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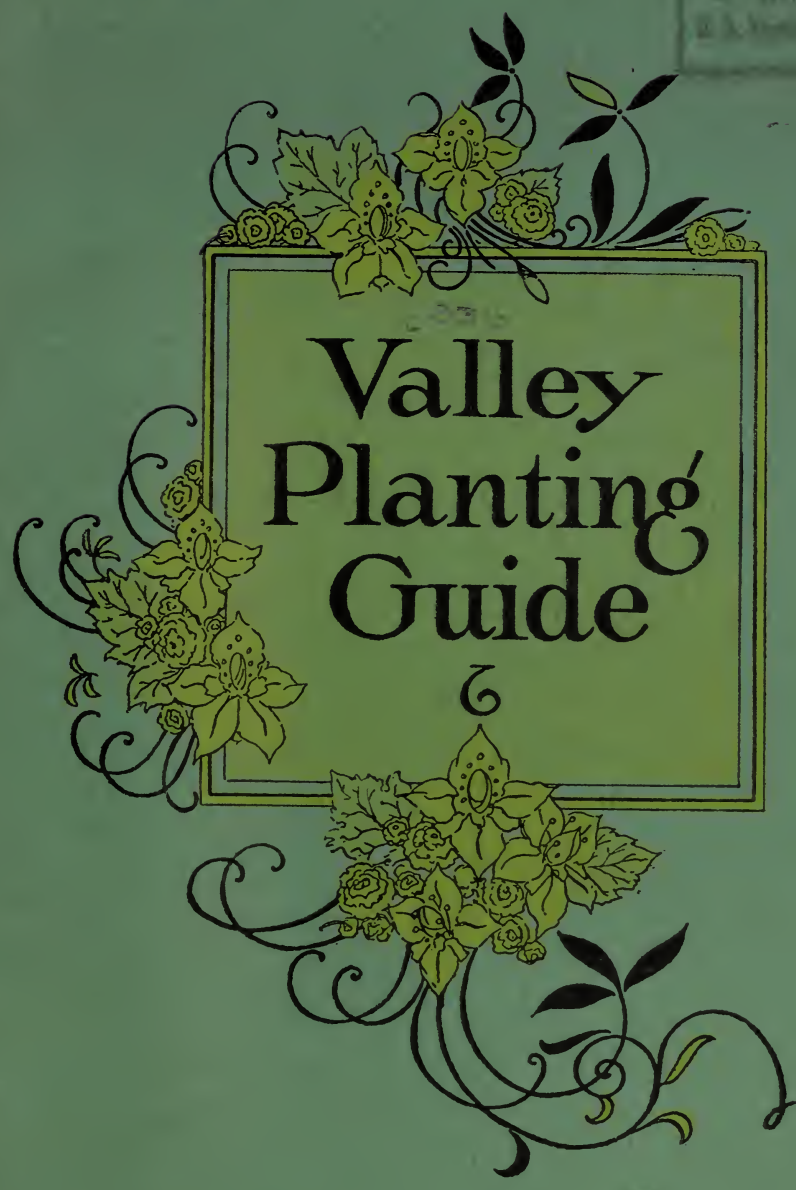
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Valley
Planting
Guide

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BAKER-POTTS NURSERY CO., INC.

ORNAMENTALS
LANDSCAPING



CITRUS TREES
ORCHARD CARE

HARLINGEN, TEXAS

....foreword

Few regions have the happy combination of soil and climate that is to be found in the Valley of the Lower Rio Grande.

This favorable environment makes it possible to combine plants of the temperate and subtropical zones in such a manner as to produce the most beautiful and satisfying landscapes.

The Baker-Potts Nursery Company, Incorporated, presents to the public "The Valley Planting Guide" in the hope that it may aid in making this favored area the beauty spot that is its rightful heritage.

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ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

The whole situation with regard to the planting of grounds in the Valley has undergone a great change. Where formerly good lawns were rare, and well planted grounds the exception, they may now be found everywhere. No new house is considered finished, no home complete until its surroundings are planted to harmonize with its architecture and location.

Trees, shrubs, flowering plants, and velvety lawns have not only added much to the beauty and comfort of the home grounds, but have greatly enhanced its property value. Homes with well planted grounds rent more readily, sell for higher prices and are more desirable from every standpoint. Every well planted garden contributes its share to the beauty of its surroundings and thus uplifts the living conditions of the community.

Because of the demand from year to year for ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, the Ornamental Department of the Baker-Potts Nursery Company, Inc., has grown until it is one of the largest in the Southwest. This growth has come about to meet an ever-increasing demand and because of an earnest desire on the part of the nursery to help in the ornamental development of the region in which it is located.



An ideal grouping of trees and shrubbery to produce a real landscape picture.



VALLEY PLANTING GUIDE

In presenting this "Valley Planting Guide," we have not attempted to make a complete listing of all varieties of plants, trees, native or tropical shrubs. We are testing many varieties of new plants, but we make it a policy not to offer any plants to the trade that have not proven suitable for conditions in the Southwest.

The Baker-Potts Nursery Company, Inc., has endeavored to maintain the highest quality of nursery stock and the highest standards of business ethics. The constant growth of our business justifies this policy and puts us in a better position to handle your needs than any other nursery in Southwest Texas.

In this, the Valley Planting Guide, we have grouped our plant material under various headings, i. e., Broadleaved Evergreens, Coniferous Evergreens, and etc. This is done with the hope that it will help our patrons to select the type of plants best suited to their needs, and also that it will aid people to think of plant material as of these various types.

Our organization is made up of persons with years of practical experience and the technical training essential to analyze planting problems. We are in the Valley to serve and we invite you to call on our personnel to assist with your beautification.

The Baker-Potts Nursery Company pledges itself to the maintenance and even improvement of the reputation for guaranteed service established in previous years.

NOTE:—Persons interested in citrus should ask for our "CITRUS CATALOG," which gives a description of the many varieties of citrus propagated and sold by Baker-Potts Nursery Company, Inc. This catalog contains valuable information on planting, care, cultivation, etc.

PRINCIPLES OF LANDSCAPING THE HOME GROUNDS

Man obtains from his environment two things which he desires, usefulness and beauty, and all material progress in civilization has consisted in his modification of his surroundings to serve these two needs. Very early in his history he shaped the economic changes which he made in the earth's surface, so that they gave him an esthetic satisfaction. This satisfaction was due in a great measure to the fact that the changes were obviously man-made; they bore witness that he had impressed his ideas on the stubborn natural material. Much later in his development—almost, it might be said, in modern times—came the period when man instead of being isolated and overpowered in the midst of wild nature, found himself cramped and oppressed by the works of his own hands, and sought relief in the esthetic pleasure to be derived from landscape which expresses not man's will, but the operation of natural forces.

In landscaping the home grounds, we must try to accomplish five things; first, we must provide an attractive outlook from the house; second, we must provide an easy and natural approach to the house; third, we must provide pleasing impressions of the house and grounds from points along approach walks and drives; fourth, we must provide privacy within the grounds; fifth, we must provide for utilitarian features, such as garden seats, pergolas, pools, auxiliary buildings, service yards, vegetable gardens, and garages, and at the same time, fit them properly into the general landscape picture.

The first principle in landscaping the home ground concerns itself with the location of the house on the property. Remembering that sunshine and air are essential in the living rooms, the house should have as many windows as possible on the east, south and west. The best views will be from these windows, and the grounds should appear as spacious as possible. In case of the small property, the house should be set back from the inside edge of the property line, a distance of not less than 25 feet. Where more ground is available, as in open country, the set back should increase proportionately to the area to be developed. The width of the house should not exceed more than three-fifths of the property it occupies. The more side yard available the better will be the results. This being true, we may say that as a general rule, the house should not be located in the center of the property.

The garage and other buildings should be placed in the rear of the house, if possible, in such a position as to be screened from the front view.

The well planned home grounds should be divided into three well defined areas: 1. the public area; 2. the private area, and 3. the service area.

The public area includes the front lawn, the entrance walks, drives and the foundation planting. It is that portion of the grounds that is subject to public inspection. The lawn in front of the house should be left open. Shrubbery should be planted along each side of the property line, and against the foundation in the smaller grounds. On the larger properties it may be planted on each side of the walk, or drive way entrances, as well as property lines and foundation. The general appearance of this area should be naturalistic, hospitable, and harmonious. It should be separated from the rear of the property by carefully arranged shrubbery.

The private area, or outdoor living room, is located to the side or rear of the house. It should be surrounded by a boundary of trees and shrubs in order that the family may enjoy the privacy of family life out of doors, without being in full view of neighbors and passers-by. This area varies in size according to the needs and the property available. It is in this area that the flower or rose garden should be placed; also such features as lawn furniture, seats, arbors, swings, lily and fish pools, sun dials, and bird baths. The flower garden may be used as a colorful base planting to the higher shrubs that enclose the area, or they may be worked out in formal designs, using a sun dial, pool, bird bath, or a glazing globe as a central feature.

The service area of the small property should provide a place for storage of waste and a yard for drying clothes. In the larger properties, it may include, vegetable gardens, poultry yards, stables, kennels, and orchards. The one point to be kept in mind is that it should be screened from the private area and from the house.

Having located the house, we are next concerned with reaching it. Each property will be a problem in itself, but we should keep in mind that walks and drives should be as direct as possible, and that they must approach the main objective, the house, in a straight line or by easy graceful curves. A few rules have been formulated that may help in walk and drive arrangement.



A planting adapted to the style of architecture of the house.

Walks and drives should enter the property at right angles to the property line and finish at right angles to the house.

Introduce a curve if convenient, but make an apparent reason for it by planting a tree or shrubbery or both.

In the case of the small property, if it is convenient to do so, the garage should be entered from the alley in the rear; the drive, consequently will be eliminated from the public area. If not convenient to enter from the alley, place the garage back of the house so that the open doors do not face the front approach.

On a narrow piece of property, place the walk, or combination walk and drive, on one side and arrange the plant material to give apparent width.

The standard width for walks is four feet. One-way drives should be 8 feet and two-way drives at least sixteen feet.

Walks and drives may be constructed of concrete, flagstone, brick macadam, caliche, or gravel. All of these materials are good. In passing, it should be remembered, however, that concrete walks have been used too much in the past and the resulting landscapes have been marred by too much repetition. On the other hand, concrete will outlast all other walk material. The light color of concrete is objectionable, but this may be reduced by tinting the surface coat with mortar stain or by roughing the surface with a broom or roller.

Flagstone, brick and tile, when properly chosen will harmonize with the material surrounding in a remarkable way and should be used more extensively. Macadam, caliche, and gravel walks and drives require more care than those of concrete, but are valuable because they blend well into the landscape picture.

Usually more or less grading must be done in order to make a given piece of property show up to its best advantage. Good grading should make the house appear somewhat higher than the surrounding property. It should also provide surface drainage away from the building and for all parts of the lawn. On small lawns the grades may be very slight, but as the area of the lawn increases they should assure the pleasing effect of a slightly rolling or waving surface.

A good lawn is the most important feature of any well developed property. It is the canvas on which the landscape picture is painted. The lawn should be as extensive as possible and should be framed with trees and shrubs around its borders. The feeling of spaciousness should never be narrowed by unrelated plantings of trees and shrubs or by plantings of flower beds. Since the lawn plays such an important part in the landscape picture, its construction and maintenance require particular consideration.

THE PLANTING PLAN

In the development of a property it is all important that a definite plan be drawn up to guide one in creating the landscape picture. Two kinds of plans are usually employed. A plan may be concerned with the selection of the site and carefully followed out in all respects so far as location and arrangement of practical and utilitarian features are concerned. Such a plan is called a plan of arrangement. With the plan of arrangement complete, we are now ready to make a detail planting plan, which is drawn to scale and shows; 1, the proposed location of all areas, together with detailed features for each area; 2, every tree, shrub, and vine to be located; 3, a planting key which indicates the common name, number and species or variety of each plant to be used.

It is extremely important that the greatest care be taken in planting a property. In every case we are given certain elements or parts, namely, a house and several auxiliary buildings, drives, walks, and lawns. In order to unite these several disconnected elements into one complete, harmonious composition, we use trees, shrubs, grasses and flowers. When we realize that we are not so much concerned with the beauty of individual plants as we are with their relationship to the picture, as a whole, we have mastered the most important principle which governs planting.

Plantings when properly utilized, will emphasize certain elements in the picture, and at the same time conceal certain others. For example, certain lines of the house, a beautifully designed window, or an entrance may be emphasized, or again, a beautiful lawn with a border and a background of shrubbery, and trees will assume special significance. On the other hand, there are always some elements which may be considered as defects in the picture and, in such a case the function of plantings is to conceal. For instance, such views are those of the garage, service yard, and views beyond the grounds that are unsightly.

Arrangement Of Plantings

In order that plantings may be utilized to the best advantage the following rules of composition are fundamental:

1. There must be unity. This means that when we look from a given point in one direction, we will have a complete picture with some special feature predominating. The house is the predominating object and every thing else should be made to play its part in enhancing the value of it.

2. There must be balance. This means that one side of a given view should have as much weight as the other. For instance, the house itself may be balanced very nicely with a large tree on one side of it or in another view within the grounds a tree may be balanced with a shrub, a shrub with a group of flowers, and so on.

3. There must be harmony of shapes, sizes and color. If harmony does not exist in these respects, the effect will be displeasing. A plant like the pine would not be pleasing next to a Caroline cherry laurel. The leaves of a spanish dagger do not harmonize with those of a cotoneaster pannosa. A scarlet flowering group does not harmonize placed next to a pink flowering group.

4. There must be contrast and variety. A certain amount of contrast in color, as red foliage and green. There may be variety when we place shrubs with light green foliage in front of shrubs with deep green foliage.

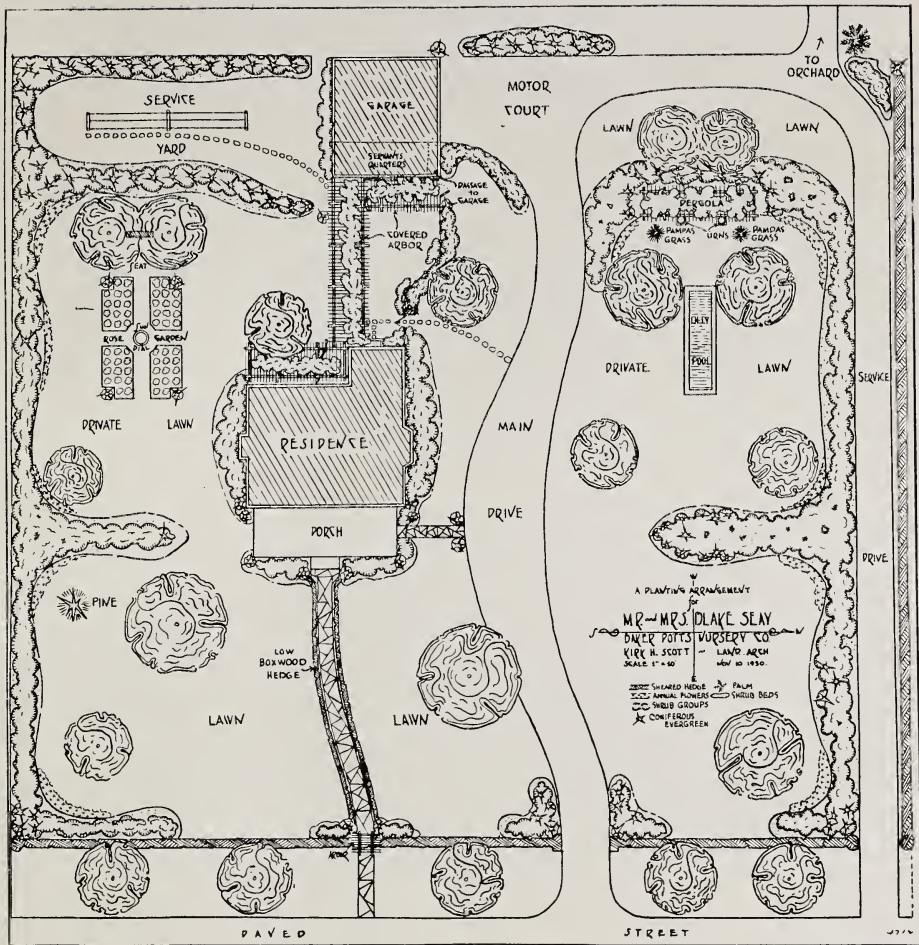
5. There must be repetition. Repetition is fundamental in landscape design. We should not have repetition to the extent that the scene is monotonous, but just enough to produce interest. The best illustration of the fundamental nature of repetition is induced by the fact that a greatly varied landscape is interesting by being predominately green.

All the rules of composition should be kept in mind in the arrangement of plantings and in addition to these the following rules of common practice should be observed.

1. To arrange the plants in groups, using a few kinds and many of each, rather than the individual plants of a large number of varieties.

2. To mass plantings about the bases of buildings, to group them about the junctions of curves in walks and drives, and to mass them about the corners and boundaries of the area to be developed.

3. To avoid straight lines. When we avoid straight lines, we will secure a naturalistic effect, which is at once graceful and artistic.



The above plan of arrangement for a Valley home in Mercedes, Texas, brings out the use of several garden features and many basic rules of landscape design.

The property is approximately 210x210 feet with the house, a two-story structure, designed in the colonial style of architecture, located to one side and about 70 feet from front property line. The house faces the street to the East, while the garage faces North and is connected to the house by a covered arbor. This makes a feature that is very utilitarian as well as ornamental.

The garage in facing the North does away with the unattractive view of gaping doors as one approaches from the front.

The main drive enters the property at right angles, but makes a graceful curve as it approaches the house. As it nears the house it is widened so that two or three guest cars may be parked with available room left for passage to or from garage.

A service drive, separate and distinct for delivery cars, and orchard tools, follows the North property line to the orchard and Motor Court at which point it is nearest the kitchen and service areas. This drive is screened from the public and private areas by shrubbery plantings.

The entire property is enclosed with plant material in order to make it more private and to tie the whole arrangement together.

The front lawn or public area includes that portion of the property that is subject to the view of the public in passing. It is bordered by hedge and shrubbery plantings with a few trees and specimen plants placed so as to frame certain features and to accent others.

The private or semi-private lawns of which there are two are separated from the public area and bounded by plantings of a tall growing nature. It is these areas that are the outdoor living rooms and are therefore very attractive.

The private area to the North of the house includes a large white columned Pergola, which tends to give an architectural feature that balances this side of the property with the side on which the house is located. The Pergola also serves as a beautiful background for a large lily pool.

The private area to the South of the house contains a rose garden with a sun dial as a central feature and a seat as a terminal. Both pergola and rose garden have as a background planting the tall pyramidal arborvitæ. Beds of annuals and perennials are used at the feet of the shrubbery grouping to give a live color note so essential to planting of the Valley.

The service area which includes a clothes line or drying rack, is conveniently located near the servant's quarters and is screened from other areas by tall plantings.

The same basic principles apply to the smaller properties, which may be made just as attractive in a less-involved way.

SOIL PREPARATION AND MANURING

Thorough preparation of the soil for most plants is highly desirable. This is especially true of some of the heavier types of soil. As a general thing where the soil is inclined to pack, it is best to dig a hole considerably larger than the plant will occupy at first, because this stirred soil will aid in the establishment of the new plant. Frequently, however, on the lighter types of soil nothing is to be gained by making a larger hole than will comfortably admit the roots of plants in their natural position.

Even in our exceptionally fertile soil most plants are benefitted by the liberal use of manure, or other forms of organic fertilizers, such as cotton seed meal, tankage, dried blood, etc. A small amount of these materials may be safely mixed in with the soil placed around balled plants. If bare root plants are used, the manures should not come in direct contact with the roots, but out a little way, so that the roots may grow into them as they develop. The application of rather large quantities of manure on the surface to be gradually worked into the soil is permissible and usually to be highly recommended. It must be borne in mind, however, that manures of all kinds absorb large quantities of moisture, so that care should be given in future watering. This fact is largely responsible for the saying that "manure will burn the plants up." Various materials are often used as a mulch for the soil that in time will tend to add organic matter. Such materials may or may not have direct fertilizer value. Some of the materials often used for this purpose are cottonseed hulls, bean or other straw, alfalfa hay, leaf mold, and gin screenings. In all cases with the use of manure or mulch, care should be taken not to introduce any more noxious weeds than is possible.

On some types of soil the use of commercial fertilizers might be beneficial. As a general thing it is best to use what is known as a complete fertilizer; that is, one containing all of the required elements of plant food. This may be purchased at any seed store, and is used in limited quantities only. Heavy applications may cause injury or outright death of the plant. The usual application is from one-half to one pound, depending upon the size of the plant. This is always applied at considerable distance from the stem of the plant. The distance roughly corresponding with the spread of the branches. It is then worked into the ground with a hoe or rake. Commercial fertilizers are of greatest value in the establishment of new plants, or for the use on the beds after several years' of plant growth, when some of the fertility has been removed. As a general thing the application of a fertilizer should be in two or three light applications, rather than applying the whole amount at one time.

In the establishment of plants it should be borne in mind that proper attention is one of the essentials and yet constant cultivation or watering of the plants is not desirable. Care should be taken to see they do not suffer for moisture. This is usually best accomplished by rather heavy waterings at intervals of a few days and not by daily applications of small amounts of water that do not penetrate the soil to a depth sufficient to give the best root development. The deeper plants can be encouraged to root, the more resistant they are to all adverse conditions.



*The two photographs above show the residence of Mr. Neil Allen in Brownsville, Texas
They were taken 10 months apart.*



OUR COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE

In *AUGUST* of 1928, Mr. Allen had a nice new house in the exclusive Los Ebanos Residential Subdivision of Brownsville—plus a Baker-Potts Company landscape plan. In *JUNE* of 1929, the new house was a *HOME*, in a beautiful setting of ornamental shrubs, trees and vines, with a rose garden in full bloom, and the whole with that appearance of years gained in 10 short months.

The complete work was handled by our landscape department, the preparation of the plan, the actual planting, the supplying of all plant material, and the supervision of the entire job.

Due to the wonderful fertile soil, the subtropical climate and the almost continuous growing season of the Valley one may get immediate effects like the above, without having to wait several years for such finished and mature appearance.

DISEASES AND PESTS

Many recognized authorities contend that the ultimate war to be waged will be the war between man and the diseases and insects of the plant world. If the food supply of the earth is to be maintained, human beings must be constantly on guard to keep in check those foes that multiply so rapidly and alarmingly. Even in the flower garden almost all plants are subject to attack by some disease or insect. All gardeners, therefore, should learn to recognize the most common forms, how to prevent their appearance and to control and lessen their damage. This knowledge will prove as valuable as that of planting, fertilizing or cultivating. There are, in general, three types of these enemies met with daily.

Fungus and Bacterial diseases in many forms spread easily by means of microscopic spores, multiply rapidly and infect both plants and soil. All leaves and branches affected should be removed and burned to prevent further infection and the soil should be disinfected in some way—by a light scattering of lime, sulphur or tobacco dust. Fungicides can be secured and should be used systematically as part of the garden routine.

Biting, chewing or cutting insects can be controlled only by hand picking or by poisonous insecticides (stomach poisons), sprayed or dusted on the foliage. Powdered arsenate of lead is one of the most effective and easily applied, and can be secured at local feed and seed stores.

Sucking insects breathe through pores in their bodies and in consequence must be coated or smothered by insecticides—powders or sprays. The latter should usually be oily or soapy.

Fumigants (such as cyanide gas), are effective against both types of insects.

Ants are a great nuisance in the garden and are most difficult to exterminate. There are several varieties. Some are carriers of aphids and cottony cushion scale; others, the cut ants, defoliate plants, trees and shrubs. Several methods are suggested for their control. However, the most effective one for extermination, is the use of cyanide gas—put up commercially in convenient sized cans as Cyno Gas.

As a repellent or remedy for keeping ants off trees, we have found this formula to be very satisfactory. Crude Carbolic Acid—one pint liquid (or one pound crystals), whale oil soap one pound, water three gallons. This is emulsified by forcing it through a spray pump several times until you get an even mixture. Pour around base of tree in shallow basin.

Several volumes could be written on diseases and pests of plants, but our space being rather limited, we have selected the universally grown rose to give more or less detail methods of control. (See page 33.)

SOILS

Generally speaking the Valley has the heavy and light type of soils. For the most part the light soils predominate in the upper Valley. Most of these are Sandy Loam soils and are classified as of Victory, Brennan and Hidalgo series. The heavier type predominates in the Lower Valley and are for the most part the Loam soils. These are in the Victoria, Brennan, Harlingen and Laredo series.

Practically all of the ornamentals we offer do well in both types of soil. However, some plants are a bit more "at home" in the Sandy soils and others in the heavier soils. It is an easy matter to change the soil structure, especially in the vicinity of the plant roots by addition of clay, sand, manure, or humus. The fact that the sandy soils are more friable and porous, plants will establish themselves more quickly in this type of soil. The heavier types of soil, especially where clay predominates, have a tendency to pack or puddle and for this reason plants should not be cultivated or planted, unless the soil is comparatively dry. It is well to work in well rotted manure, or humus, preferably leaf mold in the heavier types of soil to assist the plant in starting off and making a quick growth. The heavier type of soil has a decided advantage over the lighter soil after the plant is established. It will retain moisture much longer, also is a stronger soil; that is, it contains a higher amount of plant food. One rule should always be kept in mind, that is that plants should be on a well drained and rich soil.

PRUNING TREES AND SHRUBS

No single practice connected with the handling of plants in the Valley is so necessary as pruning; and at the same time none is so poorly understood, so badly executed, or so entirely neglected. Plants may be well arranged, well cultivated, well watered, and well fed; seldom are they well pruned. Garden trees and shrubs, in particular, cannot be kept in good condition and appearance without being pruned from time to time. There are very few shrubs or vines (due to our long growing seasons and rich soil), that will not grow out of bounds—out beyond the space given to them. Garden makers often ask for a dwarf shrub or tree, one that will not grow outside of certain well defined limits. Such shrubs or trees are exceedingly rare, particularly in the broadleaved evergreen group so commonly used. Some may be dwarfs in the sense of being slow growers; but eventually most of them will take on size, and crowd their neighbors in the planting, even as their neighbors in turn crowd them.

When shrubs or trees begin to outgrow their space, either the group planting must be taken up and rearranged or the pruning saw and shears must be used enough from time to time to keep them in bounds. Often, however, this necessary pruning is too long delayed so that one plant crowds into adjoining ones and branches die back and shrubs become unkept and straggly. Pruning should be timely; it should be a regular part of garden maintenance, not done as a last resort or put off from month to month or year to year.

WHEN TO PRUNE

So far as the growth of shrubs and trees are concerned, it does not appear to make much difference when they are pruned. Usually it is best to avoid that period in the spring when growth becomes active after the winter dormant season. It is then that sap flows most freely and it is difficult to give wounds of size the proper protective covering. In some cases the flow of sap is great enough to injure the plant. If severe pruning of large vines is contemplated, it should be done in the autumn or early winter. Again, if dead branches are to be removed from deciduous trees or shrubs, it is much easier to find them in summer when trees are in full leaf than in winter when they are bare of leaves.

If trees and shrubs are pruned at the wrong time there may be no flowers that season. Some form their flower buds in summer and autumn and the next year's flowers come directly from these. Plants belonging to this group should be pruned in the interval between flowering and the formation of the flower buds for the next season. It is a safe rule to begin pruning as soon as they have finished flowering. Examples of this group are: *Cotoneaster pannosa*, *Ligustrum lucidum*, Bottle brush, Cape jasmine, Jamsines, Oleanders, Photinia, *Pittosporum tobira*, *Viburnum odoratissimum*. A second group is composed of those which produce their flowers on shoots of the season's growth. A good example is Crape Myrtle. New shoots several inches, or even feet in length are produced in spring, and on their tips flowers are produced in clusters in June, July, August and September. Plants belonging to this group can be pruned during their dormant season in winter without interfering with the production of flowers. Examples of this class are: *Abelia*, Flowering Willow, Crape Myrtle, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Plumbago*, *Poinciana*, *Vitex* and Brazilian pepper bush.

Every gardener should study the flowering habit of the plants in his garden and determine the best time to prune, based on their time of blooming and whether the flowers are produced on new or old wood.

Evergreen shrubs that are to be kept in formal shape, straight lined or rounded, need shearing from time to time during the growing season; but it should not be done so late in the year as to leave bare leafless ends through the period of dormancy. The last shearing should be performed at such a time as to allow short shoots and leaves to form before growth ceases for the season.

HOW TO PRUNE

Every reasonable precaution should be taken to prevent unnecessary injury or damage to a tree or shrub when a branch must be removed. Many cases of decay and permanent injury to trees can be traced directly to faulty pruning. One of the most common mistakes is leaving stubs of twigs and branches when they are cut off. When a branch, large or small, is removed, it must be cut away just as close as possible to the junction with trunk or branch. Viewed from the side after removal, no projection of its base should remain. When stubs are left they interfere with the proper healing of the wound.

To insure close cutting with pruning shears, they should be held with the cutting blades close against the main trunk or branch. The saw must cut through the base of the main branch, so that no part remains. When cut half way through, the branch begins to drop, and, unless prevented, tears off a strip of wood and bark down along the trunk or branch from which it has been severed. This can be prevented quite easily. Out a few inches from the base of the branch one should cut upward until the saw begins to cramp, then remove the saw and cut downward at the proper place. The weight of the branch will cause it to split away between the two cuts without injury to the trunks.

When small branches are pruned, it is best to cut with a sloping cut just above the bud. The slope should not be too great, nor yet too short. The direction of the new shoot at the tip of the remaining portion of the branch can be influenced and directed by cutting above a bud pointing in the desired direction. If the growth of the new branch is desired outward and away from the center of the shrub, one should cut to a bud that points outward, and so on.

PLANTING HEDGES

The ground in which the hedge or screen plants are set should be rich. If it is not rich naturally, it should be made so. The method of planting renders this easy. Since the specimens must be set close together, the demand for plant food is heavy and if satisfactory results are to be secured the supply should be generous.

It is best to plant the hedge or screen in a trench twelve inches wide and fifteen inches deep for small species, and wider and deeper for large ones, with the sides broken up or loosened, then fill the trench with good soil and well-rotted humus. Just before planting, one pound of vigoro or ammonium sulphate to every six feet should be worked into the trench.

For most hedges small plants are spaced one foot or so apart in a single row, although for quick results the double-row system is advisable; and it is best to stagger the plants by setting the second row opposite the interspaces of the first. For screening purposes, the plants should be set farther apart to give opportunity for growth in height before they crowd together.

ADEQUATE WATERING A NECESSITY

The lack of sufficient water during the time that a plant is trying to establish itself after being transplanted is the cause of many losses. Many people are deceived in thinking that a light surface watering will furnish enough moisture for the plants in their gardens, when as a matter of fact, these sprinklings often affect only the surface and do not penetrate the soil enough to reach the root system. It is especially important that enough be supplied to furnish moisture to the roots of plants that have only recently been planted. In fact, three or four times as much water is needed the first season as will be required after the plants have become firmly established.

A good method to follow in caring for newly planted trees, shrubs and roses is to hollow out a basin a few inches from the base of the plant and fill this basin with water two or three time according to the condition of the soil. By this method the water is held near the plant until it has time to penetrate the soil and thoroughly saturates the root system. After the soil has become sufficiently dry, cultivate to avoid baking. A good soaking three or four times each week will usually be sufficient.

If spraying the foliage of plants with water becomes necessary to remove dust, red spider or aphid, it should be done in the early morning or in late afternoon to prevent scalding.



Office, Baker-Potts Nursery Co., Inc.



BUSINESS RULES

The Baker-Potts Nursery Company is incorporated under the laws of Texas with capital stock of \$100,000 fully paid.

General office, sales yard and nursery located four miles west of Harlingen, Cameron County, Texas, on State Highway No. 4; centrally located between Brownsville and Mission.

We take particular pleasure in showing our stock to persons interested in plants and flowers. If notified, we will gladly meet visitors from out of the Valley at the station on arrival. A cordial welcome awaits everyone.

We employ no agents, and have no connections with any other nursery. We are responsible only to parties purchasing direct from our nursery.

The margin of profit on our goods is so small that we sell for cash only. Prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice. All prices are f.o.b nursery.

GUARANTEE

The Baker-Potts Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name and in good growing condition; nevertheless, it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, we shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock untrue to name, and shall not be liable for any greater amount. We book all orders with the understanding that they become void should injury befall the stock from drought, frost, floods or other causes beyond our control.

REPLACEMENTS

Claims for replacements must be made within thirty days. We are responsible for defective plants only. It is not reasonable to expect us to replace plants lost from neglect or other causes beyond our control.

BAKER-POTTS NURSERY Co., INC.

ORNAMENTALS
LANDSCAPING



CITRUS TREES
ORCHARD CARE

HARLINGEN, TEXAS



The foundation planting "ties the house to the ground."

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

(All plants balled and burlapped unless otherwise stated.)

In this group are listed what are ordinarily called "Broadleaved Evergreens" (shrubs that retain their leaves the year 'round). They mean a permanent investment, because unlike deciduous plants, which are pretty only at one or two seasons of the year, the evergreen shrubs once planted enable the grounds to look attractive at all times.

Broadleaved evergreen shrubs are the basis of all ornamental plantings. While they are primarily used for foliage effect, many are desirable for their beautiful flowers or bright colored berries.

Abelia—*Abelia grandiflora*

This is one of the attractive shrubs. Its arching stems are clothed with dark glossy evergreen leaves. It has small fragrant tube-like flowers, which are shaded a light rose on the outside and white inside. The flowers are borne nearly every month of the year. Should be planted on the north side of the house, or in the semi-shade. 4 to 5 feet at maturity.

2-3 feet \$1.50

3-4 feet 1.75

Acalypha—

A wonderful genus with probably the brightest colored foliage in the botanical world. It reaches its brightest color in the full sun during the Fall and early Winter months. Useful to mass for color and as facer shrubs for the taller growing plants. Tender.

Chenille Plant—*Acalypha hispida*

A striking plant with broad, green foliage and bright red flower spikes about one foot long, resembling "chenille," pendant from the axils of the leaves. Fast growing plant. Blooms throughout the year, beginning when very small, even as a pot subject. 3 to 4 feet at maturity. Tender.

1 -1½ feet \$1.00

1½-2 feet 1.25

Acalypha Marginata—(Copper Leaf Acalypha)

The largest sort in the genus, growing in open ground up to seven feet high. Fast growing. Leaves green margined with varying shades of red, pink and cream. Is exceptionally gorgeous in cool weather. Tender.

1½-2 feet \$1.25 2 -3 feet 1.50

Acalypha tricolor—Mandarins crown

A gorgeous plant with regular foliage, mostly of a rich red effect. Very attractive planted among green foliaged plants. 3 to 4 feet at maturity. Tender.

1 -1½ feet \$1.25 1½-2 feet 1.50

Allamanda (Golden Trumpet)—Allamanda hendersoni

One of the most gorgeous plants grown in the Valley. It may be trained either as a vine or a shrub. Glossy broad green leaves. Flowers pure golden yellow, three to four inches across. Blooms year 'round. Tender.

1½-2 feet \$1.75 2 -3 feet 2.25

Bottle Brush—Callistemon rigidum

The beauty of this plant lies in its long, red anthers, which project along the stem, forming a cylindrical flower similar to a bottle brush. Hardy and of rapid growth. Rather difficult to transplant unless grown in cans or pots. 5 to 6 feet at maturity.

2-3 feet gallon containers \$1.75 3-4 feet balled 2.50

Boxwood—Buxus japonica

A beautiful shrub of low, dense, compact growth. Much used as trimmed specimens for porch and garden decorations. May be sheared to a globe or pyramid shape. Also satisfactory for a low formal hedge. Hardy.

9-12 inches \$1.50 1-1½ feet 1.75

Brazilian Pepper Bush (Semi-tree)—Schinus terebinthifolius

This unique and beautiful large shrub is a recent introduction which is proving very successful. It is a rapid grower and is similar to the California Pepper bush, except that it has larger and longer leaves and has scarlet berries. Used for massing in a group, and for background planting. Tender.

2-3 feet \$1.75 3-4 feet 2.25

Cotoneaster (Silverleaf cotoneaster)—Cotoneaster pannosa

The foliage is a soft gray green, and the under sides of the leaves have a silver color. White flowers in spring followed by a great mass of dull silvery red berries, which remain all fall and winter. Fast growing and of graceful loose habit. 5 to 6 feet at maturity. Hardy.

2-3 feet gallon containers \$1.50 3-4 feet balled 2.00

Duranta (Golden Dew Drop)—Duranta Plumeri

An evergreen shrub with dark green leaves and racemes of light blue flowers, followed by yellow berries that hang on throughout the winter. It is tender and is sometimes frozen down in winter, but grows out rapidly and will flower and fruit the following fall. In the Valley it makes a large-sized beautiful shrub. The combination of golden berries and sky-blue flowers make this one of the most beautiful plants. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

2-3 feet \$1.50 3-4 feet 2.00

Elaeagnus, Dwarf thorny—Elaeagnus pungens

A dwarf growing shrub with leaves and stems covered with frosty, shiny scales. Silvery on upper surface and bronze beneath. Berries are silvery. Makes a good contrast shrub. 4 to 5 feet at maturity. Hardy.

1½-2 feet \$1.75 2 -3 feet 2.50

Elaeagnus Simoni

Much like *Elaeagnus pungens*, but leaves are larger, with fewer scales beneath the leaves. Gives a beautiful effect when planted with dark green shrubs. 5-6 feet at maturity. Hardy.

2-3 feet gallon containers \$2.50

Esperanza (Yellow Elder)—*Tecoma stans*

A very beautiful and colorful shrub. Makes a thick dense bush and in the autumn is a mass of brilliant yellow, trumpet shaped flowers. Tender.

2-3 feet \$1.50

Feijoas (Pineapple Guava)—*Feijoa sellowiana*

Very hardy, spreading, shrub, will stand 15 degrees Fahr. Foliage gray green, silvery underneath. Flowers beautiful, numerous red stamens in center surrounded by saucer-shaped white petals. Very drought resistant. Fruit dark green. The Feijoa is an accent plant in landscape work on account of its gray green coloring. 6-8 feet at maturity.

2-3 feet \$1.75

3-4 feet 2.00

Firethorn—*Pyracantha coccinea lalandi*

An upright growing beautiful sub-variety of evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable for massing. Covered by a profusion of white flowers in early spring, followed by light orange berries, which hang on all winter. 6 to 8 feet at maturity. Hardy.

1½-2 feet gallon containers \$1.75

Firethorn—*Pyracantha yunnanensis*

A beautiful variety similar to *lalandi*, but of a spreading habit. During the winter the plants are literally a mass of orange yellow berries. Small dull green leaves. 6 to 8 feet spread at maturity. Hardy.

1½-2 feet \$1.75

2-3 feet 2.25

Hibiscus—(*Rosa sinensis*)

This is one of the most striking and satisfactory shrubs for Valley planting. With the new varieties, it is now possible for gardens to have a wide range of pink, red and salmon shades. The plant is one of quick growth and while subject to frost injury (being frozen down under ordinary conditions at about 28° Fahr.), it has strong powers of recuperation and will come up and bloom again within a few months as vigorously as ever. Not only is this adapted to single and group planting, but does exceedingly well in hedge formation. It stands clipping well, and when properly cared for, in respect to fertilization, makes a continuous sheet of dark green foliage and large, bright flowers.

Brilliantissima—Single flower

The most gorgeous sort that we grow. Flaming red flowers at all seasons.

Double Scarlet—Deep red

A deep scarlet colored flower of most attractive appearance. The plant is not so rapid in growth as the single-flowered varieties, but is a free bloomer.

Psyche (Wedding)—Single Red

Dainty, rich scarlet-red blossom, medium size, open form, petals curved upward and outward, with edges deeply cut and the entire surface of crape-like texture. Long stamens, foliage very distinctive, being a rich glossy green. Growth excellent, but requires some pruning to keep it in a compact form. 4 to 5 feet at maturity.

Grandiflora

Very large single, deep pink flowers, rapid growth. A good bloomer and does not blast with the sun and wind.

Peachblow

A very beautiful double flower of a pale pink color, with dark center.

Ligustrums

The word "Ligustrum" refers to the entire family of privets which are by far the largest and one of the best groups of hardy Broadleaf Evergreens. Varieties differ widely in shape, size, habit of growth and color.

Large and small leaves, dark and light green, combine to give perfect appearance to the plantings of the privets. Beautiful trimmed hedges or high informal screens are rapidly formed by some varieties.

Amur River (Amurense)—*Ligustrum sinensis*

Small leaf type. Fine large shrub for foundation and screen planting. The horizontal feathery, fern-like method of branching is exceedingly beautiful. Foliage is light green, small leaves. Economical, quick growing, attaining a height of ten feet in remarkably short time. It is the most satisfactory hedge plant for the Valley and can be sheared into any desired shape. Hardy.

2-3 feet \$1.00

3-4 feet 1.25

Ligustrum, Japanese—*Ligustrum Japonicum*

Large leaf type. For a quick-growing, broad leaf evergreen, this variety has few equals. Very desirable for high massing and banking. Beautiful effect where a wide, tall-growing plant is needed. Leaves broad, dark green. Sturdy upright grower. Hardy.

3-4 feet \$1.25

4-5 feet 1.50

Ligustrum, Wax Leaf—*Ligustrum lucidum*

The finest broadleaf evergreen grown for the south. The leaves are very thick and waxy. The upper surface is a glossy black green color and the under side is of a lighter shade. Very compact and heavily branched. Can be sheared into perfect forms, and is never injured by insects or diseases. Hardy.

2-3 feet \$2.25

3-4 feet 2.75

Manzanita—*Malpighia glabra*

A low-growing native plant usually covered with pink flowers, which are followed by scarlet red berries, resembling miniature apples. Used as a low hedge or for grouping at the base of a large planting. We believe this to be one of the finest native plants for ornamental use. 2 to 2½ feet at maturity.

1 -1½ feet \$1.00

1½-2 feet 1.25

Myrtle, Compact—*Myrtus communis compacta*

A dwarf myrtle. A new species that is one of the finest "low-growing" evergreens. Extremely dense and compact, with small dark glossy leaves; shapes itself, but may be pruned if desired. Attains a height of three feet quickly and stays there. Hardy.

1 -1½ feet \$1.50

1½-2 feet 2.00

Myrtle, Roman—*Myrtus communis*

Valuable for foundation planting or hedges. The foliage is a shiny green and highly aromatic. Bears numerous small white flowers followed by black berries. Easily kept pruned to low plants. Hardy.

2-3 feet \$1.75

3-4 feet 2.50

Myrtle, German—*Myrtus communis microphylla*

A small-leaved form which makes a smaller plant than the communis and grows more slowly. Four to five feet at maturity. Hardy.

2-3 feet \$1.75

Nandina—*Nandina domestica*

An evergreen Japanese shrub which grows well in either sun or shade and is not particular as to soil conditions if the drainage is good. The white flowers are produced in panicles and are followed by red berries. The new foliage is tinted with pink and in winter becomes a beautiful bronze color from the effects of cold. Four to five feet at maturity. Hardy.

1 -1½ feet \$1.50

1½-2 feet 2.00



The proper grouping of trees and shrubs cannot fail to develop beautiful home surroundings.

Natal Plum (Carissa)—*Carissa grandiflora*

Handsome ornamental evergreen shrub of glossy green foliage with beautiful white flowers and conspicuous scarlet fruits about 1½ inches long. Fruit can be eaten raw or can be cooked like cranberries, which fruit it resembles in taste. Plant is thorny, and is admirably adapted to hedge purposes. Grows exceptionally well near the sea-coast, standing both wind and spray. Tender.

1½-2 feet \$1.75

2-3 feet 2.50

Oleander—*Nerium*

Free-blooming evergreen shrub very satisfactory for the Valley and the Gulf Coast regions. The leaves are long, narrow pointed. The flowers are very showy, and are produced in profusion. Planted singly, in groups or in hedges—it is a valuable addition to any lawn. It is also used extensively for windbreak planting, i. e., alternating it with palms.

Oleander-red; Oleander-white; Oleander-pink:

2-3 feet \$1.25

3-4 feet 1.50

Pittosporum—*Pittosporum tobira*

As a medium-sized evergreen shrub for general use this plant is second to none for planting in the Valley. It is a wide-spreading, dense round-headed shrub, with deep, glossy green foliage. It is excellent for planting in a mixed border, for massing against the house or wall, or for making a large hedge. In the spring it is covered with small fragrant white flowers, resembling orange blossoms. Hardy.

1-1½ feet gallon containers \$1.75

1½-2 feet balled

2.50

Poinsettia—Poinsettia pulcherrima

The well known "Christmas Flower." Unsurpassed for the splendor of its brilliant scarlet bracts and its bright green leaves. Tender.

2-3 feet \$1.25

3-4 feet 1.50

Pomegranate, Dwarf—Punica granatum nana

A dwarf everblooming evergreen form of the flowering pomegranate. Small fresh green foliage, covered in summer and fall with bright scarlet tubular flowers, and in winter with ornamental fruit. Excellent as a facing shrub for a taller planting and makes a satisfactory low hedge. Tender.

1-1½ feet \$1.25

Plumbago—(Blue leadwort)—Plumbago capensis

This is one of the showiest and most satisfactory of flowering shrubs for the Valley, bearing almost constantly a wealth of phlox-like flowers of a light sky-blue color. Foliage small, soft and light green. Very attractive and desirable for its cool refreshing color. Tender.

1 -1½ feet spread \$1.25

1½-2 feet spread 1.75

Rubber Plant—Ficus elastica

A tropical plant with large smooth leathery evergreen leaves eight to twelve inches long. The plant attains considerable size in the open, but is most popular as a house plant. Tender.

1½-2 feet \$1.50

2 -3 feet 2.00

Senesa—Leucophyllum texanum

A dense, gray green native shrub; bearing a profusion of very showy orchid flowers throughout the year especially after irrigation or rain. Can be used for single specimens, massing or sheared hedges. Hardy.

1½-2 feet \$1.00

2 -3 feet 1.25

Tabachin (Bird of Paradise)—Caesalpinia pulcherrima

Dwarf Poinciana—a superb shrub 6 to 10 feet high with beautiful pinnate foliage. Surmounted during the late summer and fall by great terminal clusters of the most gorgeous red and yellow flowers. Tender.

2-3 feet \$1.50

3-4 feet 1.75

Tigers Apple—Thevetia nerifolia

The seeds are known as "Lucky Seeds" and the fruits as "Tigers Apple." An attractive shrub, or small tree, reaching six to ten feet, with narrow, shining leaves 4 to 6 inches long and bell-shaped yellow flowers three inches long. Tender.

2-3 feet \$1.75

3-4 feet 2.25

Turks Cap—Malvaviscus arboreus domestica

A very attractive shrub related to hibiscus, of vigorous growth, with light green leaves of large size. The scarlet flowers hang pendant, never fully opening, and while especially floriferous in the winter, it is in more or less constant bloom throughout the year. Can be trained to a standard (tree-shape with a trunk), and used as a specimen plant. It also makes a very good flowering informal hedge, which may be sheared if so desired. Tender.

1-1½ feet \$1.00

2-3 feet 1.25

Viburnum odoratissimum

An evergreen shrub of great merit all over the lower South, doing well in the Valley. Attains a height of 4 to 6 feet. The leaves are large and glossy green; of good color and substance, and the fragrant flowers come in late spring. We use this with others of its type for foundation planting and for permanent borders. Used on north side of house gives better results. Hardy.

2-3 feet \$2.00



With conifers one can secure immediate effects of exquisite and permanent beauty.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS FOR YEAR ROUND BEAUTY

The conifers or cone-bearing evergreens embrace a wide variety of trees and shrubs. Most all of them resistant to low temperatures.

Coniferous evergreen planting is one of the most successful and satisfactory forms of landscaping. With conifers one can secure immediate effects of exquisite and permanent beauty.

When the flower garden has faded to a dead brown and the grasses begin to lose their green, only the conifers stand in full color against the sombre skies. Then, it is one can truly appreciate a planting of stately evergreens.

The tall slender, Italian Cypress is one of the most popular of the group as it gives a Latin atmosphere to the tiled roof house and variety to the garden.

The broader conifers, like the arborvitae, make a good background for the smaller flowering, deciduous and broadleaved evergreen plants. They may be used as a key or nucleus of a low corner group at the turn of a walk or drive.

At the base of the larger conifers, the dwarf growing varieties, such as the Bonita, Berckman's Golden and Spiney Greek Juniper, may be used to obtain a very pleasing effect.

(A) ARBORVITAE—THUYA OR BIOTA

There are two types of arborvitae. The type grown extensively (Occidental), in the northern states is not adapted to southern planting. Practically all the Oriental Chinese types do well in the Valley.

Many persons like these plants on account of their formal, symmetrical shapes. When properly placed, they add more distinction as well as age and beauty to a planting, than probably any other class of evergreens. In allowing the height to be broken by smaller shrubs in front, the effect and combination is pleasing and their growth is so slow that they seldom outgrow their place.

Baker's Pyramidal Arborvitae—*Thuya orientalis bakeri*

A fine pyramidal type which is unexcelled for its tall, columnar growth filling a place in ornamental planting for which there has been a great need. Although a hybrid product, it has good qualities; vigorous growth, intense coloring and distinctive appearance. Very little shearing or pruning required. 10 to 12 feet at maturity.

3-4 feet \$3.00

4-5 feet 4.00

6-7 feet 6.00

Berckman's Golden—*Thuya orientalis aurea nana*

Semi-dwarf compact and bushy; rich golden tipped foliage always beautiful from the little plant to maturity. Slow growth permits many uses. Foliage flattened perpendicularly, each branch close against the others, giving an unusually beautiful appearance and making the plant very compact. No pruning or shearing. 5 to 6 feet at maturity.

2½–3 feet \$3.00

3–4 feet 4.00

Beverly Golden Arborvitae—*Thuya orientalis beverlyensis*

The most beautiful of all pyramidal Thuyas. A tall stately sort growing 15 to 20 feet high, and forming a narrow column, with bright green foliage tipped with gold. For formal planting as a specimen, or for massing with other conifers—this variety has few equals.

3–4 feet \$3.00

7–8 feet 7.00

Bonita—*Thuya orientalis bonita*

(Spanish for "Pretty"). A dwarf, beautiful, half globe shaped arborvitae of unequalled richness in color and perfection of form. Can be planted in most prominent locations as it makes uniformly perfect growth. Slow growth makes it desirable in location where other shrubs would over-grow. Used for the finest landscape planting and most beautiful grounds. No pruning or shearing. 3 to 4 feet at maturity.

1–1½ feet \$2.00

11–2 feet 2.75

2–2½ feet 3.50

Chinese Compacta—*Thuya orientalis*

Broad cone shaped compact arborvitae with a light green color. Fine for screens, hedges, and backgrounds. Requires some shearing to keep in shape. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

2–3 feet \$2.00

4–5 feet 3.00

Goldspire Arborvitae—*Thuya orientalis aurea conspicua*

Somewhat similar to the Beverlyensis. Tall and erect with intensely golden foliage. Used as specimens and for massing with other conifers.

3–4 feet \$3.50

Rosedale—*Thuya orientalis rosedale*

This arborvitae is different from any other arborvitae in the fineness of its foliage. It can almost be described as feathery. Bluish gray foliage; making it a very striking plant. Perfect uniform shape, small sizes admired by all observers. Requires some pruning and shearing. 6 to 7 feet at maturity.

2–3 feet \$1.75

3–4 feet 2.25

Pyramidalis—*Thuya orientalis pyramidalis*

Of the upright narrow columnar habit, with dense foliage, bright green at all times during the year. A valuable and effective tall growing evergreen for formal effects. Very little pruning or shearing necessary. 12 feet at maturity.

3–4 feet \$3.00

Texas Blue—*Thuya texana glauca*

A vigorous growing, tall and slender, arborvitae with blue foliage. Used to give contrast in a grouping of other conifers. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

3–4 feet \$2.50

Thread Leaf Arborvitae—*Thuya orientalis filiformis*

A new variety that has made a satisfactory growth in the Valley. Makes a striking dwarf specimen plant, with its weeping or pendulant foliage. Grayish green color. 5 - 6 feet at maturity. Plants on grafted root stock.

2–3 feet \$3.00



*Arborvitae*s properly placed add more distinction to a planting than any other class of evergreens.



(B) CYPRESS—(*Cupressus*)

Medium sized, dense, bushy evergreens, usually of rapid growth and easy culture, thriving over a wide range.

Arizona Cypress—*Cupressus arizonica*

A beautiful bluish green cypress of narrow pyramidal form. A handsome ornamental tree for hot dry sections. Rather difficult to transplant unless grown in pots or moved while small. No shearing or pruning. 20 feet at maturity.

3-4 ft. gal. containers \$2.50

Bhutan Cypress—*Cupressus torulosa majestica*

A tall pyramidal conifer of vigorous growth, with drooping branchlets and dense soft green foliage. No pruning or shearing. 20 to 25 feet at maturity.

3-4 feet \$3.00

5-6 feet 4.50

Italian Cypress—*Cupressus sempervirens*

A tall slender conifer with erect branches, having a pillar or columnar effect. A useful subject for gateways, arches, tall borders, etc. Requires some shearing and pruning to make a perfect column. 15 to 20 feet at maturity.

3-4 feet \$3.50

4-5 feet 4.50

(C) JUNIPERS

The junipers comprise a large and varying group of small or dwarf conifers including trailing forms, which make a spreading mat of green on the ground, wide-spreading, semi-prostrate varieties with horizontal branches; dwarf pyramidal or columnar forms and good sized trees. Several varieties of the species do well in the Valley.

Pfitzer Juniper—*Juniperus sinensis pfitzeriana*

One of the finest junipers in cultivation. Has wide spread horizontal branches and forms an immense flat irregular head of bluish green foliage. Graceful in outline. 6 to 8 feet in spread at maturity.

1½-2 feet \$2.50

2-3 feet 3.50

Spiney Greek Juniper—*Juniperus excelsa stricta*

A dwarf compact conifer. Conical in form with grayish green glaucous foliage. Grows slowly. Beautiful and shapely even in the very small specimens. 4 to 5 feet at maturity.

1-1½ feet \$2.50

1½-2 feet 3.50

Sylvestris Juniper—*Juniperus Japonicus sylvestris*

Growth unique, sideling effect, sprangled upright habit; foliage rather unusual feathery effect, grayish in centers of plants; light green, hardy and easy to grow. This juniper we consider one of the best of any of the upright growing varieties. 12 to 15 feet at maturity.

2-3 feet \$3.00

3-4 feet 4.00

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

A rather small but beautiful group as far as the Valley is concerned. Few of the evergreens are as free and gorgeous bloomers as the best of the deciduous. Even though they are bare during the winter months, their beautiful fresh spring foliage very often accompanied by bright blooms more than compensates. Deciduous shrubs should be incorporated in every planting to create interest and get color of a live nature.

Chaste tree (Lavender)—*Vitex agnus castus*

One of the best large deciduous shrubs for summer blossoms. Fine for color effects in masses. Lavender blossoms borne profusely practically all summer and fall.

3-4 feet \$1.50



Crape Myrtle.

Coral Shrub—*Erythrina crista galli*

An interesting and rare large shrub or small tree which forms a large, woody, corky trunk; sending out much new growth in spring that produces a great number of butterfly-like deep crimson flowers. The branches die back every winter to the trunk and should be pruned off close to main trunk to produce new growth.

2-3 feet \$1.75

Crape Myrtle—*Lagerstroemia indica*

Favorite flowering shrubs of the South. A hardy and heavy bloomer, it paints the landscape in summer months with its brilliant blossoms of crimson, red, pink, purple and white. Combinations of crape myrtle make very beautiful effects.

Watermelon Pink—The watermelon pink or cerise color so much desired is very pronounced in this variety. The flower heads are exceptionally large and fluffy, the color rich, clear and bright. No shrub makes such a gorgeous display in a planting as this. Interplanted with evergreens, beautiful effects are obtained. Massed in groups of any size, a display of color unrivalled is had the first summer.

2-3 feet balled \$.75

3-4 feet balled 1.25

Pink—The light pastel shade of this variety is excellent in many locations. Price same as watermelon pink.

Purple—The rich color of this variety is very desirable. In a background it adds distance. Price same as watermelon pink.

White—A fitting companion for watermelon pink where striking effects are desired.

2-3 feet balled \$1.00

Pomegranate, Flowering—*Punica granatum*

A great abundance of bright double-red tubular blossoms. Very attractive in mass planting. Has bright red fruits in the fall. Also desirable as a hedge plant.

2-3 feet \$1.00

3-4 feet 1.50



Trees on the home-site are an invaluable asset.

SHADE TREES

Nowhere in this country is shade so acceptable, or so necessary as in the Valley. Whether in park or city street, country road or lawn, shade trees are valued not as luxuries, but as necessities for health and comfort. Nothing adds more to the home grounds. Nothing so improves the appearance of town or city as well placed, vigorous shade trees.

The list of trees offered our customers are varieties we can strongly recommend. They are carefully grown and trained. The roots are well developed and the stems are straight. Growing in nursery rows for a number of years, our shade trees are vastly superior in every way to the trees which may be obtained from the woods and transplanted to home grounds.

Acacia (Tepeguaje)—*Acacia acapulcensis*

An extremely fast growing evergreen, native tree, having clean smooth bark, beautiful fern-like leaves and delicate yellow flowers. A clean tree, will not litter the lawn.

6-7 feet \$1.75	7-8 feet 2.50
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Ash (Rio Grande Ash)—*Fraxinus velutina*

A tall, upright growing native shade tree of fine form and fast growth. Very symmetrical, clean appearing tree, and one of the best for street and avenue planting. Practically evergreen in the Valley.

6-7 feet \$2.00	7-8 feet 2.50
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Carab (Bread fruit tree)—*Ceratonia siliqua*

Admirably adapted as a tree for ornamental street planting, or as single specimens. Its symmetrical shape and dense, glossy evergreen foliage, the same throughout the year, are fast making the Carab one of the most desired trees. It is long-lived, deep rooted, does not become too large or straggly, drought resistant.

5-6 feet \$2.50	6-7 feet 3.00
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Eucalyptus (Red Gum)—*Eucalyptus rostrata*

A rapid grower that endures much heat, severe frost and considerable drought. Planted as a windbreak and shade tree. Also desirable for background planting.

4-5 feet \$2.00



To secure the privacy necessary for the garden enclose it with a living green wall that does not require a new coat of paint each season.



HEDGES, SCREENS, WINDBREAKS

To secure the advantages of the garden as a spot in which to work, play or rest, some privacy is necessary. Certain portions may be open to the gaze of the world as it passes by on a busy street or traveled road, but if the full enjoyment of the garden is to be realized, it is necessary to enclose or screen at least a part of it.

A wall of stone or brick or concrete may secure this result; but walls are hard and bare unless covered and softened by clinging vines, or by shrubs and small trees massed against them. The same protection against intrusion and the same seclusion can usually be secured by planting a screen of the same plants or a number of different kinds.

Hedges and screens have many other uses in the garden—they may take the place of fences to afford protection and to mark the boundaries of the property, to screen the service yard of the children's playground, to enclose the vegetable or flower garden, to divide one portion of the grounds from another, and to shut out unsightly or undesirable views in the landscape.

Amur River Ligustrum (Amurense)—*Ligustrum sinensis*

Described under "Broadleaved Evergreens." Dense in growth, dark green, very compact. Very hardy and adapted to general planting, shears for any height or shape.

1-2 feet bare root \$0.08 2-3 feet bare root .10 3-4 feet bare root .15

Boxwood (Japanese)—*Buxus japonica*

Described under broadleaved evergreens. Slow growing, dwarf-like plants. Used for very formal hedges, tops of terraces, etc.

Ligustrum, Japanese—*Ligustrum japonicum*

Described under Broadleaved Evergreens. Used for tall growing screens. Can be sheared to any height desired.

Bare root prices quoted on application.

Oleanders

Described under Broadleaved Evergreens. Very effective as a tall growing, flowering screen. In red, white and pink colors. Can be sheared.

Senesa—*Leucophyllum Texanum*

Described under Broadleaf Evergreens. Makes one of the most satisfactory hedges for the Valley. A living silvery green wall, covered with orchid flowers before and after rain periods. Can be sheared to any height desired.

Bare root prices quoted on application.

Athel—*Tamarix articulata*

Described under trees. Fast, tall-growing plant used for screens and windbreaks. May be sheared to any height desired.



Pampas Grass.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

The ornamental grasses are very necessary to the plantings surrounding structures designed in the Spanish style. They are commonly used as single specimens and around water features, such as pools and fountains.

Pampas Grass—*Cortaderia argentea*

The finest of all the ornamental grasses, beautiful light green foliage, gracefully recurved. Makes large clumps 8 feet or more. In late summer sends up tall silvery plumes which are very distinctive and beautiful in both form and color. Used as a single specimen or in groups.

Small clump \$1.50
Medium clump 2.50

Umbrella Plant—*Cyperus alternifolius*

Long round green stems terminated by umbrella-shaped leaf clusters. Fine water effects. Excellent about pools or fountains.

2-3 feet \$1.75



Eulalia (Striped Grass)—*Miscanthus sinensis*

A beautiful plant for specimens. Very airy and graceful with white pin stripe lengthwise of the blades.

Small clump \$1.75
Medium clump 2.00

Fountain Grass—*Pennisetum ruppeli*

Small growing clumps with plumes and leaves which give the effect of a fountain. Especially suited to bordering beds of taller growing plants. Height at maturity three feet.

Small clump \$1.50
Medium clump 2.00



Fountain Grass.





A lawn is the canvas on which the garden picture is spread.

LAWN GRASSES

Some lawns are occasionally established by seeding; however, the major portion are nearly always planted with cuttings. Cuttings may be planted at any time of the year in the Valley with very satisfactory results.

The soil should be well filled with humus, rich, well prepared and made fine, as for planting flower seed. Grass cuttings are commonly planted in rows 12 inches by 12 inches. A bushel of grass contains from 1,000 to 1,200 cuttings. Water must be used freely until cuttings are rooted, and the ground kept free of weeds until the surface is covered. Commercial fertilizer as Vigoro or Ammonium Sulphate is necessary for the best results. Under most conditions, three applications (spring, mid-summer and autumn), at the rate of three pounds per 100 square feet each time, should be made and immediately washed down into the roots of the grass with water. Frequent cutting, once or twice weekly, is necessary, and the clippings should never be removed.

Bermuda Grass—*Cynodon dactylon*

The well known native grass which has long been a favorite for lawn purposes in the South. The fine foliage makes it ideal for all places where a smooth, closely clipped lawn is desired.

Carpet Grass—*Axonopus compressus*

This grass gives promise of becoming one of our most popular lawn grasses, and will remain green through the winter months. Cannot become a nuisance like Bermuda, as it is destroyed by plowing. Will grow on almost any kind of soil and withstands drought, heat and neglect, better perhaps than any other grass. Proper fertilization and watering add better color and give vigor to the grass. Excellent for fairways on golf courses, but too coarse for the greens, where bermuda should be used as a foundation. One of its greatest advantages is its ability to grow and do well under the densest shade, i. e., under the dense native ebony. Due to its coarse nature it must be mowed more often than Bermuda to get the smooth carpet effect.

Price \$0.50 per bushel.



ROSES

The rose is the Queen of all flowers; and since it flourishes and produces its beautiful blooms almost continuously in the Valley, it should be universally grown. For length of blooming period it has few equals, and no superiors among flowering shrubs. The rose stands in a class by itself.

The growing of quality rose bushes has been an important part of our nursery work for a number of years and naturally during this period we have learned something about roses and how to grow them. It has never been our object to grow a great many varieties. Rather it has been our conservative plan to offer our customers a short list of known and tried varieties. This does not mean that we are not constantly testing new varieties, but we are not willing to experiment on our customers by offering them untried sorts.

Our roses are budded plants. It usually takes two years to produce them. Roses on their own roots give a profuse, continuous bloom, but are very short lived. Approximately two to three years. Budded stock is much longer lived and produces flowers of richer color.

Roses are divided into a number of groups, based on their origin or the species from which they come. Those best adapted to the Valley belong to the "Tea" (T) and "Hybrid Tea" (H. T.) groups. These roses can be depended upon to produce flowers almost continuously, or as long as they continue to grow. As a rule, the rambler and climbers are failures. (The bougainvilleas make very good substitutes).

LOCATION

The perfect position for the rose garden is in the open. It may be sheltered from the winds by trees and shrubs, but it must not be shaded, for roses must have light and sunshine. However, a slight shade in the heat of the day is not bad, but care should be taken to have a good circulation of air, for roses will not flourish in stuffy closely shadowed places. Never plant roses where the sun reflects against the side of a building.

SOILS AND PREPARATION

Soils in the Valley are variable, hence it is difficult to cite general rules for soil preparation. Wet soils should be drained. The rose delights in a moist soil, but standing water or a soil completely filled with water for a period of time is certain to prove harmful. Clay lands need little preparation, except to enrich them and make them less compact and more friable. The addition of sandy soils, or two or three inches of stable manure, well-rotted, will help greatly. Sandy soils may be improved by adding clay, or stable manures. It is best to make up the beds two or three weeks before planting.

PLANTING

Roses are handled in two different ways at the nursery. They are dug with bare roots from November to March, inclusive, and are balled and burlapped at any season of the year. This latter method has proven the most satisfactory with us, as the rose may be transplanted with very little cutting back and will continue to bloom as though it had not been moved. The bushes should be planted deeply. The point of union, where budded or grafted, should be at least one to one and a half inches below the soil level. This keeps the roots under more even moisture conditions and serves to discourage sprouting from below the graft or bud. Any shoots that come up from the old stock should be removed at once. The finest effects are secured by planting a dozen roses of one kind, rather than by planting an equal number made up of several different varieties.

FERTILIZATION AND CARE

Thorough preparation of soil before planting will take care of the fertilizing problem for some time; but as roses are gross feeders, it is necessary to keep them well supplied with an abundance of plant food. Stable manure may be used liberally scattered over the surface as a mulch, and good, well-balanced commercial fertilizers may be used from time to time. See that the plants never want for moisture at the roots; keep the soil moist to a depth of two feet at all times.

PRUNING

The rose blooms only on new growth. Prune in September and October for fall and winter flowers, in late January and February for the spring crop of flowers. Thin out old canes and small poorly developed wood.

PESTS AND DISEASES OF ROSES

The pests which cause the most trouble in rose-growing are aphid and thrips, blackspot and powdery mildew. Sooner or later some one of these are likely to appear, and the rose grower should be prepared to take care of them.

Aphid or green plant lice attack the new growth whether of bud or shoot. They are sucking insects. Thrips are usually noticed in the flowers, though they also work on the new growth. They are the cause of the flowers failing to open, turning brown and withering up. Aphid may be removed by spraying thoroughly with water from a hose. Both of these pests can be well handled by spraying with a mixture of one pound of laundry soap and one ounce of Black Leaf 40, or other tobacco extract, to (8) gallons of water. Dissolve the soap and one ounce of Black Leaf 40, and spray thoroughly. In treating the plants for thrips, prune off all open and partly open flowers early in the morning before spraying. Handle the prunings carefully and place them in a bucket of water with a quarter pint of kerosene floating on the surface. Repeat this treatment in four or five days if thrips appear again.

Black-spot appears as rather irregular dark areas on the leaves. These turn yellow and drop off. Powdery mildew is a white powdery growth which appears on the young leaves and shoots. If it can be had, the best spray is potassium sulphide, one ounce to two gallons of water, or use Bordeaux mixture or Bordeaux compound. Spray at intervals of a week or ten days until the disease is checked. Also the use of flowers of sulphur dusted on plants early in morning is very effective. One can add calcium arsenate to sulphur to control any biting or chewing insects.



Blooming roses the year 'round.

RED ROSES

Crusader (H. T.)

A very large rose with firm, pointed center, borne on long, strong stems, color is a rich, dark, velvety crimson.

Etoile de France (H. T.)

Intensely brilliant crimson, with the center cerise red. A deliciously sweet-scented rose. The flowers are large and of cupped form. One of the most popular of dark reds.

Frances Scott Key (H. T.)

A glorious rose. Double flower of light crimson color. Will last for days when cut. A good, vigorous grower.

Red Radiance (H. T.)

Large globular, cupped blooms, of strong clear red, with no trace of any other color. An exceptionally vigorous grower, sending forth heavy canes, with healthy foliage. Very liberal in producing blooms. It cannot be surpassed as a red garden rose.

PINK ROSES

Los Angeles (H. T.)

One of the finest pink roses introduced. The bush is a vigorous grower and is practically free from mildew, producing a continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers of a luminous flame pink; toned with coral and shading to translucent gold at the base of the petals. The buds are long and pointed, and when fully expanded, they open into a flower of mammoth proportions. This is a rose that is beautiful from the opening of the bud until the last petal has fallen.

Madame Butterfly (H. T.)

Color in harmony of pink, apricot and gold. The flowers resemble Ophelia in form. It is a vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer.

Pink Radiance (H. T.)

An ideal bedding rose. Succeeds unusually well in hot summer weather when frequently many other varieties fail. In color it is a brilliant carmine pink with salmon pink and yellow shadings at the base of the petals.

Shell Pink Radiance or Mrs. Chas. Bell (H. T.)

A sport from Pink Radiance, this family which seems as a whole to be best suited of all varieties to our peculiar climate. Really superior to Radiance in growth and fragrance. It has shadings of shell pink on a salmon background.

YELLOW ROSES

Duke of Luxembourg (H. T.)

Orange yellow flowers of perfect form, with a delicate perfume. Fine long buds on erect stems.

Lady Hillingdon

Makes exquisite buds of deep apricot yellow, shading to orange. Deliciously fragrant, a perfectly formed flower and free bloomer.

Sunburst (H. T.)

Flowers of rich cadmium yellow with orange yellow center. Rose of vigorous growth, and free bloomer, excellent for cutting in bud or half open flower.

WHITE ROSES

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)

A free and regular bloomer, producing large, pure white flowers on long stems, excellent for cutting. The standard white variety.

All varieties	2 years balled	\$0.60	bare root	\$0.40
	3 years balled	.75	bare root	.55

VINES



Purple Bougainvillea.

Vines serve many useful purposes in southern gardens. When well placed and grown, vines add much charm and beauty to the garden, but when allowed to grow at will and out of place, they may give the garden an unkempt and overgrown appearance. They must, therefore, receive such attention as may be necessary to limit their growth and keep them within well-defined bounds.

The principal uses for vines are for softening the lines of buildings, covering walls, framing porch openings, covering pergolas, providing shade, and covering unsightly objects. They are also useful as hedges, screens, ground covers, flowering plants and shrubs. The number of vines in the Valley that will cling to walls is rather limited, but fortunately we have one, the "climbing fig", which is very satisfactory (*Ficus repens*).

Bougainvillea Purple—*B. Sanderiana*

A showy evergreen vine, or shrub, bearing large masses of purple flowers. Used for pergolas, arbors and as single specimens. Leaves medium-sized; a glossy evergreen. Tender.

1 -1½ feet spread \$1.50

1½-2 feet spread 2.00

Bougainvillea Red—*B. Crimson Lake*

By most people who know it, this is considered the finest coloring of all. A rich glowing crimson, later overcast with purple shades, altogether beyond adequate description. It is especially useful for planting at pergolas, and for pruning up into small trees, etc. Leaves large, pointed, globe shaped. Evergreen. Tender.

2-3 feet \$1.50

3-4 feet 2.00

Fig Vine—*Ficus repens*

No other vine is so satisfactory for covering foundations of buildings or walls. Small leaved evergreen vine; quite hardy.

4 inch pots \$0.75

Jasmine, Star—*Trachelospermum jasminoides*

A good, white-flowered climber. The evergreen leaves are bright and shiny. The plant is hardy in the Valley and is one of the best for trellises or screens. Fragrant blossoms.

1 -1½ feet \$1.00

1½-2 feet 1.50

Jessamine, Carolina—*Gelsemium sempervirens*

An evergreen climber or shrub with dark green, pointed leaves; bearing great profusion of golden yellow blossoms in early spring, very fragrant.

2-3 feet \$1.50

Queens Wreath (Corona Vine) (Coral Vine)—*Antigonon leptopus*

This well known vine may be found all over the South. Attains great height, producing immense masses of pink flowers; leaves light green, heart shaped. If allowed to climb a tree, especially the native mesquite, it gives the tree the appearance of being a pink mass of flowers. Deciduous.

2-3 feet \$0.75



Palms give a tropical touch to the grounds and to the landscape.

TROPICAL PLANTS

PALMS

Palms are among the most striking plants which may be used for outdoor Valley planting. Their bare, single stems and huge, arching leaves separate them from all other plants. Wherever seen, well grown specimens always attract attention, and give a decidedly tropical touch to the grounds and to the landscape. Lofty palms lining an avenue suggest stability and dignity. A careless grouping of palms with other evergreens makes for an effect of luxuriance that nothing else can create. They serve a very necessary utilitarian purpose, that of windbreaks for citrus groves.

The palm when moved with a ball of earth may be transplanted at any time of the year. Plant the palm without disturbing in any way the soil that comes about the roots, Pack tightly; tie the fronds rather closely together to keep them from being tossed about by the wind, thereby loosening the plant in the soil. Water freely. Later, the strings about the fronds should be loosened and in ten weeks or so may be removed entirely. Palms are gross feeders and require an abundance of plant food for their best growth.

Cocos Australis

A very beautiful palm with grayish-green colored pinnate leaves and growing to a height of 15 to 20 feet. Used in tubs inside, and as lawn specimens outside. One of the hardiest and most drought-resistant of all palms.

3-4 feet \$3.00

Commercial Date—Phoenix dactylifera (Fruiting Date)

Resembles Phoenix Canarensis, but is more upright in habit of growth and is of a gray green color. Valuable for ornamental purposes and for its fruit.

3-4 feet \$1.25

4-5 feet 1.50

Cycas (Sago Palm)—Cycas revoluta

A slow-growing palm-like cycas reaching a height of 4 to 5 feet with a handsome crown of dark green leaves shaped like an ostrich plume and curved outward from the center; very hardy and grows well out of doors in the Valley.

9-12 inches \$1.50

Phoenix Canariensis—Or. Date Palm

A stately palm with large trunk and large, pinnate, gracefully curved leaves. A very rapid grower; very hardy and one of the best for outdoor planting in the Valley. This is the most widely planted of all the large growing pinnate-leaved palms.

3-4 feet \$1.25

4-5 feet 1.50



Washington Fan Palm—Washingtonia Robusta

A splendid palm with dark green fan-shaped leaves; hardy, well adapted to the Valley and Gulf Coast countries. It is a rapid grower and reaches a height of 50 to 80 feet. Most commonly used palm in the Valley.

3-4 feet \$1.00

4-5 feet 1.25

5-6 feet 1.50



Banana—Musa sapientum

The banana gives a tropical effect that is unequalled by any other plant used in the Valley. It is rapid growing and has a value for its fruit, as well as decorative purposes. It requires rather moist ground and plenty of food for best results. Should be planted if possible in a location where it is protected from the wind. Tender.

Above—Papayas with fruit.

Below—Bananas with fruit.

Hart's Choice or (Lady Finger)

A valuable hardy sort, which attains considerable size. Produces small edible fruit. Medium sized stalk \$0.75

Orinoco (Horse Banana)

A very hardy strong growing variety. Produces small coarse fruit. Medium sized stalk \$0.50

Papayas—Carica Papaya

Fast growing, herbaceous and branchless tree. 15 to 20 feet high with ornamental foliage and bearing delicious melon-like fruits which are highly esteemed for desert and as an aid to digestion because of the pepsin they contain. We recommend that at least three should be planted to the group, as the plants produce bi-sexual flowers.

4-5 feet \$0.75



Resacas and lakes thread their passage throughout the Valley. These furnish unlimited values in home-building and beautification programs. Water hyacinths and several varieties of water lilies decorate these streams and home-made lily ponds have gained a substantial vogue in the past year or two.

Trees of other countries are larger than those found in the Valley, but never in the world more graceful and beautiful of foliage. The ebony, mesquite, retama, huisache, tepeguaje, acacia, river ash and truly native palms furnish vivid variation of color and adornment of landscape and premises.

NATIVE PLANTS

Native shrubs, trees, and desert plants (Yuccas, Cactii), which are used for ornamental plantings.

Our native mesquite flats and wooded areas along the River and resacas contain many specimens that may be used very effectively in landscaping the home grounds. Particularly are they effective to accentuate and harmonize with the Spanish style of architecture, which predominates in the Valley. These plants have the advantage over introduced plants in that they are indigenous, and will grow and thrive with little or no water and care.

NATIVE TREES

Acacia (Tepeguaje)—*Acacia acapulcensis*

Described under shade trees.

Anaqua—*Ehretia elliptica*

An evergreen tree in general appearance somewhat similar to the live oak. Leaves dark green, very rough on upper side. Underside covered with fine, velvety hairs. Early in the spring it bears white flowers in terminal panicles, followed by small globular-shaped yellow and orange fruits.

Anacahuita—Wild Olive (*Cordia boissieri*)

A small round-headed evergreen tree, large, dark green, oval shaped, aromatic leaves, which are rough on upper side, and the lower side is densely covered with showy clusters of white, funnel shaped flowers with yellow centers, followed by clusters of reddish brown fruits about one inch long and resembling olives. For this reason the tree is called "wild olive." A tree that deserves an important place in landscape work. Difficult to move except in smaller sizes.

Ash (Rio Grande Ash)—*Fraxinus velutina*

Described under shade trees.

Ebony—*Siderocarpus flexicaulis*

Small, round-headed native tree. Leaves very small, dark green, glossy, forming a very dense, spreading top. Branches rather short and marked in appearance. Bark a characteristic dark color. Very difficult to move except in small sizes.

Hackberry

Described under shade trees.

Huisache—*Acacia Farnesiana*

A medium-sized evergreen tree bearing small sensitive leaflets, yellow, fuzzy, flower balls, and a pair of straight thorns at each side. Flowers very fragrant, fluffy balls, the size of marbles, and consisting largely of many clusters of yellow stamens. Pods cylindrical. 1½ to 3 inches long, turning dark reddish brown with age.

Mesquite—*Prosopis juliflora glandulosa*

A deciduous tree, usually armed with sharp, needle-like thorns, and bearing green, feathery foliage with narrow leaflets about one inch in length. Flowers white in cylindrical heads that turn yellow with age. Pods variously colored, nearly straight or curved, narrow, somewhat flattened. Four to twelve inches long. One of the most picturesque of our native trees. Leaflets very similar to the famous California Pepper tree.

Retama—*Parkinsonia aculeata*

Described under shade trees.

Sabal Palmetto—*Sabal Mexicana*

A fine native fan palm with green leaf stems and trunk. Slow growing and hardy.
3-4 feet \$1.50

Willow, Native—*Salix fragilis*

The common willow, thriving in any moist soil, attractive for shade and naturalistic planting. Used as windbreak.

6-8 feet bare root \$0.75

NATIVE SHRUBS

Coral Bean—*Erythrina herbacea*

A shrubby plant bearing thorns like a rose bush. three foliate leaves, conspicuous in the spring for the long, heavy sprays of brilliant scarlet-colored, pea-shaped flowers, and equally attractive in the late summer and fall for the slender fruits that crack open and expose brilliant coral beans. Tender.

2-3 feet \$1.25

Citharexylum Berlanderi

A very attractive, compact, medium-sized evergreen shrub with light green oblong shaped leaves. Clusters of white flowers followed by small round fruits about the size of a pea, borne on the terminal spikes. Fruits change in color as they ripen, varying from a light green when young, through live shades of red (which predominates), into black color (at maturity). Fruit of all these colors are found on the same spike and make a very pleasing combination. Useful for massing in borders or foundation planting. Hardy. 4 to 5 feet at maturity.

2 -2½ feet \$1.50

2½-3 feet 2.00

Lantana—*Lantana horrida*

Described under shrubs.

Manzanita—*Malpighia glabra*

Described under shrubs.

Mountain Laurel—*Sophora secundiflora*

Described under Evergreen Shrubs.

Native Sage—*Salvia Gallotaeflora*

A compact, upright growing evergreen shrub, bearing small, blue flowers. Leaves when crushed give off a strong odor of an aromatic nature. Useful for border plantings. 5 to 6 feet at maturity. Hardy.

2-3 feet \$1.00

3-4 feet 1.50

Resada—*Lawsonia inermis*

Evergreen plant of compact growth, small light green leaves, bearing clusters of minute yellow flowers. Useful for massing in borders. Hardy.

2-3 feet \$1.25

Senesa—*Leucophyllum texanum*

Described under evergreen shrubs.

Turks Cap (Native) *Malvaviscus Drummondii*—(Mexican Apple) (Red Mallow)

Bushy plant 2 to 3 feet high, having large, broad, velvety leaves resembling grape leaves, and brilliant crimson tubular flowers that have a long, red twisted stamen; tube surpassing the corolla by at least one-half inch. Fruits resembling miniature apples, and having a mealy taste. Useful for massing or an informal hedge.

1-1½ feet \$1.00

2-2 feet 1.25

DESERT PLANTS

Cactus, Prickly Pear—*Opuntia lindheimeri*

Cactus 1 to 10 feet high, with large flat, usually vertical conspicuously jointed stems, that are generally mistaken for leaves. Leaf points protected through the tufts of unequal, rigid, straw-colored bristles, and one to four straw-colored spines, one to two inches long, coming out of nearly all the tufts of bristles. Flowers large, two to five inches across, blossoming out of the upper edge of the flat joints, and resembling big, full blown, yellow, red or orange-colored roses.

2-3 feet \$0.75

3-4 feet 1.00



Spineless Cactus—*Opuntia ellisiana*

Similar in growth to *Opuntia lindheimeri*. A good plant to use in landscape work and a very valuable feed crop.

2-3 feet \$1.00

3-4 feet 1.25

Century Plant—*Agave Americana*

A heavy rosette of blue green thick and spongy leaves, with coarsely spine toothed margins, and lace-edge patterns imprinted on the inner side of the younger leaves. Inflorescence, a single giant flower stalk, ten to twenty feet high rises out of the cluster of leaves and it branches above into horizontal fan-shaped clusters of fragrant lily-like blossoms. Produces the largest flower stalk known on the American continent.

1½-2 feet \$1.25

2-3 feet 1.50

Water hyacinths on a resaca.



Trees and palms are essential to give the landscape picture background.

HELPFUL HINTS

In answer to the questions: "What Shall I Plant Here" and "Where Shall I Plant This"

Hedge Plants

Amur River Ligustrum
 Wax Ligustrum
 Japanese Ligustrum
 Myrtle
 Pyracanthas
 Cotoneaster Pannosa
 Carissa
 Virburnum Odoratissimum
 Boxwood
 Hibiscus
 Lantana
 Senesa
 Pittosporum
 Nandina
 Athel
 Turks Cap

Near Pools

Cyperus
 Weeping Willow
 Bamboo
 Fountain Grass
 Caladiums
 Pampas Grass
 Crotons
 Ferns
 Dracena
 Cat-tail

Ornamental Berries

All Pyracanthas
 Cotoneaster
 Nandina
 Manzanita
 Duranta
 Jerusalem Cherry
 Pepper Plant

Tropical Effects

Bamboo
 Caladium
 Erythrina
 Banana
 Papaya
 Palms
 Pampas Grass
 Rubber Plant
 Canna
 Bougainvilleas

Wet Ground

Willow
 Magnolia
 Bamboo
 Ferns
 Caladium

Shade

Virburnum Odoratissima
 Abelia
 Elaeagnus
 Cycas Palm
 Nandina
 Photinia
 Jasamines
 Pittosporum
 Fern
 Euonymus
 Begonia

Lavender Flowering

Foxglove
 Vitex Agnus Castus
 Pansy
 Periwinkle
 Petunia
 Stocks

Cosmos

Verbena

Mountain Laurel

Orange Flowers

Silk Oak
 Bird of Paradise
 Nasturtium
 Calendula
 Zinnia
 Canna
 Tiger Lily
 Marigolds

Yellow Flowering

Retama
 Huisache
 Cassia

Nasturtium

Esperanza

Allamanda

Jasmine Humile

Jasmine Primrose

Lantana

Cosmos

Blue Flowering

Jacaranda

Duranta

Plumbago

Delphinium

Bachelor Buttons

Strobilanthes

Verbena

Morning Glory

Pansy

Petunia

Larkspur

Violet

Blue Bonnet
 Red Flowering
 Red Flowering
 Bottle Brush
 Turks Cap
 Wild Mallow
 Salvia Greggii
 Canna
 Bignonia
 Verbena
 Nasturtium
 Flowering Pomegranate
 Dwarf Pomegranate
 Coral Tree
 Peppers
 Hibiscus Red
 Amaryllis Red
 Gladiolus
 Geranium
 Bougainvillea Red
 Justicia
 Oleanders
 Zinnia
 Cosmos
 Pink Flowering
 Hibiscus—Peachblow
 Crape Myrtle
 Phlox
 Petunia
 Begonia
 Snapdragon
 Cosmos
 Stocks
 Verbena
 Periwinkle
 Zinnia
 Amaryllis
 Canna

Corona Vine
 Pink Flowering Yucca
 Manzanita
 Oleander
 Cosmos
 Larkspur
 Purple Flowering
 Phlox
 Snapdragon
 Pansy
 Petunia
 Stocks
 Verbena
 Zinnia
 Purple Bignonia
 Bougainvillea Purple
 Native Laurel
 White Flowering
 Magnolia
 Abelia
 Cape Jasmine
 Grand Duke Jasmine
 Virburnum Odoratissimum
 Crape Myrtle (White)
 Duranta (white)
 Plumbago (white)
 Myrtle
 Wild Olive
 Chrysanthemums
 Pittosporum
 Shasta Daisy
 Cosmos
 Larkspur
 Stocks
 Babysbreath
 Pansy
 Tuberoses
 Carnation

Easter Lily
 Spanish Dagger
 Oleander
 Pot or Tub Plants
 Boxwood
 Yuccas
 Sago Palms
 Ferns
 Kentia Palm
 Bonita Arborvitae
 Spiny Greek Juniper
 Dwarf Pomegranate
 Cocos Australis Palm
 Century Plant
 Crotons
 Rubber Plant
 Sotols
 Dracenas
 Caladiums
 Sansevieria
 Begonia
 Coleus
 Geranium

Plants For Window Boxes

Fancy Leaved Caladiums
 Coleus
 Ferns
 Begonia
 Geranium
 Weeping Lantana
 Petunia
 Verbena
 Artillery Plant
 Wandering Yew
 Nasturtium
 Phlox

A List Of United States Department of Agriculture Bulletins On Ornamentals and Related Subjects

- Farmers Bulletin No. 1171—*Growing Annual Flowering Plants.*
 Farmers Bulletin No. 1567—*Propagation of Trees and Shrubs.*
 Farmers Bulletin No. 1132—*Planting the Farm Homestead.*
 Farmers Bulletin No. 1547—*Rose Diseases, Their Causes and Control.*
 Farmers Bulletin No. 1362—*Insects Injurious to Ornamentals.*
 Farmers Bulletin No. 157—*Propagation of Plants.*

The may be obtained by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Publications, Washington, D. C.

A list of valuable books and publications on landscaping and ornamentals:

"*Beautifying the Home Grounds,*" by F. W. Westcourt, College of Industrial Arts, Denton, Texas. "*Home Grounds, Their Planting and Planning,*" by L. H. Bailey—sold by Bobbink & Atkins, Ruthford, N. J. "*The Design of Small Properties,*" by Bottomley—the McMillan Company, New York, N. Y. "*Practical Landscape Gardening,*" by Robert B. Cridland, A. T. De La More Company, Inc., New York. "*A Garden Book for Houston,*" published by the Garden Club of Houston, Texas.

Texas books on native plants: "*Texas Wild Flowers,*" by Ellen D. Schulz, director Whitt Memorial Museum, San Antonio, Texas. "*Texas Cacti,*" by Ellen D. Schulz and Robert Runyon. A popular and scientific account of the cacti native to Texas. Published by Texas Academy of Science, San Antonio, Texas.

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