queen of Peaches." Larger than Greensboro in size, color and quality, one of the finest early Peaches grown. Wonderfully productive. Middle of May.

## NECTARINES



Advance. Large; green, blotched with red; New White. Large; greenish white. Early flesh greenish white. Early July.
Boston. Large; bright yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, rich and luscious. A splendid variety for home use or for market. Late July. July.

Humboldt. Very large; bright orange-yellow, streaked crimson; flesh orange. Aug.

Stanwick. Very large; skin pale, shaded rich violet; flesh white, tender, juicy. The best all-round drying, shipping and canning sort. Aug.
Lord Napier. Large; cream color with dark red cheek, flesh white. July.

## THE NUT TREES

## Almonds



The natural tendency of almonds is to grow stocky, rather than tall, therefore trees are listed on caliper basis rather than by height.

Drake's Seedling. Regular and abundant bearer; soft shell.
Harriot's Seedling, or Commercial. One of the largest of the soft shells, with a sweet kernel.
I. X. L. Sturdy, upright grower; nut large; soft-shell; bears heavily and regularly. Highly recommended by all orchardists.
Ne Plus Ultra. Large and very long; soft shell. A rapid grower and regular, heavy bearer.
Nonpareil. Weeping habit and forms a beautiful tree. One of the best. An extraordinary heavy bearer of the paper-shell type.
Peerless. Preferred by some to I. X. L., which it resembles, but the nut is larger.
Texas Prolific. Closely resembling Drake's Seedling. Kernel very plump and of medium size, shell soft, hulls very easily. Never fails to produce a good crop.
The Jordan. The famous Spanish variety so long sought after by nut-growers. Nuts are long, with hard shells; the kernels are superior in flavor, long and plump and filling the entire cavity. A strong grower and heavy bearer.


Eureka Almond.

EUREKA (Nerv), This is a novelty only in the sense that it has never been offered for sale before last season. Blooms with Nonpareil, usually in full bloom Mar. 1. Nuts mature Sept. 1. One of the leading firms in San Francisco, has bought the crop from this one orchard for a period of years writes of it as follows: a period of years writes of it as follows: of the kernel in shape and flavor. to the famous Jordan, commands the very highest price, and confectioners pay a premium to secure it." It differs in tro essentials to the Jordan, being somewhat smaller in size and is a papershell. The tree is not only an exceptionally strong grower but is an unfailing heavy cropper. Originated an unfailing heavy cropper. Originated, Cal. Trees are eighteen years old and a failure of crop has never been known. The commercial value of this nut has been established by years of trial. Mr. Newland's orchard of this variety is extensive and he recommends it above any
other variety. To the prospective fruit grower, our words of commendation must be summed up by advising the extensive planting of this valuable variety which has so much to commend it."

## Butternut

The rough-coated nut, with a peculiar but most attractive flavor, so well known in the Middle West.

1 to 2 feet.
Each 10

## Chestnut Seedlings



American Sweet. The well-known native tree of the Eastern states; nuts small but sweet; very desirable in coast counties.
Italian, or Spanish. Introduced from Europe. Very ornamental; medium-sized nuts.

## Chestnut

## Grafted Varieties

|  |  |  | Ea | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | to 8 | feet. | 1.00 | \$8.00 | \$60.00 |
| 4 | to 6 | feet. | . 80 | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 3 | to 4 | feet. | . 60 | 5.00 | 40.00 |

The grafted varieties come into bearing when four years old and produce nuts of superior quality. The trees have more dissuperior quality. The trees have more distinctive character. For fruit and or
Japanese Mammoth. Tree of compact habit.
Nuts very large, being over an inch wide and weighing $11 / 2$ ounces each.
Marron Combale. French; nut large sweet and highly flavored; glossy foliage.
Marron de Lyon. Similar to the preceding, but the nuts are somewhat larger.
Numbo. Nuts large, handsome, and as finely flavored as any large Chestnut.

## Filbert

## 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$ each.

Filberts are particularly well adapted to the coast counties and the lower mountainous and foothill regions. The nuts have a sweet, delicious flavor and are in great demand.
European White. Should be trained as a bush rather than a tree. Nut large, oblong; kernel sweet and highly flavored.

## Shagbark Hickory

3 to 4 ft., $\$ 1.00$ each.
Very striking trees with straight tall trunks and lustrous foliage. The nuts have a peculiar rich flavor. Should be planted only in localities influenced by the coast breezes.


Pecans.

## Pecan Seedlings

|  |  |  |  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | to | 6 | feet. | \$0.70 | \$6.00 | \$50.00 |
| 3 | to | 4 | feet | . 60 | 5.00 | 40.00 |

## Pecans Grafted

3 to Each 10
Too much cannot be said in praise of the improved types of the Pecans. The Papershell types, which we are offering for sale, are so far superior to the common Pecans. that they cannot be considered in the same category. The Pecan thrives and produces fine crops of nuts in all localities throughout California, except in the immediate vicinity of the coast, where on account of the fog and cool breezes they would be rather late in maturing.

Frotscher. One of the best; nuts cylindrical; shell thin, parting from the kernel easily. Pabst. Nut cylindrical; soft-shell; kernel particularly well filled.
Russell. Vigorous and productive. Nut oval, pointed, very large; shell very thin.
Stuart. A standard for commercial orchards; large; good shape and of fine appearance; always well filled; meat of good flavor.
Success. One of the largest and best; shell very thin; kernel plump.
Van Deman. Large and oblong in shape; shell thin; kernels plump; good quality.

## Pistachio Nut Seedlings

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 6 feet | . \$1.00 | \$8.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | 80 | 6.00 |

The "Green Almond" of Europe. Tree of dwarf habit, producing nuts in enormous clusters. Thrives well in the interior valleys. Not only very ornamental but profitable as well.

We list two varieties: Atlantica and Vera.

## Walnut Seedlings

|  |  |  |  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | to | 10 | feet | \$0.50 | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| 6 | to | 8 | feet | . 40 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 4 | to | 6 | feet | . 30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |

American Black. Moderate grower, starting late in the spring. Nut is very hard, with corrugated exterior.
California Black. Rapid growing and desir-
able as a stock; adapts itself to all condi-
tions. Nut medium size, hard, smooth shell.

## Soft Shell Walnut, Grown from Selected Seed



Placentia Perfection. A chance seedling, now generally recognized as a leader in Southern California.
Santa Barbara Soft Shell. Large; thin shell; kernel white, full and sweet.

## Walnuts Grafted on California and Eastern Black

| 8 to |  |  |  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 10 | feet. |  | \$10.00 | \$80.00 |
| 6 | to | 8 | feet. | 1.00 | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| 4 | to | 6 | feet. | . 80 | 7.00 | 60.00 |

A'Bijou. (Large-fruited.) Immense in size; the quality of the kernel is excellent.
Chaberte. Good size; kernel extra fine flavor; a good bearer; one of the best.
Cut-leaved. A most graceful ornamental tree, particularly adapted to gardens and lawns; foliage deeply cut and laciniated; nut large, round, smooth shell; kernel sweet and well filled; very best quality.
Franquette. The standard among walnuts, and commanding a higher price in the market than any other. Nut large, elongated, oval and very attractive in form; kernel full, sweet with a very rich nutty flavor. Blooms late in spring.
Mayette. This ranks with the Franquette as one of the leading commercial varieties. Imported under the trade name Grenoble; size large and unequalled as a dessert nut; an abundant bearer; starts very late in the spring.
Mayette Rouge. Identical with the Mayette, except that the nut is reddish.
Parisienne. Large; excellent; starts late. The nut is large and of fine shape.
Placentia Perfection. A vigorous grower; commences to bear abundantly about the fifth year after planting. An improved Santa Barbara Soft-Shell, commanding $11 / 2$ to 2 cts. per pound more than its parent.

## Walnuts of Recent Introduction

Grafted on California and Eastern Black6 to 8 feet....... $\$ 1.50 \quad \$ 12.50 \quad \$ 100.00$

Eureka. Regarded as one of the coming walnuts in the southern part of the state. Tree a vigarous, upright grower, leaves and blooms fully three weeks later than seedlings of the Santa Barbara Soft-Shell, and is therefore very desirable in localities subject to late frosts. An immense producer and one of the most resistant to blight. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.


Franquette Walnut.


## Eureka Walnut.

## (See Page 12)

Neff's Prolific. A rapid-spreading grower with smooth and clean bark. Blooms late but ripens its nut early. Nuts large, oval, slightly ribbed and tightly sealed. Trees fifteen years old in orchard form have produced 215 pounds of fine, large nuts. Highly resistant to blight. Especially suited to Southern California conditions.

CONCORD. This popular variety originated from a seedling planted years ago by the father of Mr. George Westcott in Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, Cal. The fact that the tree has been a strong grower, enormous bearer, producing large, smooth, round nuts, well filled, has placed it in the front rank as the sort to plant by all Walnut growers in this district. It is certainly worthy of trial in other sections of the state.

## WALNUT TREES FOR TIMBER



Burbank's latest creations in rapid-growing timber trees. For complete description of these trees, as well as for many other new and popular fruits, write for illustrated booklet in colors, entitled "New Products of the Trees." Price 25 cents.
Paradox. Grafted on California Black. It grows fully a third faster than the California Black, is very hardy and free from pests. Produces timber light in color and with fine, compact grain. In cold climates winter protection should be given the trees for two or three years. We can furnish no seedlings of this variety.
Royal. Grafted on California Black. A stately, symmetrical tree, with all the good qualities of the California Black, exceeding it by far in its rapidity of growth. The wood is exceedingly hard, closegrained and takes a silky polish, more nearly resembling the tropical mahogany. The scions for our grafted trees are taken from the original Royal tree.
Royal Seedling. Purchasers of seedlings must bear in mind that they may not equal parent tree in rapidity of growth.

3 to 4 feet .............. $\$ 0.60$ Each $\$ 5.00$

## Japanese Varieties

2 to 3 feet $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$| Each |
| ---: |
| $\$ 0.60$ |
| $\$ 5.00$ |

Japanese. Nuts produced in clusters; shell smooth; kernel very sweet.

## NEW FIGS Smyrna Class

| to 5 fee |  |  |  | Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \$0.40 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 | \$200.00 |
| 3 | to | 4 | feet. | . 30 | 2.50 | 20.00 | 180.00 |
| 2 | to | 3 | feet. | . 25 | 2.00 | 18.00 | 160.00 |

Special attention is called to our fig trees, which are 2 -year-old roots, and not sappy, over-irrigated yearlings. Our endeavor is to promote stocky, well-matured wood in our trees. Heights of trees are based on caliper measurements. Tall, pithy trees having no well-ripened wood invariably die back to the ground.
Calimyrna. Large to very large; lemon-yellow; pulp reddish amber, sometimes pale, turning dark, just before falling; seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear, white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness unsurpassed by any other Fig. Dries readily, dropping to the ground of its own accord. Aug to Oct.
Black, or Purple Bulletin Smyrna. Very large; light purple, streaked gray; pulp reddish pink; rich, luscious. Late Aug
Kassaba. Large; almost globular; skin pale green, pulp reddish pink. Sept

## Wild, or Capri Class

The Smyrna Figs cannot be grown without Capri Figs. The Capri Figs serve as a home for the minute insect. Blastophaga grossorum, the only insect which can carry the pollen from the Capri Figs to the female flowers of the Smyrna types.

4 to 5 feet $\ldots \ldots .$| Each |
| ---: |
| 10.50 |
| $\$ 4.00$ |
| $\$ 30.00$ |

3 to 4 feet …......... . . 40 $\quad 3.00 \quad 25.00$
Roeding's Capri No. 1. Produces an abundance of all crops necessary for the Blastophaga.
Roeding's Capri No. 2. Produces an abundance of the Profichi crop.
Roeding's Capri No. 3. Figs of the Profichi crop; quite large and early.
Capri Magnissalis. By far the largest, and abundantly supplied with insect galls. Our stock of trees is limited.
Capri Milco. One of the most promising varieties. A good producer of all the crops necessary to perpetuate the insect. Profichi crop rather late in maturing.

## Adriatic Class

This class of figs does not require pollination to mature its fruits. They will adapt themselves to a wider range of localities than the Smyrna types.

|  |  |  | Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4 | to | 5 | ft. $\ldots \ldots$. | $\$ 0.40$ | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ | $\$ 200.00$ |
| 3 | to | 4 | $\mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots$. | .30 | 2.50 | 20.00 | 180.00 |
| 2 | to | 3 | $\mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots$ | .25 | 2.00 | 18.00 | 150.00 |

Mission. (California Black.) Stands in the lead of all black figs for shipping and drying. Tree a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Late June and Aug.
San Pedro Black. Very large; violet-black; pulp red. Early in Aug.
San Pedro White (Fico de San Pietro). "Apple Fig." Excellent flavor; skin golden yellow; very palatable. Middle of June.
Verdal Longue (Sultana, Verdal Honde). Very rich, sweet, aromatic. Sept. and Oct.
White Adriatic. Fruit large; greenish yellow; pulp carnation-red. Second week in Aug.
White Endich. Medium sized; thin white skin; pulp white. One of the best for canning and pickling. First week in Aug.
"CALIFORNLA HORTICULTURE." The Fruit-Grower's guide. By George C. Roeding. To learn more is to know more. We are desirous that you should know more about your orchard. Better preparation of your soil, proper pruning of your trees, irrigating and cultivating at the right time, are a few of the things our Guide will teach sou, for only 25c.

## OLIVES

OLIVES. These Trees are graded by caliper measurement only. Trees will be pruned back when dug.



Sevillano Olive.

Ascolano. Large; early; among the best of the pickling varieties. First of Nov.
Atroviolacea. Medium size; deep jet-black; a good oil Olive. Late Oct.

CHEMLALY. (New.) Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is the variety of Olive so extensively grown in Algiers for oil purposes. There are several hundred thousand acres of these Olives growing in Algiers on arid lands and the orchards are never irrigated. The trees are producing with us for the first time and it is quite evident they are enormous bearers. The Olives are small and only adapted for oil purposes.
Corregiola. Small; high grade for oil. Nov. Cucco. Large; valuable for pickling. Late Oct.
Lucques. Crescent-shape; good for oil and pickling. Middle of Oct.
Manzanillo. One of the standards for green and ripe pickles. Produces oil of a very high grade. Very hardy, and a regular and prolific bearer. First week in Oct.
Manzanillo No. 2. Valuable for green pickles; rich in oil. Middle of Nov.
Mission. Tree a handsome, upright grower, and fine for avenues. Medium to large; excellent pickles; as well as a superior oil. Late Oct.
Nevadillo Blanco. Medium; deep black; rapid grower; and makes a pickle of superior flavor, but runs somewhat small in size. Sept.
Obliza. Large; borne in clusters on the stems. Excellent for pickles. Middle Oct.
Pendulina. Grows in clusters and produces a high grade of oil. Last of Nov.
Razzo. Oval; medium; yields the finest grade of oil. Last of Nov.
Rubra. Yields oil of highest grade. Early Nov.
Sevillano. The largest of all. The "Queen Olive" of commerce. Early Oct.

## CITRUS FRUITS

For explicit instructions on the subject of Citrus Fruits, we refer our patrons to "California Horticulture."

## Oranges

ORANGE-On Sweet, Sour and Citrus Trifoliata roots-

| Each | 10 | 100 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1.75$ | $\$ 15.00$ | $\underset{110}{ }$ |
| 1.50 | 12.50 | 110.00 |
| 1.25 | 11.00 | 100.00 |
| 1.10 | 10.00 | 90.00 |

## Except Willow-leaved Mandarin and Kumquat noted below.

Joppa. Fruit large; red; nearly seedless; pulp very fine, sweet, juicy. April to July.
Mediterranean Sweet. Large; pulp solid and few seeds; ripens late. Feb.
Ruby Blood. Medium; very smooth; pulp rich, juicy and melting. Jan. to April.
Satsuma (Unshiu, Oonshiu). Deep yellow; flesh very tender, juicy. Oct to Dec.
St. Michael. Small; round; firm; thin skin; pulp juicy and very sweet. Feb.
Golden Nugget Navel (New). Oblong; good size; deliciously sweet; seedless. Nov. to March.
Navalencia (New). Ripens sixty days after Washington: equal to the very best. April to June.
Tangerine (Dancy's). Medium size; very sweet; rind thin and separating readily. March.

Thompson's Improved Navel. Medium size; very smooth and thin; pulp juicy. Earlier than Washington Navel. Nov. to Jan.
Valencia Late. Large; reaching the market when all other varieties are gone. A profitable variety.
Washington Navel. In California it has reached its highest stage of perfection, and stands in the lead of all other varieties for its large size, lusciousness and sweetness of pulp. The most extensively planted variety on the market. Nov. to March.
Kumquat. About the size of 2 large gooseberry; rind sweet, juice acid, delicious and refreshing. Tree dwarf and desirable for pot and garden culture. May to July.
On Citrus Trifoliata roots- Each 10 $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8$-inch caliper....... $\$ 2.00 \quad \$ 17.50$ $3 / 8$ to $1 / 2$-inch caliper........ $1.75 \quad 15.00$


Washington Navel Orange. (See Page 14)

Willow-leaved Mandarin. Skin thin; flesh dark orange-yellow, spicy and aromatic. Dec. to Feb. Tree handsome. One-year buds, $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8$ of an inch in diameter, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 15$ for 10 .

## Lemons

| 2-year buds, <br> $3 / 4$ and up | $\underset{\$ 1.75}{\text { Each }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \$ 15.00 \end{gathered}$ | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 and 2 -year buds $5 / 8$ to $3 / 4$ caliper | 1.50 | 12.50 | 110.00 |
| 1 -year buds, <br> $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8$ caliper | 1.25 | 11.00 | 100.00 |
| $1-y e a r$ buds, $3 / 8$ to $1 / 2$ caliper | 1.10 | 10.00 | 90.00 |

Eureka. Medium size; sweet; smooth, glossy; abundant acid and very little rag. Very popular on account of its heavy summer crop, maturing when Lemons are in greatest demand.
Lisbon. Medium size; sweet rind and very strong acid; few seeds; a prolific bearer. Very hardy.
Villa Franca. Oblong; rind thin, without any trace of bitterness; pulp acid, juicy, nearly seedless. A fine commercial variety.
New Seedless Lemon. Buds sent to Mr. Roeding from Algiers, and has been fruiting with us for the past three years. Tree a vigorous grower and quite prolific; fruit about the size of the Eureka, but pear shaped; thin skinned and very juicy; absolutely seedless.
2 -year buds on sour root, $3 / 4$ to 1 inch caliper, each, $\$ 2.50$.

## Pomelos (Grape-Fruit)

On Sweet and Citrus Trifoliata roots-
$\begin{array}{lllrr} & \text { and } 2 \text {-year buds, } & \text { Each } & 10 & 100 \\ \text { a/8 to } 3 / 4 \text { caliper..... } \$ 1.75 & \$ 15.00 & \$ 125.00 \\ 1 \text { and 2-year buds. }\end{array}$

* to 5/8 caliper..... $1.50 \quad 12.50 \quad 110.00$

Marsh's Seedless. Medium; skin very smooth, glossy, lemon-yellow color; pulp juicy, with very little rag. The finest variety of Pomelo. The fruit will hang on the trees till late in September the folon the trees
Triumph. Medium size; peel smooth, clear, thin, and fine-grained; very heavy. One of the best.

## Citron of Commerce

Large, weighing from three to five pounds; shaped like a lemon; skin bright yellow, smooth and very glossy. The tree is of a
dwarf habit, with large glossy leaves and very ornamental.
1 -year buds, $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8$ Each 10
in caliper

## Limes

1-year buds, Each 10
$1 / 2$ to $5 / 8$ in caliper............ $\$ 1.75 \quad \$ 15.00$
Bearss Seedless.. Very large; seedless; very juicy, with pronounced acidity. One of the best in cultivation. Hardy, enormously productive, and matures fruit year round. Mexican. Largely used in California for hedges; fruit large and excellent.

Pomegranates


Paper-Shell. Very large; skin thin; pale yellow, with crimson cheek.
Sweet-fruited. Fruit large, with sweet, juic. 7 pulp; ripens in Sept.
Wonderful. The largest and most attractive of all. Valuable for shipment. Ripens early. Pulp a rich garnet color, with an abundance of juice, dark as port wine; exquisite flavor Oct.

## PERSIMMONS Seedlings



For information on Persimmons consult
"California Horticulture."
American. Fruit small, cannot be eaten except when frosted.

## Grafted Varieties

Our stock will run practically to the 4
to $5-\mathrm{ft}$. grade. 10 Each 100 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { to } 5-\mathrm{ft} \text {. grade. } & \text { Each } & 10 & 100 \\ 4 \text { to } 5 \text { feet } . . . . . . . . . .50 ~ & 4.00 & 25.00\end{array}$ 3 to 4 feet …............. $\$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.00 \quad \$ 20.00$ Dai-Dai-Maru. Very large; light yellow; flesh delicious, firm, juicy.


## Hachiya Persimmon.

Hachiya. Very large; conical; bright red with dark blotches; flesh deep yellow, soft and jelly-like when ripe. One of the best. Sept.
Hyakume. Very large; orange-yellow; few seeds; juicy and not astringent. Oct.
Mammoth Gosho. Very large; round, somewhat flattened. Specimens average 10 oz . Flesh red. Tree erect grower.
Tane-Nashi. Very large; bright red; flesh yellow; seedless. A good market variety of fine quality. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Sept.
Femon. Large; dull red; flesh deep yellow; seedless. When fully ripened one of the most delicious persimmons. Nov.

## BANANA

Leaves often 2 feet wide and 8 feet long make it a fine plant for decorative purposes.

In pots, 2 to 3 feet, each ........ $\$ 2.00$
Cavendishii. Dwarf in habit; fruit yellow; small; in immense bunches.
Orientum, or Hart's Choice. Clear yellow, with unsurpassed fruity flavor.
Sapientum, or Orinoco. Rapid and robust; large dark green leaves; fruit large.

## Carob Tree (Ceretonia siliqua)

The saccharine seed-pods are of value as food for horses, cattle and hogs. A fine tree for dry situations, doing exceptionally well in the interior valleys of this state. A fine avenue tree.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 3 to 4 feet. | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 feet. | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| In pots, $11 / 2$ to 2 | . 50 | 4.00 |

## Elaeagnus Longipes

Bears an abundance of oval-shaped fruits of deep orange-red, which make an excellent jelly.

Each
6 to 8 feet
$\$ 1.00$
4 to 6 feet .75

## LOQUAT

2 to 3 feet, each ..................... $\$ 2.00$
Advance. Very large; deep lemon-yellow; flesh firm, juicy, sweet. One of the best.
Champagne. A large midseason variety similar to Advance; bunches large and fruit sufficiently far apart in clusters to permit full development of fruit.
Early Red. Earliest variety grown; highly recommended for Southern California planting
Premier. Fruit large, lemon-yellow; flesh melting, juicy and sweet; seeds small.

## Ahuacate (Avocado) <br> Alligator Pear

A tropical or subtropical pear-shaped or spherical fruit, of great food value, which will undoubtedly become one of the leading commercial fruits of California, as all who have tested it so far are enthusiastic in its praise, as an income producer.

Each
Budded varieties......$\$ 5.00$ to $\$ 10.00$
Ganter. Color, light green, skin thin, and yellowish flesh, good flavor, pyriform, $21 / 2$ to 4 inches long and $13 / 4$ to $21 / 2$ inches in diameter. Ripens Oct. to Dec.

Harman. Oval or pyriform, weighing 8 to 1 N ounces, of good quality and exceptionally hardy.
Meserve. Nearly round, thick skin, color green, weight about 1 pound, good flavor and seed tight in cavity. Ripens April to May. Good shipping variety.
Rhoad. Introduced from Guatemala; pyriform, medium size. quality good.
Taft. Pyriform, of good quality, skin thick and woody, making it good for shipping. Wagner. Said to be a seedling from the Walker, slightly oval in shape, thick skinned, of good size and quality. Ripens July to Sept.

## Cherimoyer (Anona cherimolia) Custard Apple

Produces fruit in great abundance, the flesh of which has the consistency of icecream, with a custard flavoring.

Each 10

## Feijoa (Sellowiana)

Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 2.00 \\ & \$ 15.00\end{aligned}$
Fruit $21 / 2$ inches long by 2 inches across. Flesh thick, white, pulpy and watery with a sugary taste resembling the pineapple and guava, and with a strong agreeable odor.

## GUAVAS

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ | $\$ 50.00$ |  |
| Potted, 1 to $2 \mathrm{ft.}^{2}$. | .50 |  |  |
| Potted, 8 to $12 \mathrm{in} . .$. | .25 |  |  |

Pear, or Lemon Guava. Grows to be a large shrub. Should be planted only in favored localities as it is somewhat tender; fruit pear-shaped, yellowish; highly prized for jellies and jams.
Strawberry Guava. Shrub or small tree, producing fruit of a fine deep claret color, with strawberry-like flavor.

## Hovenia Dulcis

A small, round-headed tree, with handsome shining foliage, small greenish flowers and succeeded by small, sweet, aromatic fruits with reddish flesh.



Ahuacate (Avocado) Alligator Pear.

## Jujube (Chinese Date Plum)

Beautiful ornamental tree, with bright glossy green, locust-like foliage. The pulp of the fruit is of a gingerbread color, having a pleasant, agreeable flavor. Ripens in October.

|  | Fach | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 feet | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 4 to 6 feet | 1.00 | 7.50 |

## GRAPES

Our stock of vines on their own roots is very complete and are grown on new land causing them to have a fine, vigorous root system.

## New Grapes

Dattier de Beyrouth (Rosaki). Of the numerous varieties of Grapes which we have introduced from Europe in recent years, not one is to be compared to this magnificent variety. Bunches large, only slightly shouldered; berries loose, never compact. Berries very large; quite oval in form, of a beautiful golden amber and covered with a whitish bloom; very fleshy; juicy and sweet, with little or no acidity. its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. We predict a great future for this beautiful Grape. Aug.
On own root. $\$ 0.25 \quad \$ 2.00 \quad \$ 5.00 \quad \$ 30.00$
Sultanina Rosea. Identical with the wellknown Thompson Seedless in everything except color. The berries are oval; medium in size and vary in color from a violet-rose to a deep coppery red, and are loose in the cluster. Early Aug.

Each 10100
On own roots....... $\$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00 \quad \$ 40.00$

## Foreign Table Grapes of Very Recent Introduction

|  |  | Each |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Price | 10 | 100 |

A few years ago we introduced a number of new varieties of Grapes from France. It is only recently that we have observed these varieties sufficiently to feel at liberty to offer them for sale. They have been carefully tested in our trial grounds and their value has been fully determined. Our descriptions and recommendations are made from actual observation for several years.

Augulato. A very handsome grape, bluish black. large size, oval. Bunch large, closely set; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and crackling. A good table and market sort.
Buckland Sweetwater. A splendid English variety, exclusively grown for table use: bunch medium. compact; berries medium juicy; fine yellow skin when ripe. Aug.
Damas Rose. Bunch large. compact; berry large, elongated; red; very fine. Nov.
Dronkane. As a late shipping Grape this sort has qualities which will cause it to be in great demand in the interior valleys. Bunches are very large, berries are ovalshaped. compactly set on the clusters. Berries of a metallic red, very firm and highly flavored. Nov.
Gradiska. For home use this is a most desirable variety. The bunches are large, heavily shouldered; berries large, greenish white and of excellent flavor. A fine trellis Grape and a valuable dessert fruit. Sept.
Gros Guilliaume. Among the Grapes of recent introduction, this of the black type is the show fruit of them all. Bunches are of medium size but berries are as large as Damson Plums, with a coloring when used for table decoration that makes them look as if molded in wax. Flavor the very best. Ripe in early Sept., but keep well until the middle of Oct. Enormous producers. Vines should be canemous producers. Recommended for trellising.
Joannenc, or Lignan. Ripe with us July 1. Much earlier and a far better Grape than the White Sweetwater. Bunch medium: berries compact, medium; flesh sweet and juicy; golden yellow when ripe.
Maraville de Malaga. It is no exaggeration to say that this Grape has a coloring of red which is later modified with a bluish tint, which will make it an excellent market variety. Bunches long and loose; berries large, conical. oval. Ripe in Sept. and will keep in the best of condition until the middle of October; flesh crisp and juicy.


Gros Guillaume.
Ohanes d' Almeria. Bunch above average. Berries are a beautiful golden color; fine flavor; good shipper. This variety is imported from Spain in cork dust. Nov.
Olivette Blanche. As this variety does not ripen until Oct. it is adapted only to warm climates. The Grape is large, fully 2 ins. long, never too close: berries long, oliveshaped, greenish amber, slightly brown on side exposed to sun; crisp. firm, with a neutral flavor. Vine very abundantly furnished with foliage and not only produces heavily but is a vigorous grower. As a market Grape and for trellising it is sure to take a prominent place.
Olivette de Vendemian. This Grape bears a very close resemblance to the Almeria, so extensively exported from Spain, packed in cork dust, with several important exceptions. Vine stronger grower, not so subject to mildew; bunches and berries larger. In every way a better Grape. Oct.

## GENERAL COLLECTION <br> Foreign Grapes

Price Each $10 \quad 100 \quad 1000$
Plack Cornichon (Red Cornichon) Bun long, berries long; skin thick and dark. Flesh firm, good flavor; good shipper. Oct.
Black Hamburg (Frankenthal). Large; round; coal-black; flesh sweet and juicy. The famous English table Grape. An immense bearer. Late Sept.
Emperor. Large; oblong; deep rose; one of the most profitable market Grapes. Withstands rain better than any other variety. Vine strong grower, heavy bearer. Nov.

Grapes Continued


Olivette Blanche Grape. (See Page 17)

Flame Tokay. Large; pale red, covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet. Commands a good price in Eastern markets. Sept.
Malaga. Very large; oval; yellowish green; fleshy; one of the best shipping Grapes. Immensely productive, thriving in almost any soil. Makes a good second quality raisin. Aug.

## Rare Foreign Grapes

## For Table and Shipping

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Price | . \$0.20 | \$1.50 | \$5.00 |

Black Ferrera. Large; black, with violet bloom; flesh sweet; valuable for shipping. Late Sept.
Black Morocco. Very large; black; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and crackling. Nov.
Chasselas Ciotat. Bunches small, compact; fruit greenish-white, small, juicy. Leaves laciniated. Ripe about Aug. 1.
Chasselas de Fontainebleau (White Sweetwater). Medium size; round; greenish yellow; pulp juicy, sweet. Late July.
Chasselas Golden. Berries of an amber color; sweet and juicy. Late Aug.
Golden Champion. Golden yellow; large; round; flesh juicy; a magnificent table Grape. Aug.
Gros Colman. As large as Damson Plums; skin thin; dark; covered with bloom; flesh firm, with a pleasant vinous flavor. Nov.
Lady Finger (Pizutella di Roma). Rare white Grape, highly esteemed for table use. Bunches long and tapering. Vine a strong grower with luxuriant foliage. Late Sept.
Purple Damascus. Bunches large; deep purple; skin thick; flesh meaty and juicy. Oct.
Rose of Peru. Large; fruit round; highly esteemed as a market variety. Oct.
Sabal Kanski. Large; coppery red; bunches often weigh eight pounds. Sept.

Foreign Wine Grapes

Alicante Bouschet. Red; gives a very superior wine; bright in color. Sept.
Zinfandel. Round; dark purple; most extensively planted in California for claret. Sept.

## Raisin Grapes

Muscat. The variety so extensively planted for raisins. Fine for table and wine. $\begin{array}{lll}\text { for raisins. Fept. Each } 10 & 100 & 1000\end{array}$ Price ...........\$0.15 $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 2.00 \quad \$ 16.00$
Sultana. Small; amber colored; seedless; makes fine seedless raisins. Aug. Price. ..... $\$ 0.15 \quad \$ 1.00 \quad \$ 2.50 \$ 20.0$
Thompson's Seedless. (Sultanina Blanche.) Very large; greenish yellow; firm, oval, seedless; prized for shipping and raisins. Aug. Each $10 \quad 100 \quad 1000$ Price..........$\$ 0.15 \quad \$ 1.00 \quad \$ 2.00 \quad \$ 18.00$
Zante Currant (Black Corinth). Bunches medium; berries small, seedless; skin thin; black; blue bloom; this is the variety producing the currant of commerce and imported from Greece under the name "Zante Currant." Aug. Each 10 Price .............................. $\$ 0.30 \$ 2.50$

## American Grapes

\section*{Price <br> | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 0.20$ | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 10.00$ |}

## Except Campbell's Early

Agawam. One of the best red varieties; large; pulp tender; sweet. Aug.
Catawba. Coppery red, becoming purplish when well ripened; vinous and rich. Sepr.
Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blueblack; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender. Aug.
Isabella. Berries black; oval; juicy, sweet, with distinct musky flavor. An immense bearer and valuable market variety. Sept.
Moore's Diamond. Large; greenish white; juicy and almost without pulp. Few seeds. Sept.
Moore's Early. Very large; black, resembling Concord; ten days earlier. Aug.
Niagara. Pale yellow; flesh tender, sweet; one of the best whites. Sept.
Pierce (Isabella Regia). Of extraordinary size; exceedingly sweet. Cannot be surpassed by any of the American varieties. Late Sept.
Worden. Bunch and berry large; black; compact; handsome; fine table grape. Aug.
Campbell's Early. Extremely early. Bunch and berry large and glossy black, with blue bloom; very sweet and juicy. Aug.


## THE SMALL FRUITS

## Phenomenal Berry

Originated by Burbank; berries in clusters of from 5 to 10 and somewhat larger than the Loganberry, to which it has a close reblance. Each $10 \quad 100 \quad 1000$ Tips ............... $\$ 0.20 \quad \$ 1.50 \quad \$ 6.00 \quad \$ 50.00$

## Loganberry

Fruit is $11 / 4$ in. long, dark red; as large as the largest blackberry and partakes of the flavor of both the blackberry and raspberry; excellent for table, eaten raw or stewed; makes a fine jelly or jam. Ripe in May. $\begin{array}{lll} & \text { Each } 10 & 100 \\ 1000\end{array}$

## Mammoth Blackberry

Supposed to be a cross between the wild blackberry of California and the Crandall's Early. Deep red; enormously productive and exceedingly early; fruit enormous size.

Tips

| Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 0.10$ | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 5.00$ | $\$ 40.00$ |

## Himalaya Blackberry

Imported originally from the Himalaya mountains by Luther Burbank. It.is a remarkable grower, canes growing 40 ft . in a single season; an enormous bearer, a good shipper; berry round; very few seeds and with almost no core. June to late fall. Each $10 \quad 100 \quad 1000$ $\$ 0.20 \quad \$ 1.00 \quad \$ 6.00 \quad \$ 50.00$

## Blackberry

|  | Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 year $\ldots \ldots . .$ $\$ 0.15$ | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 25.00$ |  |
| Crandall's | Early-Everbearing. | Large | and |  |
| firm. |  |  |  |  | Crandall's Early-Everbearing. Large and firm.

Erie. Largest size; coal-black.
Evergreen. Large; black, sweet. July to Nov.
Kittatinny. Large; conical; juicy; sweet. Excellent.
Lawton. Large; ripens late; very productive. Wilson's Junior. Large; black; very productive.

## Dewberry

|  | Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tips | \$0.15 | \$0.75 | \$3.00 | \$20.00 | Gardena. Large; glossy black; delicious; heavy bearer. Middle of May

Lucretia. Very large; glossy black; luscious. May 1

## Raspberry

1-year . ................... $\$ 0.15 \quad$| Each | 10 |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\$ 0.75$ | 100 |
| $\$ 3.00$ |  |

Cuthbert. Large; rich crimson; good shipper.
Golden Queen. Large; golden yellow; fine quality.
Gregg. Standard blackcap; productive and hardy; occupies the same position among blackcaps as Cuthbert among the red sorts.
Hansell. Bright crimson; productive; very early.
Marlboro. Very large; bright scarlet; excellent.
Mammoth Cluster. Blackcap; of high quality.
Souhegan. One of the most valuable of the blacks; very large; early.

## New Raspberries

SUPERLATIVE. New. Large; red; conical; a great improvement over all other varieties of raspberries. It is a continual bearer and is worthy of general cultivation. Each 10100 $\$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.00 \quad \$ 25.00$
CALIFORNIA SURPRISE. The value of this new red raspberry lies in the fact that it is far superior to the Cuthbert. Begins ripening fruit from 6 to 8 weeks earlier and continues throughout the entire summer and fall. In size, shape and color it is similar to the Superlative and thoroughly satisfactory in every respect.


## Currants

1 -year $\ldots \ldots \ldots .$| Each |
| :--- |
| $\$ 0.15$ |$\frac{10}{} \quad \$ 1.00 \quad \$ 8.00$ Except where noted.

Black Naples. Very large and black.
Cherry. Very large; deep red.
Fay's Prolific. Bright red; very sweet.
La Versaillaise. Large size; bright red.
White Grape. Large; yellowish white.
Crandall's Black. Only variety which will grow in the hot interior valleys; deep black; very large. Each 10 100 1 -year .................. $\$ 0.20 \quad \$ 1.50 \quad \$ 10.00$ Perfection. New. Large, bright red; rich subacid flavor; plenty of pulp and few seeds. Fully as large as Fay's and a very heavy bearer. Each 10


Superlative Raspberry.

## Gooseberries

In the mountains, at an elevation of 5000 ft. and anywhere in the coast regions, the gooseberry thrives and produces an abundance of fruit.

## AMERICAN VARIETIES

## Each 10100

1 -year ..................\$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00
Downing. Good size; whitish green; good. Oregon Champion. Very large; brownish red. Smith's Improved. Quite large; light green.

## ENGLISH VARIETIES

Industry. Largest size; dark red.
Each
10
1 year
. $\$ 0.25$
$\$ 2.00$

## Strawberries

Price ..................
Price $\cdot$ Except where noted.
Brandywine. Large; roundish; conical; flesh firm; a valuable medium to late varlety Jessie. Large; handsome; roundish; conical; dark red; plant vigorous and productive.
Marshall. Very large; dark rich crimson; quality good; firm.

## New Strawberry, "Patagonia" <br> Price \$1.00 \$5.00

This magnificent new strawberry, which we offer, is sure to be in great demand in all strawberry sections. It is not necessary to dwell on its possibilities further than to say that the vines are strong growers, the foliage large and stands upright, the berries have a delicacy of flavor and aroma combined with a firmness which is sure to make them popular both for home consumption and marketing.

## RHUBARB

Myatt's Linnaeus. Large; early; tender and fine. Price $10 \quad 100$ Pre
Burbank's Crimson Winter. Pale, greenish crimson; especially adapted to the long seasons of California.

Price $\quad . \quad .$| Each |
| :--- |
| P0.20 |$\quad \$ 1.50 \quad \$ 10.00 \quad \$ 75.00$

Burbank's Giant Crimson Winter. A new and distinct variety which must not be confounded with Crimson Winter Rhubarb. A robust grower and prolific producer of mammoth stalks, three times the size of the older sort; thrives amazingly during the winter months; of fine flavor, suggestive of pine apple and ripe loquats.

Price . . . . ............... $\$ 0.75$. $\$ 6.50 \$ 60.00$


Garden Scene.

## Ornamental Department

Space will not permit us to give more than a very brief description of ornamentals in this booklet; for complete descriptions, reference must be made to "California Horticulture," copy of which will be mailed for 25 c , postage paid.

## DECIDUOUS TREES

ALBIZZIA Julibrissin (Acacia Nemu). A handsome avenue tree. Feathery foliage; pink feathery flowers.

4 to 6 ft....................... $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } 0.75 \\ & \$ 6.00\end{aligned}$

ALDER, European (Alnus glutinosa). A rapid-growing tree, well adapted to moist situations. Each 4 to 6 ft... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.60$ Cut-leaved. (A. glutinosa imperialis). Stately tree, large, deeply cut foliage.

ALMOND, Double White (Amygdalus Davidiana alba). First tree to bloom in the spring. Double white flowers appearing before the leaves.
Double Red (A. Davidiana rubra). Red flowers; very double. Each 10

ASH, American White (Fraxinus Americana). Magnificent avenue tree with broad, round head and dense bluish green foliage. Each

European (F. excelsior). Beautiful, rapidgrowing tree with dark green leaves and black buds. Each


Flowering (F. Ornus). Moderate grower, with fragrant, greenish white flowers, borne in large clusters on ends of branches. Each 10

6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Green (F. lanceolata). Of medium growth with slender branches and bright green leaves. A fine specimen tree.

BALD CYPRESS (Taxodium distichum). A deciduous coniferous tree, of slender habit. Trunk straight and tapering, very ornamental. Each 10
 4 to 6 ft...................... $1.00 \quad 7.50$
BEECH (Fagus). Among the most beautiful of deciduous trees, with rich, glossy foliage. Do best in a cool, damp climate.
European (F. sylvatica). Compact head with foliage of deep, dark, glossy green.

Purple-leaved (F. sylvatica purpurea). A handsome tree with deep purple foliage in spring, changing to crimson in fall.

6 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.25$



Double Flowering Almond.
(See Page 20)
BIRCH, European White (Betula alba). A rapid-growing tree with silvery white bark, and slender, drooping branches. Each 10
6 to $s$ ft.. ................... $\$ 0.80$ \$7.00
Purple-leaved (B. alba atropurpurea). A striking variety; leaves purple above, and of a lustrous metallic hue underneath.

Each
6 to $\&$ ft.................................. $\$ 1.25$
4 to 6 ft................................. . . . 1.00
BIRD CHERRY (Cerasus padus). Widespreading tree with long racemes of white flowers in spring and bearing a small black fruit, resembling wild cherries.

6 to 8 ft.. ................. . 75 \$6.00
BROUSSONETLA papyrifera (Paper Mulberry). A fine tree for city streets; of rapid growth and forming a compact head. Remarkable for its cylindrical catkins.
 10 to 12 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.00

ATALPA. Highly ornamental tree with large bright green foliage and beautiful white flowers in showy panicles.
Bangei. Forms a dense, round, umbrellalike head.

Each
8 to 10 ft., fine heads. . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$
6 to 8 ft., fine heads.............. 1.50
Japan (C. Kaempferi). Somewhat dwarf in habit, with glossy green leaves. Flowers cream-colored, speckled with purple and yellow; very fragrant

Each
8 to 10 ft .
6 to 8 ft.
$\$ 1.00$
Western (C. speciosa) Rapid grower; the most desirable where quick effects are desired. Each 10

6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60 5.00
CITRUS trifoliata (Trifoliate Orange). small tree, armed with very strong, stiff thorns; fruit of golden yellow. Fine for hedges. Each 10

4 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$
COTTONWOOD (Populus Fremonti). Very rapid growing tree with a spreading head. A splendid tree for quick shade.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{llrl}
8 & \text { to } & 10 & \mathrm{ft} . \\
6 & \text { to } & 8 & \mathrm{ft} .
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Each } \\
\$ 0.75
\end{array} \\
& 6 \text { to } 8 \text { lt. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 60 \text { } \$ 5.00
\end{aligned}
$$

ELM, American White (Ulmus Americana). A magnificent large tree, with drooping, spreading branches. One of the grandest of our native forest trees; require moist soils.

8 to 10 ft
Each
.75
$5 \quad 10$
6.00

Clemmeri. Of moderate growth, with narrow, pyramidal head. A very popular avenue tree in Belgium. Each 8 to 10 ft.............. $\$ 1.00$

$$
6 \text { to } \mathrm{S} \text { ft... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 75
$$

Cork Bark (U. suberosa) Very desirable for streets and avenues; young branches very corky. Each 6 to $\&$ ft............................... $\$ 0.60$
English, or French (U. campestris). An erect tree of rapid compact growth, with dark green foliage. Very extensively used for avenue planting. Each. 10 10 to 12 ft.................... $\$ 1.25 \quad \$ 10.00$ \& to 10 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.00 \quad 7.50$ 6 to 8 ft...................... . . $75 \quad 6.00$
Golden English (U. campestris aurea). Foliage of a uniform bronzy gold color.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{rl}
10 & \text { to } \\
8 & 12 \\
\mathrm{ft} . \\
\text { to } & 10 \\
\mathrm{ft} .
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Each } \\
\$ 1.50
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$1.25 \quad \$ 10.00$
Huntingdon (U. glabra vegeta). Very erect habit; bark smooth; one of the finest specimen and avenue trees. Each 10

 Monumental (U. Monumentalis). Dwarf variety, forming a straight and dense column. 6 to 8 ft. . . ...................... Nettle-leared (U. Montana crispa). Dwarf growing with long, undulating leaves.

6 to S ft. . ............................ $\$ 1.00$
Purple-leaved (U. scabra atropurpurea). Leaves rich purple when young, changing to dark green when older. Each
6 to 8 ft . Each 6 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80
Variegated (U. argenteo-variegata): Large leaves, spotted with silver. Each

8 to 10 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.00$
EMPRESS TREE (Paulownia imperialis). A rapid-growing tropical-looking tree, with normous round leaves and large clusters of purple flowers in spring. Each

10 to 12 ft. . ................................. $\$ 1.50$
6 to 8 f 1.00

FALSE WALNUT (Pterocarya fraxinifolia). A grand shade tree, with spreading branches and compound foliage. Fruits light green, in long clusters, 12 to 15 inches long Each
1.00
HACKBERRY, American (C. occidentalis). A rare tree of large growth, with numerous slender branches, and apple-like foliage. Each 10


HONEY LOCUST, Common (Gleditschia triacanthos). Strikingly ornamental tree; with finely pinnate, glossy green foliage; greenish flowers and bean-like pods. Each 10 | 8 | to | 10 | $\mathrm{ft}.$. |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 6 | to | 8 | ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| . | .75 | .60 | 5.00 | Thornless (G. triacanthos inermis). Dwarf habit, but airy and graceful; practically without thorns. Each 10 8 to 10 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.25$ 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

HOP TREE (Ptelea trifoliata). A small tree, with short spreading branches and glossy green foliage. Flowers small, greenish white, followed in the fall by wafer-like fruits. Each 6 to 8 ft............................... $\$ 1.00$
HORNBEAM, European (Carpinus betulus) Follage much crumpled, deep green; often used for hedges.

Each 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.50$
HORSE OHESTNUT, European (Aesculus hippocastanum). Showy follage; white fowers in upright panicles.
Red-Flowering (A. carnea). Upright panicles of red flowers. Each 4 to 6 ft.............................. . . $\$ 1.00$
JUDAS TREE (Cercis). Striking ornamental trees loaded with a mass of peashaped pink blossoms in early spring, before the leaves appear. Each 10

8 to 10 ft. . ................... $\$ 1.25$
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
4 to $6 \mathrm{ft}. . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 . 7.00
American (C. canadensis). Medium height; flowers rosy pink.


Rose Flowering Locust.
European (C. Siliquastrum). Spreading crown and purplish pink flowers in spring.
White-Flowering (C. Siliquastrum album). Flowers pure white.
KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (Gymnocladus Canadensis). An ornamental, hardy tree with rough bark, blunt, cane-like branches and bright yellow fragrant flowers.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } & 10 \\ \$ 0.75 & \$ 6.00\end{array}$
KOLREUTERIA, Paniculata (Varnish Tree). Small tree; glossy divided foliage; yellow flowers. Fine for lawns.


LINDEN, American (Tilia Americana). Basswood. Shapely trees, with large, handsome foliage. Flowers creamy white and very fragrant. Each
 European (T. Europoea). Pyramidal tree, with symmetrical crown; leaves bright green, heart-shaped.

Each 6 to 8 ft .
. $\$ 0.75$
LOCUST, Black (Robinia pseudacacia). good timber tree of very rapid growth. Flowers white.

Each 10 10 to 12 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.75$. $\$ 6.00$ 8 to 10 ft.................... . . 60 5.00 6 to 8 ft..................... . . 50 4.00 Pink-Flowering (R. decaisneana). A vigorous straggling grower with pink flowers; very ornamental. Each 10 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
 Rose-Flowering (R. hispida). Dwarfgrowing bristling branches; beautiful rose-colored flowers.
6 to 8 ft. ................... $\$ 1.00$$\$ 7.5$

4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. Semperflorens. Medium-growing variety, producing an abundance of white flowers all summer. 10 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . . . .$. *Thornless (R. Inermis). of medium growth with large, dark green leaves; thornless.
 Umbrella (R. Bessoniana). The most ornamental locust, with compact round head, making a fine shade tree; nearly thornless.

to 10 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 $\$ 6.00$
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

MAGNOLIA, Cucumber Tree (Magnolia acuminata). Pyramidal tree; large leaves and yellowish white flowers.

Conspicua (Chinese White Magnolia). A very free bloomer, with very fragrant, large white flowers. Each

2 to 3 ft.................................. 1.00
Kobus. Flowers white, reverse of petals shaded light pink. Very hardy. Each Potted, 3 to 4 ft.........................
Soulang's (M. Soulangeana). Small tree; flowers cup-shaped, pink and fragrant.

Starry (M. stellata). Dwarf species, producing starry-shaped pure white flowers. Potted, 2 to 3 ft.................... $\$ 1.00$
MAIDENHAIR TREE (Salisburia adiantifolia). Foliage fern-like, yellowishgreen, curiously lobed, resembling maidenhair fern. Each

4 to 6 ft........
MAPLE, Ash-Leaved, or Box Elder (Acer Negundo). A fine, rapid-growing avenue tree; withstands both cold and drought. 12 ft. ................... Each

10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
8 to 10 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$
6 to 8 ft......................... . . $\quad .75 \quad \$ .00$
California, or Large-Leaved (A. macrophylum). A strong-growing native tree; adapts itself to almost any location.

8 to 10 ft................... $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$
English (A. campestris). Stocky tree of compact habit with rough corky bark. A good variety for the interior, withstanding hot suns. Each 10

8 to 10 ft.......................... 65 $\$ 6.00$
Norway (A. platanoides). Large and handsome; deep green foliage and compact growth. A valuable avenue tree for interior valleys. Each 10

8 to 10 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $80.80 \quad .70 \quad \$ 7.00$
Reitenbach's Purple (A. platanoides Reitenbachi). Purplish green foliage.



Norway Maple.

## Maples Continued

Schwedler's Purple (A. platanoides Schwedleri). A vigorous grower, with large, bronzy red leaves, and young shoots of same color.

4 to 6 ft................................. $\$ 1.00$


Silver or Soft Maple.
Silver, or Soft (A. dasycarpum). A large tree of rapid growth; foliage bright green above, silvery beneath. A favorite for streets and parks.

Each 10

sycamore (A. pseudo-platanus). A rapid upright growing tree, with bright green foliage. Fine for streets and avenues, doing well in this valley. Each 10

MOUNTAIN ASH (Sorbus). These very ornamental trees all have handsome foliage turning orange-red in the fall. The iage turning orangered fruits often remain on the scarlet fruits often
branches all winter.
European (S. aucuparia). White flowers followed by brilliant red berries.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Each } & 10 \\
. \quad .80 & 6.00
\end{array}
$$

6 to 8 ft................... . 80 6.00
MULBERRY, Downing's Everbearing (Morus rubra). A rapid grower and valuable as a shade tree; produces good fruit.

Each
6 to 8 ft............................... $\$ 1.00$
Lick's American (M. rubra). Fruit large, black and of exquisite flavor; tree a strong thrifty grower.

Each 10
8 to 10 ft................... $\$ 1.00$

Multicaulus (Chinese). Widely planted for silk-worm culture. Each 10

6 to 8 ft.................. . 50 4.00
New American (M. rubra). A vigorous grower, with fine, large leaves and producing large black fruit. Each 10

Persian, or English (M. nigra). A slowgrowing variety producing large and fine fruit; very productive. Each 10

6 to ${ }^{8} \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.00$
\$6.00
Russian (M. Tatarica). Of spreading habit and rapid growth. Valuable for timber.

10 to 12 ft.................... $\$ 1.00$
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft}. . . .$.
White (M. alba). Medium-sized, glossy green foliage; fruit small, pale white.

OAK, English (Quercus pedunculata). Of low, spreading growth; leaves dark green, fading to yellow and russet; brown in autumn.

Each 4 to 6 ft............................. $\$ 0.75$ Pin (Q. palustris). One of the most graceful and shapely trees for avenue planting. Each 6 to 8 ft............................... $\$ 1.25$
Red American (Q. rubra). Of large size and rapid growth. A splendid specimen or avenue tree. Each
Scarlet (Q. coccinea). A rapid-growing pyramidal tree; especially beautiful in the autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

Each
$\$ 1.50$
Turkey (Q. Cerris). A rapid, symmetrical grower; short spreading branches, forming a broad, pyramidal head. Each
Valley, or Weeping (Q....iobata). One of the great and striking trees of California, with wide-spreading and slender drooping branches.

Each
.$\$ 1.00$
PAGODA TREE (Sophora Japonica). A rare tree with dark green, compound leaves and creamy yellow, pea-shaped flowers.

6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & 4\end{aligned}$
4 to 6 ft................................ . . . 75
PARASOL TREE (Sterculia platanifolia). A splendid thrifty tree with large, maplelike leaves, and greenish white flowers, followed by curious pod-like fruits. A fine street or lawn tree. Each 10 Potted, 4 to 6 ft.......... $\$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00$
PEACH, Flowering (Persica). They blossom in April, and the branches are corered with a mass of beautiful highly colored flowers, long before the leaven appear. $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$
Blood-Leaved ( P . vulgaris purpurea). Foliage of a deep, blood-red color.
Double Red-Flowered ( $P$. vulgaris sariguinea plena). Flowers semi-double, bright red, superb.
Double Red Fringed ( P . vulgaris rosea plena). Flowers double; fringed and rose-colored.
Double White ( $P$. vulgaris alba plena). Flowers large; double, pure white.
PLUM (Prunus). Medium sized trees, used very effectively in grouping with other trees and shrubs.
Purple-Leaved (P. Pissardi). Wood and leaves dark purple. Each 10

4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} .$. .................. $\$ 0.50$ \$4.00
Vesuvius (New Foliage Plum). A foliage tree like the Purple-Leaved Plum, but vastly superior in growth, and in the size and beautiful tints of the foliage, which is of a rich, metallic crimson color, with a crumpled surface like a Coleus. A splendid ornamental tree with edible purple fruit.

Each $10 \quad 100$
4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$.
POPLAR, Aurea van Geerti (Populus). Has fine golden yellow foliage. Each 10 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \\ & 8\end{aligned}$ to $10 \mathrm{ft} .25 \quad \$ 10.00$
$\begin{array}{lll}8 & \text { to } 10 \\ 6 & \text { to } \\ 8 & \text { ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 1.00 \\ 7.50\end{array}$
Balm of Gilead ( P . balsamifera candicans). A handsome, tall tree with spreading branches. Most popular variety for shade and avenue planting.


Bolles' Silver ( $P$. Bolleana). Very compact, upright grower with glossy leaves, green above and silvery beneath. $\$ 1.00 \$ 8.00$

| 10 | to | 12 | ft | \$1.00 | \$8.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | to | 10 | ft . | . 80 | 6.00 |

Carolina ( $P$. Carolinensis). Very rapid grower. Valuable for avenue planting.




Balm of Gilead Poplar.
(See Page 23)
Lombardy (P. nigra fastigiata). Erectgrowing tree, with a tall spiry-like form. Each 10100 12
 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}8 & \text { to } 10 & \mathrm{ft.} . . . & . . & .50 & 4.00 \\ 6 & \text { to } & 8 & \mathrm{ft.} . . . . . . & .40 & 3.00 \\ 25.00\end{array}$
SERVICE TREE (Sorbus domestica). 25.00 round-headed tree, with white flowers and orange red fruits. Each 6 to 8 ft............................ . $\$ 0.75$
SIBERIAN PEA TREE (Caragana arborescens). Very ornamental; yellow pea-
like flowers.
8 to 10 ft.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.00$

8 to 8 ft.................................... 1.00
6.00

SWEET GUM TREE (Liquidambar styraciflua). Glossy green, star-shaped foliage, changing to bright red in autumn.
$\qquad$
SYCAMORE (Platanus aceroides). Of more pyramidal habit than the European Sycamore; leaves more deeply serrated; and adapts itself to a wider range of climatic conditions. Each 10
 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. European (P. orientalis). Erect-growing
tree, with bright green foliage, and tree, with bright green foliage, and beautifully mottled trunk.


TEXAS UMBRELLA (Melia azedarach umbraculiformis). One of the handsomest shade trees of umbrella form, shade very dense; foliage dark green, produces lilac-colored flowers. Each 10

THORN.
Each 10 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

Double Scarlet (Crataegus monogyna Pauli). Small tree, with spreading branches. Flowers of a deep crimson.
Double White (C. monogyna alba plena). Small, double, white flowers and lustrous green leaves.
English Hawthorn (C. monogyna). Small tree with spreading, spiny branches; flowers single white; fruit scarlet.
Single Pink Thorn (C. monogyna punicea). Flowers in clusters, single, varying in color from pink to rose.
TULIP (Liriodendron tulipifera). Has light green, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and greenish-yellow, tulip-shaped flowers.
$\qquad$ $\$ 1.00$
6 to 8 ft............................ 75
NUT (Juglans). American Black and California Black. (See page 12.)
WHLLOW, Golden (Salix vitellina aurea). A handsome tree, branches golden yellow.


Osier (S. viminalis). A low-growing tree, valuable for basket-making and tying. Each 10

YELLOW WOOD (Cladrastis tinctoria). One of the finest American trees; foliage of a light green color; flowers pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented, appearing in May in great profusion Each

## WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

The weeping trees stand in a class by themselves and are particularly effective when standing as specimens on a lawn or when grouped along the outer edges of larger-growing trees. They are budded or grafted on straight stems of the same species at a height of 6 to 8 feet from the ground.

## ASH.

Each
6 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$
European Weeping (Fraxinus excelsior pendula). A fine lawn and arbor tree.
BIRCH, Cut-Leaved Weeping (Betula alba pendula laciniata). Has a silvery white bark and slender drooping branches with deeply laciniated foliage. Each
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to 8 ft................................ 1.50


Texas Umbrella.


European Sycamore.
(See Page 24)
CHERRI, Japanese Weeping Flowering (Cerasus Japonica rosea pendula). A graceful tree, covered in spring with blossoms before the leaves appear. Each

ELM, Camperdown Weeping (Ulmus scabra pendula). Branches of uniform weeping habit, overlapping regularly; leaves dark, glossy green. Each 6 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$
MAPLE, Wier's Cut-Leaved (Acer saccharinum Wieri laciniatum). One of the most beautiful trees with cut foliage.

4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{\text {Each }} \$ 1.25$
MULBERRI, Teas Weeping (Morus alba Tatarica pendula). One of most graceful and vigorous weeping trees; the slender branches drooping parallel to the trunk.

Each
6 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00
SOPHORA, Weeping (Sophora Japonica pendula). Of regular and graceful habit; leaves deep, dark glossy green. Each 6 to 8 ft............................. $\$ 1.50$
THORN, Weeping (Crataegus monogyna pendula rosea). A pretty, drooping tree with pink flowers. Each
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.50$
WILLOW, Common (Salix Babylonica. The well-known Weeping Willow.


Now American (S. Babylonica dolorosa). Large, glossy leaves and very pendulous habit.


Baron de Solon The most rapid Ing of all Weeping Willows. very recent introduction. Each


POPLAR, Tooth-Leaved Weeping (Populus grandidentata pendula). A rapid grower, with slender, drooping, cord-like branches and dark green serrated leaves.


## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

ALTHEA, or Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus). Of the easiest cultivation and with their large delicately hued, bellshaped flowers appearing very profusely during the summer months.

Each
10


## Except Meehanii.

Boule de Feu. Double pink center, shading to red.
Jeanne d'Arc. Double, pure white.
Meehanii. Variegated leaves; single lilacpink flowers. Each

Price . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.75$
APPLE, Flowering Crab (Pyrus). Lowgrowing trees, admirable for the lawn or for lending color to low shrubbery. $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & 10 \\ . \$ 0.50 & \$ 4.00\end{array}$ 4 to 6 ft..................... $\$ 0.50$ $\$ 4.0$
ribunda.
Floribunda. Single carmine and white.
Kaido. single white and pink.
Medwietzkyanas. Double red.
Spectabilis alba flore pleno. Double white.
Spectabilis rosea flore pleno. Double rose.
ARALIA, Spinosa (Hercules' Club). A fine native variety, with large, doubly and triply pinnated leaves and large clusters of flowers. Each 10


BARBERRI.
Each 10

Common (Berberis vulgaris). Handsome distinct foliage and yellow flowers, succeeded by red berries.
Purple-Leaved (B. atropurpurea). A pretty shrub with purple foliage.
BUCKTHORN (Rhamnus catharticus). fine, very robust shrub, with large dull green, rough foliage; blooms in April, succeeded by numerous small fruits.
$\qquad$
BUDDLEIA JAPONICA. A curious but most ornamental shrub with winged branches. Flowers lilac, produced in dense pendulous racemes. Each Price

Each
CHAMAECERASUS alberti (Upright Honeysuckle). A small, upright bush with narrow leaves. glossy branches, and fragrant pink flowers.

Each 10 2 to 3 ft .
\$0.40 \$3.00


Camperdown Weeping Elm.


## Except White

Pink (Lagerstroemia Indica rosea). Flowers pink; very free bloomer.
Purple (L. Indica purpurea). Flowers deep phite
White (L. Indica alba). Flowers very much crimpled and ruffled. Each

DEUTZIA. Each $1_{3}^{10}$
Crenata candidissima (Double White). Flowers double; pure white.
Gracilis Rosea. Dwarf; flowers light rose. Scabra (Rough-leaved). Flowers white; bell-shaped.
DOGWOOD, Red Osier (Cornus sanguinea). Purplish branches and greenish white flowers, followed by small, black berries. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } 10 \\ & . 30 \\ & 3.00\end{aligned}$

ELDER. 4 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$
European (S. nigra). Flowers produced in clusters.
ERYTHRINA crista-galli (Coral Plant). The flowers are bright brilliant crimson color, like immense peas. Flowers profusely from early spring till late in fall.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). $\begin{array}{rl}4 & \text { Each } \\ \text { to } 6 & 10 \\ \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \\ \$ 0.50 \\ \$ 4.00\end{array}$
Virdissima. An upright grower with narrow dark green leaves and golden-yellow flowers.
HYDRANGEA. We will have a fine lot of forced plants in bloom ready for delivery in March. Ask for special quotations.
HYDRANGEA Hortensis. Has large, dark green leaves and globular heads of rosecolored flowers.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Each } & 10 \\ \$ 0.75 & \$ 6.00\end{array}$
Thomas Hogg. One of the hardiest; flowers pure white; a profuse bloomer.

$$
15 \text { to } 18 \text { inı...................... } \$ 0.75 ~ \$ 6.00
$$ Otaksa (Giant-Flowered). Immense blooms of a pleasing shade of pink; heads 12 to 15 in. in diameter not uncommon.

Each 10 15 to 18 in................ $\$ 1.00 \begin{aligned} & \$ 7.50 \\ & \text { immense }\end{aligned}$ Paniculata grandiflora. Immense heads, changing to pink and bronze with age.

LEMON VERBENA (Lippia citriodora). The old-fashioned favorite shrub, with long, narrow, pointed leaves, which emit a delightful fragrance. Each 10 4 to 6 ft...................... $\$ 0.50 \$ \$ 4.00$
LIGUSTRUM (Deciduous Privets). Good for hedges.
California (Ovalifolium). A pyramidal shrub, with bright green, narrow leaves; producing white flowers in June.
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$. Ovalifolium Aureum. Identical with preceding; foliage golden yellow; a magnificent hedge plant.

Each $10 \quad 100$ 15 to 18 in........ $\$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.00 \quad \$ 25.00$ Ciliatum. Dwarf dense shrub, with short, rigid branches; leaves dense, glossy, dark green, leathery; flowers white, in erect, compact clusters. Each 10100


Ciliatum variegatum. Similar to the preceding except that the leaves have a yellowish variegation, pink when young.

Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. ....... $\$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00$
Vulgare. A fine variety for hedges; flowers sweet-scented, white at first, changing later to reddish-brown. Each 10 LILAC. Each 10

Common Purple (Syringa vulgaris). An old favorite; very fragrant
Common White (S. alba). Similar to preceding with white flowers.

## Grafted and Budded Varieties <br> Each 10 <br> 

Japonica (Japanese). A new species from Japan; creamy white; blooms later than other lilacs.
Persica (Persian). With small foliage and bright purple flowers.
Persica laciniata (Cut-Leaved Persian). Erect grower, with slender branches; deeply cut foliage; flowers light purple.


Flowering Pomegranate.
(See Page 27)
Single
Alba. Creamy white.
Alba grandiflora. Pure white trusses, large flowers.
Charles $\mathbf{X}$. Reddish purple.
Ludwig Spaeth. Fine, dark purplish red.
Marie Legraye. Large panicles; pure white; one of the best.

## Double

Charles Joly. Large truss; reddish purple.
Madame Casimir Perier. Large compact panicles; purest white.
Michel Buchner. Pale lilac.
President Grevy. Magnificent; beautiful blue panicles.
MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus).
4 to 6 ft....................... $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \text { Ea.50 } \\ & \$ 4.00\end{aligned}$ 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$$. 40 . 40 3.50 Coronarius (Garland Mock Orange). Flowers pure white, delightful orange-blossom fragrance; one of first to bloom.
Grandifiorus (Large-Flowered). Slender, twiggy habit, with fragrant flowers.

Mock Orange Continued


Marie Legraye Lilac.
(See Page 26)
Inodorus (Scentless). Spreading branches, coated with brown bark; flowers very large, white, scentless.
Lemonei. Flowers yellowish white, semidouble; very fragrant.
POINCIANA Gilliesii (Bird of Paradise). Adapts itself to the poorest soils. Flowers light yellow, pea-shaped, 2 in. long, with brilliant protruding red stamens, appearing all summer.

Each 10
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. .................. . . $50 \quad 4.00$
POMEGRANATE (Punica). These fine shrubs do particularly well in California; flowers are very double and appear all through the season, followed by brilliant, showy fruits. Each $10 \quad 100$ 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ 25.00 Double Scarlet
rapid-growing $\begin{gathered}\text { (Punica } \\ \text { shrubs; }\end{gathered}$ rubra). Very double scarlet.
Double White (P. alba). Flowers double, creamy white.
Mme. Legrelle (P. Legrellei). Very fine large scarlet flowers, edged with yellow.

## Dwarf

Dwarf Scarlet (P. nana rubra). A very handsome small shrub with beautiful double scarlet flowers; fruits brilliant red. very showy, but not fit to be eaten.
Dwarf White (P. nana alba). Very similar in habit to the preceding; flowers are double, yellowish white.

$$
3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{r}
\text { Each } \\
\$ 0.50 \\
\$ 4.00
\end{array}
$$

QUINCE (Cydonia). The first shrubs to blossom in the spring; the blossoms appearing before the leaves. Each 10
 Alba (Blush Japan Quince). Flowers white or delicate blush.
Grandiflora rosea. Flowers pink; very showy.
Lemonei Flore Plena. Pink and white.
Macrocarpa. White.
Ru!ra Grandiflora. Flowers bright scarlet crimson.
Umbilicata. Flowers brilliant red, succeeded by large, showy fruit.
RHODOTYPOS kerrioides (White Kerria). Has deeply veined leaves and white flowers. followed in fall by small, black berries.

4 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.50$
3 to 4 ft................................ . . 40

SMOKE TREE (Rhus cotinus). A low-growing shrubby tree, with clusters of feathery flowers, giving the appearance of a cloud of smoke. Each 10

6 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.60$
4 to 6 ft......................... . 50
4.00

SNOWBALL.
3 to 4 ft .
. $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$
Common (Viburnum Opulus sterilis). Produces an abundance of pure white, globular flowers in May and June.
Japanese (V. tomentosum plicatum). Flowers pure, delicate white in large globular heads, appearing in May.

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . .$| Each |
| :---: |
| $\$ 0.50$ |
| $\$ 4.00$ |

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos).
Racemosus. Has small pink flowers and large white berries which hang in clusters the greater part of the winter.

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 0.40 \\ & \$ 3.00\end{aligned}$
SPIREA (Spiraea). Medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. Of easy culture. Each 10


## Except Anthony Waterer

Billardii alba (Billard's). White flowers in dense spikes; blooms nearly all summer. Reevesiana (Bridal Wreath). Well known; graceful, arching branches and round clusters of white flowers. Blooms in May.
Van Houttei (Van Houtte's). Similar to the Bridal Wreath, but of far more graceful habit. Blooms in April.
Anthony Waterer (Crimson Spirea). New. A strong grower; a free bloomer; an ideal pot-plant; a grand Spirea. Each

SUMACH (Rhus). Few shrubs are more picturesque. Their beauty lies in the gorgeousness of their foliage. Each 10

 Glabra laciniata (Cut-leaved). Leaves very large, deeply cut, and turning to a rich red in autumn. Each

SWEET SHRUB (Calycanthus floridus). Has fragrant wood and flowers.

Each 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.40$
Praecox. A very vigorous-growing variety, having larger leaves than the preceding.



Flowering Quince.

TAMARIX (Tamarisk). Elegant, fine-flowering and handsome foliage plant; thrives in all soils. One of the best plants for subduing shifting sands. Each 10

Gallica (French Tamarisk). Foliage exceedingly fine and feathery; flowers pink. small, very numerous.
Germanica (German Tamarisk). Compact growth; leaves bluish green, minute; flowers light pink.


Japanese Snowball.
(See Page 27)
Tamarix Hispida (T. Kashgarica). New. Very vigorous, upright grower; leaves bluish green; flowers bright carmine-red.
TREE PEONY (Paeonia moutan). Introduced from Japan. The flowers are enormous in size, numerous and gorgeous in color. Blooms in April. Each In pots ..........

Each
VITEX agnus castus (Chaste Tree). A small tree with palmate leaves, scented like lavender. Pale lilac flowers.


Floridus rosea (Rose-colored). Flowers large and showy. Free-flowering. A splendid shrub, of compact growth.
Floridus candida (White-fowered). Continues to bloom through the summer. Vigorous and an erect grower.
Kosteriana nana variegata (Variegatedleaved Dwarf). Leaves beautifully variegated silvery white; flowers nearly white.
XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia (Chinese Flowering Chestnut). Leaves pinnate; flowers white

Each

## EVERGREEN TREES

We invite inspection of our evergreen stocks as it often happens we have an assortment of large sizes in specimen plants on which it is difficult to make quotations in this list.

This list includes trees that do not shed all their foliage at one time, thereby remaining green after deciduous trees are bare.

Ali stock quoted in tubs and boxes are specimens which have been well established in their containers.

## Acacias

Although there are some 400 species of Acacia, we have confined ourselves to varieties of well-known merit, the uses of which are enumerated below. The Acacia finds the most favorable conditions to its development in California.

Armata (Kangaroo Thorn). A spreading shrub, with yellow flowers; excellent for grouping. Each 10 Potted, 4 to 5 ft............ $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$
Baileyana A fine specimen or avenu tree; blooms earliest of all; lemon-yellow flowers. One of the hardiest.


Cultriformis (Knife-leaved). A small tree; leaves triangular shaped; blooms profusely; flowers deep yellow. Hardy.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Potted, } 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{l} 
\\
\text { Potted. } \\
3
\end{array} \text { to } 40 \\
& 4
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { Potted, } 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .
$$

Dealbata (Silver Wattle). A rapid-growing tree; feathery foliage; golden yellow flowers in February. Very hardy.

Each 10

Potted, 4 to 5 ft............. $60 \quad 5.00$
Potted, 3 to. 4 ft........... . . 40 3.50
Decurrens (Green Wattle). One of the best for parks or avenues; leaves feathery, dark green; flowers whitish yellow, appearing in May; upright habit; hardy.

Each 10
Potted, 5 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . $\$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00$ Potted, 4 to 5 ft.............. $60 \quad 5.00$ Potted, 3 to 4 ft............ $30 \quad 4.00$
Floribunda (A. Neriifolia). A ruautiful street tree, of pendulous habit; long narrow leaves and bright yellow itowers. Fine for grouping. Each 10 Potted, 5 to 6 ft. . .......... $\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 5.00$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Potted, } \\ \text { Potted, } 3 & \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft.} . . . . . . . . . . . . & .50 \\ .40 & 4.00 \\ 3.00\end{array}$
Latifolia. Of a spreading habit; valuable for grouping; long glossy green leaves; flowers golden yellow. Each 10 Potted, 5 to 6 ft............ $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$ Potted, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$.
Melanoxylon (Australian Black Wood). A strong grower; one of the best for parks and street ornamentation.



Spirea Van Houttei.
(See Page 27)
Mollissima (Black Wattle). One of the finest, foliage feathery, dark green; flowers yellow, appearing in early spring.


Pornesiana.

ARAUCARIA Bidwilli (Bunya Bunya Tree). A magnificent tree; branches in regular A magnificent tree; branches in regular green leaves; handsome for lawn, and by far the finest and most attractive of all evergreen trees. Each
Tubs, 4 to 5 ft

 Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$. | Balled, | 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Potted, | to ${ }_{2}{ }^{3}$ to $\mathrm{ft}^{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. |
| 2.50 |  |

Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft................... 1.50
Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine). One of the handsomest of all trees; pryamidal in form and very symmetrical; very desirable for interior decoration; not adapted to outdoor culture in the warm interior valleys.

Each

Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft.................. 2.00
Excelsa glauca. Similar to the preceding but the foliage has a bluish cast.

Each
Potted, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft................. $\$ 3.00$
Excelsa robusta compacta. Differs from Excelsa in its more robust and compact growth. Color rich, deep green. Each

Tubs and pots, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \$ 3.00$ Tubs and pots, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft........ 2.50

Imbricata (Monkey Puzzle). A fine tree of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed and overlapping each other.

Each
Tubs and pots, $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . $\$ 5.00$
Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft.................. 2.50 Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ................ 1.5


## Acacia Mollissima.

(See Page 28)
ARBORVITAE (Thuya). The Thuyas are all of regular, symmetrical habit. They are roundish, pyramidal, and are weil suited for massing or borders, also for hedges and windbreaks.

American (T. occidentalịs). A native species known as the White Cedar. Foliage bright green, yellow-green beneath. brown and bronze in winter.

Each 11)

Balted, $1 / 2$ to $11 /$.............
$\$ 3.50$
Ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arborvitae). A dwarf, compact-growing variety.

Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

Ever Golden (T. orientalis semperaurescens). Of compact growth; golden tinted the year round. One of the best.

Boxed, fine specimens,
6 to 8 ft. $\cdot . . . . . . . . . . \$ 5.00$

| oxed, 5 to | ft.. . . . . . . . 4.00 | \$35.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boxed, 4 to | ft. . . . . . . . 3.50 | 30.00 |
| Balled, 4 to | ft. . . . . . . . . 3.00 |  |
| Balled, 3 to | $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ 2.50$ | 20.00 |
| Balled, 2 to |  | 12.50 |

Gigantea (Plicata). Branches spreading, regularly and closely set; foliage bright green, dark green beneath. The bark if brownish red and very attractive.


Golden (T. orientalis aurea). Elegant variety, regular habit; foliage beautifully tinged with gold in the spring.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boxed, 6 to 8 ft | . $\$ 5.00$ |  |
| Boxed, 5 to 6 ft | 4.00 |  |
| Tubs, 3 to 4 ft . | 3.00 |  |
| Balled, 4 to 5 ft | 3.00 |  |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft . | 2.50 | \$20.00 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft . | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | 1.00 | 7.50 |

Hovey's Golden (T. occidentalis Hoveyi). Globular in outline with bright green foliage. Well adapted for small gardens.

$\qquad$
_obbi Aurea (T. Lobbi). Similar to Gigantea, but has yellow foliage.

| Balled, 2 to 3 | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 1.25 | \$10.00 |
| Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.00 | 8.00 |

Weeping (T. filiformis pendula). Weeping variety, with pendulous thread-like branches; foliage light yellowish green. Each

| 10 | ft. . . . . . . . $\$ 8.00$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boxed, 6 to 8 | 6.00 |  |
| Boxed. 5 to 6 | ft......... 5.00 |  |
| Tubs and boxes | , 4 to 5 ft .4 .00 |  |
| Balled, 4 to 5 | ft. . . . . . . 3.00 | \$25. |
| Balled, 3 to 4 | ft......... 2.50 |  |
|  |  |  |

BRACHYCHITON (Sterculia acerifolia). Flame Tree. Of pyramidal habit, with large, light green, deeply lobed, naplelike leaves. This is a very popular and desirable tree for street and lawn planting. Not very hardy. Each 10

Potted. 3 to 4 ft........... $\$ 0.75$ \$6.00
Diversifolia (Victorian Bottle Tree). A magnificent avenue tree with graceful tapering trunk. Foliage bright, glossy green, deeply lobed; shape changes throughout the season.
Populneum (Poplar-Leaved). Similar to preceding; leaves poplar-shaped.
Prices of Diversifolia and Populnetm.


CALIFORNIA BIG TREE (Sequoia Eigantea). A magnificent park, averlue or specimen tree, of pyramid.ll fornt: Inwer branches sweeping the ground. Foliage bluish green, completely covering the branches. This is the "Big Tree of California." The seeds are in roundish oblong cones, 2 to 3 inches long.

## Each

10
Tubs and boxes, 8 to 10 ft .10 .00 Tubs and boxes, 7 to $\$ \mathrm{ft} .9 .00$ ubs and boxes, 6 to 7 ft . 8.00 Tubs and boxes, 5 to 6 ft .7 .00 Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft .6 .00 Balled. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ...... . 5.00 Balled. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .3 .75 \quad 30.00$ Balled. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$. . $300-25.00$

CALIFORNIA LAUREL, or Bay Tree (Umbellularia). A very rapid-growing tree. with glossy oblong leaves and foliage emitting an agreeable perfume. Nach

Balled, 2 to 3 ft.................... \$3 50

## Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft

1.00

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD (Sequoia sempervirens). A valuable ornamental tree, of rapid growth and of a tapering pyramidal habit. Leaves dark green with two pale bands beneath. The seedcones, measuring 1 inch or less in length, are borne on long, rlrooping stems. Timber world famous.



## Brachychiton Diversifolia.

CAMPHOR TREE (Camphora officinalis) A most symmetrical ornamental tree, thriving in poor soil; foliage bright green. Well adapted for lawn, street and ave-




CASUARINA (The Beefwoods). Native of Australia; extremely hard, of reddish color, hence the name. A valuable tree for the coast as well as for the interior. Fine for avenues and hedges. Requires heavy pruning.
Equisetifolia (She Oak). Of very rapid growth, with drooping branches and dark green needle-like leaves. Each 10


Potted, 2 to 3 ft.......... . . . . $40 \quad 3.00$

Stricta (C. quadrivalvis). Is of more erect habit than the preceding, but does not grow so tall. 10


Potted, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . $40 \quad 3.00$
CEDAR (Cedrus). Of majestic habit; valuable for planting grounds or avenues, where shade is not an object. Will succeed all over California.

Atlantica (Mt. Atlas Cedar). A handsome pyramidal tree; silvery green foliage; branches have an upright tendency.

$$
\text { Each } 10
$$

Tubs and boxes, 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} .12 .00 \quad 100.00$ Tubs and boxes, 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} .10 .00 \quad 80.00$ Tubs and boxes, 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{f}^{6.00} 50.00$ Tubs and boxes, 5 to 6 ft .5 .00 Balled, 6 to 8 ft............. $4.00 \quad 30.00$ Balled, 5 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . $3.00 \quad 20.00$ $\begin{array}{llrr}\text { Balled, } 4 & \text { to } 5 \text { ft. ........... } & 2.00 & 15.00 \\ \text { Potted, } 1 & \text { to } 11 / 2 & \text { ft. . . . . . } & 40 \\ 3.00\end{array}$
Atlantica glauca (Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar). Similar to preceding, irregular straggling when young, later becoming symmetrical. A striking and most beautiful tree.

Each 10
Tubs and boxes, 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} .15 .00 \quad 120.00$ Tubs and boxes, 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . .12 .00100 .00$ Tubs and boxes, 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . .8 .00 \quad 60.00$ Tubs and boxes, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .6 .0050 .00$ Balled, 4 to 5 ft............ 2.5020 .00 Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft............}$. . $1.50 \quad 12.00$

Atlantica pyramidalis. Shrub or tree of pyramidal habit, with ascending branches. Each Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . (New)....... $\$ 1.50$
Deodara (Himalayan, or Indian Cedar). Exceedingly handsome; drooping branches and silvery green foliage; very popular. The most rapid-growing of all cedars.

Boxed, 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft.}$. ...... 10.00 . 80.00
Boxed, 6 to 8 ft........ 6.00
Tubs, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . .$.

Balled, 5 to 6 ft Each | Each |
| :--- |
| 10 |
| $\$ 30.00$ |$\quad 100$

$\begin{array}{llrr}\text { Balled, } 5 \text { to } 6 & \mathrm{ft} . \$ 4.00 & \$ 30.00 & \$ 200.00 \\ \text { Balled, } 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} .2 .50 & 20.00 & 175.00\end{array}$ Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} .2 .00 \quad 15.00 \quad 125.00$
Deodara aurea (Golden Variegated). Of striking habit; foliage tipped golden.


Deodara verticillata glauca (Blue Cedar) Very picturesque; branches rather irregular and clothed with silvery blue foliage; very distinct.

Each 10 Tubs and boxes, 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 7.00$ Tubs and boxes, 5 to 6 ft .6 .00 Balled, 4 to 5 ft........... $4.00 \quad \$ 30.00$ Balled, 3 to 4 ft........... $2.50 \quad 20.00$ Balled, 2 to $11 / \mathrm{ft}$...... $2.00 \quad 150$
Deodara viridis (Green Cedar). Of graceful habit; foliage rich, lustrous green.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Balled, } 4 \text { to } 5 \text { ft. ......... } \$ 4.00 \quad \$ 30.00 \\
& \text { Balled, } 4 \text { to } 5 \text { ft. . . . . . . . } \$ 4.00 \text { \$3.00 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Libani (Cedar of Lebanon) Vigorous, compact growth; foliage dark green.

$$
\text { Each } 10
$$

Tubs and boxes, 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} \$ 8.00 \$$. Tubs and boxes, 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} .7 .00 \quad 50.00$ Tubs and boxes, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} .5 .00 \quad 40.00$ Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .2 .5020 .00$ $\begin{array}{llrr}\text { Balled, } 3 \text { to } 4 \text { ft.............. } & 2.00 & 15.00 \\ \text { Potted, } 1 \text { to } 11 / 2 & .75 & 6.00\end{array}$

CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei (Cluster-Flowered Yew). A graceful tree with Yew-like foliage; plum-like fruit in clusters.



Cedrus Deodara. (See Page 30)

CRYPTOMERIA Japonica (Japan Cedar) Large, elongated, pyramidal tree, with straignt, slender, tapering trunk; fernlike, upward spreading branches.


Japonica elegans (Elegant Japanese Cedar) Low, dense tree, with horizontal and pendulous branchlets; leaves soft, and of bronzy crimson in fall and winter.

| Balled, | 5 | to | \$4.00 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, | 4 | to | 3.00 |  |
| Balled, | 3 | to | 2.00 | \$15.0 |
| Balled, | 2 | to | 1.00 | 8.0 |

CYPRESS (Cupressus). This includes numerous varieties well adapted to California, all having aromatic foliage Not particular about soils but prefer deep. sandy loams.

Arizonica (Arizona Cypress). Rare, slender pyramidal; foliage pale, glaucous green, brown in winter. Each 10
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Balled, } \\ \text { Balled, } & 2 & \text { to } \\ 4 & \mathrm{ft.} . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 1.50 \\ 1.25 & 10.00\end{array}$ Potted, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . .$. . . . 1.00 Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. . . 75
Funcloris (Funeral Cypress). A noble tree, with wide, drooping branches.


Goveniana (Goven's Cypress). Of erect growth, forming a handsome crown.


Lawsoniana Argentea. A California species, drooping branches, foliage lovely sea green. Each

Lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress). Graceful and conspicuous; branches horizontal, slightly pendulous; foliage dark green. Fine for grouping or single specimens.

Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} \$ 1.50 \quad \$ 12.00 \quad \$ 100.00$ Balled, 3 to 4 ft . $1.00 \quad \$ .00 \quad 75.00$ Balled, 2 to 3 ft . $75 \quad 6.00 \quad 50.00$
Lawsoniana Coerulea Glauca. A Lawson type with foliage of immensely glaucous tint. Each 10 Balled, 3 to 4 ft........... $\$ 1.50$ \$12.50 Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$.

Lawsoniana erecta viridis (Erect Green Lawson Cypress). Upright, dense columnar habit; bright green foliage. Each

Lawsoniana lutea (Yellow Lawson Cypress). Young foliage; clear yellow. Each Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Macrocarpa Guadalupensis (Blue Cypress). Branches spreading; foliage silvery blue; attractive.

Each 10
Buxed, 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \$ 6.00$ Boxed, 8 to 10 ft......... 5.00 . $\$ 15.00$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Balled, } 6 & \text { to } \delta \text { ft............ } & 2.00 & \$ 15.00 \\ \text { Balled, } 5 \text { to } 6 \mathrm{ft.} . . . . . . . & 1.25 & 10.00\end{array}$ Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$. . $1.00 \quad 8.00$
Macrocarpa lutea (Monterey Golden). A form of the preceding; early follage, suffused with yellow. Each

Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Macrocarpa (Monterey). One of California's famous trees; foliage grayish green; desirable for hedges

Each 10
100
Balled, $\delta$ to 10 ft . $\$ 2.00 \$ 15.00$
Balled, 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} .1 .50 \quad 10.00$
Balled, 3 to 4 ft . $.60 \quad 5.00$
Potted, 3 to 4 ft . $.40 \quad 3.00 \quad \$ 25.00$
Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \quad .30 \quad 2.50$ $\$ 2.50$ per $100 ; \$ 20.00$ per 1000.


Lawson Cypress.
(See Page 31)
Sempervirens fastigiata (Italian Pyramidal). Tall, tapering; branches erect, growing parallel with trunk; branches frond-like. Leaves smooth, deep green.

| Tubs and boxes, 12 to $15 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 8.00$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Tubs and boxes, | 10 to 12 ft . 6.00 |  |
| Tubs and boxes, | 8 to 10 ft .4 .00 |  |
| Tubs and boxes, | 7 to 8 ft .3 .00 |  |
| Tubs and boxes, | 6 to 7 ft .2 .50 |  |
| Tubs and boxes, | 5 to 6 ft .2 .00 |  |
| Balled, 8 to 10 | ft........ 3.00 | \$25.00 |
| Balled, 6 to 8 | ft. . . . . . . 2.00 | 15.00 |
| Balled, 5 to 6 | ft. . . . . . . 1.50 | 12.50 |
| Balled, 4 to 5 | ft. . . . . . . 1.25 | 10.00 |
| Balled, 3 to 4 | ft. . . . . . 1.00 | 7.50 |

## Eucalyptus

## (The Gum Tree)

The tree is a native of Australia and serves a variety of purposes-for example, it is often planted in damp, swamp places, where it acts as a sort of drain, absorbing excess moisture and frequently improving an otherwise malarial locality. The ornamental value of the Eucalyptus is considerable; its merits should not be overlooked.

All varieties planted in flats contain about 100 plants to the flat. As it is necessary to cut the flat in case a smaller quantity is ordered, part flats will be charged at $11 / 2$ cents per tree higher than the hundred rate.

Citriodora (Lemon-scented). A handsome fast-growing tree, one of the most attractive. Leaves have lemon odor.

Each 10
Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \$ 0.40 \\ & \$ 3.00\end{aligned}$ Corynocalyx. Beautiful, upright grower; distinct, bright, shiny leaves; timber very durable. A graceful avenue tree.

Each
$\$ 0.40$ 3.00

Transplated in flats, 10 to 12 in., $\$ 2$ per $100, \$ 18$ per 1000 .
Crebra (Narrow-Leaved Iron Bark). Extremely hardy; stands great extremes of heat Wood hard, elastic; very heavy. Each 10

Potted, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . .$|  |
| :---: |
| 2 | $0^{40} \quad \$ 3.00$ Transplanted in flats, 10 to 12 in., $\$ 2.50$ per 100 , $\$ 20$ per 1000 .

Ficifolia (Crimson-Flowering). A unique type; dwarfish habit, large, dark green leaves and great clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers. Seed-cones so large they are often used for pipe bowls. Each

Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Globulus (Blue Gum). Broad, bluish leaves when young. More extensively planted than any other variety; wood when polished resembles hickory. Valuable for wagon work, bridges, toolhandles, insulator pins, and as firewood. Each 10100

Potted, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . \$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00 \$ 30.00$ Potted, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}. . \quad .40 \quad 3.00 \quad 25.00$
Transplanted in flats, 10 to 12 in., $\$ 1.75$ per 100 , $\$ 16$ per 1000 .

Polyanthema (Red Box). A fine avenue tree; leaves round, silvery; a late bloomer, not subject to drought and cold.

Potted, 5 to 6 ft. . . . . . ... $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Potted, } & 4 & \text { to } 5 & \text { ft. . . . . . . . . } & .40 & 3.50 \\ \text { Potted, } & 3 & \text { to } 4 & \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . & 3.00\end{array}$
Transplanted in flats, 10 to 12 in., \$2 per $100, \$ 18$ per 1000 .

Robusta (Swamp Mahogany). Well adapt ed to low ground; foliage deep. glossy green; immense clusters of white flowers in fall and winter make it desirable for bee-keepers.

Each 10
Potted, 5 to 6 ft.......... $\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 5.00$
Potted, 4 to 5 ft............ . 50 4.00
Potted, 3 to 4 ft........... . . 40 3.00
Transplanted in flats, 10 to 12 in., $\$ 2$ per $100, \$ 18$ per 1000 .

Rostrata (Red Gum). Remarkably rapid grower. Wood takes a handsome finish and is desirable for interiors. Called "Red Mahogany" by the trade. Valuable for ties, fence-posts, piles, etc.

Potted, 4 to 5 Each $10 \quad 100$
Potted, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . \$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.00 \quad \$ 25.00$
Transplanted in flats, 10 to 12 in ., $\$ 1.75$ per $100, \$ 16$ per 1000 .


Italian Cypress.

## Euealyptus Continued

Rudis. An excellent avenue tree, of very rapid growth, and withstands both heat and cold. Wood hard and close-grained. Has been grown extensively around Fresno and its entire suitability to thrive in Arizona and similar places is well established.

Potted, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . \$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.00 \quad \$ 25.00$
Potted, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . \quad .30 \quad 2.50 \quad 20.00$
Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} .$. . $25 \quad 2.00 \quad 18.00$
Transplanted in flats, 10 to 12 in., $\$ 1.75$ per 100 , $\$ 16$ per 1000 .
Tereticornis (Forest Red Gum). Fully as rapid a grower as the Rostrata; timber somewhat more durable. Said by some Australian authorities to lead as a commercial timber. Each 10100

Potted, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . \$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00 \quad \$ 30.00$ Potted, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . \quad .40 \quad 3.00 \quad 25.00$ Potted, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . \quad .30 \quad 2.50 \quad 20.00$ Transplanted in flats, 10 to 12 in., $\$ 1.75$ per 100 , $\$ 16$ per 1000.
Viminalis (Manna Gum). Very hardy; of rapid growth; fine avenue tree, with long, graceful, festoon-like branches. Possesses a number of distinct advantages, among them its notable hardiness and resistance to winds. Timber is not so strong as that of certain other species, but is nevertheless good for various purposes, such as making building materials, fence rails, etc. Each 10

Potted, 3 to 4 ft......... $\$ 0.50$ \$4.00 Transplanted in flats, 10 to 12 in., $\$ 2$ per 100, $\$ 16$ per 1000.

## NEW AND SCARCE VARIETIES OF EUCALYPTUS



FICUS elastica (Rubber Tree). Popular for indoor decoration; leaves large, dark, glossy green above, yellow beneath. Has a habit of staying bright and attractive even when neglected; is hardly practicable outdoors except along southern coasts. Each

Potted. $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1 .00$ Macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig). Hardier than the above, with somewhat smaller leaves; valuable for indoor and outdoor planting. Each


GREVILLEA robusta (Silk Oak). Very graceful, fern-like leaves; of rapid growth; covered with bronze-yellow flowers in early summer. Resists drought; one of the most stately for avenue and one of the most stately for avenue and
lawn.
Each 1000
 Potted, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . \quad .50 \quad 3.50 \quad 30.00$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Potted. } 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft..} & .30 & 2.50 \\ \text { Potted, } 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft..} & .25 & 2.00\end{array}$
HOLLY, European (Ilex aquifolium) mall tree; shining. A small tree; shining. dark green, thorny
leaves; bright red berries in winter.
Each 10

Balled. $11 \frac{2}{2}$ to 2 ft ., $\mathrm{im}-$ ported stock .......... $\$ 1.25$ \$10.00 Golden Variegated. Imported well furnished plants. Very best varieties. Each Balled. 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
JACARANDA mimosaefolia. Symmetrical tree; fern-like leaves; flowers blue or violet, appearing in early summer.

Each 10
Potted, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . \$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00$
JUNIPER (Juniperus). Hardy and ornamental; of pyramidal or columnar habit; for hedges and windbreaks.
Bermudiana (Bermuda Juniper). A very beautiful tree: foliage pale, bluish green.

Each 10

Balled. 1 to $1^{1 ⁄ 2} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$| 1 |
| :---: |

Chinensis Procumbens (Japanese Creeping Juniper). Valuable for rock work. A striking variety. Each 2 ft. ................................... $\$ 2.00$
Irish (J. communis Hibernica). An erect, dense, conical tree. Each 10 Balled, 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50 \quad \$ 20.00$ Balled, 3 to 4 ft........... 2.00 Balled, 2 to 3 ft............. 1.25
Japan (J. Japonica). Of pyramidal habit, with grayish green foliage. Each Balled, 4 to 5 ft...................... 150 Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Japan Golden (J. Japonica aurea). Spreading habit; foliage beautiful golden. Each Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Large-Fruited (J. Neaboriensis). Dense, pyramidal outline; foliage bluish green; leaves spiny.

Each
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.50$
Balled, 2 to 3 ft....................... 1.25
Sabina (J. Sabina). Low shrub; trailing branches; foliage dense, dark green.

Balled, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.50$ Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft.........................1.25} 1.25$


Grevillea Robusta.

Sabina, Variegated (J. Sabina variegata). Same as above; small branchlets variegated with creamy white. Each
 Balled, 2 to 3 ft.............................. . . . 1.50

Virginiana (Red Cedar). Usually pyramidal; foliage green, or bronze-green.

Tubs and Boxes, $S$ to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \begin{array}{r}\text { Each }\end{array}$
Tubs and boxes, 6 to $S \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .44 .00$
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft..................... . . 1.50
Balled, 3 to 4 ft......................... 1.00
Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$.
LIBOCEDRES (Incense Cedar). A valuadie park and lawn tree, of pyramidal form; foliage bright green.
Chilensis (Chilian Cedar). Silvery follage; broad, drooping branches, ascending towards the summit, and quite erect at top. Tubs and boxes, 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.00$ Tubs and boxes, 5 to 6 ft .5 .00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft........... $2.50 \quad \$ 20.00$
Balled. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .2 .00 \quad 15.00$
Balled. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} 1.50 \quad 12.50$

Chilensis viridis (Green Chilian Cedar). Of same general type, but light green foliage. A magnificent evergreen. Each Balled, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. Balled, 4 to 5 ft........................ . . 2.50 Balled, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00

Decurrens (Incense Cedar). Distinct, erect, compact; stout trunk, and bright, glossy green leaves.

Een leaves.
Boxed, 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . \$ 8.00$
10

Balled, 5 to 6 ft......... $3.00 \quad \$ 25.00$ Balled, 4 to 5 ft........ $2.00 \quad 15.00$

MADRONA (Arbutus Menziesi). Foliage thick, leathery, bright green; bark smooth, brownish red; flowers white, fragrant; white berries.


MAGNOLIA. One of the grandest of broadleaved evergreens; flowers fragrant, 10 to 12 in. across. Blooms abundantly in May and June, succeeded by cone-like fruits, bearing seeds of deep coral-red in October.

Grandiflora (Bull Bay). Foliage thick, brilliant green on the upper surface, and rusty underneath; flowers pure waxy white. Each 10100
Tubs and boxes
8 to 10
$\mathrm{ft}. . \ldots \$ .00$


Grandiflora Exoniensis (Exmouth Magnolia). Hardiest of Magnolias; begins blooming young; flowers large, pure white, double. Each

Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .2 .00$
Grandiflora Galissoniensis. Compact, upright grower. Leaves glossy green above, russet silky brown beneath. Attractive for its fine foliage and large blooms.

Balled, 3 to 4 ft...................... $\$ 2.50$
OAK (Quercus). The evergreen oaks are among our most picturesque trees; recommended for parks and avenues.
California Live Oak (Q. agrifolia). The well-known majestic evergreen, growing abundantly along the shores of San Francisco Bay. Each 10

Balled, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \$ 1.50 \\ & \text { Balled, } \\ & 4\end{aligned}$ to 512.50
Cork (Q. Suber). Upright; outer bark furnishes cork of commerce. A rapid grower and admirably adapted for avenue, park and street. Each 10100 Boxed, 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.00$ Boxed, 6 to 8 ft .5 .00 Balled, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} .1 .25 \quad \$ 10.00$ $\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Balled, } 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} .1 .00 & \$ .50 & \$ 60.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Balled, } 4 & \text { to } \\ \text { Balled, } 3 & \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . \\ 4.05 & \mathbf{7 . 0 0}\end{array}$
Holly-Leaved (Q. Ilex). Medium; of upright growth; beautiful for grouping. Potted, 2 to 3 ft.......... $\$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00$
ORANGE, Seville. (Citrus amara). Leaves deep green, aromatic; flowers white, fragrant; fruit bitter. This is the sour orange; extensively used as stock for budding. Each Balled, 3 to 4 ft...................... $\$ 1.00$
Flowering (Boquet des Fleurs). Dense, round head; leaves narrow, oddly recurved; flowers in large clusters; fruit has horn-shaped projections. Each

PARKINSONIA aculeata (Jerusalem Thorn). A rare and beautiful thorny tree, with needle-like leaves; feathery, drooping branches and yellowish flowers. Suitable for lawns

Potted, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.00$
Potted, 2 to 3 ft............................. . . . 75

PEPPER TREE (Schinus Molle). A most picturesque park, avenue or shade tree. Feathery foliage, yellowish white blossoms followed by rose-colored or deep red berries. Each $10 \quad 100$

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Potted, } 5 & \text { to } 6 & \mathrm{ft} . . . & .60 & 5.00 \\ \text { Potted, } 4 \text { to } 5 & 40.00 \\ \mathrm{ft} . . & .50 & 4.00 & 30.00\end{array}$
PINE (Pinus). An important timber tree; usually tall, spreading, pyramidal or round-topped. Valuable for parks, gardens and massing.
Austriaca (Austrian Pine). Robust hardy, spreading; leaves rigid, dark green; thrives in exposed situations.



Magnolia Grandiflora.

Banksiana. Branches slender; spreading; very hardy. to 4 ft Each Balled, 2 to 3 ft.............. $1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$
Coulteri (Bull Pine). Stout branches, drooping below, and ascending above, form a loose, pyramidal head.
 Balled, 3 to 4 ft........... 1.2510 .00 Excelsa. Handsome tree with drooping silvery foliage. Hardy. Each
Balled, 6 to 8 ft......... $\$ 2.50$
$\$ 20.00$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Balled, } 6 & \text { to } 8 & \text { ft. . . . . . . . } \$ 2.50 \\ \text { Balled, } 5 & \$ 20.00 \\ \text { to } 6 & \text { ft......... } & 2.00 \\ 15.00\end{array}$ Balled, 4 to 5 ft. . ........ $1.50 \quad 10.00$
Halepensis (Aleppo Pine). A fine variety, with dense, bluish foliage. Each 10

Balled, 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \$ 2.00 \quad \$ 18.00$
Balled, 6 to 8 ft............ $1.75 \quad 15.00$
Balled, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . .$. . $1.50 \quad 12.50$
$\begin{array}{llrr}\text { Balled, } 4 & \text { to } 5 \text { ft........... } & 1.25 & 10.00 \\ \text { Potted, } 1 & \text { to } 11 / 2 & \text { ft........ } & .40 \\ 3.00\end{array}$
Insignis (Monterey Pine). Leaves slender and dark green. Well adapted to coast regions. Each 10

Balled, 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . \$ 3.50 \quad \$ 25.00$
Balled, 8 to 10 ft........ $2.00 \quad 15.00$
Balled, 6 to 8 ft........ . $1.50 \quad 12.50$


## Pines Continued

Laricio (Corsican Pine). Erect; branches tend to curve round the tree; leaves long, dark green. Each Balled, 8 to 10 ft......... $\$ 2.50$ Balled, 6 to 8 ft........... 2.00 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Balled, } 5 & \text { to } 6 \\ \text { Balled, } 4 & \text { to } 5 & \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \\ 1.25 & 12.50 \\ 10.00\end{array}$ Lambertiana (Sugar Pine). Tallest of all Pines; very large trunk; leaves dark bluish green Each Balled, 5 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$ Balled, 4 to 4 ft....................... 1.00
Maritima (Cluster Pine). A beautiful tree; leaves stiff, twisted, bright, glossy green. From Southern Europe; of variable habit. Valuable for the seaside.

Balled, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . .$| Each |
| ---: |
| 1.50 |
| $\$ 12.50$ | Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . .$. Balled, 3 to 4 ft........... . $75 \quad 6.00$

Montana (Swiss Mountain Pine). Handsome, spreading, low-growing; bright green leaves. Each Balled, 1 to $11 / 1 / \mathrm{ft}$.............. . $\$ 1.25$
Potted, 6 to 12 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 51.50
Pinea (Parasol Pine). Branches spreading usually clustered at top of tree.

Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, 110 to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . .$.
Balled, 1 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40 $\$ 3.00$
Ponderosa (Yellow Pine). A great timber tree. Rapid grower, perfectly hardy Each
 Balled, 3 to 4 ft .......... $1.00 \quad 7.50$
Strohus (Weymouth Pine). Very tall trees; branches horizontal, in regular whorls; leaves soft, bluish green. Each Balled, 4 to 5 ft.. .................. $\$ 1.50$ Balled, 3 to 4 ft........................ 1.25 Sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Of robust growth, with pendulous branches; leaves bluish green. Each 10
Balled, 8 to 10 ft. . ....... $\$ 2.00$ \$17.50 Balled, 6 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . $1.75 \quad 15.00$ Balled, 5 to 6 ft........... $1.25 \quad 10.00$ Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$. Torreyana (Soledad Pine). Branches spreading or ascending; leaves rigid, dark green.

Each
Balled, 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . \$ 2.01)$
Balled, 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . $\$ 1.25$ \$10.00 Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$.
RETINOSPORA ericoides (Japanese Cypress). Dwarf; foliage bright green above, glaucous beneath; ruddy in winter.

Each 10
Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . \$ 1.25 \$ 10.00$
Plumosa aurea (Golden Japanese Cypress). Dense growing, more conical than preceding. Young shoots and foliage goiden yellow.

Each

SCIADOPITYS Verticillata (Umbrella Pine). Branches in regular whorls; leaves deep green, lustrous. A fine lawn tree; not adapted to the interior valley; does well on the coast.


## SPRUCES AND FIRS (Abies)

In habit of growth the Spruces are very similar to the Firs, but the branches stand out from the main stem more horizontally, and not so closely together. Distinguished from the Firs mainly by their drooping cones and linear flat leaves on the upper side of the branches; the Firs have their needles short and scattered all around the branches.

Alba (White Spruce). Foliage silvery gray; strong aromatic odor when bruised.

Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$| Each |
| :--- |
| 2.00 | 10

Balled. 2 to 3 ft............ $1.50 \quad \$ 12.50$ Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} 1.2510 .00$
Douglasi (Douglas Spruce). A rapidgrowing native tree of symmetrical habit. Each

Balled, 2 to 3 ft.................... $\$ 1.50$

Excelsa (Norway Spruce). A lofty, rapid grower; branches of graceful drooping habit. Each 10 Balled, 2 to 3 ft........... $\$ 1.25$ \$10.00 Menziesii (Sitka Spruce). Similar to White Spruce; foliage rich blue or sage color. Balled, 2 to 3 ft...................... $\$ 1.00$
Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir). Very symmetrical; foliage massive, dark green, glossy above, slightly glaucous below. Each
$\$ 2.50$



Ponderosa Pine-Yellow Pine.
Pectinata (European Fir). A noble tree; spreading branches, broad silvery foliage. Each Balled, 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ Balled, 2 to 3 ft............................. 1.50
Pinsapo (Spanish Silver Fir). Very regular and symmetrical in habit; leaves bright green above, silvery beneath.


Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ................. 3.00

Pungens (Colorado Spruce). Branches in regular whorls, gradually receding toward top, and forming a conical outline. Leaves vary from green to silvery white. Each

Pungens Glauca Kosteriana (Colorado Blue Spruce). A form of preceding. The most beautiful for garden or lawn: foliage silvery blue. Each

Balled, 2 to 3 ft.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.00$
2.00

## STERCULIA. See Brachychiton.

THUYOPSIS borealis (Nootka Sound Cypress). 120 feet. Very desirable; pyramidal habit, with light, glossy green foliage. Each
Balled, 6 to 8 ft..................... $\$ 4.00$
Balled, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft...........................}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}$.
Balled, 3 to 4 ft..................... 1.50
Dolobrata (Hatchet-Leaved Arborvitae). Leaves shining green above, silvery beneath. Each 10

Dolobrata variegata (Variegated AxeLeaved Arborvitae). Similar to above; end of branches tipped with pale yellow. Each 10 Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$.
TORREYA Californica (California Nutmeg). A handsome Yew-like tree, with nut resembling nutmeg

Each Potted, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.50$
Nucifera (Japan Nutmeg). Branches regular whorls. Yew-like; leaves leathery, dark green. Bark bright red, contrasting strongly with the foliage. Each
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Balled, } & 3 & \text { to } \\ \text { Balled, } \\ 2 & \text { to } \\ 3 & \mathrm{ft.} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 2.50 \\ 1.50\end{array}$
UMBRELLA PINE. See Sciadopitys.
YEW (Taxus). Very desirable for park planting; densely clothed with dark green. Wood heavy, hard, close-grained, strong, elastic, reddish; highly valued for cabinet-making.
Baccata (English Yew). Slow growth; densely branched, spreading head; dark green leaves.

Each
Tubs and boxes, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \$ 7.50$ Balled, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Balled, } 4 & \text { to } 5 \\ \text { Balled, } 3 & \text { to } 4 \\ \text { ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 4.00 \\ 2.50 & \$ 17.50\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Balled, } \\ \text { Balled, } & 2 & \text { to } 3 \\ 3 & \mathrm{ft.} \text {. . . . . . . . . . . } & 1.50 \\ 1.50 & \$ 17.50 \\ 12.50\end{array}$ Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . .$. . $1.00 \quad 7.50$
Dwarf Golden (T. elegantissima). One of the most valuable dwarf, golden-leaved evergreens; new leaves bright straw color.

Each
Tubs and boxes, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \$ 3.00$ Balled, 3 to 4 ft..................... 2.00 Balled, 2 to 3 ft...............
Irish Pyramidal (T. baccata fastigiata). An upright-growing variety; deep, dark green foliage.
Variegated Pyramidal (T. baccata fastigiata variegata). Same habit as above. but with part of the foliage striped and margined with silvery white or pale straw-colored blotches. Each Tubs and Boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$ 5.00$ Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. Balled, 3 to 4 ft.................................. 3.00


Colorado Blue Spruce.
(See Page 36)


Irish Yew.

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

ABELIA grandiflora (Hybrid Abelia). Of straggling growth; small, whitish pink, fragrant, tube-like flowers all summer.


ARALIA papyrifera (Rice Paper Plant). Small tree or shrub; leaves large, deeply lobed, light green above, downy beneath. Potted, 10 to $12 \mathrm{in} . . . . \omega_{\text {. }}$...... $\$ 0.75$
Sieboldii (Japanese Aralia). Large, glossy palmate leaves. Each 10

Sieboldii variegata (Japanese Variegated Aralia). Similar to preceding; leaves broadly marked with creamy white.

Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . \begin{aligned} & \$ 2.00 \\ & \$ 15.00\end{aligned}$ Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. ........ $1.50 \quad 12.50$
ARBUTUS Unedo (Strawberry Tree). Foliage dark green; blooms in fall and matures edible fruits, identical in appearance with strawberries. Each 10
 Potted, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft........ . 75
AUCUBA Japonica (Japanese Laurel). Leaves large, distinctly speckled with golden yellow.

Each
Tubs, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.50$
Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft.................. 1.00
Japonica aureo-maculata (Gold Dust Laurel). A form of the above, with yellow spotted leaves.

Each
Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 1.00$
Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.25 Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . 1.25

AZARA microphylla.. A graceful shrub, with dark shining green leaves; flowers greenish yellow, succeeded by orangecolored berries.

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Balled, } 3 & \text { to } 4 & \mathrm{ft.} . . . . . . . . . \\ \text { Balled, } & 1.00 \\ \text { to } 3 & \mathrm{ft.} . . . . . . . & .75 \\ \$ 6.00\end{array}$
BERBERIS Darwini (Darwin's Barberry). A spreading shrub, with thick, leathery foliage; flowers orange-yellow, very fragrant, followed by dark purple fruit.

Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . \$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00$
Illicifolia (Holly-Leaved Barberry). Of low, dense growth; brilliant red fruits, scarlet in fall. Each 10
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Balled, } 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft.} . . . . . . . . & 1.00 & 7.50 \\ \text { Balled, } 2 \text { to } 3 & .75 & 6.00\end{array}$
BOX (Buxus). Shrubs of dense, rather slow growth, with shining foliage; valuable for grouping, lawn decoration and hedge purposes.
Balearica. A handsome shrub, foliage light green. Each 10

Balled, 2 to 3 ft. . .......... $\$ 0.75 \$ 6.00$
Balled, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft......... . $60 \quad 5.00$ Balled, 6 to 10 in. ............. 50 Large shrubs 4.00 Sempervirens (Tree Box). Lar
of dense habit; small foliage.

Balled, 2 to 3 ft............ $\$ 1.00$ \$7.50 Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$.
Sempervirens arborescens. Tall shrub or small tree. Suitable for tall hedge.

Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 1.00 \\ & \$ 7.50\end{aligned}$
Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} .75 \quad \$ .00$
Sempervirens argenteo-marginata (Silver Striped-Leaved Box Tree). Of the same habit as the above, but with silverystriped leaves. Each 10 100

Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00 \$ 50.00$
Sempervirens aurea (Golden Leaved Box Tree). Leaves striped and variegated with golden. Each 10

Balled, 3 to 4 ft............. $\$ 2.00$
Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$.
Sempervirens rotundifolia. Foliage large golden. Fine for single specimens.
$\$ 100 \quad 1050$
Sempervirens Suffruticosa (Dwarf Box). Small bush, with glossy, roundish leaves; extensively used for edging.

Tubs, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \begin{gathered}\text { Each } \\ \$ 1.50\end{gathered} 10 \quad 100$
Balled, 1 ft. $\ldots . . .1 .00 \quad \$ 7.50$
Balled, 6 to 12 in... . 504.00
Naked Roots,
$\$ 6.00$
BROOM (Cytisus). Will succeed in almost any soil or situation. The large, peashaped flowers appear in the spring. followed by small pods; leaves rounded elongation of the stem.
Alba. With slender, erect, grooved branches, and white flowers.
ach 10

Andreana (C. scoparius Andreanus). N゙ew. A beautiful variety. Flowers golden yellow, rich, velvety purple and crimson wings.

Each Potted. $11 / 2$ tn $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 0.75$
Canariensix. जree flowering, attaining : height of 6 to 8 feet. Small leaves and bright yellow flowers
Scotch (C. scoparius). Drooping branches: covered in spring with bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers. Each 10
 Spanish (C. Hispanica). An uprightgrowing shrub; flowers yellow, on long. drooping, leafless branches.

Each 10
Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . \$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$
BURNING BUSH (Crataegus Pyracantha). A thick, thorny shrub, foliage small, rich, bronzy, glossy green color; white flowers, followed by masses of crimson berries, persisting all winter.

Each
$\$ 2.50$
Tubs and Boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50$

Balled, $11 / 2$ to ${ }^{\text {B }} \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. . . . $\quad .75$

Crataegus Lelandii. Similar to the preceding, but of more vigorous growth, berries orange yellow. Each 10 Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$.
CAMELLIA Japonica. Beautiful winterflowering evergreens, with dark glossy green foliage and magnificent waxy flowers of various colors. Each Potted, 2 to 3 ft.................. $\$ 1.50$ Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Double Pink. Blooms early; one or the best.
Double Red. Flowers very double; largest size; beautiful red.
Double Red and White. Flowers double red, striped white; free-flowering.
Double White. Produces abundance of large, pure white, double flowers.
CARPENTERIA Californica. Tall shrub, with pure white, fragrant flowers.

Each
Potted, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.50$ Potted, 8 to 12 in
ele-
CASSIA corymbosa (Wild Senna). An elegant shrub, with yellow flowers.

Each
Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Floribunda. Many-flowered. Similar to the above; very free-flowering.
 Balled, 3 to 4 ft..................... . 60
CEANOTHCS azureus. Flowers pale blue, leaves bright green above, downy beneath. Each

Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
CESTRUM aurantiacum. Free-flowering ever-green shrub; covered all summer with orange-colored flowers. Each

Potted, 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ft................. $\$ 0.75$


Camellia.

CHERRY, California Evergreen (Cerasus ilicifolia). Shrub or small tree with brilliant foliage, lighter than Holly; flowers white; fruit purplish or blackish.
Broad-leaved (C. integrifolia). Similar to preceding; leaves larger, with few spines; flowers more numerous, and the fruit much larger. fruit much larger. ${ }^{\text {Balled, } 4 \text { to } 5 \text { ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \$ 1.50}$
 Pots, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft........................}$.
CHOISYA ternata (Mexican Orange). Lowgrowing shrub; glossy, bright green, fragrant leaves and abundant, snowy, sweet-scented flowers during the entire season. 1 to $11 / 2$ ft........ $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$ CHRISTMAS BERRY (Heteromeles arbutifolia). White flowers and clusters of deep red berries, persisting until February.
.
 Balled, 3 to 4 ft....................... 1.50

COLLETIA cruciata. Curious shrubs, with oval, spiny leaves; flowers small, white.
 Balled, 2 to 3 ft............. . 50 4.00 Pots, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$. . . $40 \quad 3.00$ COPROSMA Baueriana picturata. Dense growing; rounded, glossy leaves

Balled, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft........ $\$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00$ Baueriana variegata. Very showy, conspicuous yellow, variegated leaves.

Pots, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 1.00\end{aligned}$
CORONILLA glauca. Foliage glaucous green; masses of yellow flowers in summer. Fragrant in daytime, scentless at night.
Glauca variegata. Similar to the preceding; leaves mottled yellow. Each 10 Balled, 3 to 4 ft........... $\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 5.00$
COTONEASTER microphyila. Low; branches almost horizontal; flowers small, white, followed by bright red berries in the fall and winter months. Each 10

Balled, 2 to 3 ft............... $1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$
DAPHNE Lite-Flowering). Low growing; dark, glossy foliage and very fragrant white flowers in winter.
Variegated (D. odora variegata). Similar to above; leaves are variegated and flowers pink.

Potted, 2 to 3 ft..................... $\$ 1.50$


Carpenteria Californica. See Page 38.


## Christmas Berry.

DAPHNIPHYLLUM macropodum. Effective shrub; large, broad, leathery leaves.

DATURA arborea (Angel's Trumpet). Large shrub or tree; leaves 6 to 12 inches long, covered with fine "powder." Flowers creamy white, trumpet-shaped, 7 to 8 inches long, with a musk-like odor. Blooms all summer.

DEERINGIA celesoides. Pretty, graceful shrub; light green foliage.
Celesoides variegata. Slender-growing shrub; white margined leaves and long spikes of white flowers in summer.

Balled, 2 to 3 ft............................ . . 50
DENDROPANAX Japonicus. Very unique and attractive; has maple-like leaves and bears white flowers and small, round berries.

Each

DIOSMA ericoides (Breath of Heaven). Foliage heath-like; agreeably fragrant: flowers white, small, star-shaped; used in floral work. Plant hardy; very easily grown.

Potted, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft....... $\$ 0.75 \quad \$ 5.00$
DURANTA Plumieri (Golden Dew Drop). Blue flowers, oddly striped in great profusion all summer, followed by yellow berries. Each 10
Balled, 3 to 4 ft............ $\$ 0.60$ $\$ 5.00$ Balled, 2 to 3 ft............. . . $50 \quad 4.00$ Potted, 2 to 3 ft............ . . $40 \quad 3.00$
ELAEAGNUS reflexa pungens (Bronze Oleaster). Spreading shrub, bronzy brown branches; leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath.
Reflexa maculata (Golden Leaved Oleaster). Foliage blotched golden yellow.
Reflexa variegata (Variegated Oleaster). Of same habit as two preceding, excepr leaves margined yellowish. Each 10
 Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft........ $1.00 \quad 8.00$
ESCALLONIA Montevidensis. Erect bush, cylindrical branches; roundish, dark glossy leaves; flowers white, all summer.
Rosea. In general, same as preceding; flowers light pink.

## Escallonia Continued

Rubra. Branches erect, hairy; dwarf; shining green leaves, bright red flowers Ralled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \begin{array}{r}\text { Each } \\ \text { R }\end{array} .25 \quad \$ 10.00$ Balled, 2 to 3 ft............. 1.25 . $75 \quad \$ .00$ EUGENIA apiculata. Thick, dark green leaves; small, fragrant, myrtle-like flowers in abundance.
Myrtifolia (Australian Bush Cherry). Glossy leaves; quantities of small, double white flowers.

Each
Pots, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.75$
EUONYMUS Japonicus (Evergreen Euonymus). Dense, upright; leaves dark, lustrous green; valuable for specimens or hedges.
Japonicus, Duc d' Anjou (Golden-blotched Euonymus). Foliage light green, outer edges variegated, golden yellow band.
Japonicus aureus (Golden-Leaved Euonymus). Prized for its golden foliage.
Japonicus albo-marginatus (Silver Margined Euonymus). Compact growth; leaves have narrow white margin. This one fine for hedge.
Japonicus argenteo- variegatus (Silver Variegated Euonymus). Upright; sil-

Each ; silvery variegated foliage. Each
Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$. Balled, 2 to 3 ft . 1.00

Japonicus microphylius (E. pulchellus). Dwarf; small, deep green leaves.

Each 10
Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00$
GARDENIA jasminoides (G. Florida). Cape Jasmine. Thick foliage; large, double, waxy, fragrant flowers. May to September

Each
Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . \$ 0.75$
GARRYA elliptica (The Quinine Bush). Leaves elliptical, dark green; shining above, hoary beneath; orange-colored flowers; black berries. $\quad$ Each
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.......... $\$ 1.50 \quad \$ 12.50$
 Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft.........} 1.00 \quad$.


Euonymus Duc d'Anjou.


Mediterranean Heath.
HEATH, Mediterranean (Erica Mediterranea). Small and compact; leathery foliage, purplish pink flowers in spring.


HYPERICUM Moserianum (Gold Flower). Hardy; abundant, single yellow flowers, 2 inches across; leaves dark green, vate Each 10 Balled, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft......... $\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 5.00$ Pots, $\delta$ to 12 in. ........... $.40 \quad 3.00$
LAGUNARIA Patersonii. Tall pyramidal; leaves whitish beneath. Flowers like Hibiscus; white to pink. Each 10

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Balled, } \\ \text { Balled, } & 2 & \text { to } \\ \text { to } & 4 & \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \\ \mathrm{ft} . . & .75 & \$ 6.00 \\ 4.00\end{array}$
LAUREL, English (Laurus cerasus). Broad, shining leaves; great clusters of creamy white flowers; purple berries.

Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{r}\text { Each } \\ \$ 1.50 \\ \$ 12.50\end{array}$
Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft...........} 1.25 \quad$.
Portugal (L. lusitanica). Dwarfish, witn glossy dark leaves; flowers intensely rragrant at night Each 10


Sweet Bay (L. nobilis). Upright; deep, dark green, fragrant leaves; covered in fall with shiny black berries. May be pruned or cropped into various shapes.

Each
Tubs and Boxes, 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.00$
Tubs and Boxes, 4 to 5 ft .4 .00
Tubs and Boxes, 3 to 4 ft . 2.50
Balled, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . .$. . $2.50 \quad \$ 20.00$ Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . .$. Potted, $11 / \mathrm{s}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .550$
Sweet Bay, Trained Trees. Where formal effect is desired, nothing is more satisfactory than these specimens. Standards have straight stems 4 feet high with crown trimmed to globular form. Pyramids trained in pyramidal form from base to leader; dimensions indicate diameter at base. Prices on applicatior.


Laurustinus RotundIfolia.
LAURUSTINUS (Virburnum Tinus). Abundance of white flowers in winter; fine hedge plant.
Grandiflorus (V. Tinus grandiflorum). Leaves and flowers much larger than preceding.
Rotundifolia (V. Tinus rotundifolium). Leaves rounded, glossy green; flowerheads very large; never sun-scalds.

Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . \begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 1.00 \\ & \$ 7.50\end{aligned}$ Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft.......... $75 \quad 6.00$ Variegated (V. Tinus variegatum). Leaves blotched silvery. Each Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . .............. $\$ 1.00$
LEPTOSPERMUM laevigatum. Tall, gracefully arching; foliage grayish; flowers white; profuse bloomer. Each Potted, 4 to 5 ft . ................. $\$ 0.75$
LIGUSTRUM coriaceum (Privet). Dwarf; dense; short, rigid branches; leaves dark green, shining above. Each Balled, 2 to 3 ft.................... $\$ 1.00$ Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft..................... 75
Japonicum (Japanese Privet). Glossy, dark, leathery leaves; white flowers in clusters; purplish berries.

|  | Eac | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Naked Roots, |  |  |  |
| Naked Roots, 6 to |  |  |  |
| $8 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{}. . . . . . .$. | \$0.75 | \$6.00 | \$50.00 |
| Naked Roots, 4 to |  |  | 0. |
| Naked Roots, 3 to |  | 5.00 | 0. |
| 4 ft . . . . . . | . 50 | 4.00 | 30.00 | Potted, 4 to 6 in.: 6.00 Sinense (Chinese Privet). Slender, spread ing; leaves shining, dark above, light beneath; bluish black berries, covered with bloom.

ith bloom.
Balled, 6 to 8 ft. . .......... $\$ 2.50$
Balled, 4 to 6 ft. . ........ 2.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft................. 1.25
Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . .{ }_{2}$. $1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$
MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Grape). Shining, purplish, prickly leaves; bright yellow flowers; berries blue-black.

Each
Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .$.
 Japonica (Japanese Mahonia). Very distinct; leaves about a foot long; clusters of bright yellow flowers. Each Balled. 1 to $11 / 2$ ft................ $\$ 1.00$
MANZANITA (Arctostaphylos Glauca) Shrub or small tree. Wood extremely hard. Native mountain regions.

Potted, 8 to 10 in.......... $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$

MAYTENUS CHILENSIS. Tree or shrub from Chili; flowers greenish yellow; leaves oblong, serrated. Each Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.60$
MELIANTHUS major. Leaves grayish green, over a foot long, deeply lobed; flowers reddish brown, in long spikes.

Balled, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft................. $\$ 0.75$
MELALEUCA. These low-spreading shrubs are wonderfully well adapted to the interior valleys of California. Their freeflowering qualities, combined with their rapidity , f growth, makes them valuable acquisitions.
Armillaris. Flowers white.
Decussata. Smooth leaves; lilac-colored flowers in August.
Ericifolia. Flowers pale yellow; leaves leathery, spreading or recurved.
Oppositifolia. Graceful foliage; scarlet flowers. Prices of Melaleuca: Each 10 Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . \$ 1.00 \quad \$ 8.00$

METROSIDEROS robusta (Bottle Brush). Narrow leaves; rich crimson flowers in July.
Semperflorens. Leaves thick, lanceolate, reddish when young; flowers in reddish spike; rather loose. Rapid grower.

Price of Metrosideros:


MYOPORUM laetum Quick growth. leaves large, glossy, oleander-like; small white flowers, pink berries. Each

MYRICA Californica (Wax Myrtle). Foliage magnolia-like, evergreen and leathery; fruit roundish; ripens in July. Each
 Potted, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft.................... . .60
MYRTLE (Myrtus communis). Dwarf shrubs; lustrous green leaves; fragrant, white flowers.
Microphylla (Small-leaved Myrtle). Small dark green foliage, set closely along branches. Fine ornamental shrub.


NANDINA domestica. Dwarfish; reed-like stems; glossy green leaves and tall spikes of white flowers. Masses of small red and white berries. Each

Tubs, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \quad . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.. .................... . . 1.25
OLEANDER (Nerium). Each 10


Pots, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft.}. . . . . . .$. . . 50
Album maximum. Single white.
Album plenum. Perfect white Oleander: flowers very double.
Atropurpureum duplex. One of the best doubles; deep carmine, streaked white.


Mahonia Aquifolium-Oregon Grape.

## Evergreen Shrubs Continued

Dr. Golfin. Bright lilac rose, single.
Laurifolium. Broad, laurel-like foliage; flowers rosy, pink and white; single.
Lillian Henderson. Double white; helio-trope-scented.
Madame Peyre. Double; ivory to strawcolor.
Madame Sarah Bernhardt. Immense truss; single, delicate white, streaked pink.
Madoni grandiflorum. Creamy white, semi-double; fragrant; strong grower.
Mrs. F. Roeding. Originated by us; strong grower; very hardy; flowers double, finely fringed, color of La France Rose.
Nankin. Single; salmon-yellow; of dwarfish habit; best yellow.
Nankin Variegated. Leaves beautifully variegated; flowers double, light pink.
Pierre Roudier. Semi-double; soft, roseedged, bright rose.
Professor Durand. Very double; changing from creamy yellow to deep amberyellow.
Purpureum. Single; deep carmine-crimson, shaded maroon.


## Oleander.

Sister Agnes. Very large truss; single pearly white; very free-blooming.
Splendens giganteum. Double rose; very fragrant; largest of all Oleanders; blooms all summer.
OLEA fragrans (Japan Fragrant Olive). Small tree; sweet; fragrant; both white and yellow flowered varieties. Blooms continuously during winter. Each Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
PHOTINIA serrulata. Has glossy green leaves, beautifully tinted in winter; flowers small, white; bright red berries.

Bare Roots, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$| Each |
| :--- |
| $\$ 1.50$ |

Bare Roots, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. . .$. . . . . . . . 1.25
Bare Roots, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. . . . . 75
PITTOSPORUM crassifolium (Thick-leaved Pittosporuin). Highly ornamental on account of pale, glaucous foliage; valuable for windbreaks. Each 10

Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . .$.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Balled, } & 2 \text { to } 3 \text { ft............ } \\ \text { Potted, } & .75 \\ 11 / 2 & 6.00 \\ 2\end{array}$

Eugenioides. Upright grower; silvery, light green leaves; black stems; very fine for hedges Each 10 nalled hedges. $\$ 1.25$ Balled, 4 to 5 ft.............. ${ }^{3}$ to 4.25 Balled, 3 to 4 ft.............. $1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$ Balled, $2_{11 / 2}$ to 3 ft............... 40 $\$ 7.50$

Phyllroeoides. Slender graceful habit like Weeping Willow; flowers yellow.

Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.......
Tobira (Japanese Pittosporum). Lowgrowing shrub, dark green leaves; fragrowing shrub, dark green
Tobira variegatum (Variegated Japanese Pittosporum). Same habit as the preceding; foliage margined white.


Undulatum, 2 (T) Deep green, glossy leaves; flowers intensely fragrant at night. Each Balled, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft.................. $\$ 0.75$ Potted, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft..................... .50
POLYGALA Dalmaisiana. Free-blooming; with rosy, pea-shaped flowers.


RAPHIOLEPIS ovata. Compact-growing shrub; dark, green leaves; white flowers in summer, followed by black berers in summer, followed by black ber-
ries. Balled, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft......... $\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 5.00$ Potted, 4 to 6 in. ........... . 30 2.50
RHAMNUS Alaternus. Hardy; smooth, shining green leaves; greenish flowers. Balled, 3 to 4 ft................... $\begin{array}{r}\text { Each } \\ 1.25\end{array}$
 Alaternus variegata. Same as the preceding; leaves variegated, silvery white.

Potted, 2 to 3 ft................... $\$ 1.00$

ROSEMARY (Rosemarinus officinalis). Well known hardy shrub; used to make medicinal tea. Each 10 Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$|  |
| :--- | Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. . 30 . 2.50

TEUCRICM canadense. Useful for low grounds and moist borders; flowers purgrounds and m.
Fruticans. Suitable for dry locations; leaves ovate; flowers blue Each 10 Balled, 3 to 4 ft............ $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$ Balled, 2 to 3 ft............. $60 \quad 5.00$
VERONICA Andersonii variegata. Leaves glossy green, margined silvery; flowers violet-blue.
Carnea. Bush similar to Decussata except leaves small; flowers red.
Elliptica. Leaves small, light green; flowers large violet, changing to pure white.
Imperialis. Large, dense spikes of amar-anth-red or crimson-purple flowers.

Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$

## CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS

AKEBIA lobata. Flowers purple; showy purple fruit.
Quinata (Five-leaved Akebia). One of the hardiest of climbers; small, deep green foliage; violet-brown flowers; fruit showy, dark purple.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Prices of Akebias: } \\
& \text { Each } 10 \\
& \text { Potted } \\
& \$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00
\end{aligned}
$$

AMPELOPSIS Engelmanni. New variety; shorter joints and more rapid growth than the following.
Henryana. A remarkably vigorous grower With large peculiarly variegated foliage.
Veitchii (Boston Ivy). Leaves glossy green; glorious autumnal coloring; flowers small; dense clusters of deep blue berries
Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Cominon American Ivy; luxuriant foliage assuming gorgeous colors in autumn.

[^0]ARISTOLOCHIA sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). Rapid climber, dense growth; large, heart-shaped leaves; curious, pipeshaped, yellowish brown flowers. Each Potted
BIGNONIA grandiflora (Trumpet Vine). Strong climber; large, orange-scarlet flowers; deciduous foliage. Each 10 Potted .................. $\$ 0.40$ \$3.00
Capreolata (Cross Vine). Very vigorous grower; flowers extra large: beautiful shade of yellowish red; deciduous.

$$
\text { Potted . . . . . . . . ................ } \$ 0.50
$$

Cherere. Flowers four inches long, bloodred, but yellow at base; one of the finest; evergreen. Each 10 Potted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.60 ~ \$ 5.00$

Mad. Edouard Andre. New; flowers large claret-red; fragrant. Each Potted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.75$
Montana (Mountain Clematis). Flowers white, dashed pink; very sweet; ideal for California. Each Potted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.40$

Paniculata. Hardy Japanese climbers; clusters of small fragrant white flowers.

Potted ............................... $\$ 0.50$
Viticella (European Sweet Clematis). Climbing, flowers blue or rosy purple; tamens yellow.
Potted
Each


Ampelopsis Veitchii.
(See Page 42)

Tweediana. Strong grower, clinging; small evergreen leaves; flowers canaryyellow ; Potted .............................. $\$ 0.50$

Each

Venusta. Vigorous grower; large, deep orange-colored flowers; will not withstand very much cold; evergreen.

Potted Each 10
BOUGAINVILLAEA Braziliensis. Taller and with thicker leaves than Sanderiana; flowers deep rose, purple to greenish. Each 10 Potted, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 0.75\end{aligned} \$ 6.00$ Potted, 4 to ${ }^{6} 5$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . $1.25 \quad 10.10 .0$
Glabra sanderiana. Evergreen climber; deep rosy flowers in abundance. Each Potted Each
$\$ 0.50$
Refulgens. Form of Braziliensis. Flowers blue. Each Potted ............................. $\$ 0.50$
Spectabilis lateritia. Flowers larger than preceding, brick-red; very rare. Each Potted . . .......................... $\$ 3.00$
CLEMATIS, Duchess of Edinburgh. Flowers double white; strongly imbricated. Potted ............................. Su. 75
Hammula (Sweet Clematis). Slender, vigorous climber, prized for small, white, fragrant flowers. Each Potted

Jackmani. Large, intense violet flowers; very free. Each Potted. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.75$

EUONYMUS Japonicus radicans argenteamarginatus (Variegated Trailing Euonymous). Light green, silver-edged foliage. Each 10

Balled ..................... $\$ 0.50$ \$4.00
Potted .................... . . $25 \quad 2.00$
Japonicus radicans (Climbing Euonymus). Low, procumbent shrub with trailing or climbing branches, sometimes 20 feet long. Leaves roundish, generally dull green above, with whitish veins.

Each 10
Potted ....................... $\$ 0.30 \quad \$ 2.50$
FICUS repens (Climbing Fig). Evergreen climber; small, roundish, dark green leaves; attaches itself to walls like ivy.

Potted .................... $\$ 0.25 \quad \$ 1.50$
HEDYSARUM mulitjugum. Showy climber; flowers violet, yellow blotches; suitable for rockwork. Each Potted $\$ 0.50$

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera). Each 10 Potted
$\$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.00$
Aureo-reticulata (Variegated Leaved). Flowers yellow; fragrant; leaves netted and reined clear yellow; evergreen.

Periclymenum (Woodbine Honeysuckle). Flowers yellow, blotched red above; very fragrant; blooms all summer.
Chinese (L. Standishi). Half evergreen: flowers white and pink; fragrant.
Halliana Japonica (Japanese Honeysuckle). Rampant evergreen climber; dark green, ovate leaves; flowers fragrant, white, changing yellow.
Red Coral (L. semperflorens). Strong, rapid grower; blooms all summer; flowers scarlet.
Yellow Coral (L. flava). Flowers pale yellow; corolla yellow, marked purplish outside; abundant red berries in fall.
IVY, English (Hedera Helix). Large, thick, shining leathery leaves. Each 10 Potted ..................... $\$ 0.30$ \$2.50
Giant (H. Canariensis). Large, roundish leaves; bright yellowish green; sometimes 8 in. broad.
Maculata major. Large leaves, spotted and striped yellowish white.
Variegated (H. variegata). Form of "Common English Ivy." Bright green leaves, margined and blotched, creamy shades
Raegneriana. Handsome and distinct; leaves large, dark, green, leathery.
JASMINE (Jasminum). Assorted Varieties. Field Grown Plants, 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . \mathrm{\$} 1.00$ Potted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.50$
Gracillimum. New evergreen Jasmine; clustered flowers pure white
Grand Duke. Flowers large, double, white, fragrant.
Grandifiorum (Catalonian Jasmine). Freeblooming flowers pure white, starshaped, fragrant; foliage delicate; evergreen.
Nudiflorum (Naked-flowered Jasmine). Drooping branches; enveloped with bright yellow flowers in winter before leaves appear
Primulium. New variety; same as above but flowers are fully double the size.
Officinale (True Jasmine or Jessamine). Slender-growing vine; produces abundance of snow-white, fragrant flowers all summer. The foliage is glossy and clean.
Revolutum (Italian Yellow Jasmine). Vigorous; rich yellow flowers all summer. Leaves thick, glossy and evergreen.


Bignonia Grandiflora.


Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

KENNEDYA, Assorted Varieties. Suitable for trellises; flowers white, pink and red.

Potted
Each me (Pueraria Thunbergiana). Immensely vigorous; stems grow 60 feet in one season. Flowers purple, fragrant, pea-shaped. Each 10

Field grown, strong roots. $\$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00$
LANTANA Sellowiana (Weeping or Trailing Lantana). Pretty trailing variety; flowers delicate rosy lavender, produced freely. Each Potted
M BARBARUM (Matrimony Vine). An ornamental climbing shrub

Each 10
Field grown ............... $\$ 0.30 \quad \$ 2.50$
MANDEVILLA suaveolens (Chili Jasmine). Fine summer climber; large clusters of fragrant, waxy, star-shaped blossoms.

Potted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.30$ \$2.50
MUEHLENBECKIA complexa (Wire Vine). Very rapid and showy climber; flowers small, thick, waxy white, followed by transparent, glistening, icicle-like fruits.

Potted ..................... $\$ 0.40$ Each $\$ 3.00$
PASSION VINE (Passiflora. Each 10 Potted ..................... $\$ 0.50$ \$4.00
Coerulea. Vigorous; hardy; flowers faintly scented, purple at bottom, white in middle, blue at ends; fruit yellowish.
Constance Elliott. Pure white, slight coloring at base of petals; very hardy.
Edulis. Rapid grower; glossy green foliage. Flowers white, blue or violet base; fruit edible.
Ignea (Scarlet Tacsonia). Flowers intense crimson; showy and handsome.
Pink (Tacsonia Mollissima). Flowers rosecolor; nearly 3 inches across.
Violacea. Flowers 3 inches in diameter, blue in middle, white at base.

PLUMBAGO capensis. Flowers azure-blue, color most unique.
Capensis alba. Pure white, form of above.
Potted ....................... $\$ 0.35$ \$3.00

VIRGINIA CREEPER. See Ampelopsis quinquefolia.


Wistaria Multijuga Alba.
WISTARIA, Chinese Purple (Wistaria Chinensis). Flowers pea-shaped in pendu lous clusters a foot long. Each 10
 Brachybotrys. Short clustered wistaria. Japanese species of low growth. Desirable for standards and bushy specimens. Flowers purple. Each Price Flowers purple.
. $\$ 0.75$
Chinese Double Purple (W. Chinensis flore pleno). Long clusters of pale, double blue flowers.

Each Price $\because . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.75$ Chinese White (W. Chinensis alba). Chnese variety; pure white. Each 10 Price......................$\$ 0.60 \$ 5.00$ Magnifica (American Wistaria). Flowers pale lilac, with yellow spot; blooms after Chinese. Each 10 Price ….................... $\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 5.00$ Multijuga alba (Loose-clustered Wistaria). Flowers white, fragrant, in racemes.

Price, each . ........................ $\$ 1.00$ Multijuga Pink (Pink-Flowering Wistaria). Same as preceding, but pink flowers; very rare. Price, each ...... $\$ 1.50$

## PALMS

No plants are more decorative, for indoors or out. The smaller and more tender varieties "set off" interior decorations, while the larger and hardier varieties are invaluable for garden, lawn and avenue. We carry a large stock in boxes and tubs, which have been taken from the open ground, and are well established. These can be used either for porch decorations or planted out in the open. Such plants give an immediate effect, and never go back, when transplanted.

All marked with an asterisk are for indoors and conservatory decoration.

## CHAMAEROPS.

Prices on Excelsa, Humilis and Nepalensis:

Tubs and boxes, 12 to Each 10 14 ft. ................ . $\$ 25.00$
Tubs and boxes, 10 to
12 ft. .................. 15.00
Tubs and boxes, 8 to
10 ft. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . .$.
$\mathrm{Tubs}_{8} \mathrm{ft}$ and boxes, 6 to
Tubs and boxes, 4 to

Tubs and boxes, 3 to
Tubs and boxes, 2 to
3 and boxes, 2 to
Balled 6 to 8 ............ 2.00
Balled, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \cdot \begin{aligned} & 4.00 \\ & 35.00\end{aligned}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Balled, } 4 \text { to } & 6 \\ \text { Bt........... } & 3.50 & 30.00 \\ \text { Ball } & 15.00\end{array}$ Balled, 3 to 4 ft......... $1.50 \quad 10.00$ Balled, 2 to 3 ft......... $1.00 \quad 7.50$
CHAMAEROPS excelsa (Windmill Palm) The hardiest we have; leaves fan-shaped, deeply cut, very symmetrical.
Humilis (Dwarf-growing Fan Palm). Divided fan-shaped leaves; stems thorny. One of the hardiest.
Nopalensis. Resembles Excelsa in habit but is more dwarf; leaves smaller, stiff, more rounded; leaf-stalk shorter and stouter; leaves deep, dark green.


Chamaerops Excelsa.


Kentia Belmoreana.

## Cocos

Prices except on Plumosa:

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tubs and Boxes, 6 | ft.. . \$12.00 |  |
| Tubs and Boxes, 5 | ft... 10.00 |  |
| Tubs and Boxes, 4 | ft... 8.00 |  |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft . | 5.00 | \$40.00 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft . | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| Potted, 2 to 3 ft . | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 | 1.50 |  |

Alphonsei. A stocky and rather rapid grower; very hardy; leaves blue-green, finely arched.
Australis (Pindo Palm). Slow-growing, graceful, hardy; leaves silvery green.
Bonneti. Hardy; gray green; excellent for house culture.
Campestris. Similar to Australis except leaves more recurved and spiny.
Coronata. A tall, fast-growing variety, similar to Plumosa, but hardier.
Datil. Of most graceful habit; slender stems; quite hardy.
Eriospatha. A larger palm of the Australis type. Very hardy and beautiful.
*Plumosa. A quick grower; slender, smooth trunk; plumy, graceful leaves

Each Boxed, 4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5.00$
CORYPHA rustralis. Handsome Fan Palm. Leaves dark green, petioles heavy; suitable for hall decoration. Each 10 Balled, 2 to 3 ft............. $\$ 2.00$ Potted, 2 to 3 ft............. $1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$ Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$.

CYCAS revoluta (Sago Palm). A magnificent plant; many beautiful, pinnate dark green leaves, uncurling from the top of the stem like ostrich feathers (These Palms are grown in pots and tubs only; quotations are based more on the number of fronds or leaves than on the size of the container.) Each
$12-\mathrm{in}$. tubs
$\$ 8.00$ -in pots …......................... 5.00 6 and 7 -in pots ......... $\$ 1.25$ to 2.00 4 and 5 -in. pots $\left.\ldots . . . . . . \begin{array}{r} \\ 40\end{array}\right)$ to 1.25

ERYTHEA.
Each
Tubs and Boxes, 6 to $\quad \$ 7.00 \quad \$ 60.00$ Tubs and Boxes, 5 to 5.00 Tubs and Boxes, 4 to 5 ft. .- $1 . . . . . . . .$. Tubs and Boxes, 3 to 4 ft . $\cdot$.................. 3.00
 Balled, 3 to 4 ft........... 2.50 Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .2 .00$ 15.0 Balled, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft....... $1.25 \quad 10.00$
Armata (Blue Palm). One of the most graceful and striking of Fan Palms; color of leaves gives the plant a silvery blue hue. Quite distinct and hardy.

Brandegei (Brahea Brandegei). New tallest-growing of fan-leaved Palms; hardy.

Edulis (Guadalupe Island Palm). Like California Fan Palm; .stem slender, graceful; leaves deep green, no filaments.

JUBAEA spectabilis (Wine, or Honey Palm). One of the hardiest; resembles Phoenix, but is more spreading and dwarf. Each Tubs and Boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$ 10.00$ Tubs and Boxes, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. Tubs and Boxes, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . .{ }^{\text {. }} 5.00$ Balled, 2 to 3 ft.................. . 3.00 Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft................. 2.00
*KENTIA Belmoreana (Curly Palm). Valuable for house; elegant, pinnate leaves, stems gracefully arched. Large sizes are specimen plants.
*Forsteriana (Thatch-Leaf Palm). Rousust growth; for house culture only. Large sizes and specimen plants
Potted, $7 \mathrm{ft}$. )
Potted, 6
Potted, $5 \mathrm{ft}$.
ft.)
Potted, 4 ft.)

|  |  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potted, 2 | to 3 | . \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| Potted, 11/2 | to 2 | 1.25 | 10.00 |



Livistona Chinensis.
*LIVISTONA Chinensis (Latania Borbonica). Leares large, fan-shaped. rich, dark green. Popular for decorative work.
Tubs and Boxes, 5 ft .)
Tubs and Boxes, 4 ft .) Prices on ApTubs and Boxes, 3 ft .) plication.

Potted , to 3 ft Each


## PHOENIX

Tubs and BoxesTubs and Boxes-
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots \ldots . . . .$. $\$ 20.00$

| 8 to 10 ft . | 15.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 8.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 4.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 3.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 2.00 |
| Balled, 5 to 6 ft . | 4.00 |
| Balled, 4 to 5 ft . | 2.00 |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft . | 1.50 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft . | 1.0 |
| Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 | 1.2 | .00

4.00 3.00
$\$ 30.0$
$\$ 30.00$
15.00
15.00
12.50
12.50
7.50

Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. . . . 1.25
.

Canariensis (Canary Island Palm). Hand somest of hardy Palms; leaves pinnate deep dark green; effective for lawns.
Dactylifera (Fruiting Date Palm). Trunk slender; leaves decidedly upright and of a silvery green
Leonensis. Strong grower; trunk thick and heavy. Fronds blue-green, spiny at base.
*Pumila. Dwarf; graceful, arching branches from slender trunk. Never more than 6 inches in diameter.
Reclinata (Dwarf Date Palm). Graceful drooping leaves; handsome for avenues or lawns. Will not stand much cold.
Sylvestris (Wild Date Palm). Leaves long, arched, bluish green; similar to Date Palm of commerce.
*RHAPIS flabelliformis (Ground Rattan). Pretty, cane-like Palm, which suckers at roots like bamboo. Many fingered, dark green leaves, at ends of reed-like stems.
Note. The plants are charged for by the number of shoots the plant contains.

Potted, price per shoot........... $\$ 0.60$
*Humilis (Low-growing Palm). Similar to preceding; stems thicker and shorter and the palmated leaves are broader. Each Potted, price per shoot........... $\$ 0.50$

## SABAL

Tubs and Boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 5.00$ Tubs and Boxes, 3 to 4 ft . 4.00 Tubs and Boxes, 2 to 3 ft .2 .50 Talled, 4 to 5 ft. ......... $3.00 \quad \$ 25.00$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Balled, } 4 & \text { to } 5 & \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . & 3.00 \\ \text { Balled, } 3 & \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft.} . . . . . . . & 2.50 & 20.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Balled, } 3 & \text { to } 4 & \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . & 2.50 & 20.00 \\ \text { Balled, } 2 & \text { to } 3 & \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . & 2.00 & 15.00\end{array}$ Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$.
Palmetto (Cabbage Palmetto). The Florida Palmetto; leaves long, heart-shaped, deeply cut; hardy and desirable.
Adansoni (Dwarf Palmetto). Leaves dark, rich green; smooth edged stems. Flower spikes rise 6 or 7 ft . above leaves. Withstands temperature of 10 degrees Fhr.
Blackburnianum. Distinct, slow growing variety; leaves long, bluish green.
*SEAFORTHIA elegans (Australian Feather Palm). One of the best for conservatory or greenhouse; pinnate leaves 2 to 10 ft . in length, dark green, perfectly smooth

Potted, 3 to 4 ft.. ......................... 3.50
Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Potted, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft................... 1.00
Prices on larger sizes on application.
WASHINGTONIAS.
During April and May, Washingtonias can be transplanted safely, taken up with naked roots, with all leaves removed except the center shoot. Write us for special prices on this stock.
Filifera (California Weeping Palm). Trunk attains diameter of 4 feet; leaves fanshaped, with numerous divisions and whitish filaments; petioles stout, smooth, 5 to 6 ft . long, margined with hooked spines.
Robusta (W. gracilis). A distinct type; leaves drooping, much greener than preceding and with fewer white filaments. Petioles more heavily spined; much more rapid grower than W. filifera; trunk much more slender than that variety.

Tubs and Boxes- Each 10


## AGAVES, DASYLIRIONS, DRACAENAS, YUCCAS

AGAVE Americana (Century Plant). The well known "Century Plant;" glaucous green leaves. Neither this nor the following variety are difficult to grow, sandy loam being the best soil to use.
Americana variegata. Variegated form of preceding; leaves edged rich yellow.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Balled, } 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{r}
\text { Each } \\
\$ 1.50 \\
\$ 12.50
\end{array} \\
& \text { Balled, } 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . \\
& \text { Balled, } 11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .
\end{aligned}
$$

DASYLIRION.
Each
10
Tubs and Boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 5.00$
Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .{ }_{2} .00 \quad \$ 15.00$ Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft............}$.1.50 1. 1.0 Glaucophyllum. A grand plant; compact head, fringed at edges with small teeth.
Graminifolium (D. longifolium). Long, narrow leaves, drooping to ground; very desirable for lawn.
Quadrangulatum. Only species with entire leaf margin, drooping dark green.
Wheeleri. Leaves have a spiral twist which gives the plant a peculiar appearance.
DRACAENA.
Each
10
Tubs and Boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.00$
Tubs and Boxes, 3 to 4 ft . 2.50
Tubs and Boxes, 2 to 3 ft .2 .00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft............ $2.50 \quad \$ 20.00$
Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, 2 to 3 ft............. $1.25 \quad 10.00$
Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . .$. . . $1.25 \quad 10.00$
Dracaena Australis (Cordyline australis). Very fine; stout-branched stem; flaglike leaves.
Indivisa (C. indivisa). Fine for hall or porch; rapid grower; leaves long and narrow.
NOLINA Parrii. From Mexico. Like Dasylirion except their leaves are unarmed.

Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{r}\text { Each } \\ \$ 1.50\end{array}$
PANDANUS utilis (Screw Pine). So called because of screw-like arrangement of leaves around stalk; leaves green, edged with small red spines.

Fine strong plants................... $\$ 2.50$
YUCCA.
Each
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$

Balled, 2 to 3 ft...................... 1.50
Aloifolia quadricolor. Beautifully variegated, marked with narrow yellow and green stripes.
Aloifolia variegata. Rapid grower; broad leaves, banded yellow.
Angustifolia. Tall-growing; long, narrow white-margined leaves; spikes of immense creamy flowers.
Baccata (Spanish Bayonet). Low, compact grower; leaves rigid; yellowish green flowers. Flower cluster 5 to 6 ft . long.
Filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Compact grower; dark green leaves, and majestic spikes of yellowish white flowers.
Whipplei. Very fine; has a flower-like stem 8 ft . high.

## BAMBOOS (Bambusa)

Very useful and ornamental; they seem to do well in all reasonably good soils, and should be planted by every farmer. Decorative house plants, fine for lawns or groupings. Whenever used they should be given warm, rich soil. All varieties respond quickly to good treatment.


10
$\$ 10.00$ 7.50 6.00

Except Dendrocalamus.
Arundinaria Japonica (Arrow Bamboo). Extensively used for supporting potplants. Will withstand severe cold.

Bambusa fulda. A type from Bengal, India, is an exceedingly strong grower and has proved to be very hardy. Its identity is somewhat doubtful but our experience with it justifies us in recommending it. Attains a height of 20 feet.
Bambusa Menonis (Volatile Bamboo). Thick and bushy. Excellent windbreak; feathery foliage, on graceful, arching canes.
Bambusa Soho. Introduced by the U. S Dept. of Agriculture. A strong grower and very striking on account of its luxuriant foliage.
Bambusa vulgaris (Common Bamboo) Tall, quick growing; one of the best for tropical effects; attains height of 70 feet.
Phyllostachys aurea. China and Japan. Not over 10 to 12 ft ., stems golden yellow, very thickly jointed at the base.

Phyllostachys Castillonis (Golden Dwarf Bamboo). Bright yellow; stems thick; leaves large, green, striped with white.
Phyllostachys Mitis (Noble Bamboo). Stem often 6 inches in diameter; used for furniture, etc.; young sprouts edinle
Phyllostachys nigra (Black-stemmed Bamboo). Black stalks and branches, in contrast with bright foliage.
Phyllostachys viridis glaucescens. One of the hardiest. Stems often 2 inches in diameter; attains a height of 25 feet. One of the most graceful of the Bamboos and deserving of wide culture.
Phyllostachys Quillioi (Giant Bamboo). Stems 4 to 5 inches at base; leaves largest of all; grows 75 feet high. Leaves dark green, often spotted brown, glaucous on the under side.
Dendrocalamus latifolius. Frect stems, broad, long leaves; rapid grower. Each


## Field-Grown Roses

For cultural instructions and detailed description refer to "California Horticulture."
We have the finest assortment of field grown, budded roses we have ever offered. This stock is growing at San Jose, California, and anyone acquainted with the grade of stock there will not hesitate to place his orders for these plants. The soil is particularly adapted to rose culture and the climatic conditions for growing this stock cannot be excelled anywhere in California. This stock will mature and be ready for shipment the latter part of November.

Varieties marked with an Asterisk (*) can also be supplied "on own roots" and are grown at our branch nurseries in Orange County, California.

Varieties marked "Newest in roses," which will be imported, will be ready for shipment about February 1st.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

Abbreviations opposite each variety in the following list indicate the class to which it belongs. Ban., Banksia; Ben., Bengal; Bour., Bourbon; H. B., Hybrid Briar; H. N., Hybrid Noisette; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual: H. T., Hybrid Tea; Misc., Miscellaneous; M., Moss; N., Noisette; Poly., Polyantha; Pr.,
Prairie; Rug., Rugosa; T., Tea; Wich., Prairie; Ruriana.

## Standard or Tree Roses

2-year heads budded on strong stocks
Price
Each 10
. $\$ 1.25 \quad \$ 10.00$

## VARIETIES.

| Dean Hole | La |
| :--- | :--- |
| Dorothy Perkins | La |
| Etoile de France | Li |
| Farbinkonigin | L |
| Flower of Fairfield | M |
| Franz Deegan | M |
| Frau Karl Druschki | M |
| General Jacqueminot | M |
| Heinrich Munch | M |
| Hary Kirk | M |
| Hugh Dickson | $\mathbf{T}$ |
| Jonkheer J. L. Mock |  |
| Juliet Victoria | S |
| K. A. Vict |  |
| Konigin Carola | S |
| Lady Ashtown | W |

La France
Laurent Carle
Lieutenant Chaure
Lyon Rose
Mad. Abel Chatenay
Mad. C. Testout
Mad. Jule Grolez
Mad. Leon Pain
Maman Cochet
Marie Van Houtte
Mistress Aaron Ward
Prince de Bulgarie
Richmond
Sunburst
Sunset
Van Houtte
White Maman Cochet

## Newest in Roses

We take pleasure in calling attention to a few varieties of roses which our Mr. Geo. C. Roeding saw in a number of different nurseries while on his recent trip to Europe. Many of these sorts are entirely new and have never been offered for sale before in the United States.

Among the immense list of new roses, it is a source of satisfaction to us to be in a position to offer for sale a few of the very best varieties

Each
$\$ 0.75$
CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H. T.). This remarkable rose, ariginated by the firm of Pernet-Ducher, will undoubtedly take a leading place among those who pride themselves in having something unusual in the rose line. The color is va. ried from a deep velvety scarlet shaded to bright red and then to dark velvety crimson, as the flowers expand. Its fragrance is very pronounced.

ERNA TESCHENDORFF (Dwarf Poly.) Ever since the introduction of Mad. Norbert Levavasseur, rose originators have been endeavoring to improve this family of roses; it remained, however, for Victor Teschendorff, of Dresden, to originate a variety which stands out supreme as the best of the roses of this type. The color is a brilliant carmine red, similar to Gruss an Teplitz. It is not only a very free bloomer, but in addition to this, the originator has instilled into this variety a permanency of color which has always been wanting in other roses of this family.
FARBEN-KONIGIN (H. T.). In a group of roses, this variety stands out so clearly that one is attracted to it from a distance. The color is a carmine rose, in clined to somewhat deeper color on the outside of the petals; flowers very large and full.
HEINRICH MUNCH (H. P.) The prominent place which the magnificent rose, Frau Karl Druschki, has established for itself among the list of white roses will cause this new rose of German origin to be accorded the same position among the pink roses. It has every characteristic of the Druschki with the exception that the plants are somewhat stronger growers and the flowers are more striking, both in bud form and when fully open. The petals are beautifully reflexed. It is sure to be accorded a high place among the list of new roses.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H. T.). Of all the roses of recent origin this stands out as a leader among the immense assortment of new roses and is so distinct that it will win its way and stand out permanently as a standard when many other sorts are long forgotten. It is not only fine in bud, being full and well formed. but it is equally as good when it opens up. In color, it is a mixture of bright red and salmon pink. As a grower, it is among the best.
JULIET (Hybrid Briar). Recognized as being a distinct type of rose. It is a most wonderful grower, sending up long strong stems surmounted by flowers of most unique color; the outside of the petals is old gold; the interior, rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand; very large and full; delicious fragrance; excites universal admiration.

## Roses Continued

KONIGIN CAROLA (H. T.). A seedling from Caroline Testout. Satiny rose with reverse of petals silvery rose. Very striking and free flowering. Even more so than its parent.
LAURENT CARLE (H. T.). Brilliant velvety carmine; flowers very large, of perfect form, not too full, always opening freely.
LIEUTENANT CHAURE (H. T.) Vigorous grower; long buds borne on long stems. Will become a very valuable sort for forcing and as a cut rose. A cross between Liberty and Etoile de France. Velvety crimson shaded garnet.
LADY ASHTOWN (H. T.). This is recognized as being one of the best of its type in cultivation; very free bloomer and keeps a splendid color; pale rose shading to yela splendid color; pale rose shading to yellow at base of petals, reflex of petals sil-
very pink; buds long and pointed; flowers large and full.
LADY HILLINGDON (T.). A cross of Papa Gontier and Mad Hoste. A grand rose for either pot work or garden decoration. Blooms continuously, buds very long with a most pleasing shade of orange yellow. Particularly fine in the bud state.
LEUCHTFEUER (Bengal). Among the new roses for bedding or massing, there is probably no variety grown today which is more effective than this rose of very recent origin. Its free blooming qualities, its brilliant blood red color combine to place it among the top notchers.
MADAM JULE GROLEZ (H. T.). Another rose of very highest quality and entitled to a place at the head of the list among the roses deserving of the greatest recognition. Color a beautiful satiny China rose; flowers of large size; very double; of good form and very free flowering. Deserves to be planted extensively.
SUNBURST (H. T.). (Pernet Ducher, 1911). May be described as a glorified Mrs. Aaron Ward. Few roses have so many favorable points all combined in one plant. Its bronzy foliage; absence of thorns; its long pointed orange yellow buds becoming deeper towards the center, carried on long, stiff stems, places it in the front rank among the new roses
RAYON D' OR (H. B.). There is probably no yellow rose in existence today that posseses the remarkable coloring of this grand new rose. A vigorous grower, of fine branching habit, with fine bronzy green foliage and oval shaped buds; tinged coppery orange. It is not only very attractive in this form but equally so when the flowers are expanded, on account of the fiowers are expanded, on account of yellow coloring; in every way a superb rose.

## Late Introductions

Price
Each
10
Clio (H. P.). Flesh color, center shaded rosy pink, large and of fine form.
Climbing Killarney (H. T.). A sport of pink Killarney.
Duchess of Wellington (H. T.). Intense saffron yellow stained with crimson, changing to deep coppery saffron yellow.
Florence Edith Coulthwaite (H. T.). Deep cream suffused with bright rose and petals reflexed and back delicate orange.
Geo. C. Waud (H. T.). Glowing orange-ver. million. Flowers large, full and perfect ly formed, with high pointed center.
His Majesty (H. T.). Dark crimson, shaded deep vermillion edge of petals.
Harry Kirk (H. T.). Colcr deep sulphuryellow with a lighter shade on the edges of petals. Flowers large, perfect form, buds long.
John Cuff (H. T.). Deep carmine-pink; yellow at base of petals. Buds long and pointed; fragrant.
*Joanna Wessenhoff (H. T.). Sulphur yellow passing to light yellow.
Lady Ursula (H. T.). The flowers are large, and of a perfect form; delicately scented, and of beautiful pink color.
Margaret Molyneux (H. T.). Saffron yellow shaded bronzy carmine.
Mary Countess of Llchester (H. T.). Crimson carmine delicately scented.
Mrs. E. J. Molland (H. T.). Deep salmon, rose shaded light at edge of petals.
Mrs. Cutbush (Poly). Light pink tinted salmon.
Marquise de Sinety H. T.). This rose inspires enthusiasm as soon as it is seen. It is clear yellow, fading to pale rose at edge of petals, large, full and cup-shaped; very fragrant.
Molly Sharman-Crawford (H. T.). Very sturdy growth; flowers pure white, blooming profusely.
Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.). Long buds borne on erect stems. Flowers large; Indian yellow, suffused with salmon-rose.
Nita Weldon (H. T.). Ivory white with faint blush on edge of petals.
*Prince de Bulgarie (H. T.). Silvery flesh, golden salmon center.
Ramona (Red Cherokee). A sport of the pink Cherokee. A stronger and more vigorous grower than its parent. Produces profsuion of flowers that entirely cover the profsuion of furing the Spring and early summer, and also produces a secondary crop of bloom in the Autumn. Flowers are larger than either the pink or white forms, with brilliant golden yellow stamens and broad carmine-crimson petals. Foliage has the same glossy green color as the pink and is mildew proof.
Theresa (H. T.). Orange-apricot passing to pink with carmine shadings.
The Lyon (H. T.). Salmon pink shading into chrome yellow.
Walter Speed (H. T.). A vigorous, erect grower, of a deep lemon-yellow color becoming white as it develops.
William Shean (H. T.). Purest deep pink, with shell-shaped petals forming extra long buds.

## SCARCE VARIETIES.

## Each 100100

Clara Watson ( $\dot{H} . \dot{T}$.$) . Pearly white, center$ shaded pale peach.
Dean Hole (T.). Silvery carmine, with sa? mon shadings. The flowers are large, of great substance and perfect in form, both as a bud and when fully expanded. A wonderful rose.
Hugh Dickson (H. P.). A vigorous grower, with handsome foliage; flowers very large, and of fine form, with large, smooth petals.
Lady Battersea, or Red Kaiserin (H. T.). Beautiful cherry-crimson, permeated with an orange shade; vigorous, erect habit.
Mad. Abel Chatenay (H. T.). A strong grower, and free bloomer, producing beautiful flowers of carmine-rose shaded with salmon.
Mme. Vermorel (T.). Coppery yellow, center shaded red.
Peace (T.). Pale lemon-yellow; buds long and pointed, expanding into a large broadpetaled flower of great substance and beauty.
Perle von Godesburg (H. T.). Deep yellow, merging to cream.
Pink Cherokee. A California introduction having all the qualities of the White Cherokee, possessing its vigorous growth, beautiful glossy foliage.
Rhea Reid (H. T.). Color varying from rosecerise to rich crimson-red. Large full flowers; fine for forcing.
Schneikopf (Poly.). An exquisite rose of snow-white color, borne on slender, graceful stems like Mile. Cecille Brunner.
Souv. de Pierre Notting (T.). Canary yellow suffused with apricot.
Wellesley (H. T.). Fine shade of pink.
White Killarney (H. T.). A sport of the Killarney Rose. Identical in every way with its parent, except that it possesses far more substance: color is pearly white.

## GENERAL COLLECTION.

Each $10 \quad 100$
Price . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.30$ \$2.50 \$20.00
Admiral Dewey (H. T.). White, tinged pink.
Agrippina (Ben.). Deep crimson.
Alice Leroy (M.). Pink.
American Beauty (H P.) Rosy crimson.
Augustine Guinoisseau, or White La France (H. T.). Pearly white, tinted fawn.

Baby Rambler. "Mme. Norbert Levavasseur" (Poly.). Dwarf, bright crimson.
Banksia, White (Ban.). White.
Banksia, Single White (Ban.). White.
Baroness Rothschild (H. P.). Bright rose, shaded white.
Beauty of Glazenwood (Misc.). Coppery carmine and salmon yellow.
Belle Siebrecht (H. T.). Imperial pink.
Bessie Brown (H. T.). Creamy white; fragrant. A vigorous grower, flowering profusely.
Black Prince (H. P.). Dark crimson.
Bridesmaid (T.) Clear, bright pink.
Capt. Christy (H. P.). Deep flesh.
Catherine Mermet (T.). Light flesh.
Cherokee, Single (Misc.). Pure white.
Cherokee, Double (Misc.). White.
Cheshunt Hybrid (H. T.). Cherry-carmine.
Climbing Belle Siebrecht (H. T.). Imporial pink, identical with its parent, but of climbing habit.
Climbing Bridesmaid. Bright pink.
Climbing Capt. Christy (H. P.). Deep flesh.
Climbing Caroline Testout (H. T.). Clear pink.
Climbing Mule. Cecile Brunner (Poly.). Rosy pink.
Climbing Devoniensis (T.). White, center blush.
Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.). White.
Climbing La France (H. T.). Silvery pink.
Climbing Meteor (H. T.). Deep crimson.
Climbing Niphetos (T.). Pure white.
Climbing Papa Gontier (T.). A wonderfully vigorous grower and climber, with beautifully formed buds; flowers of exquisite substance and of fine rosy crimson color.
Climbing Perle des Jardins (T.). Canaryyellow.
Climbing Wooton (H. T.). A good climber producing velvety red flowers.
Clothilde Soupert (Poly.). Flowers variable, glowing pink, shaded white and red and white.
Cloth of Gold (N.). Deep yellow, edged sulphur.
Crimson Rambler (Poly.). Bright crimson.
Docteur Grill. Clear buff, pink suffused yellow.
Dr. William Gordon (H. P.). Exquisite pink petals, edged white; borne on strong, graceful stems about 5 ft . long.
Dorothy Perkins (Wich.). Clear shell-pink. Duchesse de Brabant (T.). Rosy pink.
Duchess of Albany, or Red La France (H. T.). Deep pink.

Eliza Sauvage (T.). Pale yellow.
Empress of China (Misc.). Red.
Empereur du Maroc (H. P.). Velvety maroon.
Etoile de France (H. T.). A superb rose, and a great favorite. The flowers are large and of fine form, borne on long stiff stems; very fragrant; color a lovely shade of clear red-crimson velvet
Etoile de Lyon (T.). Deep yellow.
Flower of Fairfield (Poly.). Crimson.
Florence Pemberton (H. T.). Creamy white, suffused with pink.
Francisca Kruger (T.). Coppery yellow, shaded peach.
Franz Deegan (H. T.). Deep orange-yellow, merging white. Resembles its noted parent, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, except color.
Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen). (H. P). A remarkably vigorous grower; flowers large, perfect in form, of the purest snowwhite color.
Gen. Jacqueminot (H. P.). Shining crimson. McArthur (H T) Fiery red free bloomer and very fragrant.
Gloire de Dijon (T.). Buff-orange.
Gold of Ophir (N.). Apricot-yellow.
Grace Molyneux (H. T.). Creamy apricot, center flesh.

Greville, or Seven Sisters (Pr.). Light pink. Gruss au Teplitz (Bour.). Dark crimson.
Helen Gould (H. P.). Carmine.
Improved Rainbow (T.). Pink, striped crimson.
(vory (T.). Pure white
Jubilee (H. T.). Fiery maroon-crimson, often black.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.). Pure ivory-white.
Killarney (H. T.). Flesh, suffused pink; the buds are long and pointed. One of the finest for massing.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie (H. T.) Silvery pink, exquisite form.
Lady Alice Stanley (H. T.). Deep coral rose, inside pale flesh.
La France (H. T.). Silvery pink.
Lamarque (N.). White, shaded sulphuryellow center.
Liberty (H. T.). Crimson scarlet; very freeflowering.
Louis Van Houtte (H. P.). Rich crimson.
Margaret (H. T.). Delicate tint of soft pink.
Mme. Alfred Carriere (N.). White and yellow.
Mme. C. Testout (H. T.) Clear pink.
Mme de Watteville (T.). Salmon-white, tinged carmine.
Mme. G. Luizet (H. P.). Clear coral-rose, shaded lavender.
Mme. Leon Pain (H. T.). Silvery salmon, center orange-yellow
Mad. Wagram (Climbing Paul Neyron). (T.). Rosy pink.
Mlle. Cecile Brunner (Poly.). Salmon-pink.
Maman Cochet (T.). Rosy pink.
Marchioness of Londonderry (H. P.). Ivory white.
Marechal Niel (N.). Deep sulphur-yellow.
Marie Van Houtte (T.). Light yellow and rose.
Medea (T.). Lemon-yellow.
Meteor (H. P.). Deep crimson.
Mignonette (Poly.). Delicate rose.
Niphetos (T.). Pure white.
Papa Gontier (T.). Brilliant carmine changing to rose and lilac.
Paul Neyron (H. P.). Deep rose
Perle des Jardins (T.). Bright straw-color
Persian Yellow (Misc.). Deepest yellow.
Pharisaer (H. T.).. Salmon pink, delicious odor.
Philadelphia Rambler (Poly.). Very deep crimson.
Pink Soupert (Poly.). Clear pink.
Prairie Queen (Pr.). Rosy red.
Prince Camile de Rohan, or La Rosier. (H P.). Dark crimson.

Reine Marie Henriette. (H. T.). Cherry-red
Reine Olga de Wurtemburg (H. T.). Rosy carmine.
Reve d'Or (T.). Fawn.
Richmond (H. T.). A constant bloomer flowers deep scarlet; buds long and pointed.
Rubens (T.). White rose.
Rugosa alba (Rug.). Pure white.
Rugosa rubra (Rug.). Rosy crimson.
Safrano (T.). Deep fawn.
Snowflake (T.). White.
Soleil d'Or (Misc.). Reddish gold, shaded nasturtium-red
Souvenir de Malmaison. (Bour.). Flesh, edged blush.
Souvenir de Paul Neyron (T.). Creamy white, shaded rose.
Souvenir du President Carnot (H. T.). Rosy flesh, shaded deeper at center.
Sunset (T.). Golden amber, shaded ruddy copper.
The Bride (T.). Pure white buds and flowers large and delightfully fragrant.
The Queen (T.). Pure white.
Ulrich Brunner (H. P.). Cherry-red.
Vis. Folkstone (H. T.). Flesh color, darker at center.
White Bath (M.). White; center blush.
White Maman Cochet (T.). Pure white, sometimes suffused with pink.
Winnie Daris (H. T.). Apricot pink shaded with flesh at base of petals. which come out in oblong well-formed buds; very vigorous and free blooming. One of the best.
W. A. Richardson (N.). Orange-yellow.

Xaxier Olibo (H. P.). Violet-crimson.
Yellow Banksia (Ban.). Clear yellow.
Yellow Rambler (Poly.). Deep golden yellow and very sweet-scented.
Yellow Maman Cochet (T.). Light Jellow edged rose.

## OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Wdesire to call the attention of plant lovers and garden makers to the fact that the list of evergreen ornamental trees and shrubs, palms and roses, vines and plants listed in this book, is the most complete and varied that has ever been offered to intending planters in the Southwest, - including, as it does, many species and varieties that are new to this region. For this reason we extend a cordial invitation to people contemplating planting home grounds, park ways, public gardens, boulevards, etc., to inspect our assortment before placing their orders. A personal visit is invited and correspondence cheerfully answered.

> Roeding and Wood Nursery Co. Los Angeles, Cal.


[^0]:    Prices of Ampelopsis: Each
    Field Grown ................ $\$ 0 . \mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{j}}$
    Potted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 4.00

