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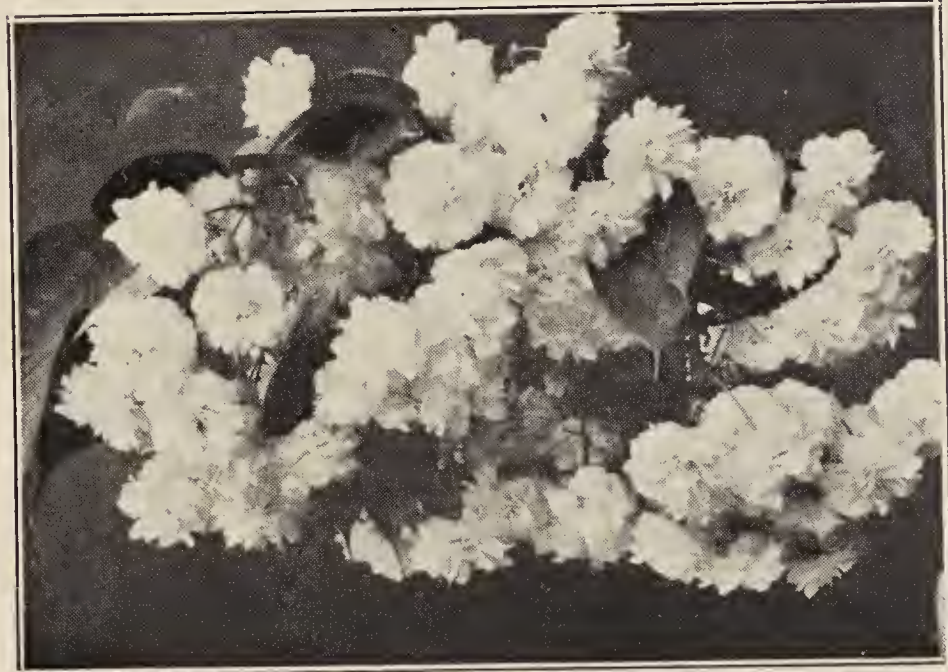
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GARDEN ARISTOCRATS



Japanese Cherry
SHIROFUGEN (Victory)

BY
W. B. CLARKE

FOREWORD

This booklet is an attempt to get away from the style of the ordinary nursery catalog which usually covers too much ground.

Out of our diversified stock we select a few of the best things and describe them as accurately and fully as space will permit. We have most of the staple, everyday articles but why waste space describing things everyone knows?

Woody plants—that is to say, trees, shrubs and vines—make up the permanent part of the garden so should be chosen with the greatest care. This booklet is devoted to that type of plants. We hope you will find it well worth not only reading but keeping for reference.



BLUE ATLAS CEDAR

CONIFERS

BLUE ATLAS CEDAR (*Cedrus atlantica glauca*). The intensely silvery foliage makes this the finest large tree of its type. Slender and somewhat irregular when young, it becomes with age a well filled out, gorgeous silvery pyramid. Requires plenty of room but where sufficient space is available it is about the finest possible outdoor Christmas tree as the branches do not droop at the tips.

COMPACT DEODAR (*Cedrus deodara compacta*). The common Deodar is easily one of our finest trees but as it is extremely variable and soon attains great size it is unsuitable for ordinary grounds. On the other hand this charming variety is much more compact, very silvery and grows only about half as fast. Being grafted there is no variation. Where space is limited it is one of the best outdoor Christmas trees.

FOUNTAIN DEODAR (*Cedrus deodara fontinalis*). A gem for those who appreciate the unusual. The most striking variant of the Deodar, it produces a mass of very long, slender, drooping, rope-like branches which give it a unique fountain-like appearance. The illustration of the original tree tells more than a longer description. Just introduced so only small plants available as yet.

WEeping DEODAR (*Cedrus deodara repandens*). If you dislike formality and stiffness this will certainly please you. The weeping tendency is so strong that it has to be kept staked when young to get it up in the world at all. After that it grows into a decidedly picturesque tree with all its branches drooping very irregularly in a way that is pleasing indeed.

WINTERGOLDEN CYPRESS (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana stewarti*). Most of the golden hued conifers, particularly the golden Arborvitae, become green during the winter, but this beauty is as brilliantly golden in winter as in summer. Growth is rather slow, compact and erect with tips of branches gracefully curved. In form it is fairly wide for its height and very symmetrical. When planted with a background of green its rich golden color is greatly enhanced.

BLUE ITALIAN CYPRESS (*Cupressus glabra stricta*). An exact counterpart of the well known Italian Cypress in form but the color is silvery blue. Growth is rapid, narrowly erect and slender.



FOUNTAIN DEODAR



Japanese Cherry
SHIROTAE (Mt. Fuji)

but sends up several graceful wavy shoots which of course makes it a shrub rather than a tree. As yet decidedly rare.

WILSON WEEPING JUNIPER. The name is slightly misleading as in the usual sense it is not a weeping variety at all. The body of the plant is quite compact and from this it sends out a few longer branches which arch most gracefully toward the tips, accounting for the name. Like most other Junipers it has two distinct types of leaves which are soft sage-green with a pronounced silvery sheen that adds to the beautiful effect.

WEEPING GIANT SEQUOIA (*Sequoia gigantea pendula*). A striking example of the extent to which trees can vary. Its relationship to the noble monarchs of the forest would hardly be suspected from its appearance. Only the leader grows erect; the other branches grow directly downward. At first it is quite erect and slender, but with age is likely to throw out errant branches in almost any direction which greatly adds to the picturesque appearance.

IRISH YEW (*Taxus baccata fastigiata*). Far from a novelty but included here for its stately appearance. It grows so slowly that it is never common, but its unique habit and rich very dark green foliage lends an air of distinction wherever planted. Truly an aristocrat, it is particularly adapted for formal gardens and also for parkways if shade is not required.

PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBORVITAE (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*). Styles change! In the past Italian Cypress has been widely planted where a formal tree was required. But unfortunately it has many faults which are killing its popularity. The worst is its tendency to "break" or lose its slender figure, caused by the long erect branches getting too heavy and spreading away from the tree. Hence it is no wonder that its place is rapidly being taken by this beautiful tree which has the same stately appearance with much richer green foliage, and best of all makes only short lateral branches that can't possibly "break." We can recommend it most highly where something of its habit is needed.



PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

Dwarf Conifers

In the rock garden, on banks and in the foreground of taller growing plants, the dwarf conifers are very appropriate. Naturally their growth is extremely slow but that is precisely what is needed for such situations. Also they are often used as pot or tub plants.

GLOBE LAWSON CYPRESS (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana globosa*). Not quite globular as it is slightly pointed. Foliage is slender and not plummy like the next variety. Growth is extremely slow. A little beauty.

LEAST LAWSON CYPRESS (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana minima*). Perfectly rounded in outline. Branches are flattened or plummy. These two are perfectly distinct although forms of the same thing. Both are as extremely dwarf as anything the Japanese have developed.



Japanese Cherry
TANKO-SHINJU (Pink Pearl)

JAPANESE CREEPING JUNIPER (*Juniperus japonica*). This is the indispensable accompaniment of a Japanese Garden. In the open ground it is splendid for banks and along the edges of pools. In large pots they make unique and interesting specimens. Foliage is silvery gray contrasting well with green hued plants.

GOLDEN VARIEGATED JAPANESE CREEPING JUNIPER.
SILVER VARIEGATED JAPANESE CREEPING JUNIPER.

Two varieties of the preceding species. They differ from each other mainly in the color of the variegation and from the original form in that what foliage is not variegated is greenish rather than gray. They are also of much slower growth and can be classed as true dwarfs.

MUGHO PINE (*Pinus montana mughus*). Probably the dwarfest of all pines. Only a little rounded shrub as wide or wider than tall. A very attractive little plant which can be relied upon to keep within bounds.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

LAKESIDE WILD-LILAC (*Ceanothus cyaneus*). Imagine the bluest blue you have ever seen and you will come somewhere near the blueness of this gem. The thyrses are very large, sometimes nearly a foot long and produced in breath-taking profusion. A very rapid grower and comes into bloom quickly so there is little use of planting anything larger than pot grown plants.

CRANBERRY COTONEASTER (*Cotoneaster apiculata*). One of the flat growing kinds that hug the ground. The berries are simply gorgeous, largest of all the Cotoneasters, brilliant glossy red and plenty of them. Very rare as yet but likely to be the outstanding favorite among the prostrate varieties as it becomes more widely distributed and its great merit better known.

EARLY COTONEASTER (*Cotoneaster praecox*). Another prostrate form whose foliage is so close to the preceding species that it is hard to tell them apart except when in fruit. Leaves of both are rounded and about a half inch long and broad, but in this the margins are wavy while nearly flat in *C. apiculata*. The unique merit of this one is that its berries are fully colored **by the end of June** when many others are still in bloom. Berries are red and nearly as large as those of *C. apiculata*. In spite of their early coloring the berries last into winter.



PINK INDIA-HAWTHORN

NECKLACE COTONEASTER (*Cotoneaster decora*). Growth is low and spreading but not prostrate. Leaves are very small, about like those of *Lonicera nitida* and evergreen. Berries are red, of good size and borne all along the long slender branches. While as yet unknown in gardens we think it will become well liked.

PARNAY COTONEASTER (*Cotoneaster parnayi*). It is quite likely that this striking Cotoneaster is a garden hybrid although it comes true from seed. It is of vigorous erect growth with long arching branches. Berries are deep shining red in clusters of about 20 or 25 which are strung all along the branches. Leaves rather large, giving good body to the bush. Certainly one of the very best of the strong growing varieties.

DUTCH HOLLY (*Ilex aquifolium hollandica*). The common English Holly is a splendid tree and widely esteemed, but unfortunately for the gardens, nature made it what botanists call dioecious which is to say that some trees have only male (staminate) flowers and others only female (pistillate) flowers. Only the latter can ever have berries and even they will not bear unless there is a male tree close by so that the bees can carry pollen from one tree to the other. Fortunately plants have a tendency to vary and so out of thousands a few are found in which the flowers are "perfect" containing both the pistils for the berries and the pollen to make them "set." The Dutch Holly is one of these and so every tree will bear even if miles from any other Holly. Berries are deep red, of medium size and borne very profusely in dense clusters around the twigs. Leaves are like those of seedlings except not so prickly. All our plants are grafted which makes them start bearing even in the pots and of course steadily thereafter.

VAN TOL HOLLY (*Ilex aquifolium vantoli*). While not so well known as the Dutch Holly this is a magnificent form. Leaves are very dark green, almost always prickly. Its chief glory is the berries which are light red and about twice as large as those of Dutch. We do not know for sure whether it is self-fertile, but with us it never fails to bear an astonishingly profuse crop of its splendid lustrous berries. Being grafted it starts bearing at once.

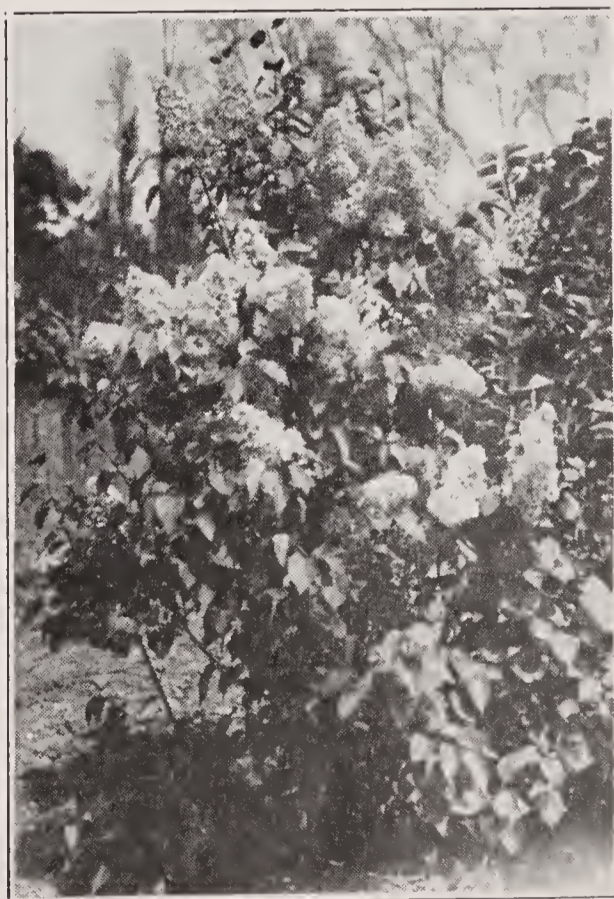
GOLDEN VARIEGATED ENGLISH HOLLY.

SILVER VARIEGATED ENGLISH HOLLY.

"Some like it hot, some like it cold" and the same with variegated foliage, but these variegated Hollies seem to be pretty generally admired. The two are much the same except in the added color, gold in one, silver in the other. Fortunately both are female so bear berries. Our stock is all grafted.

CHINESE HOLLY (*Ilex cornuta*). While English Holly does not do so well in the hotter interior valleys, Chinese Holly thrives beautifully there. It is rather variable but generally the leaves have longer prickles than English. Berries red. It is strictly dioecious and the females vary considerably in their productiveness. By grafting from a selected female tree which bears profusely we are able to offer plants which will have the same habit. We also have grafted males and seedlings.

YELLOW SWEET OLIVE (*Osmanthus fragrans*). Fragrance is one of the most charming attributes of garden plants and this has it to a superlative degree. It seems impossible that such small flowers could exhale so much odor, but when in bloom this shrub will perfume the whole garden. Being very difficult to propagate it is and probably always will be one of those rare things whose possession gives pride to the owner and distinction to the garden.



MME. FRANCISQUE MOREL Lilac



ROGERS ORANGE FIRETHORN

HOLLYLEAF OSMANTHUS (*Osmanthus aquifolium*). The leaves of this compact slow growing shrub seem to be "more Holly-like than those of the Holly itself" for which it is often mistaken. It does not seem to be generally known that it blooms freely after becoming well established. Flowers are pure white and while their fragrance is not as intense as that of the preceding form they do have a very rich, pleasing, spicy odor.

CHINESE TOYON (*Photinia serrulata nova*). This newcomer from China is much like the old favorite, *Photinia serrulata*. Its chief point of distinction is in the spring foliage which is intense copper instead of bronze. Grows large and needs plenty of room.

SPLENDID FIRETHORN (*Pyracantha formosana splendens*). In productiveness this surpasses all other red berry bearing plants. The berries are deep glossy red and borne in great clusters in such profusion that it must be seen to be believed. Growth is medium with rather stout branches. This is certainly one of the aristocrats of the garden.

ROGERS ORANGE FIRETHORN (*Pyracantha rogersiana aurantiaca*). Another tremendous berry bearer but distinct in every way. Berries are orange instead of red and are borne all along the slender, long, willowy branches which, the second year, bear clear to the tips. This point makes this Firethorn the best of all berry bearing plants as a source of cut material for decoration. Flowers are white and borne so profusely that it would be worth planting as a good flowering shrub even if it never fruited at all. Cutting the berried branches is beneficial to the plant as this leaves the way clear for the new wood to bear in turn the following year.

PINK INDIA-HAWTHORN (*Raphiolepis indica rosea*). Why *Raphiolepis* should be called India Hawthorn is just one of those mysteries. Leaves are smooth as silk and there isn't a thorn in a carload. Ordinarily a white flowered shrub, this is a variant with clear pink blooms. Its growth is low and spreading, wider than tall. It is very precocious; the smallest plants bloom freely in winter and early spring. Needs no pruning and will never get out of bounds. Universally admired.

A Pair of Dwarfs

MINIATURE ROCK COTONEASTER (*Cotoneaster horizontalis minor*). This little gem for rock gardens is just like the well known *C. horizontalis* except that everything is far smaller; leaves, flowers, berries and rate of growth. Very dainty.

PYRENEES COTONEASTER (*Cotoneaster pyrenaica*). It is hard to account for the habit of this *Cotoneaster* unless it grows naturally in rocky places as the branches grow directly downward. This tendency makes it ideal for artificial rock gardens. To give it more of a chance we sometimes top-graft it on short stems of some other *Cotoneaster*. It is perfectly evergreen, very small leaved and bears a few red berries. Its chief charm is its habit of growth.



**Japanese Cherry
HORINJI**



Japanese Cherry
AKEBONO (Daybreak)

Cherries whose beauty is world famous. Although so comparatively scarce they can be grown as well on the Pacific Coast as anywhere in the world. We have around 40 varieties of blooming size on the nursery.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES

We think it better to give more space to their general characteristics and make individual descriptions rather brief as nothing but the trees themselves or good pictures will convey any adequate idea of their surpassing glory when in bloom. They are again beautiful in Autumn as the foliage on most of them colors up well before falling.

In this country the tendency is toward the doubles but the Japanese prefer the singles and we agree with them. Most of the singles bloom ahead of the leaves allowing the full beauty of the flowers to be seen unobscured by foliage. They have far more flowers and when the blooming period ends the shower of falling petals is an additional source of delight. Also they grow vigorously and, without injury to the plants, can be cut in the bud stage and allowed to open in water.

In spite of the number of varieties, all we offer are perfectly distinct; those too much alike are not propagated although we have them in our collection. Nomenclature of these trees is in sad shape but we can assure you that ours are correctly and authentically named as we have collaborated with U. S. Department of Agriculture for several years in the work of getting the names straightened out.

Erect Growing Single Cherries

AKEBONO (Daybreak). In our opinion this is the most beautiful tree in the world or at least the most beautiful we have ever seen. It is a pink flowering type of the famous Yoshino Cherry so widely planted in Tokyo. There are said to be over 10,000 trees of it in that city. It belongs in the same class as those around the tidal basin in Washington, D. C., but there is considerable variation in those trees. When in bloom this variety is a cloud of pink with not a leaf showing. We have often made the remark that we get the same old thrill from it every spring as it does not seem possible to remember from one year to another how superbly beautiful it is. Luckily it is one of the best growers and soon makes a good sized and freely blooming tree. Very early; the first true Japanese Cherry to bloom.

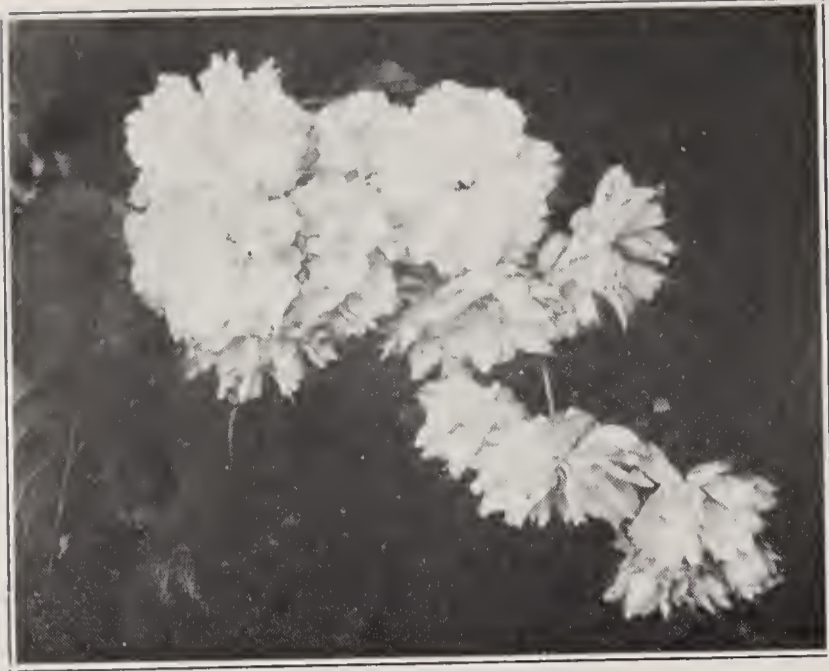


Japanese Cherry
TAIZAN-FUKUN

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES

For gorgeous masses of spring flowers this group is preeminent. It is hard to keep within reasonable limits when attempting to describe their beauty; really they must be seen to be appreciated. We have been collecting them for nearly 20 years and have flowering specimens of all on our nursery which is like a branch of fairyland from February to April. Can't you come and see the display? It will tell you more than pages of descriptive matter.

Finest, rarest and most renowned of all are the Japanese Flowering



Japanese Cherry
KURAMAYAMA

fragrant, free blooming and good grower. Rather late for a single.

TAIWAN-ZAKURA (*Prunus campanulata*). Name means Formosa Cherry so in a way it is not really Japanese. Blooms about a month ahead of the others and is the only truly red form. It also seems to endure more heat and dry air than other kinds. Flowers are bell-shaped and much like an Eva Rathke Weigela. Growth is narrowly erect and very rapid.

Erect Growing Semi-double Cherries

AMANOGAWA. Name means "Milky Way." Unlike all others in its extremely narrow erect growth which takes little room. Flowers semi-double, pink in erect clusters.

KAIDO. Named after *Malus halliana* which the Japanese call Kaido. The flowers are almost the exact counterpart of the Kaido Crab with same lovely shade of pink. Blooms profusely; growth very slow; leaves turn red in late Autumn.

OJOCHIN. Name means Big Paper Lantern. Flowers are white, slightly flushed, large, nearly two inches in diameter and usually single but petals are pleated making them look double.

Erect Growing Double Cherries

GYOIKO. A form of Ukon which is described below. The flowers are yellow with green stripes which later turn cerise.

HORINJI. One of the very finest doubles but very scarce. The light pink double flowers are large, abundantly borne in very large, somewhat drooping clusters. It has an unusually long blooming period. Although one of the earliest doubles, it is still in flower with the latest.

JUGATSU-ZAKURA (*Prunus subhirtella autumnalis*). Name means October Cherry. Some years it blooms in late October and may continue through Winter; other years it will not bloom until Spring. Belongs to the Higan class. Flowers are daintily formed, light pink with cerise tips and borne very profusely over a long period. Growth is slow.

KANZAN. Also called Kwanzan and Sekiyama. All names mean Gateway to the Mountain. Probably the most common and best known double. Flowers very large, up to 2 inches diameter with about 30 large petals; deep rosy pink.



Japanese Cherry
OJOCHIN

BENI HOSHI (Pink Star). Belongs to the Higan group (Higan means equinox) which is characterized by long, very slender branches bearing an abundance of comparatively small flowers ahead of the leaves. Blossoms of this variety are single, pink, of good size for the class and noticeably "star-shaped." The fastest growing Japanese Cherry we know of. Original tree is in Golden Gate Park Japanese Tea Garden.

TAI-HAKU. Has immense single white flowers 2 to 2½ inches in diameter which contrast beautifully with the reddish copper of the immature leaves.

TAKI-NIOI. Name means "Fragrant Waterfall." Single white, delightfully

KURAMAYAMA. Name means Mt. Kurama. Flowers large, up to 2 inches diameter with flesh center strongly stained cerise toward the frilled margins. Color effect very fine. Grows very slowly.

SHIBORI (Bizarre). A very curious variety. The small very double flowers are a mixture of green and white petals.

SHIROFUGEN (Victory). Color effect very unusual. When first open the large flowers are soft pink soon becoming white. Then as they get older they turn deep cerise so that the tree always has plenty of both pink and white flowers at one time. It is an extremely profuse bloomer and good grower. New leaves deepest bronzy purple.



Japanese Cherry
YAE-KANZAN

SHIROTAE (Mt. Fuji). The favorite double white. The moderately double flowers are often faintly flushed as they open but soon become snow white.

SHOGETSU. Easily the most profuse bloomer in the doubles. When in full flower the tree is practically a solid mass of bloom. Flowers pale flesh in large clusters. Growth very spreading, usually wider than high. Seems to stand heat as the largest specimen we know of is in Sacramento.

TAIZAN-FUKUN. Particularly valuable where space is limited as its growth is narrowly erect. Flowers rather small but very double, freely produced and pale pink.

TAKASAGO. Flowers of medium size, good pink and borne in compact clusters like Snowballs. Grows very slowly and makes only a small tree.

TANKO-SHINJU (Pink Pearl). One of the few varieties that are widely distributed and fairly well known. Excellent in every way. Blooms freely; early; large flowers; color very attractive, soft pink center shading to deep pink at edges and on back of flower. Healthy, reasonably vigorous and a good variety all around.



Japanese Cherry
KIKU-SHIDARE
(Double Pink Weeping)

UKON. Unique in having double yellow flowers of good size. Very free bloomer.

YAE-KANZAN. Name means Double Kanzan. While Kanzan is of course double it has only about 30 petals. This form has 55 to 60. The center petals are small and erect giving the flower a tufted appearance much like a carnation. In all other respects it is identical with Kanzan. Very fine.

YEDO-ZAKURA. Flowers of good size, deep pink in clusters of usually three flowers. Stems short; growth only moderate. Quite a beauty and very scarce.



Japanese Cherry
BENI-SHIDARE
 (Park Weeping)

Weeping Japanese Cherries

The weeping forms have a charm of their own and are admirably suited to many situations. We grow them all by top-grafting on erect, straight stems at various heights but not at random. That is, we graft at 4 ft., 5 ft., 6 ft., etc., but not at intermediate heights. This makes it possible to get as many as desired which will match up exactly.

BENI-SHIDARE (Park Weeping). Name means Pink Weeping and botanical name is *Prunus aequinoctialis pendula*. It is certain that this variety was not in America until trees were imported for the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. Since then it has been

widely distributed. Although the branches are most decidedly weeping, some of the central ones keep rising a little before they start to droop so that the tree gradually gains height. The small single flowers come early, before the leaves and are a pronounced pink. During the winter the bare tree is very beautiful owing to the artistic silhouette of the gracefully irregular branches against the sky. Our old specimen is considered the best tree of this fine variety in America.

ITO-SHIDARE (Eureka Weeping). Botanically *Prunus subhirtella pendula*. Name means Thread-branched Weeping. Unlike the previous variety this gains practically no additional height beyond that at which it was top-grafted. Branches grow directly downward. Flowers single, small, very pale pink before the leaves. Has been here over 50 years and until rather recently was the only Japanese Weeping Cherry known.

SHIDARE-YOSHINO. Shidare means weeping; Yoshino is the name of the variety around the tidal basin in Washington. Not of the Higan type so flowers are moderately large, single and pure white. Branches grow directly downward.

KIKU-SHIDARE (Double Pink Weeping). Name means Chrysanthemum Weeping. Really only semi-weeping as branches droop but do not really grow downward. Still it has to be top-grafted to make a good tree. It is a tremendous bloomer. Flowers of medium size, extremely double and very deep pink. Rare and beautiful. One of the gems.

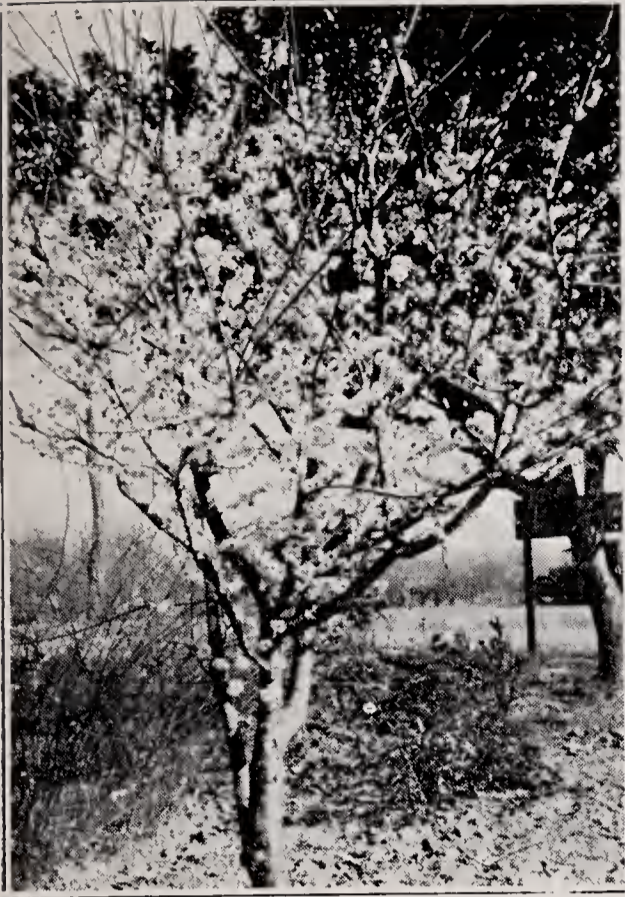


Japanese Cherry
ITO-SHIDARE
 (Eureka Weeping)

FLOWERING APRICOTS

These lovely flowers open the pageant of spring bloom. They come ahead of the Flowering Peaches and while much like them have one very distinctive feature. Peaches are scentless while the Apricots have a clove or carnation fragrance. Not derived from our orchard apricots but from a Japanese species, *Prunus mume*. The Japanese call it Ume.

DAWN. If Akebono (Daybreak) Cherry is the most beautiful tree that grows in this climate, surely Dawn Apricot ranks second and not far behind. Flowers about 1½ inches in diameter, rich clear pink, very double with exquisitely ruffled petals. Fragrance delightful. Blooms here about first week in February; earlier around San Francisco and Oakland.



DAWN Apricot

EARLY DOUBLE PINK. Much like Dawn and almost as handsome, but blooms a week or two earlier making it the earliest bloomer mentioned in this booklet.

WEEPING RED. Growth is rapid, producing long slender branches which droop irregularly and are decorated their entire length with bright red, fragrant flowers. Very early, blooming between Early Double Pink and Dawn.

FLOWERING PLUMS

BLIRIEANA. In order of bloom this immediately follows the Apricots, coming between them and the Peaches. Flowers are borne entirely before the leaves and are very double cerise pink. Should be pruned heavily every year and then gives two crops of flowers; first in the short branches in center of tree and soon after on the long wand-like new growth on the upper part. When the foliage appears it gives the tree fresh charm as the leaves open rich coppery purple, the color lasting into the summer.



BLIRIEANA Plum

FLOWERING PEACHES



PEPPERMINT STICK Peach

The general habit of all is much the same, the main difference being in color of flowers and time of blooming. They should be very severely pruned every year as soon as they have finished blooming and before growth starts. Cutting them for decoration accomplishes the same purpose and is highly beneficial but should be completed as soon as flowers are gone. All growth of the previous season should be cut back to about 8 inches. Don't touch them in the fall as that is simply cutting off potential flowers.

If pruned in this manner there will be little if any trouble with curl-leaf.

SAN JOSE PINK. Extremely early. About ten days ahead of Early Red and three weeks ahead of most kinds. Not as fine as later varieties but highly valuable for its very early blooming time. Flowers double pink of medium size.

EARLY DOUBLE RED. Although ten days later than San Jose Pink it is still ten days ahead of the rest. Flowers of good size, double, slightly loose and rather light, clear red.

WOODSIDE. This and the next six come into bloom at almost the same time. We have arranged them in their order of blooming according to our records, but there isn't much difference in that respect. This is a double variegated variety. Ground color soft silvery pink lightly marked with red. Flowers very large and open widely. Variegation is not pronounced and is a secondary matter; the ground color and appearance of flowers is charming. Named in honor of the Woodside Garden Club.

DOUBLE WHITE. Very large snow-white double flowers.

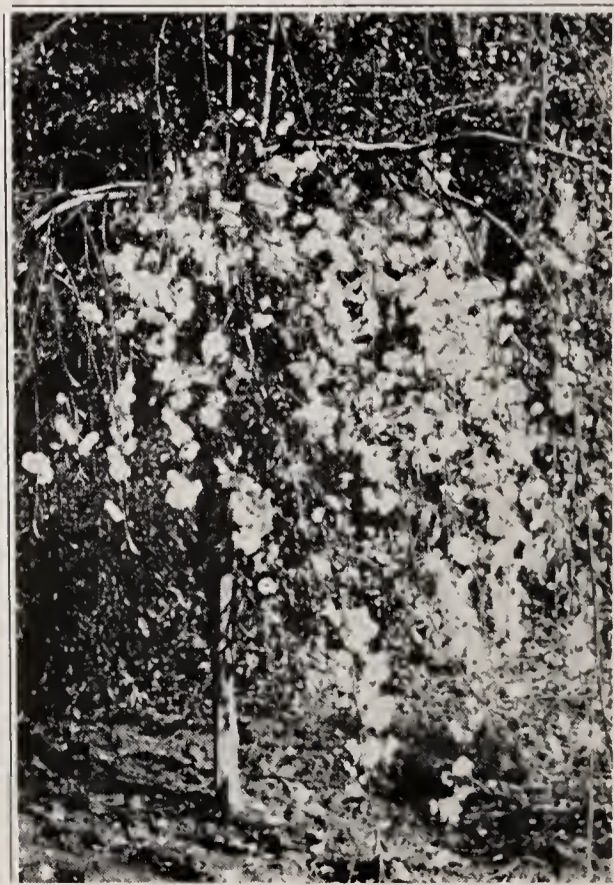
DOUBLE MAROON. Name is not good as color is hardly deep enough for maroon. As a matter of fact this is a sport of Woodside in which the red variegation has taken entire possession of the flower. It has the same large blooms and like Woodside grows slower than other varieties.

PEPPERMINT STICK. As beautiful as it is curious. Name comes from the color of most of the flowers which are double white more or less marked with red stripes. The red may vary from a few narrow lines to heavy bars of red, while here and there will appear a solid red flower. Some trees also develop branches whose flowers are colored like Woodside. This may sound weird but the reality is beautiful.

CAMELLIAFLORA. Probably identical with California Double Red. If not they are so similar that it is not worth while growing both. The finest of the double reds and comes in mid-season. Flowers about same size as Early Red but better filled out and with much deeper color.

BURBANK and CLARA MEYER. The two standard mid-season double pinks. We are often asked which is better, but have never been able to decide. Burbank is slightly larger, has large petals, opens flat and is deeper pink. Clara Meyer is softer pink, nearly as large; petals smaller but more numerous and the flower is very full and tufted with ruffled petals. They are entirely distinct, and one is about as fine as the other.

DOUBLE CERISE. Latest of all. Flowers double, very deep pink and as they get older become almost claret colored. Excellent to prolong the season.



Weeping Peach

Weeping Peaches

Like other weeping trees of this nature these are top-grafted on erect stems at about 4 or 5 ft. The branches droop decidedly giving them a very artistic appearance.

DOUBLE RED WEEPING. Color is very rich and entirely distinct from the erect reds.

DOUBLE WHITE WEEPING. Flowers are exactly like those of the tea-plant, but larger and moderately double, showing the yellow stamens. The long sprays of handsome flowers give a delightful effect.

VARIEGATED WEEPING. Colored like Peppermint Stick, white ground with red stripes; single.



KAIDO Crabapple

FLOWERING CRABAPPLES

It is immaterial whether they are called Crabs, Apples or Crabapples. All mean the same. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet" and so would these. There are too many to describe fully, but one new one is worthy of special mention.

ALDENHAMENSIS. Bark purple all year. Foliage purple until mid-summer. Flowers unusually large and rich red, borne profusely. They are followed by a heavy crop of fruit, which at first is purple like large huckleberries, but later get to crabapple size, turn bright red and make a beautiful show through the summer. Growth is extremely vigorous.

ARNOLDIANA. Growth spreading. Flowers single, large, pink and white.

FLORIBUNDA. Somewhat spreading. Very profuse. Flowers single, pink and white.

FLORIBUNDA PURPUREA. A form of preceding with purplish leaves and single red flowers.

HALLIANA (Kaido). A great beauty. Growth irregular; branches long, slender and willowy; flowers are single or semi-double on very long stems and a most lovely shade of pink. Often mistaken for a Japanese Cherry.



MAGNOLIA liliflora

BECHTEL. The others are oriental; this is native. Growth slow and compact. Flowers extremely large, double, soft pink and intensely fragrant.

SCHEIDECKER. Much like Floribunda except that the growth is decidedly upright and it blooms later.

SPECTABILIS (Chinese Flowering Crab). Growth decidedly erect and vase-like. Flowers double, fairly large and light pink.

SPECTABILIS GRANDIFLORA. The clustered pink double flowers are the largest of any of the oriental crabs.

OUTSTANDING DECIDUOUS TREES



YOUNG'S WEeping BIRCH (*Betula pendula youngi*). Some dislike the rather stiff formality of the Cutleaf Weeping Birch, but are fond of the snow-white bark and weeping habit. To them this should strongly appeal as it has the same white bark but is very different in habit. In the cutleaf variety the primary branches are decidedly erect and only the secondary are drooping. In this all the branches droop from the start and in a very pleasingly irregular manner. In the nursery it has to be staked to make it form a good trunk. With age it becomes a living fountain.

CARRIERE HAWTHORN (*Crataegus carrierei*). Remarkable for the size, profusion and fine appearance of its large red berries borne in clusters all over the tree. Growth is decidedly erect and not wide spreading. Another outstanding feature is that the foliage stays on and keeps green later than any other deciduous tree in the nursery. It is usually green here until nearly Christmas, making a fine background for the berries which remain all winter.

LONGCLUSTERED GOLDENCHAIN

PEKING HAWTHORN (*Crataegus pinnatifida major*).

and resembling crabapples. Growth very spreading and rapid. We first grew this from seed we imported from China, but later selected the tree with best berries and have since budded from that.

Has the largest berries of all, up to an inch in diameter. Growth very spreading and rapid. We first grew this from seed we imported from China, but later selected the tree with best berries and have since budded from that.

LONG CLUSTERED GOLDENCHAIN (*Laburnum vossii*). Imagine golden colored Wisteria flowers in clusters up to 18 inches long but growing on a small tree! Little can be added to this except to say that it should be far better known as few have ever seen it, judging from comments made here.

WEeping ASPEN (*Populus tremula pendula*). This has to be top-grafted at 6 ft. or preferably even taller. No matter at what height, the long rope-like branches will quickly reach the ground. Here in late January the large buds open into silvery brown catkins like Pussy Willow, but larger and prettier. Splendid for cutting, which should be done when the buds are just ready to open. They will come out in water in about three days, after which the water can be removed and they will keep indefinitely.

SMOOTH ROSE-ACACIA (*Robinia hispida macrophylla*). Form another mental picture. This time imagine clusters of large lavender-pink sweet peas growing on a round-headed tree! Best grown by top-grafting on straight locust stems at from 6 to 8 ft. After that it will never increase more than a few feet in height, but will make a rather wide head. Should be heavily pruned every year right after blooming. Do not confuse this with common Rose-acacia (*Robinia hispida*) which has small dull colored flowers and little value.



KELSEY LOCUST (*Robinia kelseyi*). It would not seem that a tree native to the U. S. A. could be overlooked by botanists, but this was discovered not many years ago. Grows rapidly and bears a profuse crop of purplish pink, pea-shaped flowers in grape-like clusters.

WEeping MOUNTAIN-ASH (*Sorbus aucuparia pendula*). Foliage, flowers, berries, etc., same as the old favorite Mountain Ash, but branches are so strongly pendulous that it must be top-grafted at about 6 ft. on some suitable straight stem.

SMOOTH ROSE-ACACIA

JAPANESE FLOWERING QUINCES

Of course we may be entirely wrong, but we have a "hunch" that these are about due for a run of popular favor. Our idea is that they have plenty of merit but have not been properly brought to the attention of garden lovers, so that few know of the many beautiful forms available. In addition to those described below we have nearly twice as many under test. Those that are found distinct from our present collection and sufficiently valuable will be propagated and offered. The reputation of Flowering Quinces has been hurt by the sale of seedlings; all that need be said of them is that they are "cheap and nasty." Every plant we sell is either grafted or from cuttings.

JAPANESE SCARLET QUINCE (*Cydonia japonica*). The old favorite. Really deep rosy pink, but name has been in use too long to change.

(The following are all varieties of *Cydonia japonica* so we will give varietal name only.)

CORALLINA. Our most popular variety. New and little distributed so far. Growth moderate; flowers a lovely salmon-apricot or coral color and borne in astounding profusion. Greatly admired.

NIVALIS. Flowers snow-white; wood smooth; vigorous grower.

GRANDIFLORA. Ground color lemon, variegated pink.

MACROCARPA. Orange red. Color very brilliant.

MOERLOOSEI. Variegated pink and white.

NARANJA. Very dwarf but with very large orange flowers.

ROSEA GRANDIFLORA. Flesh pink often marked white.

RUBRA GRANDIFLORA (Blood Red). Flowers much larger than Japanese Scarlet and much deeper red. Well liked.

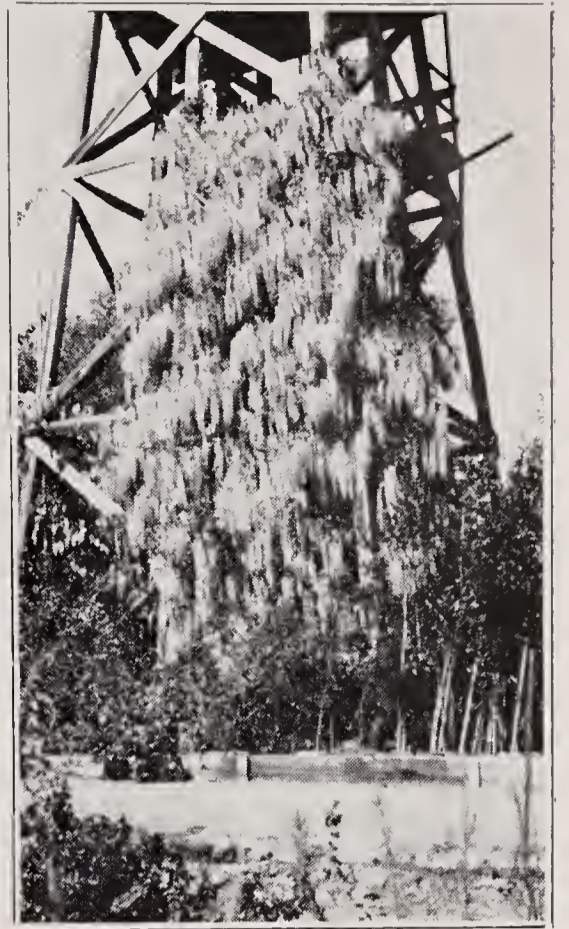
SANGUINEA. Flowers cup-shaped, dark red. Blooms spring and fall. Growth low and spreading.

NAMED HYBRID LILACS

Who doesn't love Lilacs? Sentiment, beauty, fragrance,—all add to their charm. Yet few know how fine the best ones are. We are growing only about 40 varieties at present but they are the "creme de la creme" because to get them we have tested over 150 kinds during the last 15 years and gradually eliminated all but those that are absolutely outstanding. We are still pursuing this course and have a number of the latest under test now. Most of the old favorites are missing from our list, but only because they have been dropped for something similar but far better. Descriptions are necessarily brief.



PRES. FALLIERES Lilac



EXTRA LONG JAPANESE WISTERIA

Varieties starred (*) in descriptions on next page are the "Early Lilacs" which form a very distinct group. Most of them bloom very early and before leaves are expanded. They are mainly of very vigorous growth and produce their flowers on stems up to 2 or 3 ft. long which makes them exceptionally fine for cutting.

WORLD'S BEST LILACS

Double Varieties

CHARLES SARGENT. Mauve and blue. Enormous clusters.

***CLAUDE BERNARD.** Light mauve lilac. Flowers an inch broad; petals wavy; clusters large; growth very vigorous. Bears a second crop two weeks or so after the first.

CONDORCET. Almost pure blue. Best double of its color.

GEORGES BELLAIR. Buds red; flowers purple. Probably our most profuse bloomer, but so slow growing as to be almost dwarf.

HIPPOLYTE MARINGER. Light purplish mauve.

JEANNE d'ARC. Easily the best double white.

KATHERINE HAVEMEYER. Buds mauve opening lilac blue. Flowers large. Clusters on long stems.

LEON GAMBETTA. Lilac. Blooms early, freely and for a long time. Keeps well after cut.

MARECHAL LANNES. Pinkish mauve. Individual flowers exceptionally large. Semi-double.

MAXIMOWICZ. Violet heliotrope becoming blue. Clusters long and very large. Semi-double.

MRS. EDWARD HARDING. Rosy carmine. Took a special prize as best "red" lilac. A fine variety, but we may be color blind.

MY FAVORITE. Mauve blue. Originated by Mrs. Klager, and probably the only American variety in our list at present.

PRES. FALLIERES. Lavender. Its enormous compound clusters are largest of all.

PRES. POINCARE. Claret mauve. Clusters large and compact. Flowers large and very double.

***VAUBAN.** Mauve pink. Large compound clusters. Very free blooming and deliciously fragrant.

Single Varieties

***BUFFON.** Mauve pink; large clusters. Exceptionally fine for cutting.

CAPT. BALTET. Buds purple; opens lilac. Heavy bloomer.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Buds mauve; flowers pure blue. Exquisite. The best single blue to date. Grows very slowly.

DE MIRIBEL. Violet. Clusters elongated. Very late. One of the fine dark varieties but a slow grower.

DIDEROT. Buds almost black; flowers dark purple in narrow leafy clusters up to a foot long. Very late.

DR. BREITSCHNEIDER. Pure pink. Different type from all our others as it blooms on the new wood after most of regular type are out of flower.

DR. LINDLEY. Color lilac-purple like "old-fashioned lilac." Very well liked.

EDMOND BOISSIER. Dark bluish purple. Clusters like Diderot.

JAN VAN TOL. Snow white. Probably the best single white.

***LAMARTINE.** Mauve pink. Very large compound clusters.

***LOUVOIS.** Violet purple tinged blue. Good color; free blooming; fragrance rich; very early and in bloom for a long time.

LUDWIG SPAETH. Dark purple; late. An old-timer that we keep growing on account of demand although we have better darks.

***MIRABEAU.** Mauve opening bluish. Earliest of all.

MME. FRANCISQUE MOREL. Reddish purple in enormous clusters. Possibly our best single.

MONT BLANC. Snow white. Very fragrant.

PERLE VON STUTTGART. White. Very profuse bloomer and carries clusters well above the leaves.

REAUMUR. Carmine purple; late; good grower.

RUHM VON HORSTENSTEIN. Buds purple; flowers lilac, very fragrant.

VOLCAN. Buds deepest imaginable purple. Flowers dark purple with no shading whatever. Large loose clusters usually paired. Was a sensation at Oakland Spring Garden Show. The very darkest purple while De Miribel is the darkest violet. Very late.



CLAUDE BERNARD Lilac

CHINESE MAGNOLIAS

Few plants are as beautiful as these in Spring when covered with their profusion of magnificent cup-shaped flowers before the leaves appear. Difficult to propagate and slow growing, they will always be scarce.

LILIFLORA (Soulangeana). Flowers are open cup-shaped. Ground color white, strongly marked purplish pink.

LILIFLORA NIGRA (Purple Magnolia). Flowers erect, not opening widely. Deep rosy purple shading to darkest purple. Has some summer flowers after the spring crop.

STELLATA. Very dwarf and slow growing. Flowers have a number of long narrow petals and vary from pure white to soft pink. The acme of daintiness. Distinct from all the others and very highly esteemed. Quite rare.

VIBURNUM CARLESI

Called by various rather inappropriate names such as Fragrant Snowball, Pink Viburnum, etc. It is nearly evergreen here and bears compact clusters of flowers which are bright pink in bud, white and pink when open. Its outstanding merit is the intense and delicious spicy fragrance, suggestive of some of the most fragrant lilies.

CLIMBING VINES

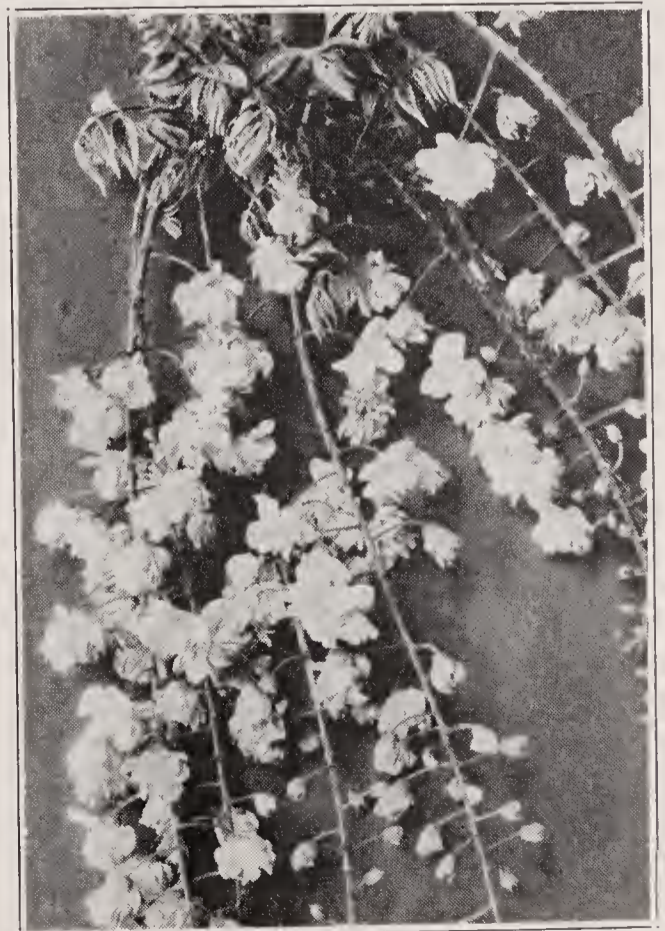
HARDENBERGIA comptoniana. Flowers pea-shaped in clusters suggesting a miniature Wisteria. Color is a beautiful clear, very deep blue. Evergreen. Is only a low climber which is all the better as there are plenty of rampant vines. We have a hardy strain which withstood the freeze of December, 1932.

YELLOWEDGE ALGERIAN IVY (Hedera canariensis variegata). A vigorous Ivy with leaves much larger than English and abundantly marked with creamy variegation which becomes very ruddy during winter. Makes aerial rootlets, so will stick to anything. Perfectly hardy here.

MISCELLANEOUS

ARNOLD BANANA (Musa arnoldiana). A new and rare variety grown from imported seed. Leaves are darker green than common Abyssinian Banana with ruddier leafstalks. It is claimed to be much hardier and that the leaves will not tear in heavy winds.

CHAPPARAL YUCCA (Hesperoyucca whipplei). Who that has seen it in bloom can forget the stately beauty of our native California Yucca? Although it is thought by many that it cannot be grown successfully in artificial surroundings, there is no foundation for this opinion. We know because it has bloomed beautifully in our nursery, throwing up its noble spires of creamy flowers to a height of nearly ten feet. The plants we offer are 4 or 5 years old, so should bloom about the second year from planting.



DOUBLE VIOLET Wisteria

WISTERIAS

We have every known oriental variety. Different ones have their special points but all are good. There is much complaint about Wisterias taking years to start blooming. This is due in part to nurserymen selling seedlings or even grafted plants which have been grown for a lot of useless wood rather than with a view to early flowering. We not only sell nothing but grafted stock, but grow them in a special way to induce early blooming instead of producing a mass of non-blooming wood which makes the plant look good but very disappointing in its blooming qualities.

DOUBLE VIOLET WISTERIA (*W. floribunda violacea plena*). Well named as the flowers are exactly like double violets. Has the deepest purple color of all. Strong growth. Clusters from 15 to 18 inches long. Far from common.

EXTRA LONG JAPANESE WISTERIA (*W. multijuga longissima*). We almost hesitate to tell the truth about this variety as it sounds like exaggeration. On a well established vine the clusters will reach 3 to 4 ft. in length. The old original vine in Los Gatos had plenty 4 to 5 ft., occasionally reaching a full six feet! Raceme is of course loose; flowers light purple.

PINK JAPANESE WISTERIA (*W. multijuga rosea*). There seem to be several strains of this; some are decidedly inferior. Ours is a clear pure pink. Clusters about 15 to 18 inches in length. Dilatory about commencing to bloom but profuse when it starts, so it is best to buy plants a few years from graft if possible. At Oakland Spring Garden Show we exhibited a boxed plant of this with about 200 clusters. Naturally it took the blue ribbon for best Wisteria in the show.

CHINESE WISTERIA (*W. sinensis*). The old favorite. Flowers large, lavender blue and come entirely before the leaves. Also has a crop of purple flowers on the ends of the branches in mid-summer.

JAPANESE WISTERIA (*W. multijuga*). Mentioned merely for information as we have practically discarded it for the Extra Long Japanese. Distinguished from Chinese by its long loose raceme, lighter color and time of blooming which is later, just as leaves are appearing.

WHITE WISTERIAS. We have three; White Chinese, White Japanese and Venusta. The latter is the purest white. Individual flowers very large in short broad clusters. Very precocious.

NEW WISTERIAS. Two years ago we imported six new varieties from Japan under government permit. They have just been released for sale and we have stock of four varieties. They have not had time to flower with us, so all we can give is the descriptions furnished by the Japanese exporters, which of course, we cannot guarantee.

Beni Fuji. Pink flowers in large clusters.

Issai. Purplish blue; flowers very young and freely.

Jako. White, very fragrant.

Kyushaku. Purple; 4-foot clusters.

STANDARD WISTERIAS

These are grown like Standard Roses, but with a taller stem, about 4½ ft. This method dwarfs the growth of the head and makes them bloom tremendously as illustration shows. Nothing is more beautiful in a garden. Our standards are mainly Pink, Double Purple and Extra Long Japanese.



STANDARD WISTERIA



PALAFIOR RANUNCULUS

We are also in the bulb business although nothing is said about them in this booklet.

Above cut shows the finest strain of Ranunculus in the world, developed by crossing the famous Palestine and Florentine strains from which name is derived. We received Silver Medal of S. A. F. & O. H. at the Boston National Flower Show for this superb novelty. Flowers are enormous with very high percentage of extremely double flowers. Colors run into many beautiful tones heretofore unknown in Ranunculus. Growth is very vigorous giving a great number of flowers per plant on long strong stems. You should be sure to stock this next season if you handle bulbs at all.

TO THE

NURSERY TRADE

We have an idea that many of our best specialties would sell far more extensively if they were better known so have prepared this booklet to supplement the brief descriptions in our wholesale price list. We have tried to avoid all exaggeration and to make everything as accurate as possible. Some of our best items are not included, but space was limited.

Prices have been omitted so that you may use the book in your own sales department if you wish. You can of course get prices from our current trade list which you should have on file. If not, it will be sent on request. Should you have use for more than one copy of this booklet you have only to ask for them and they will be sent.

We hope you will find it useful and that it will increase business for all of us.

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