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# Fall 1941 - Spring 1942 « WHOLESALE ONLY " 



# KIYONO NURSERIES 

CRICHTON, ALABAMA


For Prices See Page 25



Propagating Houses

## WHOLESALE PRICE-LIST <br> FALL, 1941 SPRING, 1942

## KIYONO NURSERIES

C. R. Stephens, Manager

## R. F.D. CRICHTON, ALA.

( 15 miles northwest of Mobile, Ala. on Moffat Road) Long Distance Telephone, Mobile, Ala.: Juniper 7621

## SHIPPING POINT, SEMMES, ALA.

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

Prices. 5, 50, and 500 of same variety and size at 10 , 100 and 1000 rates respectively.

Carload Orders on B\&B plants (or if trucks are sent to our nurseries for them, and we do not have to pack the plants) will be very attractively priced.

Specimen Stock selected or marked by our customers in the Nursery will be charged for according to its value, and higher than listed prices.

Terms of Payment. Cash with order, from unknown customers or those who prefer to earn discount. When cash is sent with order, we offer discount of 3 per cent and boxing is free, which means a total saving of about 10 per cent. If remittance is by Post Office Money Order, it should be made payable to us at Mobile, Ala.
C. O. D. shipment will be considered as a cash order only when deposit of 25 per cent is sent with order.

For charge accounts, our terms are 60 days net, boxing at cost. New accounts opened only upon receipt of trade references, allowing time for investigation.

Transportation. Please state whether you want your shipments by Parcel Post, Express, or Freight. If no instructions are given, we will use our best judgment in selecting best method of shipments. We make no charge for delivery to railroad station, but our responsibility ceases when goods are turned over to carrier, and risk and cost of transportation belong to purchaser.
Claim. If there is any mistake or any reason to complain, please write immediately upon receipt of goods and we will be pleased to adjust matter.

Condition of Sale. We accept all orders upon condition that they shall be void should any injury befall stock from causes over which we have no control.

## Prices in this list cancel all previous quotations and are subject to change without notice



Azalea Lath-house

## AZALEAS

Azaleas are, without doubt, the most beautiful flowering plants we have in the South. Their season of blooming is very long, beginning with winter-flowering Vittata Fortunei and extending into June when the pretty dwarf Macrantha is covered with its soft orangepink blossoms. All Azaleas are profuse bloomers, and in the spring each plant is a solid mass of color.

All types of Azaleas are easily grown, if a few rules are followed. They require a good, well-drained soil that has a slight acid reaction. The addition of leafmold, peat, and, in very heavy, stiff soil, a small quantity of sand, is always beneficial. Leaf-mold and peat help maintain an acid soil and a mulch of leaves is good to retain moisture and to furnish plant-food for the next year. Azaleas are shallow rooted and require an abundance of water in dry weather, especially young plants. Water the foliage with a hose, as a strong spray holds thrip and red spider in check.

Partial shade is desirable in planting, but dense shade should be avoided. A lath-house is well suited for growing plants in nursery. They should be fertilized sparingly; a light application of cottonseed meal about three times a year is one of the best treatments.
Lining-out size Azaleas offered here were rooted last spring and planted in beds early in summer, giving plenty of space for full development of strong root systems and bushy tops, and are far superior to $21 / 2$-inch potted plants, having roots enough to fill a 3-inch pot which has twice the capacity of a $21 / 2$-inch pot.
We have thousands of lining-out size Azaleas ready for immediate delivery, but since these small plants have much tender growth and are easily damaged by cold, we advise protecting them against frost this winter. Those who are not prepared to protect them will do well to let us book orders and make delivery in spring after all danger of frost is over, without any additional expense to our customers.

## AZALEA INDICA

The Indica group, which are fast growers with masses of large flowers, are especially adapted for landscape planting all along the Gulf Coast up to the Atlantic seaboard of North Carolina. Around Mobile, Charleston, and some other sections, there are plants seventy to one hundred years old, with spread from 20 to 30 feet across, apparently without any special care, showing they are perfectly at home and easy to grow. Nurserymen in this entire section have a golden opportunity to give most lasting satisfaction to their customers, and incidentally enrich themselves, by planting extensive collections of these showy plants in their nurseries, because Azaleas will sell themselves when your customers see them in full bloom. We are listing the most important varieties, eliminating weaker growers or inferior flowers when the same color can be had in better varieties.
BRILLIANT. A good grower with small, dark green leaves. Deep watermelon color, being intermediate between Pride of Mobile and Pride of Dorking. Very good variety.
COCCINEA MAJOR. Brilliant orange-red. A little taller grower than Prince of Orange.
CRITERION. Compact grower with flowers the color of strawberry ice-cream, streaked with deeper pink and margin of white. Late bloomer and very attractive.
CROEMINA. Fast grower. Light pink flowers of Iarge size early in season.
DUC DE ROHAN. Compact grower with small leaves and a profusion of beautiful salmon-pink flowers. One of the best varieties for pot-culture. Sizes to 10 to 12 inches.
ELEGANS. Fast and rather upright grower, similar to Formosa, with light-colored pink flowers early in season.
FIELDER'S WHITE. Large, pure white flowers early in season. A strong grower, free blooming, and one of the best whites.
FLAG OF TRUCE. Good-sized, double white flowers with petals ruffled at edges. Compact grower.
FORMOSA. Very fast grower with large dark leaves and big purplish pink flowers which have less purple than Phoenicia.
GEORGE FRANC. Early bloomer with extra-large sal-mon-pink flowers having deep red throats. Very showy.
GLORY OF SUNNYHILL. Compact grower with shiny narrow leaves and vivid orange-red flowers. One of the latest to bloom.
INDICA ALBA. Rather upright grower, with dull-colored, hairy leaves and pure white flowers in midseason. Very hardy.
IVERYANA. Similar to Criterion, but has pink stripes on pure white instead of the pink ground of that variety.
LADY EDITH. Very similar to Criterion, with almost identical flowers but more glossy leaves. Blooms late.
MME. DOMINIQUE. One of the largest Indicas, similar in color to Criterion, but of taller growth. Very compact and blooms almost as late as Macrantha. Exceptionally hardy.
ORCHID. Upright grower with light orchid-colored flowers of medium size. Very early.

## AZALEA INDICA, continued

PHEENICIA. Fast grower with medium-sized leaves and purplish pink flowers of a shade that is not often wanted with other colors, but is very nice with white. It will probably withstand more heat and sun than any other Azalea.
PRIDE OF DORKING. One of the deepest reds of the entire group. Blooms late in the season and, while not very hardy, yet one of the best.
PRIDE OF MOBILE. Fast grower with Iarge leaves; similar to Formosa but of lighter color. Some of the largest and choicest Azaleas in the Mobile section are of this variety and were known formerly as "Water-melon-pink" but we gave it the name "Pride of Mobile" several years ago which was immediately adopted by aII. Plants over 70 years old, standing over 15 feet high, smothered by countless beautiful pink flowers, are a sight that cannot be equaled by any. Very hardy, fast grower, most brilliant in color, profuse midseason bloomer makes this one of the outstandingly good and profitable varieties for nurserymen and florists to handle.
PRESIDENT CLAY. Good grower with orange-red flowers in midseason.
PRINCE OF ORANGE. Spreading grower with deep orange-red flowers a little after midseason. Very nice.
SALMON. Known locally as "Daphne Salmon." Midseason bloomer with pleasing salmon-colored mediumsize flowers. Very hardy, staying more dormant during winter months.
VIOLACEA RUBRA. Beautiful shade of wine-red color with dark green leaves.
VITTATA FORTUNEI. Fast, upright grower, with palecolored leaves. White and lavender variegated and light lavender flowers intermixed. Starts blooming in fall and continues all winter and spring.
WILLIAM BULL. Very hardy, upright grower which will not grow compact when small, but after a few years will assume a nice compact form. Very double orangered flowers which Iast a long time. One of the best.


## Heavy, Field-grown Specimens

In addition to the regularly listed sizes, we can supply the following Azaleas in heavy, field-grown specimens:

Formosa. 2 to 3 feet.
Pride of Mobile. 2 to 3 feet.
Amœna, 2 to 3 feet.
Hinomayo. 2 to 3 feet.
Lilacina. 2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet.

Orchid. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet.
Vittata Fortunei. 3 to 4 feet.
Wm. Bull. 3 to 4 feet.
Indica rosea. 3 to 4 feet.
Kaempferi. 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet.

## Prices on all field-grown Azaleas Each <br> 2 to 3 feet .............................. $\$ 250$

3 to 4 feet . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3555
4 to 5 feet . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 450


Azalea kaempferi

## HARDY JAPANESE AZALEAS

The following list of Hardy Japanese and Kaempferi Azaleas covers probably a larger collection of real money-making varieties for the nurserymen and florists of the southern half of the United States than any other group of plants. AII of them are hardy, and all are evergreen except a few which lose their leaves in the New England States. The color-range is largewhite, pink, salmon, orange, red, lilac and variegatedand the blooming season is an extended one -some are early, some are late each producing characteristic bloom of its own.

The whole country is sick and tired of evergreens and common flowering shrubs. They are wanting bright colors early in spring and something different, and what is better than this group of Hardy Evergreen Azaleas? Most nurserymen in this large section of the country do not realize how greatly their trade will be stimulated by offering this bright-flowering plant to their customers.
Azaleas under this heading are not dwarf like Hinodegiri or Kurumes, but are fairly fast growers, reaching ultimate heights of 10 to 12 feet, and are hardy in all parts of New Jersey and even farther north.

## HARDY JAPANESE AZALEAS, continued

AMGENA. One of the hardiest, compact growers, with small leaves and rather small rosy purple hose-in-hose flowers. Can stand a great deal of neglect.
AMCENA SUPERBA. Similar to above, with the exception of dark purple flowers, shading darker toward center. Sizes to 10 to 12 in .
FLAME. Bright orange-red flowers early in season.
FU JIMOYO. SmaII, hairy leaves. Flowers medium size, double, beautiful shade of Iilac.
HARDY FIREFLY. Compact-growing, very hardy Azalea, with good-sized single flowers of most brilliant fiery red. One of the very best. Sizes to 10 to 12 in.
HINOMAYO. Fast-growing, upright branches are clothed with small, light-colored leaves. Soft pink flowers of a beautiful shade completely hide the plant. Blooms early. Sizes to 10 to 12 in .
INDICA ROSEA (Magnifica). Fast grower, with Iarge, hairy leaves and big single white flowers tinted with rose.
KAEMPFERI. This Evergreen Azalea will lose its leaves farther north, where it can stand the winters of Boston without any protection, and does splendidly in the lower South, making large plants. The big, single, red flowers are borne profusely rather Iate in season. Sizes to 12 to 18 in. Kaempferi Hybrids: Cleopatra, Fedora, Carmen, Othello.
KIMNAZOI. Compact grower with long, narrow leaves. The deep orange-red flowers, with 5 separate narrow petals, are entirely different from any other Azalea.
LILACINA (Akebono, meaning dawn). Delicate lilac shade of orchid - the color of the eastern sky at dawn. Strong grower with Iarge Ieaves.
MACRANTHA. Compact grower with roundish Ieaves and single, medium-sized pink flowers late in season.
WVery hardy.
MACRANTHA, ORANGE-RED. Similar to above, with narrow leaves and orange-red flowers. Very good.
MACRANTHA, DOUBLE-FLOWERING. One of the above type with double salmon-red flowers. Rather new.
MACROSTEMON. Medium-sized, salmon-red flowers produced very freely late in season.
MAXWELLI. Leaves and flowers are as large as most of the Indicas and the carmine-red, single flowers are big and very attractive.
YAYEGIRI. Fast grower with shiny narrow leaves and beautiful salmon-red hose-in-hose flowers in midseason. Very young and profuse bloomer. Sizes to 10 to 12 in .
YODOGAWA. A semi-evergreen Azalea with narrow, willow-like Ieaves and purplish pink, double flowers early in spring.

## Prices of Hardy Japanese Azaleas:

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 8 in., bed |  | \$0 80 | \$700 |
| 8 to 10 in., with buds. | B\&B . . \$0 30 | 250 | 2000 |
| 10 to 12 in., with buds. | B\&B ... 40 | 350 | 3000 |
| 12 to 18 in., with buds. | B\&B ... 50 | 450 | 4000 |
| 18 to 24 in., with buds. | B\&B ... 75 | 700 | 6500 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., with buds. | B\&B . . . 150 | 1350 | 12500 |



Coral Bells, 10 to 12 -inch size. See page 10

## KURUME AZALEAS

This group, known botanically as Azalea obtusum japonicum, includes varieties that are more dwarf in their habit of growth and not quite so hardy as the Hardy Japanese group, but all Kurumes will stand the winters of almost all sections of the Southern States without any protection, and much farther north with a little protection. Their popularity is increasing rapidly as they become better known, especially in the cooler sections of the country where the more tender Indicas are injured by cold. Used singly, or in groups by themselves, or in combination with Indicas or Hardy Japanese varieties, they give most pleasing landscape effects and a range of color that could not otherwise be obtained.

The demand for Kurume Azaleas as pot-plants from eastern and northern florists has been growing by leaps and bounds. When plants are received from us, all you have to do is to pot them in light peaty soil, keep in moderately warm houses, spray with strong force of water daily to keep down red spiders and they will come into full bloom in about 60 days. They are a very quick and profitable crop. We are now growing thousands of excellent Kurumes for florists' use, paying particular attention to the leading florists' varieties, such as Coral Bells, SaImon Beauty, Hinodegiri, and Snow.
APPLE BLOSSOM. Hose-in-hose pink flowers the color of apple blossoms.
BRIDESMAID. Big salmon-pink flowers borne in large clusters. Very good grower.
CARMINE PRINCE. Large, hose-in-hose, carmine-red flowers produced very freely. Medium height, compact.

## KURUME AZALEAS, continued

CATTLEYA. Delicately lilac-tinted hose-in-hose petals are pointed at end and mauve-pink at the edges. Good grower.
CHERRY BLOSSOM. Delicate shade of pink melts into white toward center; large flowers.
CHRISTMAS CHEER. Compact grower with small shiny leaves. The flowers of deepest crimson are small but very attractive. One of the best varieties.
CORAL BELLS. Compact grower with small, round, glossy leaves. The dainty, bell-shaped, pink flowers are not large but it is a very profuse bloomer and one of the best favorites with florists.
DAPHNE. Very compact, slow grower with delicate light lavender flowers fading white in center.
DOUBLE MAUVE. Compact grower with delicate mauve hose-in-hose flowers, fading to white in center. Real nice for pot-plants.
HEXE (Firefly). Slow, compact grower with showy, deep scarlet, hose-in-hose flowers.
HIAWATHA. Hose-in-hose; crimson-carmine. Dwarf and compact. Beautiful new addition to our list.
HINODEGIRI. Slow, compact grower, but its fiery red flowers will literally smother the entire plant, even when they are very small, making it one of the most desirable pot-plants.
HORTENSIA. Good-sized, soft pink, hose-in-hose flowers are produced in large trusses. Medium height.
LAVENDER QUEEN. Large, single, light lavender flowers with white stamens. Leaves large and dark.
MAUVE BEAUTY. Flowers of a delicate mauve shade literally cover the entire plant. Compact, dwarf grower.
ORANGE BEAUTY. Compact grower, with orange-pink flowers of hose-in-hose type, produced in very large clusters.
PEACH BLOW. One of the fastest-growing Kurumes. Medium-sized, single flowers of a delicate peach shade.
PINK PEARL. Large, most beautiful salmon-rose-color blooms, shaded lighter toward center, with prominent markings, borne in large clusters.
SALMON BEAUTY. Large, hose-in-hose, salmon-pink flowers and light green foliage.

For prices of Kurume Azaleas, see page 11


## KURUME AZALEAS, continued

SALMON QUEEN. Large, single, salmon-pink flowers are produced in great profusion in midseason. One of the most attractive Kurumes.
SNOW. Good size hose-in-hose flowers of purest white among beautiful glossy leaves. Liked by all.
SUNSTAR. Medium-sized, single, dark rose-pink flowers are borne very profusely. Small, dark green leaves and medium height.
SWEET BRIER. Compact grower, with leaves similar to Peach Blow. Its medium-sized, single pink flowers are very attractive. One of the hardiest Kurumes known.
VESUVIUS. Large, bright orangerred, single flowers. Good grower, with dark green leaves.
VIVID. The large hose-in-hose flowers are deep vivid red without any cast of purple, but similar to Hexe, which has a purple tint. Small leaves and a compact grower.

| Prices of Kurume Azaleas: | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 in., bed-grown |  | \$0 80 | \$700 |
| 4 to 6 in., compact; budded | \$0 35 | 300 | 2500 |
| 6 to 8 in., with buds. $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | 50 | 400 | 3500 |
| 8 to 10 in ., with buds. $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 60 | 500 | 4500 |
| 10 to 12 in ., with buds. $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 75 | 650 | 6000 |
| 12 to 18 in., with buds. $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ |  | 900 | 8000 |
| 18 to 24 in., with buds. $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 175 | 1500 | 12500 |

Our 4 to 6 -inch Kurume and 6 to 8 -inch Indica, bedgrown Azaleas are recommended and sold to nurserymen and florists only for the purpose of lining out and growing on into larger sizes. They do not have flower-buds and are of no value for immediate effect.


4 to 6 -in. and 6 to 8 -in. bed-grown Azaleas shown with $3-\mathrm{in}$. pot

We grow and sell thousands upon thousands of these small plants every year, and, due to our facilities for quantity production, customers find it cheaper and more satisfactory to purchase from us than to maintain a propagating department for their own needs.


## POTTED CAMELLIAS

To keep pace with the rapidly growing demands of florists, we have increased our supply of potted Camellia japonicas for this season, and are offering selected varieties of bushy plants in 6 -inch pots, which can be retailed as potted plants or used to furnish cut-flowers. These plants are mostly 18 to 24 -inch for dwarf kinds, and 24 to 30 -inch for taller-growing sorts. All of them have more than half a dozen well-developed flower-buds, and some have double or more that number.

Florists who first bought our potted Camellias, continue sending repeat orders, and many have advised us that they find them more profitable and satisfactory than any other plants they have ever handled. In view of these facts, and notwithstanding the increase in production, we anticipate our whole supply will again be sold out quickly and we urge our customers to order early, so they will not be disappointed.

Camellias with advanced flower-buds should be kept in a very cool house. Carnation and cyclamen houses are suitable, with a temperature of not much more than 50 degrees. Camellias are winter-blooming plants and may shed their buds in very warm houses.
Prices of potted Camellias: $\$ 15.00, \$ 17.50$, and $\$ 20.00$ for 10 plants, depending on size, kinds and number of buds.


6 to 8 -in. and 8 to $12-\mathrm{in}$. Camellias

## CAMELLIA JAPONICA

The horticultural names of Camellia japonica are so badly confused that we are still not sure of many of them, but we have enough kinds which are recognized by leading nurserymen by such names as we list, that we are offering these named Camellias under three classes.

We are the fortunate possessors of "Nouvelle Inconographae des Camellias," published in 1848-1860, with more than 500 colored illustrations of Camellia blooms, with names, and we follow their names as far as possible.

Many names, however, will have yet to be revised and in order not to mislead you, we are illustrating several types of flowers and by referring to them, you can form a better idea of what we mean by "peony form," "very double," etc.

Camellias are not difficult to grow. Many fine old specimen plants are to be found scattered throughout the Lower South, where they have been growing for years with but little care, and thriving on practically all types of land characteristic to the region. However, they prefer and do best on a good, well-drained soil that has a slight acid reaction. Good garden soil is suitable, but it can be made better by adding leaf-mold and peat moss. In heavy, stiff soils a small quantity of sand is also beneficial. Leaf-mold and peat help to maintain an acid condition and a mulch of leaves is good to retain moisture and to furnish plant-food the next year. The addition of sand makes stiff soils more porous and provides better drainage.

In most soils, especially on clay lands, cottonseed meal alone, or a mixture composed of $2 / 3$ cottonseed meal and $1 / 3$ acid phosphate, is an excellent fertilizer. Other good fertilizing materials, which are likewise acid in their reaction, are well-rotted cow-manure, tankage, castor pomace, sulphate of ammonia and muriate of potash.

The Camellia is less subject to disease and insect enemies than most other evergreen shrubs, but sometimes the foliage is attacked by scales. When this occurs, they should be sprayed with a miscible oil preparation and care taken to thoroughly wet the underside of the leaves as well as the top. Volck, used at the rate of 1 part to 50 parts of water, has proved effective.

The Camellia is the handsomest of all the broadleaved evergreen blooming plants for southern gardens. It is long-lived and its beauty and monetary value increases rapidly as the plants grow older. The many new and fine varieties of recent introduction have added enormously to its popularity, and its use as a high-class cut-flower has opened up a much broader field for its distribution.

On the following pages we are listing a complete range of sizes, from very small plants suitable for growing on under lath or in greenhouses, to finished, well-rounded specimens for immediate Iandscape effects. Still larger sizes are available in many varieties and full particulars will be supplied upon request.


## 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}-\mathrm{ft}$. and 3 to $4-\mathrm{ft}$. Specimen Camellias, B\&B.

Our specimen Camellias are grown in full sun and ere naturally well branched and compact.

## KIYONO NURSERIES • Crichton, Alabama



Over 80,000 Specimen Camellias

## CLASS A CAMELLIAS

The varieties offered in this class have been selected because of unusual merit and proven reliability under practically all conditions where Camellias are grown. Generally recognized by authorities as being the most outstanding and satisfactory of all the standard sorts.
ALBA PLENA. Snow-white, very double, good-sized flowers. Very early but a poor grower, and does not set buds when young. Sizes to 18 to 24 in.
BROOKLYANA. A bushy grower with large, light-colored leaves. Flowers of medium size, very double, pink mottled with white. Sizes to 18 to 24 in.


Chandleri elegans. Peony form
CHANDLERI ELEGANS. One of the largest Peonyflowering Camellias. Cherry-red, with white variegation. Some are thick peony-like flowers with 500 petals, but some flowers are loose peony form with yellow stamens.


Cleviana
CLEVIANA. Compact, fast grower, with medium-sized solid deep pink flowers of thick peony type.
EMPRESS OF INDIA. Very Iate, dahlia-shaped flowers having an unusually pleasing salmon color which is not often found in any other Camellia. Sizes to 18 to 24 in.
ENRICO BETTONI. Very fast grower. Flowers clear, light pink, varying in form from semi-double to peony on same bush, but always very large.
HERME. Very large, loose peony-form blooms of elegant shape. Pink and red variegated with white margin. Faint scent. One of the very best. See illustration page 17.


Monarch

MONARCH. The deep pink flowers are of enormous size, having many clusters of stamens and petals inside of larger outer petals, making a single flower equal to a bouquet. Beautiful foliage and compact grower. Since this variety is a very dwarf and spreading grower, prices of specimen plants will be at one grade higher than listed prices. For example, price of 18 to 24 -inch Monarch will be at listed price of 24 to 30 -inch.


Herme. See page 16
OTOME. Similar to Pink Perfection but much Iarger flowers, with each end of petals fading to lighter shade of shell-pink. Sizes to 18 to 24 -in.


Pink Perfection
PINK PERFECTION. Very double, clear shell-pink flow-
ers of dainty form, liked by many. The plants start blooming when very young, coming early in the season and continuing in profusion for a long time. Sizes to $21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
PROF. C. S. SARGENT. Very thick, peony-form, solid crimson blooms of medium size.


Prof. C. S. Sargent


Semi-Double Blush. Light semi-double
SEMI-DOUBLE BLUSH. Flowers of elegant shape, with light semi-double petals having identical color of Lady Hume's Blush, and beautiful yellow stamens. One of the noblest and simplest in form and coloring.
SOPHIA. Habit of growth and color of flower similar to Chandleri elegans, but form of flower is more cup-shaped and center petals are less in number and larger.

| Prices of Class A Camellias: Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 5 in., from coldframes | \$180 | \$1500 |
| 6 to 8 in., pots | 300 | 2500 |
| 8 to 12 in., pots | 400 | 3500 |
| 12 to 18 in., branched, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 550 | 5000 |
| 18 to 24 in., branched, but without buds, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 1000 | 8500 |
| 18 to 24 in., specimen, $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B} \ldots . . . \$ 225$ | 2000 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., specimen, $B \& B \ldots 350$ | 3000 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., specimen, $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. .. 450 | 4000 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., specimen, $\mathrm{B}_{8} \mathrm{~B}$.... 650 | 6000 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft ., specimen, $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B} \ldots \ldots 850$ | 8000 |  |



3 to 5 -in. from coldframe


18 to 24 -in. branched but without buds

## CLASS B CAMELLIAS

This class includes some of the best kinds, often as good as our A Class, but because of a little more plentiful supply, we are listing these excellent varieties at much lower prices.


Mrs. Abby Wilder
MRS. ABBY WILDER. Peony-shaped white flowers, medium to large, with tiny splashes of pink. Compact and good grower.
AUSTILL PINK. Semi-double pink bloom of medium size, stamens often intermixed with smaller petals in center. Compact, but fast grower.
bealei rosea. Very double flowers of Pink Perfection shape, of about same size, but color is a deeper pink. Fast and very compact grower with rather small leaves. Plants 3 feet high usually have spread of same dimension.
BROWN'S RED. Probably the darkest red Camellia of semi-double form. Pointed dark green leaves.
CANDIDISSIMA. Star-shaped, very double, pure white flowers, not large, but a very profuse bloomer. Slow, compact grower. Season late. Sizes to $21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
COMTE DE GOMER. Very double creamy petals dotted with numerous pink spots. Early. Compact, but slow grower. Sizes to $21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
COUNTESS OF ORKNEY. Very double light pink flowers with red stripes, rather early in the season. Compact, but slow grower. Profuse bloomer while very small. Sizes to 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.


Gloire de Nantes. See page 20


Jarvis Red


Elizabeth

DUC DE BRETAGNE. Semi-double, rose-red with light blotches. Large, heavy leaves.
DUC D'ORLEANS. Creamy white, with tiny specks of pink; good size, peony form, stamens intermixed with inner petals.
ELIZABETH (Tutonia). Very double, pure white blooms with petals crinkled at end and, once in a great while, pure pink flowers of same form will appear. Leaves are very dark, thick, green. Strong grower. One of the best.
GLOIRE DE NANTES (Leana Superba). Large, semidouble, cerise bloom, with center petals often twisting. Extremely large dark green leaves, and bold large flowers make this one of the most attractive on bush. See illustration page 19.
JARVIS RED. Deep blood-red, semi-double flowers with golden stamens. Very attractive among dark green foliage. One of the most popular kinds.
KELLINGTONIA. Flowers orange-red, with stripes or blotches of white, open peony type. Always blooms heavy and has extra-good foliage.
MATHOTIANA ALBA. Good-sized, very double, white bloom with large light-colored leaves. Rather late in season.
MME. STREKALOFF. Peony formed; light pink petals with small stripes of crimson. Stiff, upright grower.
NOBILISSIMA. Early. White petals intermixed with stamens. Good grower and bloomer. Sizes to $21 / 2$ to 3 ft .


Mathotiana alba

PRINCE EUGENE NAPOLEON (Pope Pius IX). Very double scarlet flowers of good size from early to midseason. Good, compast grower.
RAINY SUN. Twisted, rather narrow leaves. Flowers large, semi-double and rose-red in color.
REV. JOHN BENNETT. Orange-red, semi-double flowers of good size, often having stamens twisted with petals. Rather small, roundish, dark green foliage. Very compact, but a good grower.
ROSE EMRY. Crimson peony-form blooms of medium size early in season.
SINGLE RED No 1. Large; single; red. Large foliage.
STANDARD. Double; pink, with white spots; imbricated. A compact grower and blooms midseason to late.


Tanner Williams Red
TANNER WILLIAMS RED. Semi-double; orange-red, with prominent stamens. Very compact grower and profuse bloomer.
T. K. VARIEGATED. Semi-double; light pink, with darker pink margin, somewhat like Criterion azalea; elegant form and coloring, with large cluster of yellow stamens. Small leaves. Compact, but fast grower.
THERESA MOSSINE. Very narrow, pleasing shell-pink petals; unusually double. Small leaves. Very compact.
TRI-COLOR. Semi-double flowers of almost pure white to red and intermediate colors on same bush. Dark green, glossy leaves.

| Prices of Class B Camellias: Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 5 in., from coldframes... | \$150 | \$12 50 |
| 6 to 8 in., pots . . . . . . . . . . | 250 | 2000 |
| 8 to 12 in., pots ..... | 300 | 2500 |
| 12 to 18 in., branched, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 500 | 4000 |
| 18 to 24 in., branched, but without buds, $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | 700 | 6500 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., branched, but without buds, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 1000 | 8500 |
| 18 to 24 in., specimen, $B \& B \ldots . . \$ 200$ | 1750 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., specimen, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. . . 250 | 2000 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., specimen, $\mathrm{B}_{8} \mathrm{~B} \cdots 350$ | 3000 4500 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., specimen, $\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{~B}$ 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}$. , specimen, $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B} \ldots . .7700$ | 4500 6500 |  |

## CLASS C CAMELLIAS

This group is composed of the more common and easily grown double-flowering kinds. As a class, they are very fast growers and hardier than the more choice sorts.
LADY CAMPBELL. Double, red, medium-sized flowers. A vigorous grower, rather upright but compact in habit.
LILY. Attractive, double, white flowers of medium size. Rapid growing, compact and symmetrical.
NAPOLEON D'ITALIE. Medium size; double; rose-red, with very dark, almost blackish stripes. Compact, excellent grower.
SANGDON. Semi-double; shell-pink. Fast-growing and very bushy.


Sarah Frost
SARAH FROST. This well-known favorite is a good compact grower and a profuse bloomer. The flowers are full double, of medium size, rose-red in color, and produced midseason to late. Very dependable.
We also offer at this class price several very good double and semi-double flowering kinds, names of which are not known to us. We therefore offer them by color: Red, Pink, Variegated, and White.

| Prices of Class C Camellias: Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 5 in., from coldframes. | \$1 25 | \$10 00 |
| 6 to 8 in., pots | 175 | 1500 |
| 8 to 12 in., pots | 250 | 2000 |
| 12 to 18 in., branched, $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 400 | 3000 |
| 18 to 24 in., branched, but without buds, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 500 | 4000 |
| 18 to 24 in., specimen, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \ldots . . \$ 150$ | 1250 |  |
| 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft., specimen, $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. . 200 | 1750 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., specimen, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \ldots 300$ | 2500 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., specimen, B \& $\mathrm{B} \ldots . .400$ | 3500 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft ., specimen, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B} \ldots . . \mathrm{l} 60$ | 5500 |  |



Daikagura. See page 24

## RARE CAMELLIAS

We offer a carefully selected list of choice and outstanding varieties of rare Camellia japonica in a wide range of colors and sizes. Many of them have already made Camellia history and others will do likewise as they become better known. They are offered in three groups and priced according to individual merit and supply available. We can furnish them only in connection with our Standard Varieties, only a limited number to a customer, and at no reduction in price, regardless of size of order. The new and rare Camellias of today will be the real money-makers of tomorrow. Every grower should have them.

MAGNOLIÆFLORA. We are happy to be able to offer our customers this season a limited number of this extremely rare and valuable Camellia. The flowers are large, semi-double, with 12 to 15 large petals, deep rose tinted at the base but fading to light blush near the tips. A compact grower, with attractive, serrated foliage. See color illustration on page 29.
6 to 8 in., pots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 250$
8 to 10 in., pots
350
12 to 18 in., $1-y r$. grafts, B\&B . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 750
18 to 24 in., 1 -yr. grafts , $B \& B$

## GROUP 1

LAUREL LEAF (Ile Tremento). Flowers Iarge, full double, with numerous narrow petals having recurved edges and opening very flat; light salmon-rose, marbled white. Upright and compact, with rather narrow foliage of a pleasing shade of green. Conspicuously beautiful.
VICTOR EMANUEL. It is a bushy grower, compact and symmetrically round, with medium-sized, smooth, ellipticovate leaves. The flowers are very large, deep red, peony-form, and of indescribable beauty. Blooms late. See color illustration on front cover.
Prices on Group 1: $\quad$ Each
6 to 8 in., pots ......................................... . . . . . . . . . 200
8 to 10 in., pots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250
10
10 to 15 in., pots . . . . . . . . . 20
12 to 18 in., B\&B.................................. . . . . . . . 500
18 to 24 in., B\&B............................... . . . . 1000
18 to 24 in., specimen, B\&B ...................... 1500
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., specimen, B\&B . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2500

## GROUP 2

C. M. HOVEY. In habit of growth, and shape and form of flowers, it is very much like Purple Emperor, but the beautiful, double, large red flowers are mottled with white. Very showy.
COLONEL FIREY (William S. Hastie). Very large, extremely double flower, with many small petals of glowing rich crimson. A late bloomer. See color illustration on page 28.
DAIKAGURA. Probably the earliest bloomer of all Camellia japonicas. In the Mobile section it is nearly always in bloom in September and often is showing color in August. Flowers large, thick peony-type, deep rose color with large white blotches, sometimes imbricated. See illustration on page 23.
DEBUTANTE (Sarah C. Hastie). Delicate shade of solid pink; large peony-form. Very hardy. See color illustration on page 27.
FANNY BOLLIS. Very large, semi-double red flowers blotched with white. See color illustration on page 2.
GIGANTEA. Very Iarge leaves and spreading branches. The red and white flowers are peony-form and of good size.
GOSHOGURUMA. Good-sized, semi-double, deep red flowers with yellow anthers, making a most attractive color combination. Upright grower.
KUMASAKA, VARIEGATED. Large, peony-form blooms of deep pink but with white spots.
LADY CLARE. Immense, single pink flowers. Probably the largest of all Camellias.
MARCHIONESS OF EXETER. Early. Large pink flowers of peony-form, similar to Debutante, but a little deeper in color.


Snowdrift. See page 25

MRS. WILLIAM THOMPSON. Large, semi-double white blooms of great beauty. Recent importation from Europe.
PINK BALL. Color identical with Pink Perfection, but flowers much larger, double, with pompon center. Very attractive and has handsome foliage.
PINK STAR. Semi-double, bright rose-pink flowers of delicate coloring. Outer row of petals roundly pointed, giving star-like appearance. Habit of growth compact and upright. Midseason. Very desirable.
PURPLE EMPEROR (Mathotiana Rubra; Purple Dawn, etc.). One of the largest flowers of rose form. Deep red, but as the flower gets older, outer edge turns purple. See color illustration on page 27 .


Rev. John G. Drayton

REV. JOHN G. DRAYTON. Medium-sized, semi-double, peony-type flowers of soft clear pink. Entirely different from the variety known by this name on the Pacific Coast, which is clear white, and which is known in the southeastern United States as Grandiflora Alba.
SNOWDRIFT. Beautiful form; Iarge, semi-double; pure white. See illustration on page 24 .
WATERLOO (Ethlington White). Large, semi-double, white flowers of tissue paper-like texture.
Prices on Group 2: ..... Each
8 to 10 in., pots ..... $\$ 100$
10 to 15 in., pots ..... 150
12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} B$ ..... 250
18 to 24 in., $B \& B$ ..... 400
24 to 30 in., $B_{\&} B$ ..... 650
18 to 24 in., specimens, $B \& B$ ..... 1000
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., specimens, $B \& B$ ..... 1500
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., specimens, $B_{\&} B$ ..... 2000

## GROUP 3

APPLE BLOSSOM. Single, small pink flowers, not showy, but quite fragrant.
ARA JISHI. Similar to Prof. C. S. Sargent in color and form but later blooming and more spreading growth.
FRED SANDERS. Flowers single, of medium size, crinkled at the edges. Otherwise, it resembles Tri-color in both color and formation.
GOVERNOR MOUTON. Flowers of medium size and blood-red color, often blotched with white. A vigorous grower, rather spreading in habit, with twiggy branches. See color illustration on page 29.
KIMBERLY. The brilliant red, single flowers have very prominent red stamens instead of white ones like other Camellias. Upright grower. A collector's variety.
KUMASAKA. A Group 2 variety but on account of more plentiful supply this year we are offering it in Group 3. Large peony-form blooms of deep pink. Late. See color illustration on page 2.


LADY VAN SITTI. Large, semi-double, attractive, deep pink flowers. Leaves long, narrow-pointed and slightly crinkled. Upright grower and free bloomer. Midseason.
MON JISU (California Donklaeri). Semi-double, mediumsized flowers of bright carmine with a satin-like sheen. Foliage small, dark green.
PRINCE ALBERT. Semi-double, pink, streaked or flecked with white, similar to Herme in shape. Upright grower with serrated leaves.
PURITY. Very double, symmetrical, pure white, starshaped flowers, occasionally with stamens. One of the best of all whites. Upright grower.
ST. ELMO (Augusta Evans Wilson). Deep pink, thick, peony-form, of good size and one of the earliest to bloom in fall. Upright grower with thick shiny leaves.
SUPRESSE NOBILISSIMA. Semi-double white flowers, very thin in texture, and elegant.
Prices on Group 3:
8 to 10 in., pots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0 \begin{gathered}\text { Each } \\ 50\end{gathered}$
8 to 10 in., pots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0{ }^{50} 75$
10 to 15 in., pots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 200


2 to $21 / 2$ ft., specimen, $B \& B$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 750
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., specimen, $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1000


## FINE CAMELLIAS

These two varieties have become famous throughout the land and are highly prized for the production of cut-flowers and as garden specimens. Both are vigorous growers and free bloomers.





Camellia Sasanqua, Mine-no-Yuki

## CAMELLIA SASANQUA

One of the newer and finest of all the broad-leaved evergreens. Similar to Camellia japonica, but looser and faster growing. Very profuse bloomers, the flowers commencing to open the latter part of September and continuing on through November-a time when very few flowers can be had.

Sasanquas are very hardy and can be grown without protection in the latitude of Memphis, Tenn., Birmingham, Ala., Atlanta, Ga., Charlotte, N. C., and even much farther north along the Atlantic Seaboard. They are extremely satisfactory in landscape work, as individual specimens, in foundation plantings, and for hedges, and their popularity is only just beginning. From many thousands of seedling plants we have originated a few outstanding kinds which we offer in the following list, along with, and at the same prices as for the named varieties.
CLEOPATRA. Large, beautiful cherry-red flowers, often double, and having crinkled petals. Foliage thick, dark and glossy. A vigorous and compact grower. Sizes to 2 to 3 ft .
MINE-NO-YUKI (Snow on the Mountain). The large, double, white flowers resemble a carnation and are borne in such profusion as to literally cover the entire plant. When young, it is a loose, open grower, but as it gets older it develops into a symmetrically round and compact specimen. Sizes to 2 to 3 ft .
NEGISHEKO. Flowers very large, single, deep pink and very showy. Strong, upright grower with dark glossy foliage. Sizes to 2 to 3 ft .
ROSEA. A graceful and upright grower with very large single flowers of brilliant pink. Sizes to 3 to 4 ft .

CAMELLIA SASANQUA (Seedlings). Seedling Sasanquas usually have single white flowers, but often have pink and red. They bloom very profusely in October and November. Fast growing and will make excellent hedges and also understocks on which to graft the more valuable Camellias.

|  | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 in., seedlings. | \$0 60 | \$500 |
| 6 to 8 in., S. T | 80 | 600 |
| 8 to 12 in ., S. T | 100 | 800 |



Camellia Sasanqua, Mine-no-Yuki. See page 30

## CAMELLIA SASANQUA, continued

No. 1 (Shell-Pink). Erect and vigorous with an abundance of single shell-pink flowers. Sizes to 2 to 3 ft .
No. 2 (Variegated). Rather dense, rapid grower of pyramidal habit, with handsome, single, two-toned flowers which are white in center and shading to pink at the ends of the petals. Very early. Sizes to 2 to 3 ft .
No. 3. A beautiful, single, soft pink that appeals to all. Semi-dwarf, very bushy and desirable for hedges as well as for individual specimens. Sizes to 3 to 4 ft .
No. 4. Here on the nursery we refer to this number as "Ruffled" Blush. You will, too, in your description, after you have seen the flowers. Compact and of bushy form. Sizes to 3 to 4 ft .
No. 5 (Variegated). Another two-toned variety, similar to No. 2, but more dense in growth and the flowers are a much deeper shade of pink. Sizes to 2 to 3 ft .
No. 6. The most dwarf variety in our collection, with narrow leaves and lovely pink flowers. Excellent for low, bushy-growing plants. Sizes to 2 to 3 ft .

| Prices of above Sasanquas: | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in., C. T. . . . . . |  | \$150 | \$12 50 |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T. |  | 175 | 1500 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T. |  | 250 | 2000 |
| 18 to 24 in., C. T. |  | 300 | 2500 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$1 50 | 1250 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., B\&B. | 250 | 2250 |  |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 350 | 3000 |  |

SETSUGEKKA. A new variety of great beauty and merit. The Iarge, semi-double flowers are pure white, with just a touch of pink at the ends of the slightly ruffled petals. The plant is erect and compact in habit, with dark, handsome foliage. Very valuable.

| izes to 2 to 3 ft . | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in., C. T |  | \$300 | \$2500 |
| 8 to $12 \mathrm{in} ., \mathrm{C}$. |  | 350 | 3000 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. |  | 400 | 3500 |
| 18 to 24 in., C. T |  | 600 | 5000 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., B\&B | \$2 25 | 2000 |  |



Magnolia Soulangeana

## ORIENTAL MAGNOLIAS

Some of the most beautiful flowering trees in the world belong to this group of deciduous Magnolias. Most of them are hardy in nearly all parts of the United States, and planting of these beautiful trees should be encouraged by nurserymen, especially when they can be had at such reasonable prices as we list below.
SOULANGEANA. SmaII tree with Iarge, 9-petaI, pinkish flowers before the leaves in the spring. One of the most beautiful flowering trees.
SOULANGEANA ALBA SUPERBA. Similar to above with almost white flowers of larger size. Rounder leaves and a more upright grower.

| ices of above two Magno | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ or 3 -in. pots (1-yr.) | \$0 25 | \$1 75 | \$1500 |
| * $21 / 2$ or 3 -in. pots (2-yr.) | 30 | 250 | 2000 |
| * 12 to 18 in., C. T. | 30 | 250 | 200 |
| *18 to 24 in., C. T. | 40 | 350 | 250 |
| *18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 100 | 900 | 80 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 125 | 1000 | 90 |
| 3 to 4 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 175 | 1500 | 125 |
| 4 to 5 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 225 | 2000 |  |
| to 7 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |  |  |  |

SOULANGEANA LENNEI. Leaves are much larger than Soulangeana. The bold cup-shaped flowers, white inside and reddish purple outside, are larger and open later than other Soulangeanas. Very choice.

| 18 to 24 in., | $B \& B$ | \$150 | \$12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft ., | $B \& B$ | 200 | 17 |
| 3 to 4 ft ., | $B \& B$ | 250 | 2250 |
| 4 to 5 ft ., | $B \& B$ |  | 275 |

[^0]
## ORIENTAL MAGNOLIAS, continued

SOULANGEANA NIGRA. Blooms later than Soulangeana and is darker in color.
LILIFLORA (M. obovata). Tulip-shaped, Iarge, purplish pink flowers before leaves appear. Many stems from ground and makes a large bush.


Magnolia liliffora

| Prices of above two Magnolias: | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ or 3 -in. pots (1-yr.) | \$0 15 | \$1 25 | \$10 00 |
| $21 / 2$ or 3 -in. pots ( 2 -yr.) | 20 | 180 | 1500 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T. | 20 | 180 | 1500 |
| 18 to 24 in., C. T. | 30 | 250 | 2000 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., bushy, $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 125 | 1000 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |  |  |  |
| 4 to 5 ft ., bushy, B\&B | 175 | 1500 |  |

RUSTICA RUBRA. Large, cup-shaped, dark reddish purple flowers. A great new addition. Similar to Lennei, with handsome seed-pods more than 6 inches long.
$3-\mathrm{in}$. pots.


Magnolia rustica rubra


ORIENTAL MAGNOLIAS, continued
STELLATA. Star Magnolia. A dwarf grower with numerous delicate pinkish white water-lily-like flowers early in spring. One of the most beautiful of all.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ or 3 -in. pots (1-yr.) | \$0 25 | \$200 | \$1750 |
| $21 / 2$ or $3-\mathrm{in}$. pots ( $2-\mathrm{yr}$.) | 30 | 250 | 2000 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T. | 30 | 250 | 2000 |
| 18 to 24 in., bushy, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 175 | 1500 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft ., bushy, $B \& B$ | 225 | 2000 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., bushy, $B \& B$ | 350 | 3000 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft ., bushy, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 500 | 4500 |  |

VEITCHI. Hybrid of Magnolia Campbelli and M. denudata. Strong, upright grower with much larger leaves than M. denudata. Lovely blush-pink flowers almost twice the size of Soulangeana. Very rare and valuable. $5-\mathrm{in}$. and $6-\mathrm{in}$. potted plants in 12 to $24-\mathrm{in}$. size at $\$ 2.50$ each.


Magnolia stellata 3-in. pot (2-yr.)

Magnolia Soulangeana 3-in. pot (2-yr.)


Cleyera japonica in our nursery

## BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Abbreviations: S., Seedling; C., Cutting; T., Transplanted; B\&B., Balled and Burlapped.
We have many varieties not listed here and solicit your inquiries

| ABELIA grandiflora | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to $18 \mathrm{in} ., \mathrm{C}$ |  | \$150 | \$1200 |
| 18 to 24 in., bushy |  | 200 | 1500 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., bushy |  | 350 | 3000 |
| 3 to 4 ft ., bushy |  | 5.00 | 4000 |

We can ball last three grades of especially selected plants at 15 c extra each.
AZALEAS. See pages 4 to 11 .
BERBERIS atrocarpa. One of the best evergreen Barberries in the Lower South, with about 1 -inch spiny leaves. Compact grower.
B. Thunbergi atropurpurea. Red-leaved Japanese Barberry. Leaves are dark bronze-red, making an excellent contrast with other green shrubs.

| Prices of both Berberis: $\$ 060 \$ 500$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in., C. T. |  | \$0 60 | \$5 00 |
| 8 to 12 in ., C. T. |  | 75 | 600 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T. |  | 100 | 800 |
| 12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | \$0 60 | 500 |  |
| 18 to 24 in ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |  | 600 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 100 | 900 |  |

BUXUS japonica. Fairly fast-growing Box with lightcolored roundish leaves. Does well in full sun.
B. sempervirens. Slow-growing, compact Box with deep green, pointed leaves. There are several strains of this variety, but we offer the most compact-growing kind.
Prices of both Buxus:

| 4 to 6 in., C. T. |  | \$0 65 | \$500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in., C. T. |  | 85 | 700 |
| 8 to 10 in., C. T. |  | 100 | 800 |
| 10 to 12 in ., C. T. |  | 125 | 1000 |
| 12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$0 60 | 500 |  |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\propto} \mathrm{B}$ | 100 | 00 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ |  |  |  |
| CALLISTEMON. Strong 3-in. pot |  | 125 | 1000 |

CAMELLIA Sasanqua. See pages 30 and 31.
C. Thea. Tea-plant. White, sweet-scented flowers in late fall. Commercial tea is made out of these leaves.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in., S. |  | \$0 40 | \$300 |
| 8 to 12 in ., S. |  | 60 | 500 |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | \$0 60 | 500 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 85 | 750 |  |

CLEYERA japonica. An excellent, compact-growing, medium-sized evergreen, with thick, glossy leaves which turn red before falling. Creamy white flowers in late spring. Our plants are cuttings grown from selected specimens of exceptional merit.

| 8 to 12 in ., C. T |  | \$100 | \$8 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T |  | 125 | 1000 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$1 25 | 1000 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 175 | 1500 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 225 | 2000 |  |

COTONEASTER Francheti. One of the best Cotoneasters in the Lower South. Compact, free-growing, with deep orange berries.
C. pannosa. Similar to above, with silvery leaves.

Prices of both Cotoneasters:

| 6 to 8 in., S. |  | \$0 85 | \$700 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in ., S . |  | 100 | 800 |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\text {\& }} \mathbf{B}$ | \$0 75 | 600 |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 100 | 750 |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft.}, \mathrm{~B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 125 | 1000 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 150 | 1250 |  |

ELÆAGNUS pungens. Transplants easily, doing well in either sun or shade.

| 6 to 8 in., C. T. |  | \$0 85 | \$700 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to $12 \mathrm{in} ., \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{T}$. |  | 100 | 800 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}$ \& B | \$1 00 | 850 |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}_{\text {\& }} \mathrm{B}$ | 150 | 1250 |  |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 200 | 1750 |  |



Elæagnus pungens Fruitlandi
E. pungens Fruitlandi. Fast-growing Elæagnus with large green leaves.


Elæagnus pungens aureo-maculata. Highly colored yellow variegation of the leaves will not fade in full sun, but hold color all year round. Each $10 \quad 100$


ERIOBOTRYA japonica. Loquat. Hardy, small evergreen tree with large leaves coated with tiny, thick, gray hair underneath. Clusters of fragrant white flowers folIowed by yellow delicious fruit of about plum size.

| 6 to 8 in., S. |  | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in ., S . |  | 125 | 1000 |
| 12 to 18 in., S . |  | 150 | 1200 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$1 25 | 1000 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 175 | 1500 |  |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 250 | 2000 |  |

EUONYMUS radicans. Very hardy creeper with dark green leaves. Does well in Lower South.
8 to 12 in., C. T.
$\$ 100 \quad \$ 800$
E. radicans vegetus. Very satisfactory, trouble-free, ground-cover plants with pretty evergreen leaves.
6 to 8 in., C. T.
$\$ 075 \quad \$ 600$
8 to 12 in., C. T.
$100 \quad 800$

EURYA japonica. Slow, compact-growing shrub, clothed thickly with small, dark green, glossy leaves of highly ornamental value. Those who are seeking a newer evergreen will do well to try it.

| 6 to 8 in., C |  | \$0 85 | \$700 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T. |  | 100 | 800 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T. |  | 125 | 1000 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$1 25 | 1000 |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B}$ \& B . | 150 | 1250 |  |

## Feijoa

 SellowianaFEIJOA Sellowiana. Pineapple Guava. Compact-growing shrub with light green leaves of silvery color underneath. Handsome purplish flowers in late spring. Stands

| out | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in., S. T |  | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 8 to $12 \mathrm{in} ., \mathrm{S} . \mathrm{T}$. |  | 125 | 1000 |
| 12 to 18 in., S. T. |  | 150 | 1250 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., B\&B. | \$100 | 750 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., B\&B. | 150 | 1250 |  |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 200 |  |  |

GARDENIA florida. Cape Jasmine. We offer excellent values in this popular flowering plant. Our $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathbf{B}$ plants

| all have flower-buds. | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in., C. T |  | \$0 60 | \$500 |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T |  | 85 | 700 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T |  | 100 | 900 |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | \$0 50 | 400 |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 75 | 600 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ |  | 1000 |  |

G., Hadley. Large-flowering, winter-forcing Gardenia.

Highly prized as cut-flowers and commands much higher price than $G$. Veitchi.
$21 / 2$-in. pots
3 -in. pots.
$\$ 125 \quad \$ 900$
175
1500
G., Mystery. Flowers are Iarger and more attractive than the ordinary Gardenia florida, and an excellent grower.

G. radicans. Dwarf-growing Cape Jasmine with small leaves and waxy-white, fragrant flowers.


G. Veitchi. Winter-blooming Gardenia used extensively by florists. Our strain blooms almost continually. Can stand but a few degrees of frost. We offer wellpinched pot-bound plants only. Each 6 to 8 in., $21 / 2$-in. pot $10 \quad 100$
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 1 & 25 & \$ 900\end{array}$
8 to 10 in., 3 -in. pot
$175 \quad 1500$
12 to 18 in., bushy, with numerous buds, $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$
$\$ 100$
850
Strong rooted cuttings, $\$ 4.00$ per $100 ; \$ 30.00$ per 1000


HYDRANGEAS. These ornamental deciduous shrubs are adapted to shady and half-shady locations and produce a wealth of beautiful flowers in early spring. Only white varieties bloom true to color; the others may be pink or blue, depending on soil and cultural conditions. The plants offered below have been grown in the open ground and are well branched, husky specimens.
Altoona. Clear pink. Early.
Ami Pasquaar. A fine early red.
Deutschland. Salmon-pink. Early.
E. G. Hill. Clear pink, but often blue. Early.

Europa. Salmon-pink. Early.
Gertrude Glahn. Dark rose or violet-blue. Midseason.
Hollandia. Late-blooming; salmon-red.
Louis Savage. Excellent late dark pink.
M. Foch. Deep carmine. Early.

Niedersachen. An excellent early blue.
Sch. Perle. Large; pink. Midseason.

| Prices of above Hydrangeas: | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 12 in . | \$0 30 | \$2 50 |
| 12 to 18 in. | 50 | 400 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 75 | 650 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 125 | 1000 |

ILEX Cassine. Dahoon Holly. Similar to Angustifolia with the exception of wider leaves, of paler color. These are well-berried plants at following prices.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T. |  | \$100 | \$800 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$. | \$1 00 | 850 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. | 125 | 1000 |  |

I. Cassine angustifolia. Leaves are narrow and 2 to 3 inches long. Bears deep red berries very young and most profusely. Having smaller leaves than above kind, berries show up better. One of the very best berry-bearing plants.



Ilex crenata bullata
Ilex crenata rotundifolia

Hex Cassine myrtifolia. Similar to preceding but with narrower leaves. Profuse berry bearer.
8 to 12 in., C. T.
12 to 18 in., C. T.

| $\$ 100$ | $\$ 800$ |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 25 | 1000 |

I. crenata bullata. An excellent new variety with leaves of high gloss and convex in center. Slow and dwarf and ideally suited for rock and Japanese gardens.
6 to 8 in., C. T.
\$1 00
$\$ 800$
8 to 12 in., C. T.
Each
12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$, clipped
100
I. crenata microphylla. Very small-leaved type of Crenata used extensively in East.

| 4 to 6 in., C. T |  | \$0 85 | \$700 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in., C. T |  | 100 | 800 |
| 8 to 12 in , C. T. |  | 125 | 1000 |
| 12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B}_{2} \mathrm{~B}$, clipped | \$0 75 | 600 |  |
| 18 to 24 in., B\&B, clipped | 100 | 900 |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$, clipped | 150 |  |  |

I. crenata rotundifolia. Very hardy Holly with black berries and round, boxwood-like leaves. Very desirable.



Ilex c. bullata


Ilex cornuta femina
Ilex cornuta Burfordi
Ilex cornuta Burfordi.
I. cornuta femina. Showiest Holly in the South and perfectly at home from the Gulf Coast to New Jersey. Cuttings from bearing plants with highly glossy leaves. Some plants have regular Hollyshaped leaves with several spines, but some have entire shiny leaves, without any spines except one, and are known by some nurserymen as "Burfordi." We can offer both kinds at same price. 10

| 6 to 8 in., C. T |  | \$100 | \$800 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T |  | 125 | 1000 |
| 21/2-in. pots | Each | 150 | 1200 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$150 | 1250 |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft},. \mathrm{~B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 250 | 2000 |  |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 300 | 2500 |  |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 450 | 4000 |  |
| 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft},. \mathrm{~B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 600 | 5500 |  |

Ilex opaca femina. American Holly. Seedling Holly cannot be depended on to bear fruit because there are both male and female plants, but we propagate from cuttings of best bearing female plants. Each $10 \quad 100$

| 6 to 8 in., C. T. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\$ 100$ | $\$ 800$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T. . . . . . . . . . . | 125 | 10 | 00 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T. . . . . . . . . . . | 150 | 1200 |  |
| $21 / 2$-in. pots. .. . . . . . . . . . . . | 150 | 12 | 00 |

I. vomitoria femina. Yaupon. Cuttings were taken from heavy bearing plants to insure best crop of berries.

| , |  | \$1 25 | \$10 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T. |  | 175 | 1500 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$150 | 1250 |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft},. \mathrm{~B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 175 | 1500 |  |

JASMINUM floridum. Arched branches clothed with dark green leaves and yellow flowers, a good part of the summer. Hardy south of Washington.
J. primulinum. Primrose Jasmine. Very graceful, fastgrowing, semi-erect evergreen with yellow flowers.
Prices of above two kinds:


ILLICIUM anisatum. Anise Tree. Beautiful upright evergreen with clean, broad leaves which are highly scented when bruised. Very hardy.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in., C. T. |  | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T. |  | 125 | 1000 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T. |  | 150 | 1200 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathbf{B}$ | \$0 75 |  |  |

LAUROCERASUS caroliniana. Cherry-Laurel.

| 6 to 8 in., S. |  | \$0 40 | \$3 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in ., S. |  | 60 | 500 |
| 12 to 18 in., S. T |  | 100 | 800 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | \$0 75 | 500 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 100 | 750 |  |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 150 | 1250 |  |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 200 | 1750 |  |

LAURUS officinale. English Laurel. Medium-sized shrub, doing well from Gulf Coast to Virginia. Large dark green leaves.

| 6 to 8 in., C. T. |  | \$0 85 | \$700 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T. |  | 100 | 800 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T. |  | 125 | 1000 |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$0 75 | 600 |  |
| 2 to 3 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 100 | 750 |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 150 | 1250 |  |

LIGUSTRUM ciliatum variegatum. Spreading shrub with round, variegated leaves.

L. coriaceum. Very dwarf Ligustrum with crinkled, thick dark foliage making it suitable for rock-gardens.

| to 8 in , C. C . |  | \$0 85 | \$700 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in., C. |  | 100 | 800 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T |  | 150 | 1200 |
| 12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B}_{8} \mathrm{~B}$ | \$0 75 | 600 |  |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 100 | 850 |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}_{*} \mathrm{~B}$ |  |  |  |

L. japonicum. Fast-growing, large shrub suitable for background and border, etc.

L. lucidum compactum. Well-known Wax Privet so extensively planted in last few years. There is hardly any other broad-leaved evergreen that has received greater attention by the public in recent years, but its use can still be increased. Our Wax Privets are well known to have exceptionally good color and texture of foliage and compactness of bush. Our field-grown plants are well pinched and shapely.
L. lucidum pyramidalis. Upright Privet. There are several types of Pyramidal form of Wax Privet, but ours has dark green foliage of roundish form; very thick and while decidedly upright in form, yet quite compact.

Ligustrum lucidum repandum. Crinkle Privet. Rather upright and spreading, with waxy, crinkled, narrow leaves and very graceful.

Prices of the three preceding Ligustrums:

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 in., strong rooted C |  | \$0 40 | \$3 00 |
| 6 to 8 in., C. T. |  | 85 | 700 |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T. |  | 100 | 800 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T. Beds |  | 125 | 1000 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. TT. Field |  | 200 | 1750 |
| 18 to 24 in., C. TT. Field |  | 300 | 2500 |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$0 60 | 500 |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | 75 | 650 |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}$, B | 110 | 1000 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$, specimens | 150 |  |  |
| 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$, specimens | 200 |  |  |

L. Quihoui. Evergreen summer-blooming Ligustrum of upright form used widely for landscape use. This Ligustrum is immune from the attack of nematode and is used for grafting other varieties of Ligustrum, especially in Florida, where soil is sandy. 2 to 3 ft ., branched.
$\begin{array}{llll}\$ 1 & 25 & \$ 10 & 00\end{array}$
3 to 4 ft ., branched
$150 \quad 1200$
L. Quihoui pendulum. Weeping Everblooming Chinese Privet. Will make ideal ground-cover plants, especially on banks. Very hardy and little known.
12 to 18 in., C. T.
$\$ 1 \quad 50 \quad \$ 1200$
2 to 3 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 100$ 800

MAGNOLIA fuscata. Banana Shrub. Noted for its yellowish white flowers with banana-like fragrance. Very attractive shrub.

| 12 to 18 in., | B\&B . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 075$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in., | B\&B ............. 125 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., | B\&B . . . . . . . . . . 200 |

M. glauca. Well-known native White Bay of southern United States. Blooms young and is hardy in Central States.

| 6 to 8 in., S | \$0 85 | \$700 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in., S | 100 | 800 |
| 12 to 18 in., S. | 125 | 1000 |

M. grandiflora. Bull Bay. Our specimen plants were transplanted two and three times.

M. Soulangeana. See page 32 .

MAHONIA Bealei (M. japonica). Thick green foliage, spread out in Nandina fashion. Clusters of yellow flowers in winter are followed by attractive purple berries. Does best in partial shade.


## KIYONO NURSERIES • Crichton, Alabama



Mahonia Fortunei. Handsome evergreen shrub with dark green, narrow-Ianceolate foliage. Compact and upright in habit. Very ornamental. Each 10100 4 -in. pots
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 3 & 50 & \$ 2500\end{array}$
MALPIGHIA glabra. Barbados Cherry. Small crape myrtle-like pink flowers are followed by bright red berries. Often blooms and bears at same time. Rather tender, but when killed back to ground they will shoot up in spring and bloom in same summer.
$3-\mathrm{in}$. pots
$\$ 250 \quad \$ 20$
00

NANDINA domestica. Well-known red-berry-bearing plants. Our $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ plants have several canes, with berries early in season.


OSMANTHUS americanus. Fast-growing shrub with 3 -inch leaves and fragrant white flowers in fall. Can stand zero weather.
O. Fortunei. Tea-Olive. Hardy south of Washington, D. C. Beautiful holly-like leaves and fragrant white flowers in late fall. One of the best broad-leaved evergreens.
O. fragrans aurea. Yellow-flowering Sweet Olive. Similar to Sweet Olive, but a more profuse bloomer. Orangecolored flowers which are highly scented. Blooms only once in fall, however. Very new and rare plants.
O. fragrans. Sweet Olive. Similar to above two kinds but blooms almost continuously all winter and is very fragrant. We have, this year, splendid lots of both lining-out and specimen plants to offer.
Prices of all Osmanthus:

| Each | 10 |  | 100 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | $\$ 1$ | 25 | $\$ 10$ |
|  |  | 150 | 1250 |  |
|  |  | 1 | 75 | 15 |
| $\$ 1$ | 00 | 7 | 00 |  |
| 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



Photinia glabra
Nandina domestica
PHOTINIA glabra. New growth of this plant is vivid red and is very attractive among other evergreens during growing season. Should be clipped often to induce

| more new growth. | Each 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in., C. T. | \$0 85 | \$700 |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T. | 100 | 800 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T | 125 | 1000 |

12 to 18 in., C. T.
$\$ 100$
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$
125
P. serrulata. Low Photinia. Large shrub with dark green, good-sized, serrulated leaves, which will often turn red in faII. Clusters of white flowers followed by red berries.

6 to 8 in., C. T.
8 to 12 in., C. T.
12 to 18 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$
18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 1 & 25 & \$ 10 \\ 00\end{array}$
$150 \quad 1200$
$\$ 050$
75

## PITTOSPORUM Tobira

| 6 to 8 in., C. T. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\$ 0$ | 60 | $\$ 500$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T. .............. | 85 | 700 |  |
| 12 | to 18 in., C. T. . . . . . . . . | 100 | 800 |

18 to 24 in., $B \& B$ 125

PYRACANTHA coccinea Lalandi. Winter-berried plants are getting more popular all the time, and especially Pyracanthas. This variety is very hardy and safe south of Philadelphia. Orange-colored berries after August.
P. crenulata Kansuensis. The deep red berries are small but borne in such Iarge quantities that they cover the entire plant.
P. formosana. By far the showiest of all Pyracanthas, but is not very hardy, and unsafe north of Montgomery. Large clusters of bright red berries.
P. yunnanensis. Spreading type with coral-red berries and quite hardy. Very popular.

## Prices of all Pyracanthas:



SERISSA fœetida variegata. Dwarf, spreading shrub with small variegated leaves and abelia-like flowers most of the summer. Makes an excellent hedge.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to $12 \mathrm{in} ., \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{T}$. |  | \$0 85 | \$700 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T. |  | 100 | 800 |

STRANVÆSIA Davidiana. Very hardy evergreen with large clusters of red berries. Old leaves also turn red.

| to $8 \mathrm{in} ., \mathrm{C}$. T. | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T. | 125 | 1000 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 1000 |  |

VIBURNUM macrophyllum. Small tree with large, very glossy leaves and clusters of white flowers.
V. odoratissimum. Similar to above, with more rounded leaves of lighter color and not glossy. Looks much like English laurel and is a fast grower.

## Prices of above two Viburnums:

| 6 to 8 in., C. T. |  | \$0 85 | \$700 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T. |  | 100 | 800 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T. |  | 125 | 1000 |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | \$0 75 | 600 |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 100 | 900 |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., B \& B |  | 1250 |  |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 200 | 1750 |  |

V. suspensum. Dwarf-growing, compact bush, with clusters of suspended white flowers in late fall.

V. Tinus. Laurestinus. Compact-growing shrub with small, shiny leaves and clusters of pinkish white flowers at terminals of shoots during winter months. One of the most desirable plants.

Prices same as Macrophyllum and Odoratissimum.


Pyracantha formosana. See page 45


Cedrus Deodara

## CONIFERS

Abbreviations: S., Seedling; C., Cutting; T., Transplanted; B\&B., Balled and Burlapped
We have many varieties, not listed here, in smaller quantity, but will be pleased to quote on them

| CEDRUS Deodara. | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in., S. |  | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 8 to 12 in., S. T. |  | 125 | 1000 |
| 12 to 18 in., S. T |  | 150 | 1200 |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$0 75 | 600 |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft.} \mathrm{~B} \&$, | 125 |  |  |

CUNNINGHAMIA lanceolata. Chinese Fir.


JUNIPERUS chinensis albo-variegata. Slow-growing, conical-shaped Juniper with much creamy white variegation, making a very attractive subject.
J. chinensis densa glauca. Similar to above, but with solid deep blue hue which will not turn brown in coldest weather. More silvery blue than Silver Red Cedar, and much more compact.

## Prices of above two Juniperus:



## CONIFERS, continued

Juniperus chinensis fœmina ( $J$. sylvestris). One of the best conifers in the South, with light green leaves of both scalelike and smooth types. Can withstand city conditions and is very hardy.

J. chinensis japonica ( $J$. cbinensis procumbens). Creeping Juniper. Very hardy, prostrate Juniper, with scale-like leaves of blue-green.
4 to $6-\mathrm{in}$. spread, C. T.
\$0 $80 \quad \$ 600$
6 to 8 -in. spread, C. T. . . . . . . . .
$\begin{array}{ll}1 & 00 \\ 8 & 00\end{array}$
8 to 12 -in. spread, C. T.
$125 \quad 1000$
J. chinensis Pfitzeriana. Our specimen Pfitzer Junipers are very shapely, spreading in four directions.

J. chinensis Sargenti. One of the best creeping Junipers and of great hardiness.
Prices are same as J . chinensis japonica.
J. communis. Column-type English Juniper of bluish hue, withstanding heat of southern sun and hardy in extreme North. See illustration.

| 6 to 8 in., C. T. |  | \$0 80 | \$6 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T. |  | 100 | 800 |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$0 75 |  |  |
| 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 100 |  |  |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 125 |  |  |

J. communis depressa plumosa. Andorra Juniper. Light green summer foliage that turns into deepest plum color in winter. Decidedly prostrate growth.
Prices are same as J. chinensis japonica.
J. conferta. Shore Juniper. Spreading Juniper with peagreen foliage, will not turn brown in winter and will do well on sandy soil or clay.
Prices are same as J. chinensis japon:ca.


[^1]
## CONIFERS, continued

| Juniperus excelsa stricta. metrical grower of conical | Spiny Greek outline. Each | Juniper. <br> 10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sym- } \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 in., C. T. |  | \$100 | \$8 00 |
| 6 to 8 in ., C. T. |  | 125 | 1000 |
| 18 to 24 in ., $\mathrm{B}_{\propto} \mathrm{B}$ | \$0 60 |  |  |
| 2 to 3 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ |  |  |  |
| 3 to 4 ft ., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ |  |  |  |

J. japonica oblonga. Semi-erect dwarf Juniper of unique shape, with fine smooth leaves.
6 to 8 in., C. T.
$\$ 100 \quad \$ 800$
8 to 12 in., C. T. ..................
1251000
J. Sabina. Semi-spreading Juniper of rather formal shape and of slow growth.
J. Sabina, Von Ehron. Similar to Pfitzer Juniper but a little more upright and a fast grower. Excellent, newer addition.

## Prices of above two Juniperus:

| to 8 in ., |  |  | 00 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in ., C. T. |  |  |  |  | 000 |
| 3 to 4 ft ., $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | \$150 | 12 | 50 |  |  |
| 4 to 5 ft ., B\&B |  |  |  |  |  |

PODOCARPUS sinensis. Japanese Yew. One of the largest-leaved conifers with 2 to 3 -inch leaves a halfinch wide. Looks almost like a broad-leaved evergreen. Can be pruned to any desired shape and will do well in either sun or dark shade.


RETINOSPORA ericoides. Fast and upright grower with feathery bluish foliage. Can be pruned into Royal Italian shape, and our specimen sizes are sheared plants.
6 to 8 in., C. T.
\$0 75
$\$ 600$
8 to 12 in., C. T.
100
800


Juniperus chinensis Sargenti

## CONIFERS, continued

Prices of Retinospora ericoides, continued Each 12 to 18 in., C. T. $\$ 125 \$ 1000$ 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$
$\$ 075$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{B}$ \& B
$100 \quad 850$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$
1251000
Retinospora pisifera filifera. The thread-like green foliage presents a unique appearance and does not burn out like most other Retinosporas.
6 to 8 in., C. T.
$\$ 0 \quad 75 \quad \$ 600$
8 to 12 in., C. T.
100800
R. pisifera filifera aurea. This form is of very yellow color, and will not turn green all year.
6 to 8 in., C. T.
$\$ 100 \quad \$ 800$
8 to 12 in., C. T.
$125 \quad 1000$
R. pisifera plumosa aurea. Very feathery growth, tipped with golden color during growing season.
R. pisifera squarrosa Veitchi. Rapid grower with silvery foliage. Very handsome. Shears well.
Prices of above two Retinosporas:
6 to 8 in., C. T.
8 to 12 in., C. T.
\$0 $75 \quad \$ 600$
8 to 12 in., C. T. .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100800

THUYA orientalis aurea conspicua. Upright and columnar grower with golden yellow foliage.

| 6 to 8 in., C. T. | \$1 25 \$10 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 12 in . | 1501200 |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T. | 1751500 |

T. orientalis aurea nana. Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ. Well-known dwarf Golden Arborvitæ. Our lining-out size plants were rooted in greenhouses and transplanted in open beds under full sun. They are compact and hardy.

| to 8 in., C. T. | \$1 50 \$12 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8 to $12 \mathrm{in} ., \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{T}$ | $175 \quad 1500$ |
| 12 to 18 in., C. T. | 2001750 |

```
18 to 24 in B
$0 75
```


T. orientalis Bakeri. Upright, fast grower. Well-hardened bed- and field-grown plants.


## DECIDUOUS PLANTS

CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Quince.

| 12 to 18 in., T | \$150 | \$1250 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in., T | 200 | 1750 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., T | 300 | 2500 |
| GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree. |  |  |
| 6 to 8 in., $3-y r$. seedlings | \$1 00 | \$700 |
| 8 to 12 in., 3 -yr. seedlings | 125 | 1000 |
| 12 to 18 in., 4 -yr. seedlings | 150 | 1250 |
| 2 to 3 ft ., T. | 300 | 2500 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 500 | 4000 |

LAGERSTREEMIA indica. Crape Myrtle. WatermelonRed, and Pink.
1 to 2 ft .
$\$ 150 \$ 1200$
2 to 3 ft .
$\begin{array}{lll}2 & 00 & 17 \quad 50\end{array}$
3 to 4 ft .
$300 \quad 2500$

## DECIDUOUS PLANTS, continued

LONICERA fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. Fragrant, creamy white flowers in midseason. Strong, compact, upright grower.
$10 \quad 100$

| to 18 | \$1 25 \$10 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in | $200 \quad 1500$ |
| 2 to 3 ft . | $300 \quad 2500$ |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 4003500 |

MAGNOLIAS. See pages $32,33,43$.
PUNICA Granatum rubra. Red-flowering Pomegranate.


PRUNUS glandulosa. Double-flowering Almond. In early spring, before leaves appear, the entire bush is covered with smalI, beautiful, double pink flowers.
12 to 18 in., C. T.
$\begin{array}{llll}\$ 1 & 75 & \$ 15 & 00\end{array}$
18 to 24 in., C. T.
$250 \quad 2000$
2 to 3 ft ., bushy
$350 \quad 30 \quad 00$

## SPIREA, Anthony Waterer.

12 to 18 in., very bushy, TT
\$1 75 \$12 50
18 to 24 in., very bushy, TT.... 2251750
S. Reevesiana.

12 to 18 in., field-grown .......... $\$ 125 \$ 1000$
18 to 24 in., freld-grown ......... 1751500
S. Thunbergi.

| 12 to 18 in., freld-grown $\ldots . . . .$. | $\$ 1$ | 25 | $\$ 10$ | 00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18 to 24 in., freld-grown . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 75 | 15 | 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft., freld-grown . . . . | 250 | 20 | 00 |  |

ROSA Rouletti. Very dwarf form of Rose which is evergreen in the Lower South, with small rose-pink flowers almost continuously. Quite a novelty as pot or rock-garden plants. AII our plants have flower buds.
$21 / 2^{-i n}$. pot
\$1 $25 \$ 1000$
3-in. pot
$175 \quad 1500$

## PALMS, VINES, BULBS, ETC.

AMARYLLIS vittata. Hybrids of all sorts, ranging from white to deepest red and intermediate colors. Very large flowers with wide petals.
$3-y r$. seedlings
$\$ 100 \quad \$ 800$
4 to 5 -yr. blooming bulbs. .... $\quad 200 \quad 1500$
ASPIDISTRA lurida.
Price per good leaves
$\$ 0 \quad 50 \quad \$ 300$
BAMBUSA argentea. A clump Bamboo with small green canes and green leaves. Very nice for screen.
Good-sized clumps, $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$
$\$ 300 \$ 2500$
B. disticha. Smaller than above, with ultimate height of 12 feet. Very fine leaves of highly ornamental value. Good-sized clumps, $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$
\$3 00 \$25 00
B. (Phyllostachys) aurea. Giant Japanese Bamboo. Large-growing, hardy yellow-stemmed Bamboo, well adapted for southern United States.
Underground canes


Hemerocallis, Kwanso. See page 53
CHAMAEROPS excelsa. Wind-mill PaIm. Very hardy, fan-shaped-leaf palms with slender trunk. Well adapted for street plantings.

| Specimen sizes from freld: | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in., $\mathrm{B}_{\&} \mathrm{~B}$ | \$200 |  |  |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. . $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ | 300 |  |  |

CORTADERIA argentea. Pampas Grass. Pink or White.
Good-sized clump ............... $\$ 350 \$ 2500$
Good-sized division.............. $200 \quad 1500$
HEDERA Helix. English Ivy.
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}8 \text { to } 12 \text { in., 2-in. pot . . . . . . . . . . } & \$ 0 & 85 & \$ 700 \\ 12 \text { to } 18 \text { in., } 21 / 2 \text {-in. pot . . . . . . . } & 1 & 25 & 900\end{array}$
HEMEROCALLIS. Day-Lily. Valuable and easily grown perennial plants, blooming abundantly in spring and summer. The large yellow flowers range in color from pale lemon to reddish orange and give a most pleasing contrast with broad-leaved evergreens and other shrubbery.
Apricot. Semi-dwarf, with rich, deep yellow flowers. Very early.
Florham. One of the most popular of the tall-growing sorts. Its large golden yellow flowers are borne freely in midseason. May to August.
Fulva. Flowers large and reddish orange in color. A tall grower and late bloomer.

HEMEROCALLIS, continued
Gold Dust. Low-growing, bushy variety which produces its golden flowers on short stems. Early.
Kwanso. Large, double, orange-copper flowers, produced on long stems late in season
Orangeman. Medium grower and free bloomer. The flowers are produced over a long period and are clear bright orange-yellow in color.
Sovereign. Dwart to semi-dwarf, with clear light yellow flowers. Early.
Any of the Hemerocallis,

Medium divisions.......... $\quad$\begin{tabular}{l}
10

$\quad$

100 <br>
$\$ 10$
\end{tabular}

LIRIOPE Muscari densiflora. Big Blue Liriope. Similar to Ophiopogon but with much broader and longer leaves (about 12 inches) and larger spikes of blue flowers. Excellent for edging and porch-plants.
Medium clumps.
$\$ 200 \quad \$ 1500$
L. Muscari variegata. Variegated Big Blue Liriope. A variegated form of Densiflora, having leaves beautifully striped with creamy white. Pretty spikes of blue flowers in July and August make these very attractive as outdoor or potted plants.
Medium clumps.
$\$ 200 \$ 1500$
MILLETIA japonica. Formosa Wisteria. Vines with compound evergreen leaves and deep purple flowers produced freely during summer months, very much like ordinary wisteria. Offered by only two or three firms in this country as yet.

| 6 to 8 in., C. T.................................................. | $\$ 1$ | 25 | $\$ 10$ | 00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 | 200 | 12 | 00 |  |
| 18 to 12 in., C. TT., field-grown.. | 3 | 00 | 20 | 00 |

OPHIOPOGON japonica. Dragon's-Beard. A very low, grass-like evergreen with spikes of purple flowers, doing well either in dark shade or in full sun. Very valuable as border plants and for ground-cover.
Small division
Large division.
300
YELLOW JESSAMINE (Gelsemium sempervirens). Slender vines with shiny evergreen leaves, and fragrant yellow flowers early in spring. Hardy from central Texas and south.

| 6 to 8 in., C. T. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\$ 0$ | 75 | $\$ 6$ | 00 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 to 12 in., C. T. . . . . . . . . . | 100 | 800 |  |  |



Liriope Muscari variegata

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## SIX KURUME AZALEAS

Top. Cherry Blossom
Center. Sweet Brier
Bottom. Apple Blossom

Pink Pearl
Coral Bells
Salmon Beauty

Kurume Azaleas make excellent potted plants and have become almost indispensable for decorative purposes in homes, public gathering places and out-of-doors.

Our Azaleas are all dug from the open ground and shipped $B \& B$ (the most economical way), but they can be readily potted on arrival without affecting the flower buds.

## Fall 1941 - Spring 1942 "WHOLESALE ONLY"



Indica Azaleas are a riot of color in late winter and early spring when other flowers are scarce.

# KIYONO NURSERIES 

CRICHTON, ALABAMA


[^0]:    *Soulangeana only.

[^1]:    Jun. c. Sargenti Jun. communis Jun. c. Pfitzeriana 8 to 12 -in. Junipers

