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PEACHES LIRE THESE ARE YOURS FOR THE PICKING WHEN YOU PLANT ROEDING'S QUALITY TREES.

## Cling Peaches for Canning

## 4-6' grade 85c each; 3-4' grade 75c each. YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES . . .

GAUME. Productive, large-fruited, popular.
HALFORD No 2. Favorite with growers and canners. Productive, uniformly large.
JOHNSON. Valuable early season canner.
PALORO. Prominent in all cling sections.
PEAK. Similar to Paloro, few days later.
SELLER'S ORANGE. Large home orchard sort.
SIMS. Large, popular in mild climates.
SULLIVAN CLING (Plant patent No. 186). This excellent new cling peach was introduced by us a few years ago to answer the problem "What is to replace the Phillips?"
A consistent heavy producer of top-quality fruit. Add
5 cents royalty.
WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES . . .
HEATH. Late, sweet and juicy.
STRAWBERRY CLING. Beautiful color, tasty.

## Delicious NECTARINES

## $4-6^{\prime}$ grade 85 c each; $3-4^{\prime}$ grade 75 c each

GOLD MINE. Delicious home orchard variety. Good producer, early.
GOWER. Standard shipping variety. Early.
QUETTA. Large, clingstone shipper.
STANWICK. California's leading variety. Good shipper, fine for drying and canning.
VICTORIA. Late home orchard sort.
(All our nectarine varieties are white fleshed. All are freestones except Quetta.)
COMMERCIAL GROWERS: PLEASE REFER TO PAGES 6-7.

## Front Cover PEACH Callection

- FISHER. Few new peach introductions have the outstanding feature of the Fisher. It has two excellent shipping qualities in its roundness and firmness; two excellent eating qualities in its smooth texture and fine "peachy" flavor. The Fisher ripens a full six weeks ahead of Elberta, a remarkable advantage for a yellow-fleshed peach of high quality. Add 20 cents royalty. (Plant Patent No. 233.)
- NECTAR (Plant Patent No. 86). The finest early white-fleshed freestone we have ever seen. It has size, beautiful coloring (see reproduction on front page), a distinctive flavor with a delightful suggestion of nectarine tang; firm, juicy flesh finely textured; almost no fuzz on the skin and a wonderfully appetizing aroma. Nectar trees are sturdy growers, good producers. Add 20 cents royalty.
- RIO OSO GEM (Plant Patent No. 84). One of the finest recent introductions in our family of yellow freestone peaches. Ripening just after J. H. Hale, it exceeds that excellent variety in quality of flavor; appearance. Commercial money-maker; home orchard favorite. Add 10 cents royalty.


## All 3 trees for ${ }^{\$}$ 275 <br> 4-6' grade <br> Plus 8c Tax

(Including Royalties)

## Plant Peaches....ENJOY THEM ALL SUMMER!

## Freestane Peaches $4.6^{\prime}$ grade 85 c each; $3.4^{\prime}$ grade 75 ceach

ALEXANDER. Very early white-fleshed peach.
BABCOCK. Particularly desirable for Southern California. Flesh white, juicy, sweet. Skin handsomely colored.

BRIGGS RED MAY. Similar to Alexander but better flavored.
EARLY ELbERTA. Has all the fine characteristics of its parent plus the advantage of ripening a month earlier.

ELBERTA. National favorite mid-season yellow freestone. Used for fresh eating, canning, and drying. Large, tasty.

FAY ELBERTA. Similar to parent. Ripens later, tastier.
FIDLER. New late yellow freestone, ripening in late September to early October. June buds only, 3-4' grade.
FISHER. Described above on this page.
FOSTER. Well-known early yellow-fleshed freestone almost identical to but superior to Early Crawford.

HALE'S EARLY. Latest ripening of really good white peaches.
J. H. HALE. Excellent home orchard and shipping peach ripening just after Elberta. Large size, attractive, delicious.
LOVELL. Famous three-way peach; for shipping, drying, and canning.
MILLER'S LATE. Latest commercial and home orchard peach.
NECTAR. Described above on this page.
RIO OSO GEM. Described above on this page.
SALWAY. Late yellow-fleshed peach. Good size and quality.
STRAWBERRY FREESTONE. Early white-fleshed, sweet, juicy.
COMMERCIAL GROWERS: Please refer to pages 6-7.

## Plant These Spicy PLUMS

- SANTA ROSA. One of California's leading shipping plums. It has large size, firm flesh and good eating qualities. The fruit is reddish in color, juicy, and has a pleasing tart flavor. The tree is an upright, vigorous grower and very productive.
- SATSUMA. An old variety still popular as a source for canned plums. The fruit is large, nearly round; color is dark red; flesh is deep, blood red and juicy
- PRESIDENT. The latest shipping variety, popular and profitable in most sections. The fruit is large, roundish, dark blue in color. The flesh is yellow and of fine texture. It is an excellent shipper.


## * All 3 for $\$ 2 \underline{25}$ <br> 4-6' grade Plus 7c Tax



## Choose Your Season ... A PLUM for Every Ripening Periad

## 6.8' grade $\$ 1.00$ each; $4.6^{\prime}$ grade 85 c each <br> $3.4^{\prime}$ grade 75 c each.

BAVAY'S GREEN GAGE. A large, round greenishyellow plum; flesh sweet and of fine flavor. Very popular in the home orchard and used for canning. BEAUTY. The earliest important commercial variety. Fruit is medium to large, heart-shaped; color is a beautiful crimson. Flesh is firm enough for shipping and of good flavor.
CLIMAX. One of the finest of all eating plums and much in demand for the home orchard. The fruit is large, heart-shaped and cherry red in color. The flesh is sweet, juicy, and rich. The trees bear heavily at an early age.
DAMSON. A tart plum popular for the home orchard for its culinary value. The fruit is small, dark purple in color with a heavy bloom. Makes an excellent jam. DUARTE. A blood-red plum that has gained wide favor as a shipper. The fruit is large, heart-shiped; skin is red; flesh s firm, blood red in color, sweet and excellent flavor. Trees are good bearers.
JEFFERSON. Used exclusively for canning, this oval variety has flesh of excellent flavor. Skin is light greenish-yellow, sometimes with a red blush. Trees are very productive.
KELSEY. Large heart-shaped with a pointed apex and greenish-yellow skin, with an attractive blush when ripe. Firm and juicy.
PRESIDENT. Described above.
SANTA ROSA. Described above

SATSUMA. Described above.
TRAGEDY. Large, dark blue, oval fruit makes Trag. edy a favorite in most markets. The flesh is firm sweet, and juicy. A popular plum in many districts WICKSON. Well deserves its popularity as one of the important shipping plums. The fruit is of fine, large
size, heart-shaped and straw-yellow in color, turn ing to a beautiful cherry red as it ripens. The flesh is firm, juicy, luscious. It is a good keeper
YELLOW EGG. A beautiful plum of large size, oval and golden yellow. Used for commercial canning and popular in the home orchard. The flesh is firm, juicy and sweet when fully ripe

## Luscious APRICOTS

4-6' grade 85c each; 3-4' grade 75c each
BLENHEIM. California's leading variety. Large, at tractive fruits are well formed, delicious. Trees steady producers of high-quality drying, canning, and fresh fruits.
MOORPARK. Extra large fruits of high quality and delicious flavor are favorites on the fresh market. Fancy dried product commands premium prices Trees should receive frequent summer irrigation for maximum bearing.
NEWCASTLE EARLY. Medium-sized fruits are ripe before other varieties. Valuable in early shipping districts.
ROUTIER'S PEACH. Home orchard favorite of inter ior valleys. Fruits large, handsome; flesh sweet, juicy ROYAL. Similar to Blenheim but our strain of Win ter's Royal ripens three or four days before Blenheim Prized for shipping, drying, and canning; good producer in interior valleys.

## California PRUNES

6-8' grade $\$ 1.00$ each; $4-6^{\prime}$ grade 85 c each:

## $3-4^{\prime}$ grade 75 c each

COATES 1418. The prune of many names: XX French, Cox, Date, Saratoga. High yielding variety; fruits run to higher grades than French.
FRENCH IMPROVED. Leading variety in all districts. Medium to large fruits are borne on sturdy prolific trees.
IMPERIAL EPINEUSE. One of the largest prunes; excellent quality. Shy bearer unless planted with other sorts.

SUGAR. Earliest prune to ripen. Fruit is large in size and very sweet. Popular in the interior valleys as well as in the coastal districts.
STANDARD. A large, dark purple fruit which is used for both fresh shipment and drying. The flesh is fine grained, juicy and sweet
COMMERCIAL GROWERS: PLEASE REFER TO PP. 6-7.

## Better Results. Right from the Start, with Roeding's Quality Trees

It pays to buy direct from the grower! Your invest- by our own experienced men, working on our own ment is safeguarded by extra care we employ in every essential nursery operation:
(1) Buds are selected from superior parent trees of known performance.
(2) Every possible precaution is exercised to assure varie ties absolutely true-to-name.
(3) The most modern and scien tific cultural practices are utilized, including periodic soil rehabilitation, and generous spacing in the growing grounds.
(4) Every move is supervised
specially-conditioned properties. (See picture below.) Our fruit trees are foothill grown in our Loomis (Placer County) nursery, to provide the vigorous fibrous roots that have earned Roeding's Quality trees

the top position for excellence. Our grape vines are grown in phylloxera-free Stanislaus County. The results in your orchard or vineyard, year after year, will convince you that Roeding's quality pays dividends.

Delicious, Healthful APPLES
DELICIOUS. Popular commercial variety for fall markets. Trees vigorous, productive. GRAVENSTEIN. Most popular summer variety for market and home orchard. Streaked crimson. JONATHAN. Bright red, medium-sized fruits enjoy a wide range of climatic conditions. MELBA. Handsome yellow apple nicely blushed; excellent flavor. Ripens before Gravenstein. RED ASTRACHAN. Popular early variety adapted to warm interior valleys. Handsome, delicious.
RED DELICIOUS. A deep red sport of Delicious outranking its parent in size, attractive coloring, and delicious flavor. Commands premium prices in all markets because it satisfies an increasing demand for all-red apples.
RED JUNE. Splendid early summer apple for market and home orchard. Med. size, good flavor. RED ROME BEAUTY. Bears good crops on young trees. Good fall variety for commercial and home planting.
STAYMANS WINESAP. Delicious large apple prominent in Nov. Markets. Carmine red, spicy. WHITE ASTRACHAN. Early summer, greenish-white variety prized in interior valleys. WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN. Large, fall-ripening shipping apple. Trees vigorous, productive. WINTER BANANA. Large attractive fruits pale yellow with handsome red blush. Quick bearer. YELLOW BELLLEFLOWER. Popular cooking apple, very aromatic. Bears best when planted with other sorts.
YELLOW DELICIOUS. Golden yellow sport of the Delicious apple. Combines all of the desir able features of its parent with handsome color and wide range of adaptability.
YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN. Best known winter apple adapted to wide range of clmiates. Good eating, cooking.
BLACKTWIG. Used as an understock for Red Delicious and other varieties.
CRABAPPLES
RED SIBERIAN. Small, bright red fruits make excellent cider, jellies, preserves. Showy, prolific. TRANSCENDENT. Large crabapple; crisp, juicy flesh. YELLOW SIBERIAN. Large clusters of handsome yellow fruits. Makes excellent preserves, jams, jellies.

COMMERCIAL GROWERS: PLEASE REFER TO PAGES 6-7.

## COMBINATION FRUIT TREES

Specially grown for small gardens, these combination fruit trees carry three varieties of the same kind of fruit ripening at different seasons. Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums. \$4.00 each.

## QUANTITY RATES

Home Orchard Trees: Orders for 10 or more trees are entitled to a $10 \%$ quantity discount; and orders for 26 or more trees are entitled to a $20 \%$ quantity discount. Walnuts, persimmons, chestnuts, pecans, filberts, grapevines, small fruits, and vegetables are NOT to be included with fruit trees for quantity discounts.



MR. ALBERT ETTER

Look for these NEW HOME ORCHARD APPLES * in 1944
Forty-five years ago Mr. Albert F. Etter began his experiments with new varieties of apples in his orchards at Ettersburg, Humboldt County. During this period he has made 15,000 crosses and has more than 2000 varieties under test. Many of these new varieties have not approached the introduction stage but we have observed six kinds showing exceptional promise. They will be available for planting next season. Look for them! There is a pink-fleshed apple that will make apple sauce such as you have never tasted and an apple that cans like a cling peach. There are four others having distinguishing features valuable in the home orchard.

BAPTLETT PEAR

## Roeding'́ 2uality PEARS

6.8' grade $\$ 1.00$ each; 4-6' grade 85 c each; $3.4^{\prime}$ grade 75 c each

BARTLETT. National favorite used for shipping, drying, canning. First good commercial and home orchard variety to ripen. Pollinizer: Winter Nelis.
BEURRE D'ANJOU. Crimson blushed, tasty fruits are excellent keepers. Bears heavy crops.
BEURRE HARDY. Best known fall shipping variety. Follows Bartlett. Handsome fruits borne on productive trees. Available on quince root for shallow scils or for top-working other sorts.
DANA'S HOVEY. Popular small-fruited home orchard variety sometimes called "Winter Seckel"
DOYENNE DU COMICE. Important fall commercial and home orchard pear. Beautiful, delicious.

SECKEL. Small-fruited home orchard pear. Delicious flesh melting, juicy, buttery.
WINTER NELIS. Late-ripening, medium-sized fruits are tasty, excellent keepers. Fine pollinizer.
OLD HOME (Blight Resistant Pear). Used as an intermediate stock for blight resistance.

## QUINCES

$6-8^{\prime}$ grade $\$ 1.00$ each; 4-6' grade 85 c each;
$3-4^{\prime}$ grade 75 c each
APPLE OR ORANGE. Medium-sized, apple shape. PINEAPPLE. Large, flavor suggests pineapple. SMYRNA. Oblong fruits, handsome, perfumed. COMMERCIAL GROWERS: PLEASE REFER TO PP. 6-7.


## CHERRIES for Spring. .

6-8' grade $\$ 1.00$ each; 4-6' grade 85 c each; 3-4' grade 75 c each BING. California's finest black shipping cherry and most popular home orchard variety. Large heart-shaped fruits are borne on sturdy productive trees.
BLACK TARTARIAN. Most popular early variety. Mediumsized black fruits have excellent flavor. A good pollinizer for Bing, and Royal Anne.
ROYAL ANNE (Napoleon Bigarreau). Popular California canning and shipping variety. Large light amber fruits, borne on large, productive trees.

## SOUR CHERRY

ENGLISH MORELLO. Standard late, red-juiced sour cherry Excellent for canning and pies.

## FIGS to Tempt the Appetite

4-6' grade 85c each; 3-4' grade 75c each

BROWN TURKEY. Produces large, elongated fruits, rich purplish-brown in color. Flesh is strawberry red, fine grained, sweet, and juicy. Adaptable to any section where the fig may be grown.

DURO BLACK. A large fig which does well in coastal sections. It produces two distinct crops, a popular variety for home orchard and local markets.
KADOTA. The leading canning and preserving fig of California. Fruit is medium size, light green in color. Pulp is very sweet, of good quality, practically seedless. Tree bears when very young.
MISSION. Introduced by the Mission Fathers, it is the oldest and best all-purpose fig. Tree is large, spreading and produces two distinct crops. Fruit is medium to large, dark purple to black in color.

WHITE ADRIATIC. The leading drying fig of the San Joaquin Valley. Fruit is medium to large, white; pulp is reddish and of good quality.

## POMEGRANATE

## 4-6' grade 85c each; 3-4' grade 75c each

WONDERFUL. Leading variety. Extra large fruits are borne on tree-like shrubs. Handsome in flower, fruit.
commercial growers: please refer to pages 6-7.

$\star$ everybody helps in cherry-picking season.

## How to Select Varieties for "Home Orchards"

The list below was designed to help you select varieties of fruit trees for your home orchard in ripening sequence Check the varieties of your choice on this list to obtain a picture of your orchard through the four fruit-bearing seasons. A judicious selection will provide a generous supply of fruit over a long season.

Ripening dates for fruits vary according to locality and the sequence and dates con only be approximate but in general the four seasons will come within these dates:

Spring to Summer (May 1 to June 15.)
Early Summer to Midsummer (June 15 to August 1.)
Late Summer (August 1 to September 15.)
Fall (September 15 to November 1.)

## Truit Tree Varieties listed in approximate RIPENING ORDER

SPRING TO SUMMER
APRICOTS:
Newcastle Early
CHERRIES:
Black Tartarian
Bing
English Morello
Royal Anne
FREESTONE PEACHES:
Briggs Red May
PLUMS:
Beauty
EARLY SUMMER TO
MIDSUMMER
APPLES:
Red June
Red Astrachan
White Astrachan
APRICOTS:
Royal
Blenheim
Routier's Peach
Moorpark
NECTARINES:
Gold Mine
Gower

EARLY SUMMER TO MIDSUMMER FREESTONE PEACHES: PLUMS:

Nectar<br>Babcook<br>Early Elberta<br>Strawberry Free<br>Hale's Early<br>Foster Bavay's Green Gage<br>Climax Santa Rosa Tragedy Wickson Bavay's Green Gage

## MIDSUMMER TO LATE SUMMER

## APPLES:

Melba Gravenstein
Crabapples

## fREESTONE PEACHES:

Elberta
Fay Elberta
J. H. Hale

Rio Oso Gem
Lovell

NECTARINES:
Quetta
Stanwick
CLING PEACHES: Paloro
Peak
Seller's Orange Garume
Halford No. 2
Strawberry Cling Sullivan Heath

MIDSUMMER TO LATE SUMMER

## PEARS:

Bartlett
Seckel
Beurre Hardy

## PLUMS:

Duarte
Satsuma
Damson
Jefferson
Yellow Egg
President
PRUNES:
Sugar
French Improved
Coates 1418
Imperial

FALL
APPLES:

## PEARS:



ENIOY HEALTH-GIVING FRUIT FROM YOUR OWN TREES

## Auacados. Spring delivery: 3-4' \$3.50 each, 6 for $\$ 19.50$

 BENEDICT. Hardiest variety; good quality; prolific.DUKE. Finest quality of all the hardy varieties
MEXICOLA. Hardy; prolific even as a young tree.

## Persimmons . . $5.6^{\prime} \$ 2.00$ each

HACHIYA. Leading commercial variety and finest quality. Beautiful conical fruits borne on attractive trees.

## OLive1 . Caliper: $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.50$ each, 10 for $\$ 13.50$

MANZANILLO. Medium to large fruits; oil, pickling
MISSION. Most artistic tree; bears heavy crops.
SEVILLANO. Famous "Queen Olive"; largest fruits
LOQUATS, See pase 20. GUAVAS, See page 13.

# CITRUS has Euerything. . 

## Beautiful Foliage, Fragrant Flowers,

 VITAMIN-PACKED FRUIT!Caliper: $5 / 8-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ \$2.50 each, 10 for $\$ 22.50$

WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE. The well-known Navel, popular in all markets throughout the world, is California's most famous fruit variety. The fruit is large, beautiful to the eye, and unexcelled in quality. It possesses fine shipping qualities and the tree is precocious and prolific. November to April.
VALENCIA LATE ORANGE. The summer orange of California which begins to ripen at the close of the Navel season. The fruit is medium large; oblong. The flesh is of good quality, containing abundant juice which makes the variety the standard juice orange. The tree attains large size and is a regular and very heavy producer. May to November.
EUREKA LEMON. The leading lemon for both commercial and home planting. The fruit is of good size, clear lemon color and of the highest quality with abundant juice and few seeds. The tree is almost thornless and blooms and produces heavy crops throughout the year, with the bulk of the crop ripening during the spring and summer. This lemon is exceedingly prolific and probably bears heavier than any other citrus variety.
LISBON LEMON. This variety is somewhat hardier than the Eureka and hence is the predominating lemon north of Tehachapi. The fruit is of medium size, high in quality with few seeds. The tree is large, a good producer, but thorny. It bears throughout the year.
MARSH SEEDLESS POMELO (GRAPEFRUIT). Known as "grapefruit", because the fruit hangs on the tree in clusters. This is the finest variety, grown almost to the exclusion of others. The fruit is very large, practically seedless with abundant juice of the best quality.

## CITRUS Novelties. .

Caliper: $5 / 8.3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \$ 3.00$ each, 10 for $\$ 27.50$
MEYER LEMON. Hardy, dwarf variety useful as ornamental tree or shrub. Continually interesting.
PINK (or Thompson) GRAPEFRUIT. Pink sport of Marsh, good features of parent but flesh is pink.
NAGAMI KUMQUAT. Hardy, dwarf, useful tubbed plant.
DANCY TANGERINE. Famous California market variety. Strong grower, heavy bearer
SATSUMA ORANGE. One of the hardiest of all citrus fruits. Best variety for frosty climates.
BEARRS SEEDLESS LIME. Largest and finest, productive.
RUBY BLOOD ORANGE. Blood red, juicy, sweet flesh.

## COMMERCIAL GROWERS!



| Almonds on Peach |  | Peaches on Peach |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apricots on Peach |  | Plums on Peach |  |
| Nectarines on Peach |  | unes |  |
| Caliper | Approx. | 10-49 | 50-299 |
| 11/16" up | 6-8' | . 60 | . 55 |
| $1 / 2-11 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ | 4-6' | . 55 | . 50 |
| $3 / 8-1 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | . 3-4' | . 50 | . 45 |
| $1 / 4.3 / 8^{\prime \prime} \ldots \ldots . .$. | . 2-3' | . 40 | . 35 |
| NOTE: Almonds | almond | ts hi | Please | write for prices on 300 or more trees.

YEARLING FRUIT TREES:

| Apples |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apricots on Marianna and Myro |  |  |
| Cherries |  |  |
| Peaches on Resistant |  |  |
| Pears |  |  |
| Plums on Marianna and Myro |  |  |
| Prunes on Marianna and Myro |  |  |
| Quinces |  |  |
| Approx. | 10-49 | 50-299 |
| 6-8' | . 70 | . 65 |
| . . . . . 4-6 ${ }^{\prime}$ | . 65 | . 60 |
| . . . . . 3-4' | . 60 | . 55 |
| . . . . . 2-3' | . 50 | . 45 |
| se write for pric | 300 or | tree |


| JUNE BUDS: (See adjoining column for varieties.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ up |  | . 55 | . 50 |
| $3 / 8-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ |  | . 50 | . 45 |
| 5/16-3/8' |  | . 45 | . 40 |
| $1 / 4-5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ |  | . 35 | . 30 |
| NOTE: J higher. Res for prices | nema ings re tre | sistant price. | k 10 cents ease write |
| WALNUTS: | $1-9$ | 10-49 | 50 or more |
| 8 - 10' | \$2.50 | \$2.00 | \$1.75 |
| $6-8^{\prime}$ | 2.00 | 1.75 | 1.50 |
| 4-6' | 1.75 | 1.50 | 1.25 |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 |


| ROYAL | WALNUT | SEEDLINGS | AND PECAN | SEEDLINGS: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1-9 | 10-49 | 50-299 | 300 or more |
| 6-8' | . 80 | . 70 | . 60 | . 50 |
| 4-6' | . . 70 | . 60 | . 50 | . 40 |
| $3-4^{\prime}$ | . 60 | . 50 | . 40 | . 30 |
| GRAPEVINES: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1-9 | 10-49 | 50-299 |
| No. 1 Grade |  | . 25 | . 15 | . $071 / 2$ |
| Please write for prices on 300 or more vines. |  |  |  |  |
| American Varieties: |  |  |  |  |
| No. I | rade | . 25 | 15 | 121/2 |

JUNE BUDS ON LOVELL
PEACH:
APRICOTS:
Blenheim
Royal
Tilton
ALMONDS:
Ne Plus Ultra
Nonpareil
Peerless
Texas Prolific
NECTARINES:
Gold Mine
Gower
Quetta
Stanwick
FREESTONE PEACHES:
Alexander
Early Elberta
Elberta
Fay Elberta
Fidler
Fisher
J. H. Hale
Lovell
Muir
Nectar
Rio Oso Gem
CliNG PEACHES:
Carolyn
Fortuna
Gaume

Gomez (Stewart)
Halford No. 2
Halford No.
Johnson
Paloro
Paloro
Peak
Sims
Sullive
Sullivan
PLUMS:
Beauty
Suarte
President
Santa Rosa
Wickson
PRUUNES:
French Improved
Sugar
JUNE BUDS ON NEMATODE-RESISTANT STOCK: ALMONDS:

Ne Plus Ultra
Nonpareil Texas Prolific FREESTONE PEACH:
CLING PEACHES
Halford No. 2 Paloro PLUMS

## * Reeding's 2uality NUT TREES

## Shade in Summer Almonds <br> 

4-6' grade 85c each; $3-4^{\prime}$ grade 75c each DRAKE'S SEEDLING. Productive, medium soft-shelled almond, valuable as a pollenizer. Important commercial variety.

IX L. A beautiful, large almond, most attractive in appearance. Soft shelled; sweet kernels.

JORDANOLO. New variety recently introduced, simfilar to Ne Plus Ultra but has smoother kernels.

NE PLUS ULTRA. Elongated, soft-shelled almonds are borne on productive trees. Pollinizer for Nonpareil.
NONPAREIL. The standard soft-shelled almond in all districts. Sturdy trees are consistent producers of high-quality almonds. Produces best with Ne Plus Ultra and Texas Prolific.
PEERLESS. An extremely heavy bearer of highquality, hard-shelled nuts. A money-maker.

TEXAS PROLIFIC. An excellent producer of small, hard-shelled almonds highly desirable for the candy trade.

## Pecans

6.8' grade $\$ 3.00$; 4.6' grade $\$ 2.75$

CALORO. Splendid new variety adapted to a wide range of climatic conditions. Early fruiting, high quality.
SELECT (Plant Patent No. 510). Made to order for Northern California climate. Matures early; delicious meats part easily from the shell. Add 50 cents Royalty for this variety.
SUCCESS. Widely planted in the San Joaquin Valley. Soft shelled prolific, self-fruitful.
PECAN SEEDLINGS. Make beautiful sturdy shade trees and desirable stock for grafting to named varieties. Prices on opposite page.

## Filberts

3-4' grade $\$ 1.25$ each. One each of both varieties, $\$ 2.25$.
BARCELONA. Best commercial variety. Most Filbert plantings comprise 80 per cent Barcelona. Requires pollinizer.
DUCHILLY. Good quality; large size; fine pollinizer.

## COMMERCIAL GROWERS

LOVELL PEACH
All varieties of almonds, apricots, nectarines, freestone, and cling peaches. Plums: All varieties except Beauty, Jefferson, Tragedy, and Yellow Egg. Prunes: French Improved, Sugar.
ALMOND
All varieties of almonds.
APPLE
All varieties apples, crabapples.
APRICOT
Blenheim only.
MAZZARD CHERRY
All varieties cherries.
MAHALEB CHERRY
All sweet varieties cherries.
FRENCH PEAR
All varieties pears.
QUINCE
Beurre Hardy pear and all quinces.

Abundant Nuts in Winter

## Walnuts

6.8 ${ }^{\prime}$ grade $\$ 2.00$ each; 4-6' grade $\$ 1.75$ each; 3-4' grade $\$ 1.50$ each
CONCORD. A standard variety grown chiefly in Contra Costa County. The nuts are large, round and soft-shelled, with rich, well flavored and large kernoels. Makes a sturdy, spreading tree.

EUREKA. A popular variety in Northern California. The nuts are large, oblong, of fine appearance. Shells are rather thick, well sealed. Holds up well in handling; makes a splendid, large upright tree. This is a good commercial variety and popular as an ornamental shade tree.

FRANQUETTE. One of the most important commerdial varieties, popular wherever the English walnut is grown. The nuts are large, handsome, rather conital in shape. Shells are medium thin. Kernels are unusually light in color and of best quality. Trees large and vigorous, this variety is latest to bloom and seldom loses a crop through frost injury.

PAYNE SEEDLING. This outstanding producer and early bearer possesses a nut fully as large as the Franquette with $a$ thin shell and high quality kernel. The trees do not grow as large as the other varieties and may be planted somewhat closer.

## Royal Walnut Seedlings

## prices on opposite page.

EXCLUSIVE WITH US. Royal Walnut Seedlings are grown from the seed of Lieb's Frostfighter Walnut trees, a more vigorous, healthy strain of understock discovered by the late Frank Lieb of San Jose. Royal stock planted now will be ready for working over to English varieties at least one year ahead of common black seedlings.
FOR SHADE TREES. Plant Royal Seedlings for quick-growing handsome shade trees. Nuts are easier to crack, tastier and larger than fruit from ordinary black seedlings.

## Choose Your Rootstock Here:

MARIANNA
Apricots: Blenheim and Royal.
Plums: All varieties except Bavay's Green Gage, Climax, and Damson.
Prunes: All varieties.

## MYROBALAN:

Apricots: Blenheim.
Plums: Kelsey, President, Santa Rosa.
Prunes: Coates 1418, French Improved, Imperial, Sugar.

## YUCCA TREE PROTECTORS...

We recommend tree protectors to protect young trees against sunburn, borers, rabbits, etc. These protectors are cheap, durable, and an excellent investment. All sizes are 7 in . wide. Weight varies from 9 to 22 pounds per 100.

| Length | per 25 | per 50 | per 100 | per 1000 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $12^{\prime \prime} \ldots \ldots$ | $\$ .45$ | $\$ .85$ | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 14.00$ |
| $15^{\prime \prime} \ldots \ldots$ | .50 | .90 | 1.65 | 15.50 |
| $18^{\prime \prime} \ldots \ldots$ | .55 | .95 | 1.80 | 17.00 |
| $24^{\prime \prime} \ldots \ldots$ | .70 | 1.30 | 2.50 | 22.00 |
| $30^{\prime \prime} \ldots \ldots$ | 1.00 | 1.70 | 3.00 | 27.00 |



PLANT STURDY WALNUT TREES LIKE THESE AND THRIVE ON THEIR WELCOME SHADE AND ABUNDANT CROP.

## Chestnuts

4-5' grade $\$ 2.50$ each: $3-4^{\circ}$ grade $\$ 2.00$ each LARGE AMERICAN SWEET. Fine large, tasty nuts. MARRON DE COMBALE. Nuts large, sweet and well flavored. A rapid grower and comes into bearing early. Does well over a wide range, but is espe cially adapted to coastal sections.
QUERCY. A French Marron of large, uniform size. Nut is round and glossy, tree sturdy and an exceptionally heavy producer when planted with Marron de Combale for cross-pollination

## BUSH BERRIES

## STRAWBERRIES

$3 c$ each, 50 or more $2 c$ each
BANNER. Leading Bay Region variety
DORSETT. Good early season producer
MASTODON. Large "everbearing" type
NEW ROCKHILL STRAWBERRY. Finest for the has longest season. No runners. 10 c each, 12 for $\$ 1.00$; 50 or more 5 c each.

## RASPBERRIES

$121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ each, 12 for $\$ 1.00$; 50 or more $71 / 2^{c}$ each.
CUTHBERT. Red. Good in any climate.
GOLDEN QUEEN. Delicious novelty, producing good crops of golden raspberries.
LLOYD GEORGE. Red. Vigorous plants producfive through a long season.
CUMBERLAND BLACK CAP. Finest black raspberry. Price: 15 c each, 12 for $\$ 1.50$; 50 or more 10c each.

## gooseberries and currants

15c each, 12 for $\$ 1.50$; 50 or more 10c each CHAMPION. Finest for California gardens. PERFECTION CURRANT. Large clusters of bright red fruits.
ARTICHOKES - ASPARAGUS RHUBARB
ARTICHOKES
35 c each, 3 for $\$ 1.00$
GLOBE. Produces tasty buds first season

## RHUBARB

$20 c$ each, 6 for $\$ 1.00$
STRAWBERRY. Vigorous growing succulent stere ASPARAGUS
12 for 35c, 50 or more $2 c$ each
MARY WAShINGTON. Leading California


WELL-GROWN GRAPEVINES WILL SUPPLY THE FAMILY WITH LARGE CLUSTERS

## CANE BERRIES for Fences, Arbars

(See page 7 for Bush Berries and Vegetables.)
THORNLESS BOYSENBERRY
THORNLESS LOGANBERRY
Patented. Thornless canes produce an abundance of fine berries; better than parent
THORNLESS YOUNGBERRY 25c each, 12 for $\$ 2.50$.
Not only produces sturdy, thornless, productive canes, but has quality of berries
BLACKBERRY . . . 15 c each, 12 for $\$ 1.50,50$ or more 10 c each.
MAMMOTH. Rampant grower; bears heavily
MACATAWA. A vigorous growing fruitful early blackberry.
CORY THORNLESS. Large berries, easy to harvest.
BOYSENBERRY . . . 15 c each. 12 for $\$ 1.50,50$ or more 10 c each. Prize berry of the home garden. Large fruit sweet and juicy; seedless, prolific LOGANBERRY . . . 15 c each, 12 for $\$ 1.50,50$ or more 10 c each.

YOUNGBERRY . . . 15 c each, 12 for $\$ 1.50,50$ or more 10 c each.
Ripens before Boysenberry. Vines are sturdy, prolific. Fruits large, fine quality. BLUEBERRIES
Here is something new fo: your garden. Blueberries require the same culture as Azaleas, Camellias, and Rhododendrons (refer to cultural suggestions made in this book). The foliage resembles that of Azaleas and the flowers in clusters are dainty,
bell-shaped, tinted pink. A useful ornamental as well as a valuable fruit-bearing shrub. Plants sold only in groups of three, one each of a variety required for cross-pollination Balled, 2 year, $\$ 2.75$ for the group.
RANCOCAS. Early, large berries,
RUBEL. Midseason, medium-large berries
GROVER. Late, large berries

# roeding's quality GRAPE VINES FOR 50 YEARS . . . Best in the West! 

## Table Grapes

$25 c$ each, 10 for $\$ 1.50,100$ for $\$ 7.50$
BLACK HAMBURG. Excellent eating grape adapted to many climates. Midseason BLACK MALVOISE. Good variety for both table and wine. Midseason. BLACK MONUKKA. Seedless. Strong grower for arbors. Midseason. CORNICHON. Handsome black grape. Late
EMPEROR. Late red. Good storage grape.
FLAME TOKAY. Crisp red grape; midseason.
MALAGA. Leading white midseason shipper.
MARAVILLE DE MALAGA (Red Malaga). Excellent red grape ripening before
MUSCAT. California's leading table grape. Used for raisins and wines; mid.
RIBIER. Extra large, handsome black variety useful for arbors. Midseason.
RISH-BABA. Long, oval white grape. Vigorous, fine for arbors. Midseason. ROSE OF PERU. Vigorous, appealing black.
THOMPSON SEEDLESS. California's best known table and raisin grape. White; early
ZANTE CURRANT. Small, black seedless.

BLACK MUSCAT. Richest flavor of all grapes. Midseason. 35c each,
10 for $\$ 3.00$.

## American Varieties

25 c each, 10 for $\$ 1.50,100$ for $\$ 12.50$
CATAWBA. The leading, coppery-red American variety. Large clusters flavorsome berries
CONCORD. The nationally known "slipskin" grape. Round, firm black berries on medium-sized clusters. Vigorous grower, excellent arbor grape.
ISABELLA. Popular black market variety.
NIAGARA. Best white "slipskin"
PIERCE (California Concord). Very large, blue-black berries on good-sized clusters.

## Wine Grapes

25c each, 10 for $\$ 1.50,100$ for $\$ 7.50$.
ALICANTE BOUSCHET. Noted for its fine, red juice.
CARIGNANE. Excellent producing black wine grape. Well-filled clusters of tough-skinned juicy berries.
GOLDEN CHASSELAS. Prominent white wine grape. Heavy bearer; well adapted to most districts.
GRAY RIESLING. White wine grape of excellent quality.
MISSION. The black wine grape of the Padres.
ZINFANDEL. Leading black wine grape in California.

## Phylloxera-Resistant Roots

RUPESTRIS ST. GEORGE. Best known root-stock planted in all phylloxera districts. A sturdy grower making a compatible union with most commercial varieties. Adapted to $\alpha$ wide range of soil conditions.
SOLONIS X OTHELLO 1613. A new phylloxers-resistant root-stock introduced by the U. S. D. A. Particularly adapted to deep, irrigated soils; makes a good union with most commercial varieties, both wine and table. Highly resistant to nematode.

## Proper Planting and Care Means Success in Your Orchard...

WHEN TO PLANT.

and wints, grounds in December, ready for distribution about the first of January and may be planted until the first of April. The two best months for planting this type of nursery stock is during the months of January and February.
Citrus and avocado trees should be set out in March. Citrus and avocado trees should be set out in March,
or later, after the danger of frost is past; come from this

PLANTING. Never allovs the roots to become exposed to the dir for more than a few minutes. Roots must be kept moist at all times. Set fruit trees in deep, large holes so that the bud union is level with the surface of
the ground. Grapevines and berry plants must be set the ground. Grapevines and berry plants must be set deeply enough so that the roots are well covered. Citrus and avocado trees should be set so that the bud union is 2 inches above ground level. Fill in top soil about the water. Fill in more soil after top soil has settled. Do not tramp down the soil.

PRUNING. Fruit trees must have their tops pruned for planting. Select three or four good laterals or live buds between the two and three feet levels on the trunk and cut back to the topmost bud or lateral. (See Figure 1.) Tops of grapevines should be cut back to two buds on the home orchard should be pruned in the dormees in the home orchard should be pruned in the dormant seashree or four selected main laterals, remove all but two secondary laterals on each main lateral and shorten in secondary laterals on each main lateral and shorten in
about one-third to one-half their length. (See Figure 2.) CULTURE. Selection of the proper situation for fruit trees is the most important factor in the success of the for most fruit tree varieties. Peaches nectarines and cherries are the most susceptible to shallow moist and
Never apply fertilizer at the time planting is made; always allow one or two months for the plants or trees top of the ground. Soak into the soil with a slow ser on of water.


## HOW TO USE THIS BOOK



## MAKE A QUICK SKETCH

You don't have to be an artist to make a workable sketch; anyone can do it with ease. Outline your garden area to scale and draw an axis beginning with the obvi ous point of approach and ending with a prospective feature (specimen tree, rock garden, barbecue or pool). Minor axis crossing the main axis will create interesting irregularities in the shape of your planting. Next, sketch in the trees and shrubs selected from this book in the spaces your mind's eye tells you they will create the most pleasing effect. Insert key numbers corresponding with your list of material and you are ready to proceed with your purchasing and planting.

Webster defines a catalog as "a complete enumeration of terns." What Webster says in his dictionary is true of your copy of the 1943 Orchard and Garden Book-but we have tried to go a little farther. When we wrote this book we realized that you might not be able to visit us quite as often as in the past. So this is what we did-we anticipated the questions you might ask our staff of trained salesmen. We have attempted to reply to your questions by placing each plant in a group that suggests the position in your garden that you wish to fill. In many respects, reading this book will be like a visit to our nursery. All of the plants are here and the book is your trained salesman. All of the broadleaved evergreens are classified according to their preferred exposure and according to the height they are normally expected to grow in the well-kept garden. We have tried to pack this book chock-full of ideas and "how-to-do-it" suggestions. We wish that there was space for more. As always, we are ready to give you a guiding hand by mail whenever you need our help, so please feel free to write to us.

## What To Plant . . Where To Put It . . When To Plant It

Important questions to the home gardener, but quickly answered by turning the pages of this book. Briefly a good time to set out plants that have a distinct dormant period, such as fruit, flowering, and shade trees, grapevines, berries, roses, and deciduous flowering shrubs is January through March. Most of this material will be available during the growing season in handy containers at slightly increased prices. Evergreens have a year-around planting season because they are always available in containers or with a ball of earth around the roots. Fall is traditional bulb planting time and all varieties for planting in that season are described in our annual Bulb Catalog (free on request). Bulbs listed on page 35 in this book are for spring planting.

## HAVE MORE FUN OUTDOORS!

A well-planned garden, built a little at a time, is a source of peaceful relaxation and a cause for lasting satisfaction. The best way to achieve satisfaction is to build your garden from the finest materials avail-able--they cost less in the long run. Choose your plants carefully -win this book we have striven for accuracy of description and adaptation. The best way to achieve relaxation is to plan your work ahead and not try to crowd two days gardening into one. A week-end gardener will begin his day with the several tasks that require regular weekly or bi-monthly attention and allot the balance of his time to seasonal jobs or to new enterprise. Wartime daylight saving is a boon to the weekend gardener because more evening hours are avail. able for irrigation just at the time of year when this is a major responsibility. Plan to irrigate a separate garden section each week-day evening and enjoy more leisurely gardening Sunday. If you find that your shipment of nursery stock is more than can be efficiently handled in one day, don't fret over it. Heel-in bare root and balled stock in a shallow trench in the shade, wet down thoroughly, and forget it until next Sunday. Plants in containers should be soaked on arrival and kent moist until planted.


WE HOPE THESE SCENES WILL SUGGEST IDEAS FOR USE IN YOUR OWN GARDEN



COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS

## ASTER

Aster fruticosc. Low growing evergreen shrub from South Africa. Rosy-mauve flowers about 1 inch across borne in profusion all along the slender, graceful stems. Will stand considerable cold. New and highly recommended. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c} ; 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.

## BERBERIS

## Barberry

Berberis gracilis. A dwarf variety suitable for rock gardens, sunny banks. I g. c. 75 c .
B. Verruculosa (Warty Barberry). Semi-prostrate type with small, glossy leaves. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## CERATOSTIGMA

Ceratostigma willmottianum (Chinese Plumbago). Shrubby perennial; fine for mixed borders. Numer ous thin, wiry stems with heads of brilliant, dark blue flowers. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## CISTUS . . . Rock Rose

C. Corbariensis. A little known variety with myriads of rather small pure white flowers. Very lovely g. c. $75 \mathrm{c} ; 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.

## CONVOLVULUS

Convolvulus cneorum (Glorybind). One can almost say that this little shrub is always in bloom. Its white flowers tinged outside with pink are nearly two inches across. The silver-gray foliage is a most attractive feature and since it is dwarf and compact it is one of the useful plants in this group. 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c} ; 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
C. mauretanicus (Mcrocco Glorybind). Low sprawling shrub producing many blue flowers in summer. Ideal for covering dry slopes. l g. c. 60c; 10 for $\$ 5.50$.

## These Plants GROW LOW

Use the shrubs described in this section for planting beneath long low windows having a sunny exposure through most of the day. Use them for bordering sunny terraces, covering sunny slopes, and as "facers" for medium and tall plants in the shrubbery border. Group three to five plants of a single variety together and strive for mildly contrasting foliage tints and textures to lend interest to your planting. This section contains many of the gray-foliage plants shown to perfection against a rustic brown or dark green background. The compact varieties are useful for low hedges.

## COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster apiculata (Cranberry Cotoneaster) Growth semi-prostrate berries largest of all, brilliant red. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c} ; 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
C. buxifolia velea. Half-dwarf, sprawling shrub with lovely silvery foliage and red berries. BB or 5 g . c. $\$ 1.75 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c; 10 for $\$ 7.00$.
C. decora (Necklace Cotoneaster). Tiny, evergreen foliage with a profusion of brilliant red berries strung along the branches like beads in a necklace. 5 g . c. $\$ 1.75$; l g. c. 75 c; 10 for $\$ 7.00$.
C. horizontalis (Rock Cotoneaster). Trailing shrub growing flat on the ground; foliage dark green and small; berries small, bright red, produced in great abundance. In winter this plant becomes deciduous for a short time. l g. c. $75 \mathrm{c} ; 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
C. microphylla (Rockspray Cotoneaster). Low grow ing and dense; foliage dark green and very small; berries large and rosy red, borne along the stem; flowers white. $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} . \$ 1.75 ; 1 \mathrm{~g}$. c. $75 \mathrm{c} ; 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
C. praecox (Early Cotoneaster). Berries large, bright red and colored by the end of June. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

## DAPHNE

Daphne cneorum (Rose Daphne or Garland Flower). Dwarf plant with spreading, wiry stems covered with dark green leaves, each stem tipped with a cluster of pink, very fragrant flowers. A valuable plant for rock gardens. BB 8-12" $\$ 2.00$.

## DIOSMA

Diosma ericoides (Breath of Heaven). Heath-like shrub with small, white star-shaped flowers. Very fragrant. 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c} ; 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
Diosma pulchrum (Pink Diosma). This new shrub from South Africa should become a general favorite here. Foliage light green, heath-like, and aromatically fragrant; flowers small, star-shaped, lavender pink and almost continuously in bloom. l g. c. 75 c .
Diosma purpureus. Small shrub with heath-like foliags producing a profusion of flowers in late winter and early spring. Requires acid soil. l g. c. 75 c .

## ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus pungens maculata. Small shrub with foliage beautifully marked with golden yellow. The best of all variegated shrubs. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## ERICA . . . Heather

Erica mediterranea hybrida (Darley Heath). Rosy-pink blooms on a prostrate bush. A grand plant for borders. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.50 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c; 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

## EUONYMUS

Euonymus radicans. Prostrate shrub with attractive small foliage coloring in fall. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c} ; 10$ for $\$ 7.00$. E. microphyllus (Boxleaf Euonymus). Minute glossy foliage on dwarf bushy plants. Effective as edging for paths or walks or as small aecent shrubs. BB $12-15^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.25$; l g. c. 75 c; 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

## HELIANTHEMUM

Helianthemum (Sun Rose). A spreading little plant of rapid growth with small, bright colored flowers resembling Cistus. Available in yellow, red, apricot and old rose. $4^{\prime \prime}$ pots 15 c; 12 for $\$ 1.50$.

## LANTANA

Lantana dwart yellow. Small, compact; covered with golden-yellow blooms in summer. 1 g. c. 60 c .
L. sellowiana (Lavender Lantana). Year around flowers on sprawling plants useful for covering dry slopes. 1 g. c. 60 c; 10 for $\$ 5.50$.

## LAVANDULA

Lavandula pedunculata (Spanish Lavender). Has extra large, showy flowers on dwarf plants. Not so hardy as our other varieties but much more becutiful. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## MYRSINE

Myrsine adricana. A dwarf shrub with small, box. like leaves. Excellent for low hedges as it will en dure more drouth and sun than boxwood. I g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}_{\text {; }}$ 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

## MYRTUS . . . Myrtle

Myrtus communis compacta (Compact Myrtle). Compact plant with small, glossy foliage. Neat habit of growth desirable for low border planting. BB 12-15" $\$ 1.50 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c ; 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

## RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis ovata. A dense compact dwarf shrub; foliage thick and dark green; flowers white with red anthers, followed by blue berries. BB or 5 g . c. $15-$ $18^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.50 ; 1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c} ; 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.


DAPHNE CHEORUM

CISTUS CORBARIENSIS


'Roeding's Quality' is more than a brand name. It symbolizes the objective of three family generations continuously engaged in horticulture and nursery service.

## in Full Sun

## VERONICA

Veronica buxifolia (Boxleaf Veronica). A good variety for borders. Growth low and compact with small, grey-blue leaves. Flowers white and not important BB or 5 g. c. $12-15^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.50$; 1 g. c. 75 c ; 10 for $\$ 7.00$

## WESTRINGEA

Westringea rosmariniformis (Australian Rosemary) Attractive low compact shrub with gray foliage like Rosemary. Covered with dainty white flowers in spring. l g. c. 75 c

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MAIL


A judicious selection of
materials resulting in an effect of privacy without impairing functional archi. tecture.


## Choice Varieties for MEDIUM HEIGHT

This group contains most of the plants desirable for foundation planting. You will recognize all of the old favorites for this purpose as well as many new suggestions. Medium height hedges, 4 to 6 feet tall, may be selected from this group. Shrubbery borders are aglow with summer color when these varieties are planted in groups of three to seven of a single variety.

## in Full Sun



## ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora (Glossy Abelia). Foliage glossy green with bronze shadings; flowers tubular, almost an inch long, white flushed pink and continuing throughout the summer. Fine for foundation plantings or in the shrubbery border. BB or 5 g . c. 2-3 ft. \$2.00; l g. c. 75c.
A. schumanni (Schumann's Abelia). With us this semi-deciduous shrub blooms from May to November. Flowers are lavender pink, much larger and more showy than Abelia grandiflora. Grows 4 to 6 feet tall. We consider it one of the finest flowering shrubs in our list. 1 g. c. 75 c .
A. triflora (Himalaya Abelia). Foliage long and narrow. Flowers small, white faintly flushed with pink; very fragrant. Rare. 1 g. c. 75 c

## BERBERIS . . . Barberry

Berberis darwini (Darwin's Barberry). Small shrub with slender branches; leaves small, glossy green in summer, bright red in winter; flowers are orange and appear in February and March; berries are blue. BB 15-18" \$1.50; l g. c. 75c.
B. sargenti (Sargent Barberry). A compact shrub with broad, dark green leaves; flowers yellow, fruits blue. Not well known but one of the finest varieties. 1 g. c. 75 c.
B. stenophylla (Soulie Barberry). Long, slender, arch ing branches; leaves small, long, and narrow. Flowers deep golden yellow. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$; 1 g. c. 75 c .
B. thunbergi atropurpurea (Red Leaf Barberry). Very fine new variety useful as an under-shrub for foundation and border planting. Foliage a rich, lustrous, bronzy-red color. It is deciduous but the brilliant red berries cover the branches of mature plants. 5 g . c. $\$ 1.75 ; 1$ g.c. 75 c ,
B. wilsonae (Wilson Barberry). Shrub of roundish form, brilliant foliage, light green with bronzy tips turning scarlet in the falli berries beautiful shade of red. $B B 12-18^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.50 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c; 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

## CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus gloriosus (Point Reyes Ceanothus). Me dium foliage dark glossy green on gracefully spread ing plants with blue flowers.
C. gloriosus exaltus. More erect habit than paren type with holly-leaved foliage. l g. c. 75 c .
C. impressus. Tiny dull green foliage beautiful back ground for deep blue flowers. Habit low and spread ing. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
C. papillosus. Interesting dark green foliage and


ABELIA GRANDIFLORA brilliant blue flowers. Habit graceful l g. c. 75 c

AbELIA SCHUMANNI

## CISTUS . . . Rock Rose

Cistus albidus (Whiteleaf Rock Rose). Very resistant to drouth. Of compact growth with woolly, gray-green foliage. Flowers lilac-pink, two to three inches across. 1 g. c. 75 c . C. purpureus. Recently introduced from England. Very large flowers of reddish lilac with maroon blotch on each petal. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c}$. 75 c .

## CYTISUS . . . Broom

Cytisus praecox (Moonlight Broom). Finely branched compact shrub covered with creamy-yellow flowers in early spring. BB 2-3 feet $\$ 2.00$; 1 g. c. 75 c .

## ERICA . . . Heather

Erica mediterranea (Biscay Heather). A popular densely branched, globular shrub; foliage dark green; flowers bright pink. Blooms all winter. Will grow in partial shade and endures more heat than any other variety. $B B 15-18^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.50 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c .
E. melanthera (Blackeye Heather). Winter-bloomng shrub; flowers pink with black-tipped stamens. l g. c. 75 c .
E. persoluta alba (Garland Heath). Small and erect; when in season the plant is covered with light pink buds opening into white flowers. 1 g. c. 75 c .
(MEDIUM HEIGHT PLANTS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE I1)

## ESCALLONIA

Escallonia donardensis (Donard's Escallonia). Its numerous slender branches are covered with masses of rose-pink blooms. One of the best Escallonias for small gardens. BB or $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.75$; 1 g. c. 75 c , 10 for $\$ 7.00$.
E. edenensis. A new shrub with beautiful dark pink flowers and glossy foliage. Blooms several times each year. Cf neater form than some of the older varieties. BB or $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .2 .3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.75 ; 1$ g. c. $75 \mathrm{c} ; 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
E. glasnivenensis (Apple Blossom Escallonia). An English hybrid with lovely, fragrant, blush-pink flowers; blooms almost constantly. Shrub of compact form. g. c. $75 \mathrm{c} ; 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.

## EUGENIA

Eugenia apiculata. Bushy shrub with small glossy

# Koundion planincos Shrubbery Borders Require These Sun-Lovers of Medium Size 

f When selecting shrubs from this group keep in mind that the window height should be 4 feet or more from ground level for best effect. Windows four feet wide or smaller will take a single plant while wider windows may be treated with group of three plants. Foliage composition is important in grouping shrubs. Mild contrasts in leaf color and texture give life to your planting. Give consideration to flower colors and blooming period as well.
foliage and profuse white flowers. Attractive purpleblack fruits in summer and fall. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

## EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus (Evergreen Euonymus). A very ornamental shrub of easy culture, foliage bright green, glossy and somewhat leathery. Old plants produce brilliant red berries if grown untrimmed. BB 2-3 ft. $\$ 2.00$; BB $18-24^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.75 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c; 10 for $\$ 7.00$.
E. aureo-marginatus (Golden Euonymus). A slowgrowing variety of compact growth; foliage golden yellow toward the edges, blotched in center with light and dark green. l g. c. 75 c .
E. aureo-variegatus (Golden Variegated Euonymus). Leaves golden yellow at centers, dark green at edges, branches green: of moderately slow growth. 1 g. c. 75 c .
E. President Gauthier. Of spreading growth; foliage heavily variegated with creamy white and margined with pink. A very beautiful variety. BB 15-18" $\$ 1.50$; 1 g. c. 75 c.

## GREVILLEA

Grevillea rosmarinifolia (Rosemary Grevillea). Small shrub with rosemary-like foliage. Brilliant flowers of rose, scarlet, and gold appearing in winter. Hardy in most of San Francisco Bay area. 1 g. c. 75c.
G. thelemanniana (Spidernest Grevillea). A small shrub especially valuable for planting in dry places. Foliage feathery, flowers a brilliant scarlet almost continuously in bloom. Will not endure heavy frost. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## LANTANA

Lantana. Free flowering shrubs covered with bright flowers in summer. Colors available: White, pink and yellow, orange and red. 1 g. c. $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 6.00$.


PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA
ESCALLONIA GLASNIVENENSIS


## LAVANDULA

Lavandula officinalis (Lavender). An old favorite because of its pleasing odor. Does well in dry places. Compact in form, with large, deep blue flowers; good for border or rock garden. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
L. French cut leaf. Has light green. yarrow-like foliage and heads of pale lavender flowers. Compact plants. 1 g. c. 75 c.

## LEONOTIS

Leonotis leonurus (Lion's Tail). Medium-sized shrub of rather straggling growth. Flowers are ruddy orange with a surface like plush, about two inches long; borne in whorls around branches during late summer and fall. l g. c. 75 c .

## LIGUSTRUM . . . Privet

Ligustrum henryi (Henry's Privet). Small, pointed, glossy leaves somewhat like those of myrtle. Can be kept as low as 2 or 3 feet, making a compact, fine textured, evergreen hedge. 1 g. c. 75 c ; 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

## MYRTUS . . . Myrtle

Myrtus communis (True Myrtle). Splendid small-leaved shrub admirably adapted for hedges and foundation plantings. Foliage small, glossy green and aromatic; flowers white, appearing in late spring and summer, followed by blue-black berries. BB $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 2.00$; $18-24^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.75$; $15-18^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.50 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c ; 10 for $\$ 7.00$.
M. communis microphylla (Small-Leaf Myrtle). Foliage exceptionally small and closely set; of spreading habit. A beautiful and durable foundation plant. BB $18-24^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.75 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c; 10 for $\$ 7.00$.
M. communis variegata (Variegated Myrtle). Foliage marked and striped silver; berries large and contrast beautifully with the light-colored foliage. BB 15-18" $\$ 1.50$; 1 g. c. 75 c.

## NANDINA

Nandina domestica. A very handsome shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. Leaves are much divided, light green tipped with pink and copper in spring, turning to vivid red during fall and winter. Flowers white, followed by crimson berries. The winter appearance of this shrub with bright red berries and darker red foliage is very striking. BB $18-24^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.75,15-18^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.50$; $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

## A SOUND INVESTMENT

## Far All-around UTILITY, English boxwood

Box wood has two important uses in the home planting as represented in the adjoining pictures. Trimmed specimens are valuable accent plants because they may be purchased in the exact size to create the desired immediate effect and their slow growth is readily controlled by occasional trimming. Boxwood makes the neatest permanent low hedge and is useful for outlining terraces (see picture), formal treatment of flower and rose beds, and lining paths and drives.
Buxus sempervirens (English Boxwood). Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. An ideal hedge plant. Trimmed cones. BB $36-40^{\prime \prime} \$ 7.50,30-36^{\prime \prime}$ $\$ 5.00$; boxed specimens $40-48^{\prime \prime} \$ 20.00$. Untrimmed hedge plants BB 12-15" \$1.50. Cutting-grown plants in 1 g. c. 75 c each, 10 for $\$ 7.00$; in $2 \frac{1}{2^{\prime \prime}}$ pots, $\$ 12.50$ per $100,15 \mathrm{c}$ each.
B. sempervirens suffruticosa (Dwarf Box). A widely known and popular form; foliage small, deep green, and dense. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c}$ 75 c each, 10 for $\$ 7.00$
B. japonica (Japanese Box). Foliage larger and rounder than English Boxwood and plants are quicker growing; will stand higher summer temperatures. 1 g . c. 75 c each, 10 for $\$ 7.00$
B. rotundifolia (Roundleaf Box). The most rapid-growing Boxwood. Foliage large, dark green, and nearly round. Ideal variety for $a 3$ to 4 ft . hedge. 1 g . c. 75 c each, 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

## PLEROMA

Pleroma grandiflora (Glorybush). A lovely flowering shrub with velvety bronze-green foliage flowers dark royal purple and two to three inches across. Blooms during summer and fall. Will freeze back if exposed to hard frost but sprouts up again and blooms the following summer. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

## PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum tobira. A handsome variety of low spreading growth; foliage dark green and glossy; flowers yellowish white, very fragrant and numerous. Excellent for foundation plantings. BB or $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c}$ $15-18^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.50$; 1 g. c. 75 c, 10 for $\$ 7.00$

## PSIDIUM

Psidium cattleianum (Strawberry guava). Compact shrub with dark green, leathery leaves. Fruit deep claret and very fine flavor. $B B 15-18^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.50 ; 1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c}$ 75 c; 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

FLOWERS OF MYRTLE

P. cattleianum lucidum (Lemon Guava). Similar to preceding variety except fruit is golden yellow. Makes an excellent hedge for frost-free locations. l g. c. $75 \mathrm{c} ; 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.

## PYRACANTHA

Pyracantha coccinea (Burning Bush). Thorny shrub; foliage small and ovate; flowers white, berries orange; from August to December. 1 g. c. 75 c .
P. crenulata (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn). Foliage long, narrow, glossy and dense; berries small, dark crimson and showy; August to December. BB 3-4 ft. $\$ 2.50$; l g. c. 75 c .
P. crenulata flava. A new variety similar to $P$. crenulata but the berries are a clear light yellow; most attractive and different from the other varieties. 1 g. c. '75c.
P. crenulata yunnanensis (Yunnan Firethorn). Foliage roundish, sometimes lobed; flowers white fol lowed by masses of bright and red berries from October to March. Fine for mass effects or for bank and ground cover. BB $2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00$; l g. c. 75 c .

## ROMNEYA . . . Tree Poppy

Romneya coulteri (Matilija Poppy). California's fin est native flowering plant. Perennial shrub; leaves sage green; flowers purest white; six inches across, with bright orange center. 1 g. c. 85 c .

## ROSMARINUS

Rosmarinus officinalis (Rosemary). Small, straggly shrub with gray-green, aromatic foliage and pale blue almost white flowers. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

## XYLOSMA

Xylosma senticosa (Myroxylon). Hardy, slow-grow ing shrub, excellent for hedge or shrubbery border Has shining, bright-green, ovate leaves, two inches long; stems somewhat thorny. New growth tinged with bronze. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$, 1 g. c. 75 c.

## LARGE TREES FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT

## The California Nursery Company can

 supply an unsurpassed assortment of Specimen Trees and Shrubs of mature size to provide new gardens with the effect of permanence, height, and dignity. We also have special equipment for handling these large and heavy materials, and the experienced men able to give them the proper care when transplanting. For more information telephone Niles 3011 , or write our Niles headquarters.

## TALL shrubs in SUN S UPPLY Calorful Summer Glowers SOFTEN HARSH LINES <br> Plants selected from this group for foundation planting should be set between windows. Showy summer flowers, and with many bright fall and winter berries are characteristic of the plants described here. Cut branches from these tall shrubs make bold lasting arrangements in the home. <br> 

## ARBUTUS

Arbutus unedo (Strawberry Tree). A handsome shrub with dark green leaves; flowers white, appearing in autumn and winter when the red, strawberry-like fruits are ripe. $\mathrm{BB} 1518^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.50$; 1 g. c. 75 c .

## BERBERIS . . . Barberry

Berberis knighti (Java Barberry). Leaves bright green, elongated and prickly; flowers bright yellow, berries blue. BB 18-24" \$1.75; l g. c. 75c.

## BUDDLEIA . . . Summer Lilac

Buddleia alternifolia (Fountain Buddleia). A graceful shrub with arching, penalulous branches; covered in spring with lilac-purple blooms. Plant in full sun Do not prune heavily. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$
B. lindleyana. Quite unlike other buddleias in its wooping habit. Covered all summer with graceful sprays of dark purple flowers. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
B. madagascariensis (Madagascar Buddleia). An ef fective and quick-growing shrub; foliage dark green and broad; flowers coppery orange, slightly fragrant. 1 g. c. 75 c .
B. sadvifolia. An evergreen buddleia blooming in March and April. The most fragrant variety. Flowers pale lavender; foliage sage-like. l g. c. 75 c .

## CALLISTEMON . . . Bottle Brush

Carlistemon lanceolatus (Lemon Bottle Brush). Growth erect and compact. Flowers bright red. 1 g. c. 75 c .
C. rigidus (Stiff Bottle Brush). Growth erect and compact; not as tall as C. lanceolatus. Dense flower spikes are red. Very showy. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$; l g. c. 75 c .
C. riminalis. Gracefully drooping branches display a mass of scarlet flowers in spring. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## CASSIA

Cassia splendida (Golden Wonder). Compact tall shrub with gray-green foliage and yellow, year around flowers. l g. c. 75 c .
C. tomentosa (Woolly Senna). Flowers and foliage like C. splendida. Habil more open. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$; 1 g. c. 75 c .

## CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus arboreus (Feltleaf Ceanothus). Sky-blue flowers borne in large panicles. A strong-growing shrub sometimes becoming a tree. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$; 1 g. c. 75 c .
C. thyrsiflorus (Blue Blossom). A native shrub of rather thick compact growth; foliage dark shiny green; flowers sky blue. 1 g. c. 75c.
C. thyrsiflorus griseus (Gray Blue Blossom). Foliage larger and less glossy; compact habit of growth. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

## CORNUS . . . Dogwood

Cornus capitata (Evergreen Dogwood). An ever green shrub or small tree of exceptional beauty. Flowers cream colored and large, turning to a ruddy red before falling; fruits red, showy and the size of a large strawberry. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster dielsiana elegans (Diel's Cotoneaster). Branches slender and arching; berries are small, coral red and produced in greatest profusion down to the bases of the main branches. l g. c. 75 c .
C. francheti (Franchet Cotoneaster). Drooping shrub with arching branches; flowers small and pink in color; berries orange, tinged with red. I g. c. 75 c .
C. pannosa (Silverleaf Cotoneaster). A large shrub but one of the best. Berries small but borne profusely; orange red in color. BB 2-3 ft. \$2.00; $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c}$. $\$ 1.75,1$ g. c. 75 c .
C. parneyi. A strong-growing variety with extra large, dark red berries; very showy. BB 2-3 ft. $\$ 2.00$; 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$; 1 g. c. 75 c

## CYTISUS

Cytisus racemosus (Easter Broom). Desirable for its free-blooming quality; flowers yellow and very fra-
grant. Blooms profusely in March and April. 3 g. $\$ 1.75,1$ g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.

## ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus pungens (Thorny Elaeaganus). Extremely hardy shrub; silvery-green foliage with russet on under side; flowers not noticealbe but bears attrac tive red berries in winter. BB 2-3 ft. $\$ 2.00$, BB 18-24 $\$ 1.75$; l g. c. 75 c .
E. pungens variegata (Yellow-edge Elaeagnus). Habit and growth the same as E. pungens but leaves have a narrow yellow margin that is very attractive $B B$ $18-24^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.75$; BB $15-18^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.50$; 1 g. c. 75 c.

## ESCALLONIA

Escallonia berteriana. Handsome upright variety with white flowers in summer in loose racemes. 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
E. montevidensis. Large flowers in immense terminal cymes, a late summer and fall bloomer. BB 6-8 ft. $\$ 7.50$; l g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
E. organensis. Erect shrub with spreading branches; foliage thick and oblong; flowers light pink. BB or 5 g. c. $2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00$; 1 g. c. 75 c , 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

## FREMONTIA

Fremontia mexicana. A small native tree producing large yellow blossoms in late spring. Very showy and comparatively rare. l g. c. 85c.

## GENISTA

Genista monosperma (Bridal Veil Broom). Unusual shrub with silvery branches and sparse foliage; growth very drooping. White flowers borne in drooping racemes. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## HAKEA

Hakea laurina (Pincushion Tree). Drouth-resistant Australian shrub with attractive laurel-like foliage and curiously-shaped bright red flowers. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$; 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.




TALL SHRUBS PROVIDE WELCOME PRIVACY AND USEFUL PROTECTION FROM ILL-TIMED BREEZES TO THIS BADMINTON COURT

## HIBISCUS

Hibiscus rosa sinensis (Chinese Hibiscus). A tender, evergreen shrub with glossy leaves and brilliant, showy flowers. Plant in a sunny location and protect from frost. If top branches are frozen, the plants will branch lower down and bloom the same season. We can supply plants with pink, white, apricot or red flowers. l g. c. 75 c .

## ILEX . . . Holly

Ilex aquifolium (English Holly). Large shrub or small tree; foliage dark green, leathery and prickly; flowers small, followed by an abundance of bright red berries. BB $3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.00$; 1 g. c. 75 c . Specimens: Boxed $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 40.00 ; 10-12 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 50.00 ; 12-15 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 75.00$.
Ilex aquifolium silver queen. Similar to English Holly except that foliage is beautifully marbled with creamy white. Boxed 8-10 ft. $\$ 40.00 ; 10-12 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 50.00$; 12-15 ft. $\$ 75.00$.
I. aquifolium van tol (Dutch Holly). Foliage is smooth and almost free from spines. Berries more profusely than does English Holly. I g. c. 75c.
I. cornuta (Chinese Holly). Foliage shorter, broader, and lighter than English Holly. Berries large and bright red. Will thrive in hot sections. BB 3-4 ft. $\$ 5.00$.

## LEPTOSPERMUM

Leptospermum laevigatum (Australian Tea Tree). Large shrub with graceful arching branches; foliaage grayish-green; flowers white. A rapid grower. Especially good for windbreaks or informal hedges. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c, 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

1
ORDER BY MAIL


## MELALEUCA

Melaleuca decussata (Lilac Melaleuca). Shrub of graceful drooping habit; foliage dense and bluegreen; flowers lavender in color. $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} . \$ 1.75,1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c}$ $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
M. hypericifolia (Dotted Melaleuca). Slender branched shrub with large showy flowers of orange red. The most brilliant Melaleuca. 5 g.c. $\$ 1.75$; 1 g. c. 75 c , 10 for $\$ 7.00$.
M. nesophila (Pink Melaleuca). Shrub of bushy habit; foliage a pleasing shade of green, oblong flat; flowers lavender purple. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$; l g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.

## METROSIDEROS

Metrosideros robusta (Rata). Showy tall shrub with dark red flowers and handsome evergreen foliage. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## MYOPORUM

Myoporum laetum. Small tree or shrub with thick leathery leaves. Unequalled for planting along the beach or in a cold, foggy situation. Small pink flow ers and rosy lavender berries. $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} . \$ 1.75 ; 1 \mathrm{~g}$. c. 75 c .

## NERIUM . . . Oleander

Nerium (Oleander). Large bushy shrubs, doing well in the warm interior valleys. Free bloomers from June until frost. Foliage long, slender and bright green. All parts of the plant are poisonous if eaten. Available in following varieties:
N. Dr. Golfin. Single, deep rose flowers, very large. N. Mrs. F. Roeding. Very fine, double, salmon pink
N. Sister Agnes. Large, single white, very fine.
N. Splendens Gigantea. Very large double rose, fragrant.

All varieties: 5 g. c. $2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.75 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c .


## PHOTINIA

Photinia arbutifolia (Toyon). Native of California and known as the "Christmas Berry." Admired for its handsome foliage and brilliantly coiored red berries. Does fine under cultivation. 1 g. c. 75 c .
Photinia serrulata (Chinese Photinia). Large leaves with prickly margins, bronzy in spring, scarlet in fall. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$; l g. c. 75 c .

## PYRACANTHA . . . Firethorn

Pyracantha coccinea lalandi (Laland Firethorn). Foliage similar to $P$. coccinea but taller and more up. right growth with bronzy tints on leaves. BB $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 2.50,2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00 ; 1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
P. rogersiana curantiaca (Roger's Firethorn). A new variety with foliage and habit of growth much like P. crenulata yunnanensis but berries are golden yellow and remain in good condition on the plants much longer than the berries of P. coccinea. BB 3.4 ft. $\$ 2.50$; l g. c. 75 c.
P. rosedale. Large orange-red berries in profusion on graceful arching branches. BB. $23 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50$.
P. weaver's superb. This variety is the result of crossing $P$. formosiana splendens with $P$. crenulata yunnanensis. It is superbly beautiful with is profusion of large, orange-red berries and broad, glossy foliage. $\mathrm{BB} 2.3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50 ; 5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} . \$ 2.00 ; 1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$. (See picture on page 13.)

## SPARTIUM

Spartium junceum (Spanish Broom). Upright in habit of growth; flowers yellow, prolific in spring, pro duced recurrently throughout the spring and summer on round, leafless branches. 5 g.c. $\$ 1.75$; 1 g.c. 75 c.

## Rancho Arroyo De La Alameda, RICH in History

Our Niles gardens and growing grounds are situated on land which comprised part of Rancho Arroyo de la Alameda, granted by Spain and confirmed by Mexico to Don Jose de Vallejo, first Administrator of Mission San Jose. Historic "Old Adobe", now our guest lodge, once rang with the carefree laughter and gaiety of the Dons and their ladies in that almost forgotten time, far more than one hundred years ago.

From the practical standpoint, Don Jose chose well. In early writings the Padres of nearby Mission San Jose mention the profusion of wild flowers that grew here. Blessed by rare advantages of fertile, deep topsoil and favorable climate, Rancho Arroyo also has excellent natural drainage and its own complete supply of water. Ownership of the property passed in the last century directly from members of the Vallejo family to the California Nursery Company, so there have been but two titleholders since the first days of white men in California. Through the years, crop rotation, the employment of nitrogen-fixing organic crops, and other scientific practices have maintained at this location the unique conditions necessary to grow plants and trees unsur. passed in quality the world over.


## These Grow LOW in Shade . . . .

Here is your idea market for the foundation planting with a north, northeast or east exposure Most of these plants do not tolerate scorching afternoon sun so be careful not to place them west of north. Early morning sun is desirable, though not essential. Group these interesting varieties beneath shade trees and flowering trees, deciduous or evergreen. A better showing is created by grouping three to seven plants of a single variety together. Most shade-lovers have bright-green foliage and prefer soil that is on the acid side. To promote vigor of growth and flower buds use a peat or leaf-mold mulch and twice
 yearly applications of acid fertilizer in small amounts.

## SHADE LOVERS

AZALEA KURUME

## AZALEAS

Azalea kurume. Masses of single or double flowers in spring on spreading hardy plants. Like Camellias, they prefer a shady or semi-shady location and acid soil. Do not plant too deep and use a peat mulch. Apply acid fertilizer in spring when new growth begins and again in July.

All varieties: 5 -in. pots, $\$ 1.00$ each.
Alzina. Glowing salmon red, single
Firebird. Gay, valiant red, double.
Indic. Unusual shade of red, double
Pagoda. Large lilac pink, single.
Singing Fountain. Apple blossom pink. single. Double White. One of our favorites.

Following variety: $6-\mathrm{in}$. pots, $\$ 1.25$ each. Pink Windows. Glowing iridescent pink, single.
Azalea macrantha. Masses of single flowers in May and June on spreading plants. Completes the six months long display of czaleas beginning with A . indica in December.

All varieties: 5 -in. pots, $\$ 1.00$ each
Fiesta. Large cinnebar flame.
Firmament. Flesh-salmon with white center Incense. Dark and light salmor
Sakura-Gari. Medium pink.
Valo. Light lavender
Following varietv: 6-in. pets, \$1.25 each. Chaste Diana. Beautiful single white.

## RHODODENDRONS

CLASSIFIED MEDIUM-HEIGHT

Real garden aristocrats, these handsome plants with spectacular late spring flowers. For best results, use same cultural directions as given for Azaleas. All varieties listed here are well furnished with flower Alice. Rosy pink, compact habit. BB 15-18" $\$ 6.75$. Blush Pearl. Soft pink. BB 15-18" $\$ 6.75$.
Carilian. Small pink-orchid flowers in clusters. BB
$15-18^{\prime \prime} \$ 2.50$.
Cornubia. Fine biood red. Early. BB $24-30^{\prime \prime} \$ 10.00$ :
18-24"
Cynthia.
BB 18.24
Fastuosum Flore Pleno.
Lord Roberts.
Mrs. R. S. Holifere.
18-24" $\$ 7.50$
Fink Pearl.
:\$7.50, 15-18" \$6.7
Tester Van Dyer
:slightly fragrant. BB 18-24.
Thomsoni. Large
'BB $24.30^{\prime \prime} \$ 12.50$.

## CHORIZEMA . . . Flowering Oak

Chorizema grandiflora. Pea-shaped flowers ange red with purple keel. Flowers more brilliant and plant more compact than common "Flowering Oak." 1 g. c. 75 c

## HYPERICUM

Hypericum calycinum (St. Johnswort). Low.growing, flowers yellow; partial to a shady location; makes a good ground cover under trees. 1 g. c. 75c, 12 for $\$ 7.00$.

## KALMIA

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel). Small shrub with light green foliage and clusters of dainty pink flowers like small rhododendrons. Require shade of tall trees and acid soil. Not recommended unless special care can be given. Very lovely. BB 15-18" \$3.50.

## MAHONIA

Mahonia ilicifolia compacta (Compact Oregon Grape) A new variety with foliage much like Oregon Grape though somewhat lighter in color; growth dwarf and compact, making it a fine little shrub for foundation planting. $\mathrm{BB} 18-24^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.75,15-18^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.50 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c .

## RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis indica rosea (Pink Yeddo Hawthorn). A new variety with bright pink flowers and neat glossy foliage. Exceptionally fine for low plantings.

## SARCOCOCCA

Sarcococca ruscifolia. A little known shrub that is very useful for planting in shady corners or under other larger plants. It grows about two feet high; produces white, very fragrant flowers in spring; foliage is laurel-like; one of best novelties.

## SKIMMIA

Skimmia japonica. Low, compact plant; glossy dark green leaves; large red berries during winter. l

## VERONICA

Veronica decussata. Small, compact shrub with dark green foliage and numerous vielet-blue flowers freely through the year. 1 g. c. 75 c .
V. imperialis. Dark looking, compact shrub; foliage large, tinged with red on midrib and edges; flowers brilliant reddish purple. A constant bloomer and very hardy. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c .


PAPHIOLEDIS INDICA ROSEA

AZALEAS AND RHODODENDRONS GROUPED FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING



ABUTILON . . . Flowering Maple
A. Dwari Orange. Small tree or shrub with large leaves; flowers orange-red, opening flatter and held more erect than other abutilons; blooms from April to December. Will grow in fairly heavy shade. g. c. 75 c .

## AUCUBA

Aucuba japonica. Shrub of moderate size with large, glossy leaves; berries the size and shape of cranber ries. Makes a beautiful plant for a shady location. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$; 1 g. c. 75 c
A. japonica variegata. (Gold Dust Plant). Leaves covered with yellow dots. One of the best plants for a shady location.


MICHELIA FUSCATA

RHODODENDRONS

## Medium Height Shade Group

This important group contains many of the garden aristocrats, including Azalea indica, Daphne, and the Rhododendrons. Situate them according to recommendations made for the low-shade group. Keep in mind when planting shade lovers that they must not be set too deeply and that a loose mulch of leaf mold or compost should take the place of frequent cultivation. Azaleas, Daphne, and Rhododendrons are particularly shallow rooted. Never spray shadelovers with water while exposed to sunlight.

## ANDROMEDA

Andromeda japonica (Pieris Japonica). Low compact evergreen shrub with small, pointed elongated leaves. Young growth bronzy-red like a Nandina. Bears clusters of drooping white flowers in early spring. Plant in shade in acid soil. BB 15-18" $\$ 2.50$

## AZALEAS

Azalea indica. This gorgeous double flowering va riety begins blooming in January and continues untll March. Plant in well-drained soil, using peat mulch in full shade or morning sun and afternoon shade. Apply acid fertilizer in spring and again in July for best results.
Albert Elizabeth. Variegated pink and white. BB 15-18" \$3.75, 12-15" \$3.00; 5-in. pots $\$ 1.25$.
Coral Vervaeneana. Double, dark coral. 5-in. pot, $\$ 1.25$.
Erie. Double, varjegated light pink, darker toward center. BB 8-12" \$2.25.
Paul Schame. Double, deep salmon. BB 8-12" \$2.25; 5-in. pots $\$ 1.25$
Late White. Large pure white, double. BB 15-18
\$3.75, 12-15" \$3.00.
Mme. Vander Cruyssen. Semi-double, dark rose blooms. BB 12-15" $\$ 3.00$.
Professor Walters. Large white with rose blotches
Raphael Gorgeous pure white. 5-in. pots $\$ 125$
Simon Mardner. Very double bright rose. BB 18-24 $\$ 5.00, \mathrm{BB} 15-18^{\prime \prime} \$ 3.75 ; 5-\mathrm{in}$. pots $\$ 1.25$.
Vervaeneana. Double, delicate pink with scarle BB 15-18" $\$ 3.75$
Vervaeneana Alba. Pure white sport Vervaeneana

## BRUNFELSIA

Brunfelsia floribunda. A beautiful shrub from South America. Growth medium and compact; foliage very dark green. Fragrant flowers of violet which turn white with age. 5 g. c. $\$ 2.50,1$ g. c. $\$ 1.00$.


## CHOISYA

Choisya ternata (Mexican Orange). A useful shrub with bright green, clean-cut foliage: flowers white, fragrant and borne in clusters almost continuously. Thrives in almost any situation; exceptionally good in shade. BB or 5 g $5.18^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.50$;

COPROSMA
Coprosma baueri (Looking Glass Plant). Fine as a bushy border against a porch or wall. Foliage round and very glossy: flowers small, but followed by yellow berries. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.50$

## DAPHNE

Daphne odora alba (White Daphne). Dark green foliage and amazingly fragrant, waxy white blooms produced in January and February. BB 8-12" \$2.00. BB 12-15" $\$ 3.50$


AZALEA INDICA
D. odora marginata (Pink Daphne). Semi-prostrate shrub to be grown in full sun on the coast and in shade in warmer locations; blooms in winter; leaves are edged creamy-white and the flowers are pink; very fragrant. $\mathrm{BB} 8-12^{\prime \prime} \$ 2.00, \mathrm{BB} 12-15^{\prime \prime} \$ 3.50$.

## ESCALLONIA

Escallonia rubra (Red Escallonia). Decidedly compact; foliage large, dark green, flowers deep red. The lowest-growing variety. BB or $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .18-24^{\prime \prime}$ \$1.75;

## FUCHSIA

Fuchsia. We have a fine assortment of old favor ites and the best of the new varieties. All are described in our Summer Planting Folder, mailed about May 1. New stock of Fuchsias ready for delivery at this time.

## HYPERICUM

Hypericum moserianum (St. Johnswort). Beautiful low-growing shrub; flowers golden yellow: fine for grouping and mass effects. Almost continuously in bloom. l g. c. 75 c .

## ITEA

Itea ilicifolia (Hollyleaf Sweetspire). Glossy, toothed foliage resembles English Holly. Compact habit of
rowth, bronzy new foliage.

## MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Grape). Dense, low spreading shrub; foliage holly-like, glossy green changing to purple and bronze; flowers yellow, borne in racemes in February and March, followed by a profusion of blue, grape-like berries. Grows well in shade. $\mathrm{BB} 2.3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c
M. japonica (Japanese Mahonia). Foliage large, soft green in color, turning yellowish-green with age; flowers large followed by large blue berries. Fine for a shady location. l g.

MICHELIA
Michelia fuscata (Banana Shrub). Small magnolialike, light green leaves. Small yellow flowers of true magnolia form with a rich, delicious banana odor. $\$ 1.00$.

## TERNSTROEMIA

Ternstroemia japonica (Cleyera). Thick, leathery leaves, brorize when young, on a regularly branched shrub that grows best in partial shade.

## VIBURNUM

Viburnum odoratissimum. Grown for its ornamental foliage. Leaves thick and glossy, dark green summer, many of them becoming brilliant red winter. Old plants produce clusters of very fragra waxy white blooms. 5 g. C. $\$ 1.75 ; 1 \mathrm{~g}$. c. 75 c .
V. suspensum (Sandankwa Viburnum). Of spreadi habit with dark green foliage, somewhat wrinkled flowers cream color and fragrant. Makes an lent hedge in shade. $\mathrm{BB} 18-24^{\prime \prime}$ \$1.75; 1 g.
12 for $\$ 7.50$.
V. tinus (Laurustinus). A compact, hardy shru grows well in almost any location
any desired size by pruning. Produces lare
tities of flowers in late winter months;
white when open. BB 15-18" \$1.50;

# TALL SHRUBS IN SHADE Beanty, Grace 

The tall shade group solves the problem of what to plant between windows on the east, north, and northeast exposure of the home. It includes the gorgeous Camellias, whose bright flowers lighten dreary winter days. Most camellia growers have found that early morning sunlight produces more blooms than full shade but they are entirely satisfactory in either place. The tall shade group supplies the background plants for medium and low-growing shade lovers. Plant in groups of three of the same type for best effect.


FLOWERS OF ABUTILON

## ABUTLION . . . Flowering Maple

Abutilon. Half-hardy shrubs with maple-like leaves. Flowers are pendulous and bell-shaped; almost constantly in bloom. We can supply these beautiful plants with pink, yellow or orange flowers. I g.c. 75 c .
A. mogopotamicum (Brazilian Abutilon). Slender branched almost trailing shrub that can be trained as a vine. Yellow flowers with showy red calyx giving a Chinese lantern effect. Blooms constantly. l g. c. 75 c.

## ARALIA

Aralia sieboldi (Fatsia). Shrub with one or several undivided stout stems. Leaves lobed, a foot or more wide, smooth and deep, glossy green. Splendid for pot culture as a porch plant. Likes shade. Flowers white in round clusters. l g. c. 75 c .


Purity. Symmetrical, snowy-white flowers; shows stamens when fully open. BB 18-24" \$5.00, BB 15-18' $\$ 3.50$.
Rosita. Very double, medium size flowers of brigh rose pink, petals delicately veined and arranged in a symmetrical rosette-like form. Very latest Camellia to bloom in winter. BB 18-24" $\$ 3.75$; BB 15-18" $\$ 3.00$

## CESTRUM

Cestrum aurantiacum (Orange Cestrum). Waxy flow ers of golden apricot; borne in profusion in late summer and autumn. A very beautiful shrub thriv ing in fairly warm sections. Too tender for interio valleys. 1 g. c. 75c.
C. Elegans (Purple Cestrum). Quick-growing shrub with rather large, downy leaves; flowers purplish-red produced in early spring; grows well in shade. 1 g. $c$ 75 c .
C. parqui (Chilean Cestrum). Night Scented Jasmine Flowers greenish yellow; foliage light green; grows very rapidly and endures shade well. Very fragrant at night. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## DAPHNIPHYLLUM

Daphniphyllum macropodum. Growth shrubby like Photinia serrulata and has leaves nearly as large, borne in rosettes with showy, ruddy stalks. Assumes globular shapes without training. Very rare and handsome. $5 \mathrm{g.c} 2-.3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00 ; 1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} 75 c.$.

## GREWIA

Grewia caffra. A recently introduced evergreen shrub with mulberry-like leaves about 2 in. across. Flow ers lavender blue much like perennial asters; blooms in late summer and autumn. Growth rapid, rather sprawling; lovely trained against wall. I g. c. 75 c .

## PRUNUS

Prunus laurocerasus (English Laurel). Large shrub or small tree with broad, heavy glossy leaves slightly serrated. Flowers are white followed by black, cherry-like fruits. BB $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 2.50 ; 5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} . \$ 2.00 ; 1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c}$
P. lusitanica (Portugese Laurel). Easily distinguished by its somber, very dark green sharply serrated leaves which usually show a tendency to fold upward. Flowers white. BB 2-3 ft. \$2.50; 18-24" \$2.00;

## VIBURNUM

Viburnum japonicum. Rapid-growing shrub with large, glossy, leathery leaves, somewhat similar to English Laurel. 1 g. c. 75 c .
V. rhytidophyllum (Leatherleaf Viburnum). A shrub with distinct large leaves, dark bronze green in color. A good foliage plant. 5 g. c. $3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00$; $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
V. tinus lucidum (Laurustinus Grandiflora). A strong growing form of V . tinus with large, glossy foliage and flower clusters of immense size; very fine. 1 g. c. 75 c .
V. tinus robustum (Roundleaf Laurustinus). An erect growing type with large nearly round leaves. BB 15-18" \$1.50.
V. Tinus Strictum (Spiry Laurustinus). Tall, slender and erect in growth; foliage slightly rounded; flow ers cream color and frargrant. Grows well in shade l g. c. 75 c .

# IDEAS far TALL Screen, hedge oud ACCENT Plantings 




Individual plants in this group make splendid subjects for accenting architectural features. They are employed where time is a factor, and conifers would be too slow to create the effect desired, or they are substituted for accent conifers where the latter would be too heavy for the architectural setting. Used as screen or hedge plants, the members of this group give satisfactory performance thr Jugh quick growth and adaptability to a wide variety of conditions.

## EUGENIA

Eugenia hookeri. Tall tree of pyramidal shape; foliage dark green, young growth of bronzy hue. Flowers white; purplish-red berries borne in clusters. Will not endure severe frosts. 5 g . c. $4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50 ; 1 \mathrm{~g}$. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
E. myrtifolia (Brush Cherry). Foliage dark, glossy green, smailer than E. hookeri; flowers white followed by rosy-violet berries; growth is compact and naturally pyramidal; may be sheared into formal shapes. 5 g. c. $4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50$; 1 g. c. 75 c , 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

## LAGUNARIA

Lagunaria pattersoni (Sugarplum Tree). Large shrub or small tree with waxy, pink blooms shaped like small single hollyhocks. Foliage gray green, thick, and waxy. An unusually beautiful plant. 5 g.c. $3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.75 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c .

## LAURUS

Laurus nobilis (Grecian Laurel or True Bay). A pyramidal shrub with upright branches; stiff dark green leaves. Often clipped into cones or standards. Use. ful where a somewhat formal shrub is desired. BB $4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 5.00, \mathrm{BB} 3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 4.00$, BB $2.3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.00$. Standards: 4 ft. trunk, $30-36^{\prime \prime}$ head, $\$ 7.50$. Specimens: Boxed $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 60.00,15-18 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 75.00$.

## LIGUSTRUM . . . Privet

Ligustrum japonicum (Japanese Privet). Large shrub, if unpruned becomes a small tree. Foliage broad, pointed dark green; flowers creamy-white, borne in panicles. Fine for a tall hedge. BB 6-8 ft. $\$ 7.50$, BB $5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 5.00,4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 4.00$; $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Highly regarded

## PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum crassifolium (Karo Pittosporum). Quite a large shrub; foliage pubescent and soft gray green, flowers wine color. Valuable because resistant to wind, doing well even along the seashore. BB 4-5 ft . $\$ 4.00 ; 5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.75$; 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
P. eugenioides (Tarata Pittosporum). Of erect habit; foliage long, narrow, yellowish-green with wavy margins; does better in the coastal regions than in the hot interior valleys. A beautiful plant for tall clip-

PITTOSPORUM EUGENIOIDES

ped or informal hedges. BB 4-5 ft. \$4.00, BB 2-3 ft. $\$ 2.00$; 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
Specimens: Boxed $7-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 15.00,8-10 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 20.00,15-18$ $\$ 75.00$.
P. rhombifolium (Queensland Pittosporum). Tall shrub with broad toothed leaves of dark green. Flowers are white, followed by showy orange berries. 1 g. c. 75 c .
P. tenuifolium (Tawhiwhi Pittosporum). Large shrub or small tree, valuable for hedges or planted in groups; foliage small and dark green; flowers and stems black, which give it a decidedly striking appearance. BB $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 5.00,4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 4.00,2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 2.00$; 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
Specimens: Boxed, $7-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 15.00,8-10 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 20.00$, $15-18 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 75.00$.
P. undulatum (Victorian Box). Makes a handsome round-headed tree or can be trained as a hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of the above, wavy-margined and tapering. Flowers are yellowishwhite and fragrant, particularly at night. 1 g. c. 75 c , 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$.

## PRUNUS

Prunus caroliniana (Carolina Cherry Laurel). This fine evergreen of the Southern States is valuable for shade, ornament, and makes a fine hedge. The leaves are large, bright, and shiny. Flowers are small with cream-colored petals; fruits black and shiny. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c, 10 for $\$ 7.00$.
P. ilicifolia (California Evergreen Cherry). Shrub or tree; foliage prickly margined like English Holly. Fine for hedges. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.50$ ! 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.

## RHAMNUS

Rhamnus alaternus (Italian Buckthorn). Splendid quick-growing subject for tall hedge or screen. Bright green shiny foliage. 5 g. c. 3.4 ft . $\$ 1.75$; 1 g. c. 75 c , 10 for $\$ 7.00$. as a hedge plant. A strong-growing shrub with bright medium-size foliage. Plant November to April. Bare Root 2-3 ft. $\$ 7.50$ per $100,11 / 2-2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 6.00$ per 100 .

NEAT HEDGE OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET EFFECTIVELY SCREENS THIS VICTORY GARDEN



LOQUAT

## ACACIA

Acacia baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle). A really handsome tree with silvery-blue foliage and brilliantly colored golden-yellow flowers; blooms in January and February, 5 g. c. $6.8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.25$; l g. c. 75 c .
A. cultriformis (Knife-Leaf Acacia). A handsome shrub with triangular, glaucous green leaves; flowers yellow in axiliary racemes appearing in March and April. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
A. dealbata (Silver Wattle). A fast-growing tree; foliage glaucous and finely cut; flowers golden yellow appearing in February and March. Fine for street planting. $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.25 ; 1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
A. floribunda (Gossamer Wattle). A quick-growing tree of pendulous habit; leaves long and narrow; flowers light yellow; blooms constantly during the summer. $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.25$; 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
A. longifolia (Sidney GoIden Wattle). Leaves long, glossy green; flowers yellow and borne in small spikes at the axil of every leaf; blooms February and March. Resistant to wind and ocean spray. 5 g. c. $6.8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.25$; $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
A. melanoxylon (Black Acacia). Of compact, pyramidal growth; popular as a street tree throughout California. Leaves oblong, flowers light yellow and borne in small heads at the axils of every leaf; blooms in February and March. 5 g. c. 6-8 ft. $\$ 2.25$;

## $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

A. podalyriafolia (Pearl Acacia). The earliest acacia, blooming in December and January. Large, fluffy sprays of fragrant golden flowers. Beautiful, nearly round, pearl-gray foliage. 5 g. c. $4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.25$; 1
g. c. 75 c .
A. verticillata (Star Acacia). Bushy, spreading habit; leaves needle-like; flowers light yellow; blooms in March and April. May be used for hedges 5 g . c. $3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.75$; 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.

## ARBUTUS

Arbutus menziesi (Madrone). Beautiful native tree with large, glossy leathery leaves; flowers greenish white urn-shaped, followed by orange-red berries. The smooth reddish bark peels at certain seasons showing beautiful green mottling beneath. $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c}$ 2-3 ft. $\$ 2.00$.

## CASUARINA

Casuarina stricta (She Oak). A rapid-growing tree, valuable for roadside plantings. Growth strong and dense, with numerous short branches. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$;

## CERATONIA

Ceratonia siliqua (St. John's Bread). A thick-growing tree with masses of shining, dark green foliage; grows well in almost any soil and is drouth resistant. One of the most beautiful evergreen shade trees. 5 g.c. $56 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00$; 1 g. c. 75 c .

## CINNAMOMUM

Cinnamomum camphora (Camphor Tree). Fine for street planting; foliage light green with young growth tipped with brilliant pink. 5 g. c. $4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00$; 1 g. c. 75 c.

## ENJOY Shade, YEAR.'ROUND FOLIAGE ROEDING'S QUALITy Euergreen Trees

The evergreen trees are typically Californion. They represent varieties that have been gathered from the temperate regions of the world and many of them are erroneously considered California natives, particularly the Eucalypti and Acacias, so well have they fit into our planting scheme. Because winter visitors marvel at the bright green foliage in winter, the evergreen trees have given California more of its "glamor" than any other single group of plants.

ERIOBOTRYA . . . Loquat
Rapid-growing round-headed tree with large, dark green leaves somewhat silvery beneath. Has creamy-white flowers of exquisite fragrance borne in winter. Orange fruit borne in clusters in May and June; both edible and decorative. Seedlings, I g. c. 75 c .
Premier. Fruit very large, pearshaped; flesh deep yellow; when fully ripe has sweet, cherry-like flavor. Specimens: Boxed, $7-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 15.00,8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 20.00$, $12-15 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 50.00$.
Thales. A Chinese variety, probably the largest of cll loquats. Fruit firm and with a distinctive flavor, flesh orange. Specimens: Boxed, 7.8 ft . \$15.00, 8-10 ft. $\$ 20.00$.

## EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus angulosa. Grows 12 to 18 ft . high. Very graceful with dark green foliage and large, rose-pink flowers. 1 g. c. 75 c .
E. citriodora. Fragrant foliage like citrus trees. Leaves slender, gray-green, tapering. Slender habit. I g. c.
E. ficifolia (Scarlet Flowering Gum). A handsome ornamental tree with large leathery leaves and great clusters of bright crimson flowers. Occasional plants will produce white or pink blooms. $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c}, 6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 3.00$; 1 g. c. 75 c .
E. globulus (Blue Gum). The most widely planted of the species; the fuel tree of California farms. Foliage deep green, large and leathery; flowers creamy white. $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} . \$ 2.00 ; 1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$, 10 for $\$ 7.00$.
E. globulus compacta. Forms a wide bushy tree with many ascending branches and no main trunk. Foliage same as E. globuilus. Excellent for wind breaks as it retains its branches clear to the ground. $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c}$. $\$ 2.00$; l g. c. 75 ç, 10 for $\$ 7.00$.
E. gunnii (Cider Gum). Handsome variety to 50 feet tall. Foliage sweet and aromatic. Tasmanians make a cider from its sap. l g. c. 75 c .
E. lehmanni. Small tree with greenish-yellow flowers. Seed pods grow together forming large balls. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$
E. polyanthemos (Red Box). Very ornamental variety with silvery foliage. Very resistant to drouth and makes a fine windbreak. l g. c. 75c.
E. viminalis (Manna Gum). A hardy variety growing into a very large tree. Foliage long and narrow. 5 g. c. $\$ 2.00$; 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.

## GREVILLEA

Grevillea robusta (Silk Oak). A large tree with fern like foliage; flowers in trusses of deep orange color Grows rapidly and does well in all parts of California. 5 g. c. $5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00$; 1 g. c. 75 c .

## MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Maknolia). A large handsome tree; foliage bright glossy green above, golden brown beneath; flowers creamy white; extremely fragrant, six to eight inches in diameter. g. c. $5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50 ; 1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

## PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum phillyraeicdes (Narrow-Leaf Pittosporum). A small tree with slender, drooping branches which give it the habit of a Weeping Willow. Leaves long and narrow, flowers small, yellow, and fragrant. I

## PRUNUS

Prunus lyoni (Catalina Cherry), A variety of P. illicifolia with considerably larger and more pointed leaves, usually without prickly edges. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## QUERCUS . . . Oak

Quercus agrifolia (California Live Oak). Our native oak with black bark; foliage holly-like, glossy green; a fairly rapid grower under cultivation. BB 6-8 ft. $\$ 8.00,4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 4.00$; l g. c. 75 c . Specimens: Boxed. $8-10 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 25.00$ and larger.
Q. suber (Cork Oak). Supplies the cork bark of commerce. A beautiful evergreen tree adapting itself to the driest locations. 5 g. c. $\$ 2.00$; 1 g. c. 75 c .

## SCHINUS . . . Pepper Tree

Schinus molle (California Pepper Tree). Fast grow ing, hardy evergreen tree with fine-cut feathery foli age and red berries. 5 g. c. $\$ 2.00$; l g. c. 75 c .

## SOPHORA

Sophora tetraptera microphylla. A slender tree with finely divided pinnate leaves. Canary-yellow flowers, pea-shaped, an inch long borne profusely in small clusters. 5 g. c. $4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00$; 1 g. c. 75 c .

## STERCULIA

Sterculia diversifolia (Bottle Tree). A clean, sym metrical evergreen shade tree. Foliage varies from entire to partly lobed. Flowers bell shaped, cream with wine centers; seed pods like curious little boats. 5 g. c. $\$ 2.00$; 1 g. c. 75 c.

## TRICUSPIDARIA

Tricuspidaria dependens (Lily - of - the-Valley Tree) Drooping clusters of white bell-shaped flowers in spring and early summer on handsome tree resembling California Live Oak. 5 g. c. $4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00$; 1 g. c. 75 c.

## UMBELLULARIA

Umbellularia californica (California Laurel). Califor nia's most beautiful native tree; foliage dark green and aromatic; flowers yellow. 5 g. c. 3-4 ft. $\$ 2.00$; l g. c. 75 c .

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA


INDEX FOR 1943 ORCHARD AND GARDEN BOOK


## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

PACKING. No charges made for packing retail orders going to any part of the United States. We pack stock as lightly as possible, consistent, of course, with the distance it must travel. We assume no responsibility for the safe arrival of goods after they have been accepted by the carriers and found to be in good order.

INSPECTION. Points of terminal inspection in several counties have been recently reduced in numbers, which may cause some delays in the deliveries of shipments. If the nearest point of inspection is mentioned in ordering we will gladly make shipment in care of your agricultural inspector with

> Save $10 \%$ on orders amounting to $\$ 5.00$ or more, paid for and taken with you from Niles or any of our branches.
instructions to re-forward after inspection. This will greatly expedite delivery.

ERRORS. If any mistakes are made in filling orders we will cheerfully rectify them, but must respectfully request our customers to notify us within ten days after receipt of the goods.
PRICES. Unless otherwise noted are for stock delivered at our nearest postoffice, express or freight depot. Prices are subject to change without notice.
REMITTANCES. All of our stock is sold for cash unless other arrangements are made. No order will be sent C.O.D. unless accompanied by one-quarter the amount of the order. On mail orders for less than $\$ 1.00$ a 25 c handling charge will be made.
SALES TAX. When remitting, customers must add to their orders the 3\% California Sales Tax for all shipments destined for California.

## SPRAYS - FUNGICIDES

Note: Some of the items listed below may not be replaceable after present stocks are sold. We will always try to replace such items with materials accomplishing the same results.

Bordelo. An effective fungicide for mildew, black spot, rust and peach-leaf curl. Pints 60c; quarts $\$ 1.00$.
Fresnol. The most effective of the ant poisons. Neat, safe. Set of four filled containers, 45 c ; additional syrup- $1 / 2$ pints 60 c; pints 90 c.
Note: Always sterilize used bottles before refilling.
Nu-Taps. The best control for snails, sow bugs, slugs, ear-wigs, cut-worms. $1 \mathrm{lb} .25 \mathrm{c} ; 2^{1 / 2} \mathrm{lbs}$. 50 c ; 6-1b. bag. $\$ 1.00$.
Red Arrow. Pyrethrum-rotenone extract with cocoanut oil spreader. Controls aphis, thrips and most of the leaf-sucking insects. $1 \mathrm{oz} .35 \mathrm{c} ; 4 \mathrm{oz}$. $\$ 1.00$; pints $\$ 2.85$.
Tree Heal. Should be used for large pruning cuis. Pints 35 c; quarts 60 c; gallons $\$ 1.25$.

Bordeaux Mixture. Standard dormant spray for leafcurl, rust, scab. An effective fungicide. 1 lb. 35c; 4 lbs .60 c .

Garden Caltox. An effective remedy for insects controlled by dusting. 8 oz. can $35 \mathrm{c} ; 1 \mathrm{lb}$. carton 75 c .

Deadline. Applied on paper or cloth around trunks of trees to form a barrier against insect infestation. 6 oz. $\operatorname{tin} 35 \mathrm{c}$.

Lead Arsenate. Basic lead arsenate for controlling leaf-chewing and fruit-destroying insects such as codling moth and cherry slugs. 1 lb .35 c .

Garden Sulphur. For dusting or use as a garden spray. A fungicide. 2 lbs .30 c .

Gorden Volck. Oil emulsion and nicotine in one spray. Controls all of the leaf-sucking insects. Our best all-around spray. $31 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$. bottle 35 c ; pints 85 c ; quarts $\$ 1.25$.

ON THESE CONVENIENT BLANKS OR PHONE NILES OR ANY OF OUR

BRANCHES LISTED BELOW.

TRUCK DELIVERY. Orders amounting to $\$ 10.00$ or more will be delivered to points within our regular delivery areas without charge if deliveries are made at our convenience.

GUARANTEE. "The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name; nevertheless, it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount."

## FERTILIZERS

Rodent Destroyer. A poison bait. $6 \mathrm{oz} .35 \mathrm{c} ; 1 \mathrm{lb} .50 \mathrm{c}$. Dwin. The most effective fly spray. Pints 49c; quarts 84 c .

## GAVIOTA FERTILIZER

The new Gaviota formula contains organic nitrogen; mineral nitrogen has gone to war. The result is not so quick-acting as the old formula, but longer-lasting. Complete directions with each package or bag.

Gaviota Garden \& Lawn. The well-known balanced plant food for California soils.

Gaviota RAC. Specially prepared for acid-loving plants, such as Azaleas, Camellias and Rhododendrons.

Prices for both: $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 4.00 ; 50 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 2.50 ; 25 \mathrm{lbs}$. \$1.50; $10 \mathrm{lbs} .75 \mathrm{c} ; 3 \mathrm{lbs} .30$ cents.

## CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

George C. Roeding, Jr., President Established 1865<br>MAIN OFFICE: NILES, CALIFORNIA<br>Phone: Niles 3011

## BRANCHES

MENLO PARK: Allied Arts Guild
Phone: Palo-Alto 2-3396.
WALNUT CREEK: Art \& Garden Center Phone: Walnut Creek 2042.
SACRAMENTO: 2230 Stockton Blvd., opposite County Hospital Phone: 5-6647.

MODESTO: Old Ceres Highway-across bridge Phone: 1226.

FRESNO: Belmont and Thorne
Phone: 3-5327.

## NEW <br> FOR YOUR GARDEN

## First Time in America!

 RED AUSTRALIAN FUCHSIA (Correa harrisi)Here is a splendid little evergreen shrub that you will want for your garden. This is the first year that Red Australian Fuchsia has been offered by any nursery in America. There are few new plants that we have ever offered that are so adaptable. This cheery little evergreen shrub grows in sun or shade; will thrive along the coast or in the valleys. Its ultimate growth is between two and three feet. Best of all, it produces bright red flowers all along the stems in winter (December 1 to April 1). Be among the first to enjoy its cheery flowers in your garden.

Blooming size in 4 -inch pots, $\$ 1.50$ each (add 5c tax).
(If ordered separately, add 25c and we will pack and send your plant postpaid to any point in California.)


## Follow These Easy Steps FOR PLANTING ORNAMENTALS



Place the ball on a cushion of top soil with top surface slightly below ground level.

Cut the top strings and fold burlap back over ball.


## BALLED AND BURLAPPED PLANTS

(See pictures on left)
Nursery stock that has been balled from the field, with soil and roots wrapped in burlap, is designated follow ing the descriptions in this book by the letters: BB . Dig a large, spacious hole, at least three times the diameter of the ball, and at least six inches deeper than the ball requires. Place top soil in a separate pile. Set the ball on a cushion of top soil so that the top of the ball is a little lower than surface level (top left photo). Cut the top string holding burlap and drape back over sides of the ball (lower left photo). Fill in the hole with top soil first, then subsoil. Make a shallow basin around the plant and settle soil with a slow stream of water Do not use fertilizer of any kind when planting trees, shrubs, vines or rose bushes A well-balanced fertilizer or manure mulch may be applied at the base of the plant and soaked in with water one or two months after planting.

## PLANTS FROM CONTAINERS

(See pictures on right)
Slit containers on four sides. Do not try to pry or pull plants from their containers as this will result in damaged roots. Set the plant in a spacious hole prepared as suggested above so that the surface of the ball of soil is slightly lower than ground level (top right). Fill in with top soil first, then subsoil and make a shallow basin. Settle soil around the roots with a slow stream of water. Fill in with additional soil after settling. Irrigate plants twice weekly until established, then once each week through the dry season. A mulch of peat, leaf rakings or manure mulch will conserve moisture and save high water bills. Container plants are designated g. c. (gallon container.)


Carefully remove plant from contain
and place upright in spacious hole.

Fill in with top soil, construct wide basin


## "DOWN ON THE FARM" <br> "

tomatoes

our participation in the Nation's Food Production
A large portion of our 300 "Living Acres" has been set aside for Victory farm production. During the course of the year we have harvested bumper crops of sugar beets, tomatoes; alfalfa (all pictured here), corn, spinach, peaches, plums, prunes, pears, apples, apricots, walnuts, chestnuts, almonds, and oat hay.
fields of fragrant green alfalfa



Conifers are the most important group of trees. Planting them is an investment in dignity and permanence, the foundation of a growing intimacy with the owner and his family through the years. Choose your tree with an eye to the future. Most of them do not tolerate shallow, poorly drained soils beyond the early years. Conifers in California have a relatively rapid rate of growth due to more favorable conditions. Give them plenty of room-let them expand with dignity.

Fir trees are commonly used as outdoor Christmas Trees. Their symmetrical growth, shining, glossy needles, and pungent aroma make them ideal for this purpose. Firs may be distinguished from Spruces by their softer needles which drop cleanly from the branches, whereas Spruce needles leave tiny stems attached to the bark. Fir cones are borne rigidly upright while those of Spruces droop.

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir). Growth erect, branches spreading. Foliage aromatic, dark glossy green above, gray on the under side. Boxed, 8-10 feet. $\$ 50.00,10-12 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 60.00$
A. cephalonica (Cephalonian Fir). A very beautiful species; broad for its height. Leaves are dark green above, silvery beneath, dagger-shaped and very acute, standing out from branches at right angles. BB 3-4 ft. \$5.00, 2-3 ft. \$4.00.
A. concolor (White Fir). This is the Silver Fir so much admired in the Yosemite Valley. Resistant to drouth and heat. A moderately slow-growing tree that is well adapted for planting on a small lot. Makes a very becrutiful outdoor Christmas tree. BB 2-3 ft. $\$ 4.00,18-24^{\prime \prime} \$ 3.00$. Specimens: Boxed, $5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 20.00$, $6-7 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 25.00$.
A. nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir). A symmetrical tree of moderate growth; branches are flat and fully furnished with glossy dark green foliage. One of the best firs. BB 2-3 ft. \$5.00.
A. pectinata (European Silver Fir). Growth moderate Leaves dark, glossy green above and silvery beneath. Similar to A. nordmanniana but needles are shorter and growth more open. BB $4-5 \mathrm{ft} \$$. Specimens: Boxed, $8-10 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 40.00,10-12 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 50.00$ 12-14 ft. \$75.00
A. pinsapo (Spanish Fir). Magnificent tree, very symmetrical. Leaves short, dark green, entirely sur rounding branches. BB $3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 7.50,2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 5.00$. Specimens: Boxed, 10.12 ft . $\$ 60.00$

## CEDRUS . . . Cedars

The Cedars are the most popular conifers grown in California. They are hardy under a wide range of climatic conditions, grow rapidly, and apparently have no insect enemies. In recent years they have acquired great popularity as outdoor Christmas trees. All of the true Cedars are natives of the Old World and should not be confused with the American trees of various species known as Cedars. American Cedars will be found in this catalog under Chamaecy paris, Libocedrus, Juniper, and Thuya

Cedrus atlantica (Mt. Atlas Cedar). Large trees of open growth and pyramidal form. Will grow in windy situations without becoming one-sided. When young, branches are somewhat stiff but with age they become beautifully graceful with drooping branches closely covered with dark green foliage arranged in rosette form. BB 2.3 ft . $\$ 3.00$. Specimens: Boxed, $14-16 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 40.00,16-20 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 50.00$ to $\$ 75.00,20-25$ ft. to $\$ 250.00$.
C. atlantica glauca (Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar). Long drooping branches are heavily clothed with blue-gray needles arranged in rosettes. The branches grow directly into the wind resulting in a tree that is evenly developed on all sides. The rather open, stiff growth of very young trees soon changes to the full, graceful beauty of the more mature specimens. Boxed, $16-20 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 50.00$ to $\$ 75.00,20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. to $\$ 150.00$.
C. deodara (Indian Cedar). The most popular tree in California and widely planted both as specimens and as avenue trees. Branches are carried horizontal to the trunk clear to the ground. Foliage is grayish-green on young trees but becomes dark green as the trees grow older. More generally used than any other tree in California as a Living Christmas Tree. BB 3-4 ft. $\$ 4.00,2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.00$. Specimens: Boxed, $16-20 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 40.00$ to $\$ 75.00,20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. to $\$ 150.00$.
C. deodara aurea (Golden Indian Cedar). Habit of growth same as Cedrus deodara but foliage at tops and ends of branches is deep golden yellow, con-
trasting with darker foliage nearer center of the tree. This variety is very rare. Boxed, 8-10 ft. \$25.00.
C. deodara prostrata (Creeping Indian Cedar). This slow-growing type sprawls over the ground like a Juniper. Excellent for a large rock garden. 5 g. c. $\$ 5.00$.
C. deodara verticillata glauca. A very beautiful type with striking blue foliage. Branches droop gracefully; slower growing than the ordinary deodara. Boxed, 12-15 ft. $\$ 35.00,15-20 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 75.00$.
C. libani (Cedar of Lebanon). A native of Palestine which thrives in California. We have the true type with dark green foliage and picturesquely massive branches. Differs distinctly from C. atlantica and C. deodara. Boxed, 10-12 ft. $\$ 30.00$

## CHAMAECYPARIS

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (White Cedar). A handsome pyramidal tree with branchlets fern-like and feathery; growing more beautiful with age. We consider this the most beautiful of the large conifers. It appears to best advantage when allowed ample space but does not become so wide a tree as the Cedrus deodara. 10-12 ft. $\$ 30.00,12-15 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 40.00$.
C. lawsoniana alumi (Scarab Cypress). A variety of dense growth and columnar habit; foliage glaucous with a pronounced blue metallic hue. Much used for foundation or accent planting. BB 2-3 ft. $\$ 3.00,18-24^{\prime \prime} \$ 2.25$. Specimens: Boxed, $7-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 20.00$, $810 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 25.00$.
C. lawsoniana stewarti (Golden Lawson Cypress). The golden sheen on the foliage of this pyramidal tree brings the effect of sunlight to the garden at all times. Except in a cool coastal climate it grows best in partial shade. BB $2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 4.00,18-24^{\prime \prime} \$ 3.00$.
C. lawsoniana wisseli (Wissell Cypress). An upright columnar tree of great beauty. The dark, sagegreen foliage is in crisp, fern-like fronds. A verv desirable and distinctive accent plant. $5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 20.00$, $6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 25.00$.

# . . for PERMANENCE and DIGNITY 

## CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria japonica (Japanese Cedar). A handsome, rapid-growing tree with an elongated pyramidal outline and plume-like, upward-spreading branches. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
C. japonica elegans (Plume Cedar). Foliage fine and feathery, dense and compact; in summer green, in winter coppery. A handsome small tree. $5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c}$. $\$ 1.75$; l g. c. 75 c .
C. japonica nana (Dwarf Japanese Cedar). Foliage similar to C. japonica but habit of growth spreading and compact. Fall and winter coloring spectacular. BB 12-15" \$2.00.

## CUPRESSUS . . . Cypress

Cupressus arizonica (Arizona Cypress). Growth compact; branches somewhat stout; foliage silvery blue; tree of very good form. More hardy than Monterey Cypress, especially for warm locations. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$; 1 g. c. $60 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 5.50$.
C. macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress). The well-known Cypress tree of California. Valuable for hedges, windbreaks, and as shelters along the sandy seashores. Does well in all sections of the Pacific Coast. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75 ; 1$ g. c. 60 c, 10 for $\$ 5.50$.
C. sempervirens fastigiata (Italian Cypress). A tall, slender-growing variety with straight branches lying close to the stem; for lining drives and for landscape work. BB $3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50,2-3 \mathrm{ft} \$ 2,.00 ; 5 \mathrm{~g}$. c. $\$ 1.75$; 1 g. c. 75c. Specimens: Boxed, 10-12 ft. $\$ 30.00$, 12-15 ft. $\$ 40.00$.

## JUNIPERUS . . . Junipers (Upright Varieties)

Juniperus chinensis californica. An extremely narrow columnar tree, very useful in landscape work for formal planting or as accent trees. This type has silvery blue foliage. Boxed, $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 175.00,10-12$ ft. $\$ 200.00$.
J. chinensis wilsoni pendula (Wilson's Weeping Juniper). Handsome upright Juniper with gracefully drooping branches. Boxed, 12-15 ft. \$75.00.
J. virginiana cannarti (Cannart Red Cedar). A small tree of compact and slender growth. Foliage is bright green. A decided improvement over Juniperus virginiana. Produces masses of attractive grayishpurple berries. Boxed, 8-10 ft. $\$ 25.00$.
J. virginiana glauca (Silver Red Cedar). An upright tree of compact growth, columnar form and blue, cypress-like foliage. Boxed $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 25.00$.

## SPREADING VARIETIES

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). Of spreading habit with selvery-green foliage. Untrained plants make excellent ground cover; by staking, trees four to six feet high can be obtained. Useful for wide foundation plantings. Will stand considerable shade. BB $4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 7.50,3.4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 5.00,2.3$ ft. $\$ 4.00$.
J. sabina (Savin Juniper). A semi-erect bushy plant; useful for grouping and foundation planting. Foliage an even shade of medium green. BB 2-3 ft. $\$ 4.00,18-24^{\prime \prime} \$ 3.00$.
J. sabina tamariscifolia. A low-growing trailing variety of symmetrical form; densely branched and compact. The feathery foliage is dark bluish green. Excellent for foundation planting; also very effective used in groups and masses. BB 18-24" $\$ 3.75,15-18^{\prime \prime} \$ 3.00$.

## LIBOCEDRUS . . . Incense Cedar

Libocedrus chilensis (Chilean Incense Cedar. A rare and beautiful small tree of conical outline, useful in border or large foundation planting. Foliage cheerful, light green and very feathery. A native of Chile and though little known it is well suited for use in California gardens. Boxed, 8-10 ft. $\$ 40.00$.
L. decurrens (California Incense Cedar). A native of the Pacific Coast States. Of vigorous, compact growth with foliage similar to Arbor Vitae. It retains its pyramidal form when mature and is a valuable accent plant BB 18-24" $\$ 2.50$. Specimens: Boxed, 7-8 ft. $\$ 15.00,18-20 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 50.00,20-25 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 75.00$ to $\$ 100.00$.

## PICEA . . . Spruce

Picea polita (Tiger Tail Spruce). Slow growing tree of irregular form; branchlets bunched producing a tufted effect that makes the tree strikingly unique. Very rare. BB $2.3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 5.00,18-24^{\prime \prime} \$ 3.50$.
P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). A stiff, little, slowgrowing tree that is splendid as a Christmas Tree for the small garden. BB 15-18" $\$ 2.00$.


Characier and seclusion is given to this hideaway garden by using a background of conifers. Dr. John McLaren employed Conifers toward the same end on a much larger scale in famous Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.
P. pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). Beautifully symmetrical, even when young, this slowgrowing tree is ideal for planting in small gardens. It may be distinguished from Koster's Blue Spruce by its shorter needles, more compact growth, and darker color. BB 18-24" $\$ 3.50$; 15-18" $\$ 2.50$.
P. pungens kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). A very popular tree with silvery-blue foliage and graceful pendutous branches. Generally considered the most beautiful of spruces but trees are inclined to be irregular in form when young. Boxed $7-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 35.00$, $8-10 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 50.00$.
P. smithiana (Himalayan Spruce). Trunk grows up. right while the branches slope downward, the branchlets being very drooping and graceful; foliage closely set, long, slender, and soft; cones are 6 to 8 inches long. The most rapid growing spruce. A tree of decided beauty and individuality. Boxed, $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 40.00,12-15 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 75.00,15-18 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 100.00$, 18-20 ft. $\$ 125.00$.

## PINUS . . . Pine

Pinus canariensis (Canary Island Pine). The feathery, soft green foliage of this beautiful pine harmon-

The pictures below represent the two important stages in the life of conifers, field planting and ultimate use in landscape design. The soil in the nursery where these small trees are being planted has been carefully cover-cropped with alfalfa (p. 21) and treated with agricultural gypsum
to promote maximum root development typical of friability. The landscape scene forms an ideal back-ground for the dignity and permanence of conifers. Picture their graceful stateliness in time to come, each year adding to their traditional mission of growing beautiful with age.



## CONIFERS

The quick-growing conifers have in estimable value as back-ground subjects. Turn to the picture on the preceding page and note the value of the conifer skyline to this charming garden. Feel the buoyont, yet cloistered atmosphere of this secluded gardenmade possible through the use of conifers.
izes nicely with any landscape planting. Very hardy and rapid growing. Excellent for tall screen or wind break. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.50 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c, 12 for $\$ 7.50$.
P. cembroides (Mexican Nut Pine). Small tree with stout spreading branches forming a round-topped head. Slow growing and a splendid tree for the larger rock garden. 5 g. c. $\$ 2.00$.
P. monophylla (Singleleaf Pine). Small round-headed tree ten to twenty-five feet tall. Needles grayish green; unique small cones produce edible seeds. BB 18-24" $\$ 3.50$.
P. muricata (Bishop Pine). One of our finest native Pines. Moderately quick-growing trees make good windbreaks. Crown of mature trees round or flat topped. 1 g. c. $\$ 1.00$.
P. mughus (Mugho Pine). A densely-branched, dwarf tree, upper branches erect, lower ones recumbent; needles dark green and stiff. Valuable for rock gar dens. 1 g. c. $\$ 1.00$.
P. nigra (Austrian Pine). A slow-growing tree with dark green needles. Spread of branches is about

## LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS


equal to height. Exceptionally good for windy exposures. 5 g. c. $\$ 2.00 ; 1$ g. c. $\$ 1.00$. Specimens: Boxed, 8-10 ft. $\$ 25.00,10-12 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 40.00$.
P. pinea (Stone Pine). Of slow growth; very symmetrical and compact; with age forms a flat, parasollike head. Foliage deep green in mature trees. 5 g. c. $2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50 ; 1$ g. c. 75 c . Specimens: Boxed, $10-$ $12 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 60.00$.
P. radiata (Monterey Pine). A very handsome and picturesque tree; growth upright and rapid. Does well over a wide range of country. Used extensively for tall windbreaks and screens. BB 6-8 ft. $\$ 7.50$, $5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 6.00$.
P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Desirable for its rapid growth and adaptability to soil conditions. Its beauty is in its uneven picturesque habit. Foliage is silvery. green, bark reddish-brown. Boxed $\$ 35.00$.

## PSEUDOTSUGA

Pseudotsuga douglasi (Douglas Fir). The variety used most largely for cut Christmas Trees in Cadifornia. Soft aromatic needles of dark green. Should be sheltered from heavy winds while young. I g. c. 75 c . Specimens: Boxed, $12-15 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 30.00,15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 50.00,18-20 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 75.00,20-25 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 100.00$.

## SEQUOIA . . . Redwoods

Sequoia gigantea (California Big Tree). Because these trees are the oldest living things most people believe them to be slow-growing. They really grow very rapidly when young and make beautiful specimens. No other tree is so symmetrical. They are ideal for park planting, especially where they can be used for community Outdoor Christmas Trees. BB $3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.50,2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.00,18-24^{\prime \prime} \$ 2.50,5 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c}$. $\$ 2.50,1$ g. c. 75 c .
S. sempervirens (California Redwood). A group of these graceful native trees will add much charm to the planting of a country place They grow rapidly and increase in beauty as they mature. 5 g. c. 3.4 $\mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50$; 1 g. c. 75 c .

TAXUS . . Yew
Taxus baccata (English Yew). This is the tree from
which archers made their bows. A wide-spreading,
dark-foliaged, shrubby tree of slow growth. Valu-
able in foundation plantings or shrubbery borders.
Bears attractive red berries. BB $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 10.00$. Speci-
mens: Boxed, $8-10 \mathrm{ft} \$ 35.00,.10-12 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 50.00$.
Continued on next page.


## PLANT THESE Expalier-trained EVERGREEN SHRUBS

These specially-grown plants are the answer to the problem of planting in a restricted area and quick, flat coverage of bare walls. These shrubs have taken sevyears of careful work to develop but will need only an occasional trimming to keep them headed in the right direction.

All of the varieties listed below are described in this book and all were chosen for their ability to "stay put" with occasional attention and a pair of shears.

Tubbed, with trame- $\$ 10.00$ each
Arbutus unedo
Cotoneaster parneyi
Elaeagnus pungens maculatus
Escallonia rubra
Feijoa sellowiana
Psidium cattleanum
Psidium cattleanum lucidum
Pyracantha crenulata
Pyracantha Weaver's Superb


ESPALIERED COTONEASTER PARNEYI

## use CONIFERS as accents FOR Architectural Features

An important use of Conifers is accenting architectural features. A splendid example of correct treatment appears in the adjoining picture. Note that the landscape architect has not confined his choice to a matched pair of Irish Yews, but has used a single specimen combined with a spreading English Yew adapted to the wider background. The two plants are complementary in texture of foliage, the primary

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS consideration in a planting of this nature.


## TAXUS . . . Yew - continued.

T. baccata elegantissima (Elegant Variegated Yew). Growth rather slow but compact and erect; foliage brilliantly variegated on new growth. Boxed, $7-8 \mathrm{ft}$ $\$ 25.00$.
T. baccata erecta (Erect Yew). Of compact, erect growth, more bushy than Irish Yew, but is a more rapid grower with smaller leaves. Does net produr berries. Boxed, $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 30.00,10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 40.00$
T. baccata fastigiata (Irish Yew). The aristocrats among conifers and the most desirable of all trees for accent and avenue planting. Their present mod. erate price makes them an attractive garden invest. ment. We have the best single stem type that will not fall apart with age. BB $3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 5.00,2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 4.00$. Boxed, $9-10 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 25.00$.
T. baccata fastigiata variegata (Variegated Irish Yew). In habit and form like the preceding, except ing in spring the foliage is an intense golden hue, becoming lighter as the season advances. BB 6.7 ft . $\$ 12.50,3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 5.00$. Specimens: Boxed, $9-10 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 40.00$.
T. cuspidata nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew). A very slow-growing spreading shrub with short, dark green needles. Not so somber in tone as English Yew. BB 3-4 ft. \$6.00.

IRISH YEW (left) -- ENGLISH YEW (right)

## THUYA . . . Arbor Vitae

Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal American Arborvitae). A beautiful tree for accent planting. Neat, soft dark green foliage; slow growing. BB 4-5 $\mathrm{ft} . \$ 5.00,3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.50$.

Thuya orientalis (Chinese Arbor Vitae). Small tree, compact and bushy; branches stand edgewise to trunk; foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. $B B$ 15-18" \$1.50.
T. orientalis aurea nana (Berckman's Golden Arbor Vitae). Dwarf, compact shrub; foliage a bright lus trous yellow. Fine as a garden plant and for porch decoration. BB 12-15" \$1.50.
T. orientalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae). An upright grower of columnar habit. Foliage light green, very desirable for formal effects. BB 3-4 ft. $\$ 3.00$.
T. plicata aurea (Golden Giant Arbor Vitae). An exceptionally beautiful tree of pyramidal outline and green foliage lightly tinged with gold. No other conifer can equal in fragrance the apple and sage scent of this Arbor Vitae. Growth is fairly rapid and it makes a wonderful specimen tree when given ample space. BB $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 3.00,2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 2.50$. Specimens: Boxed, $8-10 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 25.00,10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 50.00$.

## GROWING PRACTICES da make a Difference!

Nursery practices can be hurried, with indifferent results, or paced to natural plant growth, with satisfactory results. In these days, when demand for plants runs ahead of the supply, it is a temptation to cut the elapsed time between propagation bench and consumer by eliminating intermediate steps of proven worth.

We have chosen to stay with the time-tried growing schedule by retaining the intermediate practices resulting in well-grown nursery stock. Typical of this program is preparation of voung seedlings, cuttings and grafts for planting in our fields at Niles. The adjacent sketches show what goes on beneath the ground. See the difference in root systems resulting from the intermediate step employed! Prior to planting in the open field, the young stock is grown in 4 -inch pots until they have an established root system. Costlier, true, but necessary to develop a plant that will be a source for satisfaction in your garden.

Plenty of space, allowed by our 300 living acres at Niles, crop-rotation with alfalfa for soil conditioning, and plenty of water the year around for application at the exact time and in the exact quantity needed, are all accessories to efficient nursery stock production.

## COMPARE

This is a sister to the little plant in Fig. 1 above. See how nursery treatment

(1)

This is a sturdy well-grown lit-
tle plant in a $21 / 2$-in pot, from
our propagating department. Grown in a 4 -in. pot for a year before setting in the open.
ground, maximum root growth.

## (2)

Planted directly to the open ground it will make a fair top
growth but weak root growth. growth but weak root growth. Result: A vigorous root system with sturdy top growth, prime for planting in your garden.



PINK LOCUST (ROBINIA) USEFUL * BEAUTIFUL

Although certain evergreen trees may be classed as shade trees, the term is usually reserved for quick-growing deciduous trees (without foliage in winter). Shade trees have a particular significance to Californians because ancient elms, poplars, and maples lining streets and highways testify to the foresight of early settlers. Even the Chinese gold-rushers immortalized their "diggings" by planting a special brand of good-luck tree wherever they paused to make their fortune. Most shade trees in our list are available for summer planting in handy containers at slightly higher prices.

## Acer dasycarpum (Silver Maple. A

ACER . . . Maple beautiful and fastgrowing tree; bark light colored; foliage deeply lobed and variable. Fine for street planting. Bare root, 8-10 ft. \$2.50.
A. palmatum rubrum (Redleaf Maple). Small tree, handsome because of graceful habit, elegant foliage, and rich color. In early spring it is reddish bronze gradually changing to dark green with bronze tints as the season advances. Should be given a partially shaded location if possible. BB $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 4.50$.
A. rubrum (Red Maple). A slow-growing variety. Flowers and young leaves copper-red in early spring; autumn foliage rosy red. Bare root, $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 1.25$.
A. platanoides (Norway Maple). Large, round-headed tree with heavy dark foliage. Fine for almost any situation. Bare root, $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 2.50$.
A. platanoides schwedleri (Purpleleaf Maple). The most beautiful of the large maples. Buds are brilliant orange; young foliage coppery and mature leaves deeply stained with purple. Bare root, $6.8 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 2.50$.

## AESCULUS . . . Horsechestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum carnea (Red Flowered Horse Chestnut). A beautiful tree and very rare. Long spikes of bright scarlet flowers. Bare root, 5-6 ft. \$5.00.

## BETULA . . . Birch

Betula alba (European White Birch). Rapid grower; bark white, foliage triangular, turning to rich tints in fall. Very effective planted in small groups. Single trunk: Bare root, 8-10 ft. \$2.50, $6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00$.
Clumps, three trunks from base of each tree: Bare root, 6.8 ft . $\$ 2.50$.
B. alba laciniata pendula (Cut-leaf Weeping Birch). Very beautiful form of European White Birch. The main trunk in older trees is snow white and straight as an arrow. Branches spread but slightly, while the fine slender shoots hang vertically. The foliage is fine and deeply cut. Bare root, 6-8 ft. $\$ 2.50$.


#### Abstract

CATALPA Catalpa speciosa (Northern Catalpa). A medium size tree of quite rapid growth; foliage large; flowers large, white with brown markings, shaped like those of a trumpet vine. Bare root, 6.8 ft . $\$ 2.00$.

CELTIS

\section*{Hackberry}

Celtis occidentalis (Western Hackberry). Healthy, vigorous tree. Branches are numerous and spread horizontally. Berries orange red. Bare root, 6.8 ft . $\$ 2.00$.


## FAGUS . . . Beech

Fagus sylvaticus tricolor (Copper Beech). Young foliage is brilliant copper color and mature foliage retains a strong purple tinge all summer. Tree is tall, slender, and graceful, making a beautiful specimen. Bare root, 6-10 ft. \$10.00.

## FRAXINUS . . . Ash

Fraxinus veluntina (Modesto Ash) The common Arizona Ash has long been noted for its sturdy resistance to adverse conditions. This new type, known as "Modesto Ash", grows much more rapidly than the type and is a handsomer tree. Most desirable in every way. Bare root, 8-10 ft. $\$ 2.50,6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 2.00$.

## GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba (Maidenhair Tree). A striking tree with spreading habit as it attains age; foliage like maiden hair fern and of a bright green color; yellow in autumn. Bare root, 5-6 ft. \$2.50.

## LIqUidAMBAR . . . Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum). Large tree of rather slow growth; foliage star-shaped and glossy green, turning to purplish-crimson in autumn. 5 g. c. 5-6 ft. $\$ 2.50$.

## LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree). A fine pyramidal tree with clean trunk. Foliage of unusual form and light green in color; flowers conspicuous and yellow in color. Bare root, 6.8 ft . $\$ 2.00$, $5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.50$.

## MELIA . . . Texas Umbrella

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis (Texas Um. brella Tree). One of the handsomest of our quick-growing shade trees; forms a typical umbrella-like head without trimming. Bare root, 6-8 ft. \$1.50.

## MORUS . . . Mulberry

Morus alba tartarica (Russian Mulberry). A hardy, low-growing, very bushy-topped shade tree. Small fruits are insignificant and do not attract birds. This is one of the hardiest and most drouth-resistant trees on our list. Bare root, 6-8 ft. $\$ 1.75$.

## PLATANUS . . . Plane Tree

Platanus orientalis (European Sycamore, Oriental Plane). A handsome tree of large proportions widely used for park and avenue planting. Foliage dense, bright green and fine lobed; bark sheds from trunk and older branches in fall. One of the best street trees for California. Bare root, $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 2.50,8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 2.00,6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 1.50$, $5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.00$.

Soil, spacing, and ample water yield ideal results that are especially noticeable in the excellence of ROEDING'S QUALITY SHADE TREES.

## BIRCHES

Many a house and garden has been lifted from mediocrity by planting a few well-placed birches. They lose none of their charm through absence of leaves in winter-their slender branches trace a graceful silhouette. Birches need a good supply of water in the growing season, good drainage in winter. Do not allow lawns to grow over the feeding roots until the trees are large and wellestablished.

## POPULUS . . . Poplar

Populus candicans (Balm of Gilead). Rapid grow ing, tall, large-headed tree. Foliage dark green, bark same color on younger branches. Bare root $12-14 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 4.00,10-12 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50,8-10 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00,6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 1.50$.
P. Canadensis eugenei (Carolina Poplar) A tree of robust growth and easy culture; a fast grower, providing a quick shade. Bare root, $12-14 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 4.00$ $10-12 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50,8-10 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00,6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.50$.
P. nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). Slender, erect Lombardy Poplars lining a driveway with their foliage shimmering in the sunlight present a picture of striking beauty. They are frequently used as accent trees in large plantings where their upwardgrowing branches produce a very vigorous effect. They are also unsurpassed for use as a screen or windbreak. Bare root, $12-14 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 4.00,10-12 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50$, $8-10 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.00,6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.50$.

## QUERCUS . . . Oak

Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A well-formed and robust-growing tree. Foliage acutely cut and pointed, dark green and turning to dark red and golden in autumn. One of the best deciduous oaks. Bare root $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 2.25$.
Q. palustris (Pin Oak). A very good street tree. Grows tall with graceful, drooping branches. Foli-

age deeply lobed with sharp points. Bare root, 6-8 ft. $\$ 2.25$.
Q. rubra (Red Oak). An excellent tree of fairly rapid growth. Foliage turns to russet and copper in autumn. Bare root, $6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.25$.

## ROBINA . . . Locust

Robina hispida (Rose Acacia). Flowers dark rosy pink, borne in long wisteria-like racemes. Makes a beautiful semi-weeping specimen when top grafted and grown as a standard. Bare root, 5-7 ft. trunk, $\$ 3.50$.
R. pseudacacia decaisneana (Pink Locust). Rapidgrowing, tall tree with long racemes of fragrant, pale pink blooms. Bare root, $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 2.00$.

## SALIX . . . Willow

Salix babylonica. The common and well-known weeping willow. Bare root, $6.8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.75$.
S. babylonica curea (Golden Weeping Willow). Dit fers from the common variety in having goldenyellow bark and lighter green foliage. Bare root, $6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.75$.

## SORBUS . . . Mountain Ash

Sorbus cucuparia (European Mountain Ash). A tree of dense and regular growth; covered in summer with red berries which hang on trees until late in the winter. Bare root, 6-8 ft. $\$ 2.00$.
S. quercifolid (Oak-Leaf Mountain Ash). Growth similar to S. aucuparia but foliage is lobed and some times divided. Very desirable. Bare root, 6-8 ft. $\$ 2.00$.

## TLLIA . . . Linden

Tilia americana (American Linden). Fine tree of rapid, erect growth when young, but ultimately forming a fine, broad, round head. Leaves very large, light green. Bare root, 5-6 ft. \$1.25.

## ULMUS . . . Elm

Ulmus americana (American or White Elm). Tall growing and stately, one of the grandest of Ameri can trees. Bare root, 6-8 ft. \$1.50.
U. pumila (Chinese or Siberian Elm). Most rapid growing Elm. Slender, graceful tree with slightly drooping branches. Leaves are smaller than Ameri can Elm. Bare root, 8-10 ft. \$2.00, 6-8 ft. \$1.50, 5.6 ft. $\$ 1.25$.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA (SWEET GUM).
This stately, slender tree is ideal for planting in an area where space is restricted.


## ORDER by MAIL <br> with confidence

Seventy - eight years of quality and reliable dealing is a record we guard carefully.


ROYAL WALNUT SEEDLINGS growing at Niles. Exceptionaly quick-growing and handsome, these beautiful trees are economical and thrifty without special treatment. Produce hard-shelled nuts with delicious !lavor. Prices on page 6 of fruit tree section

# When Spring Comes, Gardens Burst Into Glory 

with the Blooms of ROEDING'S QUALITY

# FLOWERING TREES 



Flowering trees are a part of the glory of spring. There is no waiting for a show of flowers-the youngest trees reward their owners with gay blossoms right from the beginning. The quickgrowing varieties (peaches and plums) require a severe pruning after the flowering season. Moderately fast growers (cherries, apricots and crabapples) need only occasional light pruning to control unruly branches. Flowering peaches should be sprayed with a solution containing copper just as the flower buds swell to prevent curly leaf.


MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA

## CERCIS . . . Redbud

Cercis canadensis (American Redbud). Small tree, every twig of which is covered with little pink, peashaped blossoms in early spring. Bare root, $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 1.50$.

## CRATAEGUS . . . Hawthorn

Crataegus carrieri (Carrier's Thorn). Small pyramidal tree with single white flowers. Its greatest beauty lies in the large, waxy berries of brilliant scarlet. Individual berries are the size of cherries. Bare root, 5-6 ft. \$1.75.
C. cordata (Washington Thorn). A handsome small tree. Leaves triangular, lobed, deep, glossy green; flowers white, followed by intensely red berries. Bare root, 5-6 ft. \$1.75.
C. Double Pink. Small tree covered in early spring with small, double flowers that open pale pink and become rosy pink with maturity. Bare root, 5.6 ft . $\$ 1.75$.
C. Double White. Creamy-white, fully double flowers that sometimes become tinged with pink at maturity. Bare root, 5-6 ft. \$1.75.
C. oxycantha splendens (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). Small tree of erect habit and quick growth. Flowers double and carmine in color; berries dull red. Bare root, 5.6 ft . $\$ 1.75$.

## LABURNUM . . . Golden Chain

Laburnum vossi (Long Clustered Golden Chain). A great improvement over the old Laburnum vulgare. It is a small tree with green bark and foliage like exaggerated clover leaves. Flowers are pure golden yellow and formed like those of the Wisteria. The hanging clusters attain as much as 18 to 20 inches length and are borne very profusely in late April after most flowering trees are through blooming. Very beautiful and still very rare. Bare root, 5-6 ft. $\$ 2.00$.
L. adami (New). Small erect tree with foliage like Laburnum, flowers may be yellow, purple or a brighthued blend of the two, all on the same tree. Bare root, 5-6 ft. \$2.50.

## MAGNOLIA

(DECIDUOUS VARIETIES)
These are the Magnolias producing the lovely tulipshaped blooms in spring, before foliage appears. They are commonly called "Chinese Magnolias" or "Tulip Trees"
Magnolia lennei (Lenne Magnolia). Magnificent saucer-shaped blooms eight inches across; petals broad and rounded, outside bright purple rose, inside nearly white; very fragrant. BB 18-24" $\$ 5.00$.
M. soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia). Large flowers 5 to 7 inches long with pointed petals; purplish-pink and lavender outside, pale lavender or white inside. Very fragrant; blooms in March. BB 18-24" \$5.00.
M. soulangeana alexandrina. White form of $M$. soulangeana. BB 18-24" $\$ 5.00$.

## FLOWERING ALMOND

Dwart Double Flowering Almond. Shrubby little tree with long, slender branches heavily laden in earliest spring with very double rosette-like flowers. We can supply these in either pink or white. Bare root, 3-4 $\mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.25,2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.00$.

## FLOWERING APRICOT

These cheerful trees bloom much earlier than flowering peaches and lighten the home and garden on dull winter days. You will enjoy their spicy perfume. All varieties: Bare root, $5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.50,4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.25,3-4 \mathrm{ft} .90 \mathrm{c}, 2-3 \mathrm{ft} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
Bonita. Double deep red. Very early.
Dawn. Mid-season variety with large ruffled double pink flowers. Intensely fragrant.
Early Double Red. Lighter red than Bonita and not quite so early.
Peggy Clarke. Distinctive double deep rose, flowers are medium sized, profuse. New.
Praecox. Earliest of all flowering trees. Creamy white blooms are single, fragrant.
Rosemary Clarke. Pure white flowers are large and double, exquisitely fragrant. New.

## WEEPING APRICOT

Double Pink. Fountains of loveliness in very early spring. Bare root, 5 ft . stems, $\$ 3.50$.

## FLOWERING PEACHES

Flowering peach time was spring motoring time in seasons past. Don't fail to enjoy their glory in your own garden. Blooms appear the first season planted.

All varieties: Bare root, $5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.50,4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.25,3-4 \mathrm{ft} .90 \mathrm{c}, 2-3 \mathrm{ft} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
Busbank. Large double pink flowers, late.
Etrigy Double Red. The most popular variety.
IBelen Borchers. Huge, clear shell pink flowers in profusion. New and very becrutiful. Mid season.
Iceberg. A greatly improved double white of rare beauty. Mid season.
Late Double Red. Very large, fully double flowers.
Peppermint Stick. Variegated red and white flowers are unique and spectac-
ular. Mid season.
San Jose Pink. The earliest variety; soft rose-pink, semi-double flowers.

## DWARF FLOWERING PEACH

Mandarin. Beautiful double-red blooms cover this shrub-like plant in spring. Bare root, 12-18" $\$ 1.00$.

## WEEPING FLOWERING PEACH

Bare root, 5 ft. trunk, $\$ 3.50$.
Double Red. Showers of attractive flowers on graceful, ground-sweeping branches.
Double White. Arching branches with profuse blooms are particularly desirable in a bed of daffodils.

## FLOWERING PLUMS

All varieties: Bare root, $5.6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.50,4.5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.25$, $3-4 \mathrm{ft} .90 \mathrm{c}, 2-3 \mathrm{ft} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

Prunus blieriana. Semi-double flowers of soft pink borne on long slender branches. Foliage plum like and heavily tinged with bronze


SINGLE PINK WEEPING CHERRY
P. pissardi. Very ornamental small tree. Leaves deep purple in spring gradually becoming greenish. Flowers numerous, white, tinted pink appearing before the leaves. Fruit reddish purple.
P. tomentosa (Manchu Cherry). Graceful tree covered with dainty single white blooms in early spring followed by small cherry-like fruits.
P. triloba. A dwarf tree with double flowers of dainty appleblossom pink. Foliage downy and lobed.
p. vesuvius. Foliage larger and more reddish than Prunus pissardi. Flowers are slightly larger and later. A very brilliant decorative tree.

## FLOWERING CRABAPPLE

All varieties: Bare root, $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 1.25,3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. 90 c , $2-3 \mathrm{ft} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
Pyrus aldenhamensis. Semi-double red flowers, pur-plish-red fruits and purplish foliage, make this new variety a year-round attraction.
P. arnoldiana. A most profuse bloomer. The slender branches are weighted with carmine-red buds that open to sharply contrasting blooms of palest pink.
P. atrosanguinea (Carmine Crab). Small tree with slender, semi-drooping branches. Single flowers of bright carmine opening from brilliant red buds.
P. floribunda. Tall, slender tree with graceful branches. Flowers large, single, and typical apple blossom pink.
P. ioensis plena (Bechtel Crab). Double pink flow ers like small clustered roses; fragrant; late blooming.
P. kaido. Flowers partly double, pale pink and car mine; branches slender and graceful.
P. niedzwetskyana (Red-Vein Crab). An early flow ering variety with red, single flowers; foliage veined with red and bark bright reddish brown.
P. sargenti (Sargent Crab). Variety with pure white flowers; dwarf; fruit bright scarlet and hangs on trees until spring.

## FLOWERING CHERRIES

All varieties: 5 g. c. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 2.00$.
Plants will be removed from containers for shipment in dormant season.

Akebono (Daybreak). Very early. Flowers single, pink; borne entirely before the leaves and in such profusion as to make the tree look like a pink cloud.

Amanogowa (Milky Way). Pale pink, semi-double ruffled blooms, delightfully fragrant. A robust grower.

Campanulata. Blooms 4 to 6 weeks earlier than other cherries. Single bell shaped, pendulous blooms of rosy-carmine. Quite different from all other flowering trees.

Kanzan. Double, dark pink with extremely large flowers.

Ojochin. Flowers are white, slightly flushed, large, nearly two inches in diameter and usually single but petals are pleated making them look double.

## WEEPING FLOWERING CHERRIES

Both varieties: Bare root, 5 ft stem, $\$ 3.50$.
Double Pink. A very rare variety; branches do not droop as much as the single weepers. Deep pink, double flowers of medium size.

Single Pink. Strong drooping type of vigorous growth; blossoms are pale pink and borne in greatest profusion. An exquisitely beautiful tree.


ESPALIER APPLE

## Dwarf and Espalier FRUIT TREES

Valuable for the small garden, these Dwarf and Espalier trees solve the problem of fruit-bearing trees in a restricted area, where regular home orchard trees will not have sufficient space to grow. Use the Espalier trees for wall-coverage and the dwarf. trees in the open garden.

Our Espalier trees are four years old, capable of production the first year planted, and are trained in the horizontal cordon style, each having three tiers of branches. Dwarf fruit trees have the typical style of fruit tree growth on a much smaller scale. They are three years old and capable of production the year following planting.

## Espalier Trees .. $\$ 7.50$ each Dwarf Trees .... $\$ 3.50$ each

 (BARE ROOT)Varieties available:
APPLES—Gravenstein Red Astrachan
Red Delicious
Spitzenberg
PEARS-Bartlett
Pastoren
bechtel crab



CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA


AZALEA MOLLIS


FLOWERING QUINCE

# For The Charm of Fraqrant, Old-Fashioned Gardens,  

Deciduous flowering shrubs are the fond memories of grandmothers and transplanted eastern and midwestern folk. Even we native sons have begun to realize that spring in our garden is drab indeed without the season-heralding glory of this mighty group of flowering shrubs. Carefully worked into the shrubbery among the broadleaved evergreens, deciduous flowering shrubs are a valuable asset to any garden, large or small. Most varieties listed here are available in containers for out-of-season planting at slightly higher prices.

## AZALEAS

Showy shrubs of medium size; very effective massed or combined with evergreen shrubs. Prefer partially shaded location and acid soil.
Azalea altaclarensis. A sturdy variety producing brilliant yellow flowers of great fragrance; foliage becomes bright red in autumn. BB 18-24" $\$ 3.50$.
A. mollis. Orange, apricot, and yellow blooms borne in great profusion; fragrant. BB. 18-24" $\$ 3.50$.
A. occidentalis (Western Azalea). The hardy, native variety producing flowers of exquisite fragrance, in shades of light pink and white marked with lemon and buff. BB 18-24" $\$ 3.50$.

## CARYOPTEAIS . . . Blue Spired

Caryopteris incana (Blue Spirea). Small, summer flowering shrub with gray-green foliage and airy racemes of smoke-blue flowers. Bare root, 18-24' $\$ 1.00$.

## CALYCANTHUS . . . Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus (Sweet Shrub). A rather tall, open-growing shrub with rough, dark green leaves and curiously shaped, sweetly scented flowers of dark maroon. Will grow in partial shade. Belongs to same family as the California Incense Shrub. 5 g. c. $18-24^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.75,1$ g. c. 75 c

## CHAENOMELES . . . Flowering Quince

The coloring of these varieties is a revelation to those who know only the old-fashioned Red Flowering Quince. These new sorts surpass all other flowering shrubs in freedom of bloom and duration of blooming period.

All varieties, bare root, 18-24" \$1.00.
Alpina naranja. Dwarf habit of growth; large orange flowers.

Candida. Covered in spring with pure white flowers.
Corallina. Two blooming periods, early and late spring. Profuse apricot and coral flowers. Semidwarf.

Rubra Grandiflora. Large blood red blooms.
Knap Hill Scarlet. Large flowers are clear scarlet.

## CHIONANTHUS

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe). Sweet scented flowers in early spring on vigorous plants. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## CORNUS . . . Dogwood

Cornus florida (Flowering Dogwood). Shrub or small tree. Foliage wavy, glaucous underneath; flowers white, about four inches across. Bare root, 24-30' $\$ 1.25$.

Cornus florida rubra (Pink Flowering Dogwood). Most beautiful of the dogwoods; deep pink flowers four inches wide covering the tree before the foliage appears Prefers semi-shade and acid soil. BB $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 5.00$.

## DIERVILLA . . . Weigela

Diervilla Eva Rathke. Of erect habit. Flowers medium size and deep red in color; blooms in April and May. Bare root, 18-24" \$1.00.
D. Rosea. Flowers pink, large and produced in great profusion in April and May. Bare root, 18-24" $\$ 1.00$.

## DEUTZIA

Deutzia fortunei. Large, pinkish-white flowers on upright arching stems. Bare root, 3-4 ft. \$1.50.
D. Pride of Rochester. Profuse bloomer, flowers double white. Bare root, 3-4 ft. \$1.50.

## ERYTHRINA . . . Coral Tree

Erythrina crista-galli 〈Coral Tree). In California this is a deciduous shrub which freezes back in winter but blooms in spring and again in late summer with two-foot spikes of gorgeous red, pea-shaped flowers. Easy to grow and strikingly beautiful. 1 g. c. $\$ 1.00$.

## FORSYTHIA . . . Golden Bell

Forsythia intermedia (Golden Bell). A valuable shrub for borders and mass effects. In habit somewhat pendulous, branches drooping; can be trained over arbors. Flowers golden yellow from January to March. Bare root, 3-4 ft. $\$ 1.50,2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.25$.

## HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea Goliath. Large flowers deep rose pink. 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
H. Hortensis. A very popular shrub in California. Foliage large, in milder sections almost evergreen; flowers large, pink, and borne in immense corymbs. Prefers a shaded location. 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
H. Mme. Moulliere. One of the loveliest new French hybrids. Its immense trusses of pure white are especially effective when grown in a cool, shaded location. I g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
H. Trophee. Deep rose-pink flowers becoming water-melon-red at maturity. Exceptionally fine. 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.

## KERRIA

Kerria japonica flore pleno (Double Flowering Kerria). Strong grower with double flowers of bright yellow; free blooming and popular. Bare root, 2-3 ft. $\$ 1.25$.

## KOLKWITZIA . . . Beauty Bush

Kolkwitzia amabilis (Beauty Bush). A new introduction from China. Slender arching branches covered with pale pink flowers an inch long. Requires two to three years to come into full bloom. Bare root, 18-24" \$1.00.

## LAGERSTROEMIA . . . Crape Myrtle

Crape Myrtles are tall shrubs or small trees covered with blooms in late summer. They thrive in warm, interior valleys and dislike fog and too cool weather. Plants with pink, lavender or white flowers. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## LIPPIA

Lippia citriodora (Lemon Verbena). An old-fashioned favorite with lemon-scented foliage. Flowers small, white in panicles, leaves willow-like and rough. g. c. 75 c.

## PHILADELPHUS . . . Mock Orange

NOTE: Sometimes Philadelphus is called Syringa, but Syringa is the botanical name for Lilac.

Philadelphus coronarius (Garland Philadelphus). Large shrub, flowers creamy white, medium size, and fragrant as orange blossoms. Bare root, 3-4 ft . \$1.50.
P. mexicana (Evergreen Mexican Mock-Orange). Mary be grown either as a vine or shrub. Flowers double, creamy white and very fragrant. Foliage sometimes hurt by frost but plant is hardy. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
P. virginalis. A floriferous variety with double white flowers. Bare root, 3-4 ft. \$1.50.

## PUNICA . . . Pomegranate

See fruit tree section for Wonderful Pomegranate, beautiful with springtime scarlet flowers and luscious fall fruits.

Punica granatum nana (Dwarf Pomegranate). A beautiful shrub almost evergreen. Foliage glossy green with ruddy tints; flowers red and almost continuously in bloom; fruits a rich maroon red in color, not edible. Makes a colorful low hedge. 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.

## SPIRAEA

Spiraea Bumalda (Anthony Waterer). Dwarf, erect form, growing about three feet high. Flowers rosy red in flattened heads at ends of branches. Blooms in mid-summer. Bare root, 2-3 ft. \$1.25.
S. prunifolia flore pleno (Bridal Wreath). Small shrub with long very slender branches. Flowers very double and pure white, borne along the branches before the leaves appear. This is the genuine "Bridal Wreath". Bare root, 2-3 ft. \$1.25.
S. Van Houttei. A handsome pendulous bush. Flowers pure white. Fine for grouping and shrubbery borders. Bare root, $5-6 \mathrm{ft} \$ 2.50,3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 1.50$, $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. \$1.25.

## SYMPHORICARPOS

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry). Showy white berries remain until leaves have dropped. Bare root, 2-3 ft. \$1.25.


SYRINGA . . . Lilac
The new French Hybrid Lilacs are a vast improvement over the old varieties. Our list is selected to give as great variation in type and color as possible; each variety is outstanding in its class.

Prices for all: $3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.50,2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 1.25,18-24^{\prime \prime} \$ 1.00$.
Buffon. Single pink; early.
Claude Bernard. Double deep lavender; early.
Condorcet. Blue double.
Firmament. Sky blue single.
Jan Van Tol. Single, white; individual flowers and clusters
very large.
Katherine Harvemeyer. Double, blue flushed mauve, very large.
Lamartine. One of the very early varieties with fairly large flowers of mauve pink.
Leon Gambetta. Lavender pink; very early, double.
Maximowicz. Violet heliotrope. Double.
Mirabeau. Single mauve, opening blush
Mme. Francisque Morel. Single, reddish purple.
Persian Cutleaf. Light lavender blue; flowers as freely as
spiraea; very fragrant.
Pres. Fallieres. Double lavender pink; exceptionally large and double.
Prodige. Large reddish purple, single.
Single White.
Victor Lemoine. Double, purplish lilac.
Volcan. Single, best dark purple; individual flowers exceptionally large.

## TAMARIX

Tamarix africana (African Tamarix). Feathery foliage on gracefully arching branches covered with dusty pink blooms in spring. Bare root, 3-4 ft. $\$ 1.50$.

## VIBURNUM

Viburnum carlesi. A pretty little shrub with gray-green leaves. Buds are rosy pink and open blooms are creamy-white in small clusters. The perfume is most remarkably pleasing and somewhat like that of a gardenia. BB 18-24" $\$ 3.00$.
V. burkwoodi. Flower clusters larger and more fragrant than V. carlesi. 5 g. c. $\$ 3.50$.
V. opulis sterile (Common Snowball). Flowers white, borne in immense heads in late spring; foliage brilliantly colored in autumn. Bare root, 2-3 ft. \$1.25.

## VITEX . . . Chaste Tree

Vitex agnus castis (Chaste Tree). Small tree or shrub with numerous spikes of lavender-blue flowers in August and September. Highly valued because of its becruty and unusual blooming season. Bare root, 3-4 ft. \$1,50.


LILAC LOVERS: Turn to outside back cover for descriptions of three new introductions you will want in your garden


DEUTZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER

## HOW NEW VARIETIES ARE BORN

We hope that many of our garden friends have read David Fairchild's book "The World Was My Garden", reminiscenses of a famous plant explorer. The Division of Plant Introduction, U. S. Department of Agriculture, counts Dr. Fairchild as one of its earliest and prominent plant explorers. They have carried on his good work through the years.

Each year the plant introduction people offer the nurseries of America the opportunity for trial plantings of recent introductions of world-wide origin. We are fortunate in being one of the chosen few having this opportunity. Of the extensive annual listing we select those that appear to have real merit. These plants are received in spring and set out in our extensive grounds, carefully labeled, and observed for the characteristics that will make them useful additions to your gardens.

Those meeting rigid requirements are propagated and as soon as sufficient stock is available, offered for sale to our customers. Through actual trial in our nursery "laboratory" we are able to judge their best adaptation to your garden.

SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI



Climbers soften harsh architectural features, conceal bare walls and fences, and perform many other useful tasks that make our homes and gardens more livable. Our list provides an assortment for every purpose, including ground covers for barren banks. It is designed to allow latitude for personal taste. You will find varieties with large foliage, varieties with small foliage, rampant or restrained climbers and flowers in all hues. Most climbers come in handy containers and may be planted at any season of the year. We find that best results are obtained by planting when the soil is fairly warm, when growthresponse is satisfyingly prompt.

## AMPELOPSIS

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Foliage large, divided into five parts; turns scarlet in autumn. 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
A. sempervirens (Striped Treebine). Distinct ever green species. Foliage small, flowers inconspicuous. Useful in rock gardens and around pools. 1 g. c. 75c, 10 for $\$ 7.00$.
A. tricuspidata (Boston Ivy). Foliage dense and glossy, turning red in fall. Adheres tenaciously to brick and stone walls, and even to wood. 1 g. c. 75 c , 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

## BIGNONIA . . . Trumpet Flower

Eignonia cherere (Blood Trumpet). Evergreen climb. ing shrub. Flowers tubular, blood red with yellow base. Very beautiful. 1 g. c. 75 c .
B. speciosa (Painted Trumpet). Foliage quite glossy; flowers lilac on lobes and yellow inside tube; will grow in shaded location. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
B. tweediana (Catsclaw Trumpet). Foliage beautifully glossy; flowers lemon yellow. Vine a wonderfully strong climber, tendrils adhering to stone, concrete or metal. 1 g. c. 75 c .
B. venusta (Flaming Trumpet). Foliage dark green; flowers bright orange and produced in brilliant masses. One of the most gorgeous of flowering vines but rather tender. Blooms in winter. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## BILLARDIERA

Billardiera longifolia. This attractive small leaf climber bears an abundance of greenish-yellow flowers followed by purple berries. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

## BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea spectabilis (Brazil Bougainvillea). Foliage large, bright green; flowers rosy-purple; rapid and robust grower. A wonderfully free bloomer and one of the showiest plants in cultivation. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
B. Crimson Lake. More tender than B. spectabilis. 5 g. c. $\$ 3.50,1$ g. c. 75 c.
B. Mrs. Praetorius. A new variety with flowers of clear copper color. As hardy as Crimson Lake. 5 g. c. $\$ 3.50,1$ g. c. 75 c .

## CLEMATIS

## Large Flowering Varieties.

Available after April 1. Price $\$ 1.00$ each.
Success with Clematis depends greatly on the situation in which they are planted. The ideal planting site provides a cool shaded area for the roots and full sun or part shade for the tops. Shade can be provided for the roots by planting on the north or east side of $a$ bushy shrub or by erecting a sun-shield of shingles near the base of the plants. Care must be taken in planting and tying. New stems are slender and brittle. Clematis supports itself by means of tendrils that twist readily about a wire or string.
Clematis ascotiensis. Large, star-like flowers of azure blue. Blooms from July to September.
C. Comtesse de Bouchaud. Lavender pink, large flow ers, July to September.
C. Crimson King. Large, vinous red, brownish anthers. Spectacular.
C. Duchess of Edinburgh. Large, double white, sweetly scented.
C. Elsa Spaeth. Bright blue with darker center.
C. Henryi. Immense, single white blooms.
C. Jackmanni. Large velvety purple flowers in profusion.
C. Lawsoniana. Blue flushed with mauve. Large overlapping petals.
C. Mme. Baron Veillard. Satiny lavender pink; large single flowers.
C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Bright velvety red.
C. Ramona. Lavender blue.

Following available any time. Price: 1 g. c. 75 c.
C. Montana Rubens. Small, fragrant pink flowers.
C. Paniculata. Small, creamy-white flowers in Sep. tember.

FICUS . . . Fig Vine
Ficus pumila (Climbing Fig). Handsome evergreen climber. Foliage heart-shaped, small dark green. Clings to stone and brick walls. 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.

## GELSEMIUM . . . Jessamine

Gelsemium sempervirens (Carolina Jessamine). Hardy, evergreen vine with attractive glossy foliage. The fragrant, yellow jasmine-like flowers open in late winter and early spring. Especially good in hot sections. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

## HARDENBERGIA . . . Vinelilac

Hardenbergia comptoniana. A beautiful winter blooming climber producing a profusion of violetblue, pea-shaped blooms. 1 g. c. 75 c .
H. monophylla rosea (Pink Vinelilac). Foliage undivided; flowers pink; a free bloomer. l g. c. 75c.

## HEDERA . . . Ivy

H. canariensis (green). Large heart-shaped foliage attractive glossy green. 1 g. c. 75 c , 10 for $\$ 7.00$.
H. canariensis (variegated). Large heart-shaped foliage beautifully marked with cream. Margins pink in cold weather. 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c} ; 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
H. helix (English Ivy). Large handsome, dark green foliage. Clings tenaciously to walls and makes an excellent ground cover. I g. c. 60 c 10 for $\$ 5.50$.
H. helix caenwoodi. Has small, deeply cut leaves on a gracefully trailing vine. Daintier in appearance than H. helix minima. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.
H. helix conglomerata. A dwarf type with small leaves in irregular bunches. One of the best for pot culture. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
H. helix minima (Small-Leaf English Ivy). Leaves small, deeply cut; branches slender and graceful; a fine sort for covering walls or chimneys. 1 g. c. 75 c , 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

## JASMINUM . . . Jasmine

Jasminum Floridum. A half-climbing shrub, covered almost continuously with small, slightly fragrant yellow flowers. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

1. grandiflorum (Catalonian Jasmine). Flowers pink in bud, white when open, very large and delightfully fragrant. I g. c. 75 c .
J. humile (Italian Yellow Jasmine). Flowers golden yellow, borne in clusters, fragrant, very fine. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c}$. 75 c .
J. nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine). Deciduous vine; foliage small; flowers large, yellow, not in clusters. Handsome in spring as blossoms appear in great numbers before foliage is out. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.
J. primulinum (Primrose Jasmine). The most beautifui of all Jasmines. Large flowers, usually double, of clear primrose yellow. Very rapid grower. 1 g. c. 75 c .
J. stephanense (Pink Jasmine), A new Jasmine with very fragrant, light pink flowers, more than an inch in diameter. 1 g. c. 75 c.

## LONICERA . . . Honeysuckle

Lonicera chinensis (Chinese Honeysuckle). Strong grower. Foliage dull green, new growth reddishpurple; flowers white inside, purple outside. 1 g . c. 75 c , 10 for $\$ 7.00$.
L. etrusca superba (Etruscan Honeysuckle). Fast growing variety with hairy, gray-green foliage becoming deciduous in regions of heavy frost. Large clusters of pale pink and yellow flowers with entrancing fragrance. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## PLUMBAGO

Plumbago capensis (Cape Plumbago). Flowers azure blue, produced in profusion from spring until heavy frost. Growth is rapid but plants require support to climb. 1 g. c. 5 c.
P. capensis alba (White Cape Plumbago). Similar to P. capensis except that flowers are pure white. g. c. 75 c .

## POLYGONUM

Polygonum auberti (Silver Lace Vine). Hardy, rapidgrowing climber covered with lacy, creamy white panicles of bloom all summer. Will cheerfully endure drouth and neglect. 1 g. c. 75 c.

## SOLANUM

Solanum jasminoides (Potato Vine). Well-known evergreen climber; almost continuously in bloom. Flowers white, in large clusters. 1 g. c. 75 c .
S. rantonetti. Bushy, rounded, sprawling shrub is covered with one-inch violet flowers almost every day in the year. A splendid plant for mild coastal re. gions. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

## SOLLYA

Sollya heterophylla (Australian Bluebeli). Low climber; foliage evergreen and variable; flowers brilliant, deep blue and bell-shaped. A very strik. ing little climber. 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 10$ for $\$ 7.00$.


A ChARMING TERRACE ENHANCED WITH TECOMA JASMINOIDES -Photo Courtesy of Kraftile Co., Niles.
L. halliand (Hall's Honeysuckle). Strong grower; foliage bright green, flowers white, changing to yellow fragrant. 1 g . c. 75 c ; 10 for $\$ 7.00$.
L. hildebrandiana (Giant Honeysuckle). A new and remarkably beautiful variety. Orange color blossoms, very large, with $\alpha$ tube four to five inches long: fragrance very pronounced. Slightly tender, but hardy in most of San Francisco Bay region. 5 g. c. $\$ 3.75,1$ g. c. 31.50 (grafted plants).

## MANDEVILLA

Mandevilla suaveolens (Chile Jasmine). Deciduous summer bloomer. Flowers pure white, more than an inch across; has gardenia-like fragrance. 1 g. c. 75 c.

## PASSIFLORA . . . Passion Flower

Passiflora manicata ignea (Scarlet Passion Vine). The most vivid and attractive of this family of plants. Quite tender. 1 g. c. 75 c .
P. mollissima (Pink Passion Vine). Foliage three. lobed; flowers large and rose colored. Tender. I g. c. 75 c .
P. edulis (Passion Fruit). Grown commercially in the warmer sections. Rapid-growing vine with purple fruits the size of an egg. Fruits may be eaten fresh or used for jams and jellies. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## PILIOSTEGIA

Piliostegia viburnoides. An excellent new evergreen climber for shady locations. Leaves thick and glossy like English Laurel; flowers white in large loose clusters in late summer. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

## STREPTOSOLON

Streptosolon jamesoni. Habit of growth similar to Heliotrope but produces great masses of tubular flowers, brilliant orange and yellow. About as hardy as Lantana. 1 g. c. 75 c ; 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

## TECOMA . . . Trumpet Flower

Tecoma capensis (Cape Honeysuckle). Shrubby climber; foliage evergreen, small and serrated; flowers bright orange red; blooms in late summer and qutumn. l g. c. 75 c .
T. jasminoides (Pandorea Jasmine). Deep, glossy green foliage and numerous clusters of pure white trumpet-shaped flowers in midsummer. 1 g. c. 75 c . T. radicans. Deciduous climber, growing very rapidly and clinging to walls; flowers large and orange yellow. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

## TRACHELOSPERMUM . . . Rhynchospermum

Trachelospermum jasminoides (Star Jasmine). Star shaped white flowers in clusters; exquisitely fragrant. Foliage thick and glossy. Hardy in most sections of California. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$; l g. c. 75 c , 10 for $\$ 7.00$.

## THUNBERGIA

Thunbergia gibsoni. Its golden-orange flowers one and a half to two inches across never fail to draw admiration, and it is in bloom almost all during the year. 1 g. c. $75 \mathrm{c}, 12$ for $\$ 7.50$.

## VINCA . . . Periwinkle

Vinca major (Big Leaf Periwinkle). Foliage large; flowers a pleasing shade of blue. Valuable for cov ering shaded situations, also fine for window boxes and hanging baskets. Qt. cans, 35c each, 10 for $\$ 3.00$
V. minor (Small Leaf Periwinkle). Has much smaller leaf than V. major. Makes an excellent ground cover and will endure much neglect. Qt. cans 35 c each, 10 for $\$ 3.00$.

## WISTERIA

Wisteria chinensis (Chinese Wisteria). Fragrant flow ers are light purple-lavender in attractive racemes. Bare root, 2-yr. \$1.50.
W. floribunda longissima. This beautiful light lav ender variety possesses longer racernes than most varieties. Bare root, 2-yr. \$1.50
W. floribunda royal purple. Large clusters of violet purple flowers are borne profusely on lusty plants. Bare root, 2-yr. \$2.00.
W. venusta alba. A splendid pure white. Bare root, 2-yr. \$1.50.
W. violacea flore plena. Double violet flowers on short clusters. Beautiful. Bare root, 2-yr. \$1.50.
W. floribunda rosea. Rose-pink flowers are suffused with shell pink. Bare root, 2-yr. \$1.50.

## CLIMBERS FOR GROUND COVER

Many climbers make excellent ground covers for sunny banks or shady glens. Well-established vines choke out weeds and require a minimum of attention

GROUND COVERS FOR SUN:
Jasminum primulinum
Lonicera chinensis
Lonicera halliana
Passiflora
Solanum rantonetti
Sollya
Streptosolen
Thunbergia
Vinca minor
GROUND COVERS FOR SHADE
Ivy-all varieties
Trachelospermum
Vinca major


# PALMS, DRACENAS and YUCCAS 

There is a definite place for palms, bamboos and grasses in many California gardens. We associate them with white adobe walls and terra cotta tile roofs. For the lazy gardener this group of plants has no peer. It includes members of the plant kingdom adapted to most soils, good or bad. They are drouth-resistant when need be, will take water when it is given them. Hit or miss, palms, bamboos and grasses maintain a rugged individuality difficult to find in other groups.


BLUE DRACENA


WINDMILL PALM

CHAMAEROPS . . . Dward Fan Palm
Chamaerops humilis. Dwarf hardy species with fanshaped leaves. Fine for lawns and as tub plants for porch decorations. Boxed Specimens: 3 trunks, $5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 40.00 ; 3$ trunks, $6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 60.00 ; 3$ trunks, $8-10$ ft. $\$ 75.00 ; 4$ trunks, $\$ 5.00$ higher.

## cocos

Cocos australis (Pindo Palm). A short stout palm with long, graceful, gray-green leaves; very hardy. BB $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 5.00$.

GOLDEN BAMBOO


PAMPAS GRASS AND
NEW ZEALAND FLAX


## BAMBOOS and GRASSES

## PHYLLOSTACHYS . . . Bamboo

Phyllostachys aurea (Golden Bamboo). Canes close-jointed at base and golden yellow in color. Sends up in dense form very slender shoots of moderate height; especially useful for quick-growing screen. Balled clumps \$1.75.

## CORTADERIA . . . Pampas Grass

Cortaderia argentea. The Pampas Grass of the Argentine plains, appreciated for its beautiful silver plumes. Effective when planted in clumps. 5 g. c. $\$ 1.75$, 1 g. c. 75 c.

## PHORMIUM

Phormium tenax (New Zealand Flax). Foli age attains a length of six feet or more, color a clear green; flowers orange borne on tall stalks. Widely used for Spanishtype plantings. I g. c. 75c.


## MUSA ENSETE

Musa ensete (Abyssinian Banana). Fine for gorgeous tropical effects. Foliage extremely large, bright green with ruddy midribs. Requires a sheltered situation and will not stand much frost. $1 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{c} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

## NOLINA

Nolina longifolia (Green Nolina). Trunk about six feet tall; leaves an inch wide, matured ones droop, center ones somewhat spiral. 1 g. c. 75 c .

## PHOENIX

Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Palm). The most popular and hardy palm in California. Foliage pinnate and of deep green color. Fine for large grounds and avenue plantings. Boxed 6-8 feet $\$ 20.00$; larger to $\$ 150.00$.

## TRACHYCARPUS . . . Asiatic Fan Palm

Trachycarpus excelsa (Windmill Palm). Known by dense, black, hairy covering of the slender trunks. Extremely hardy. Boxed $7-8 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 25.00 ; 8-10 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 35.00$; $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 50.00$; larger to $\$ 100.00$.
T. nepalense, Leaves an intense dark green, somewhat small and carried on shorter stalks, segments rigid, never drooping. Boxed $7-8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 25.00 ; 8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 35.00 ; 10-12 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 50.00$.

## Washingtonia . . . Fan Palm

Washingtonia robusta (Mexican Fan Palm). Leaves drooping with few filaments. Boxed, 6-8 ft. $\$ 15.00$.

MUSA ENSETE


## ROEDING'S QUALITY BULBS for Winter and Spring planting

$\star$ 'tigridias

$\star$ GIANT CAMELLIA TUBEROUS BEGONIA

## TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Selected large bulbs $11 / 2-2^{\prime \prime}$ diameter produce magnificent flowers on strong plants. Twice the satisfaction at little extra cost when large bulbs are planted. Planting season: February to May.

Giant Camellia Double. Order in separate colors of white, yellow, rose pink, dark salmon, apricot flaming orange, cardinal red, and scarlet. 30c each, 12 for $\$ 3.00,100$ for $\$ 20.00$.
Lloydii (Hanging Basket). White, yellow, scarlet, orange and pink. Same prices as above.

For your convenience in selecting bulbs for winter and spring planting, we include this page of choice varieties for summer color. All of the bulbs we list here are top quality, the very finest available. Brief cultural directions follow:

## PLANTING HINTS

Gladiolus: Plant from January to April in well conditioned soil at a depth from 4 to 5 inches. Soak in a well-balanced fertilizer and keep the soil moist until plants come into bloom.
Tuberous Begonias: Start bullbs in flats barely covered with moist peat moss in February or March. Set out in shade after danger of frost is over. Use peat or leaf mold mulch and keep soil moist through growing and blooming period.

Tigridias: Plant bulbs 2.3 inches deep in full sun.
Montbretias Plant bulbs in January in full sun or part shade three to five inches deep.

Ismene: Plant bulbs in December or January Follow same cultural directions as with daffo dils.

## GLADIOLUS

(Jumbo size, larger than No. 1)
Bagdad. Smoky old rose. 12 for 50c, 100 for $\$ 2.75$.
Beacon. Bright scarlet with cream throat. 12 for 60c, 100 for $\$ 4.00$.
Retty Nuthall. Glowing orange pink with yellow throat. 12 for $50 \mathrm{c}, 100$ for $\$ 2.75$.

Bit O'Heaven. Rich coppery orange. 12 for 60 c
100 for $\$ 4.00$.
Blue Admiral. Large deep violet blue. 12 for 55 c 100 for $\$ 3.50$.
Blue Beauty. Best of all the blues. 12 for 65 100 for $\$ 4.25$.
Charles Dickens. Glowing red purple. 12 for $55 c, 100$ for $\$ 3.50$.
Commander Koehl. Excellent deep red. 12 for $55 \mathrm{c}, 100$ for $\$ 3.50$.

Coryphee. Clear light pink. 12 for 55 c, 100 for $\$ 3.50$.

Dr. F. E. Bennett. Flame scarlet. 12 for $55 \mathrm{c}, 100$ for $\$ 3.50$.
Johann S. Bach. Salmon red. Distinctive. 12 for $60 \mathrm{c}, 100$ for $\$ 4.00$.
La Fiesta. Clear bright unfading orange. 12 for $65 \mathrm{c}, 100$ for $\$ 4.25$.
Loyalty. Ruffled clear yellow. 12 for 50c, 100 for $\$ 2.75$.
Maid of Orleans. Large creamy white. 12 fo
50c, 100 for $\$ 2.75$
Mammoth White. Pure white. 12 for $50 \mathrm{c}, 100$ or \$2.75.
Minuet. Clear lavender. 12 for $50 \mathrm{c}, 100$ for $\$ 2.75$
Mother Machree. Golden smoky
100 for $\$ 3.50$.
Mrs. Leon Douglas. Rich salmon pink.
$50 c, 100$ for $\$ 2.75$.
Picardy. Delicate glowing flesh pink. $50 \mathrm{c}, 100$ for $\$ 2.75$.

Red Phipps. Glowing shade of coral red. 12 for 50c, 100 for $\$ 2.75$

Royal Gold Finest clear yellow. 12 for $90 \mathrm{c}, 100$ for $\$ 6.25$
Mixed Gladiolus. Choice varieties, hand selected 12 for $45 \mathrm{c}, 100$ for $\$ 2.50$.

## ISMENE . . . Peruvian Lily

Ismene Calathina. One of the finest novelties for your garden and one of the few having attractive foliage. Plant bulbs in December or January for fragrant white flowers in June and July. Each $25 c, 12$ for $\$ 2.50$.

TIGRIDIAS
Plant bulbs in full sun at two-week intervals from January to March for early summer blooms. More flowers from top-size bulbs.

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All named varieties: 15c each, 12 for $1.50.
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Buccaneer. Scarlet petals, deep orange cup with maroon spots.

Gypsy Maid. Clear, shining chrome yellow petals with maroon spotted center.

Sunset Glow. Petals almost orange in color streaks of warm scarlet from cup to edge of petals. Cup heavily spotted deep red.

Vagabond Prince. Dazzling, pure white petals, immense cup with maroon spots.

California Mixed. Blended mixture of top-size bulbs in all the favorite colors. Each 10c, 12 for $\$ 1.00$.

## MONTBRETIAS

Earlham large-flowered hybrids. Produce masses of scarlet and gold flowers in sun or half-shade in June and July. Each $15 c$, 12 for $\$ 1.50,100$ for \$10.00.

His Majesty. Flowers deep velvety scarlet shad ing to gold; largest of all.

Queen Alexandra Chrome-yellow with carmine blotch; late flowering.

GLadiolus " Minuet"


Choose from the West's Most Complete Assortment of BUSH, CLIMBING and STANDARD ROSES Roeding's Quality for Excellence Grown in Our Famous Rose Fields at Niles

## Raeding's 2 uality Roses

These two pages supplement our 1943 Rose Catalog mailed December first. Space limits descriptions to the barest minimum and we invite your request for a copy of our regular rose publication if you did not receive a copy. As always, the roses offered here are all two-year-old field-grown plants from our own growing grounds here at Niles. The finest workmanship has gone into these strictly number One grade plants. All varieties were field and garden tested before introduction to our customers. For your convenience in choosing varieties for your garden, we group our rose list according to color.
*Texas Centenial. Blood red tones toning to cerise red in center. \$1.00.
Vesuvius. Glowing red single rose, golden stamens. 75c. Southport. Bright red with touch of gold at base 75 c .

## PINK-

Angels Mateu. Big double blooms of rich salmon coral. $\$ 1.00$.
Cecil Walter. Long buds are soft coral pink flushed
Cecile Brunner. Baby rose, small pointed pink buds. 75 C Cecile Brunner. Baby rose, small pointed pink buds. 75 c .
Chas. P. Kilham. Long slender buds opening to double Chas. P. Kilham. Long slender buds opening to double orange-rose blooms. 75
Cynthic. Rich coppery rose. 75c.
Dainty Bess. Graceful single pink, dark stamens. 75c. Dame Edith Helen. Extra fragrant; very double dark
*Good News. Buds deep coppery pink; blooms toning to
shell pink. \$1.50.
*Hector Deane. Crimson buds open strawberry pink. \$1.25 Imperial Potentate. Exceptionally fragrant, rich pink. 75 c Isobel. Single coppery-pink blooms. 75 c .
Lulu. Long coral-pink buds of pencil slimness. 75 c . Majorca. Vivid shimmering Tyrian rose blooms. $\$ 1.25$ McGredy's Salmon.
ange pink. \$1.50.
Mari Dot. Reddish salmon buds, blooms salmon pink. 75 c . Mme. Butterfly. Rich shell pink. 75c.
*Mme. Chas. Mallerin. Intensely rich glowing salmon

- McGredy's IVORY



## BUSH ROSES

## RED- *Patented Varieties

Brazier. Buds burnt orange opening to double flowers of bright scarlet with orange glow. 750
*Charlotte Armstrong. Slender long, carmine-red buds open to magnificent spectrum red flowers. \$1.25 Christopher Stone. Color is blazing crimson with a vel
*Dickson's Red
*Dickson's Red. Glowing scarlet red, fragrant. \$1.00. Donald Prior. Semi-double Floribunda type producing masses of scarlet flushed crimson flowers. 75 c .
E. G. Hill. Fully double dark red. 75 c .
Etoile de Hollande. Brilliant red; fragrant. 75c.
*Grand Duchess Charlotte. Long bud chestnu
flower large and bright tomato red. $\$ 1.50$.
flower large and bright tomato red. $\$ 1.50$.
Hadley. Old favorite; very fragrant, dark red. 75 c .
*Heart's Desire. Buds of superb form open to pure lumi nous red. \$1.50.
Hoosier Beauty. Exquisite fragrance; velvety red. 75c. LaFayette. Cherry red polyantha; flowers in clusters. 75c. *M. S. Hershey. Superb crimson-scarlet blooms. \$1.25

[^0]Lady Hillingdon. Fine old tea rose; apricot yellow. 75c. Lady Mandeville. Rich yellow touched with amber. \$1.50. McGredy's Yellow. Large buttercup yellow buds opening to light yellow. 75c.
Mrs. E. P. Thom. Very good clear yellow. 75c. Mrs. P. S. DuPont. Golden-yellow buds open to rich yellow blooms. 75c.
Narzisse. Apricot yellow buds, maize-yellow blooms. $\$ 1.50$. *Pan America. Buds of reddish orange open to beautiful tawny yellow. $\$ 1.50$.
*Ramon Bach. Large fully double apricot peach blooms. $\$ 1.00$.
Senora Gari. Exquisite blend of gold, buff, apricot. 75c. Sister Therese. Tall growing; slender golden buds. 75c. Spun Gold. Perfectly-formed buds of pure limpid gold. $\$ 1.50$.

## WHITE

F. K. Druschki. Large white; robust grower. 75c

Innocence. Beautiful; large single white. 75c.
K. A. Victoria. Pearly white, tinted lemon at center. 75c. McGredy's Ivory. Warm ivory buds of exceptional size, length and symmetry opening to immense white blooms.
*Rex Anderson. One of the very few successful whites. \$1. Snowbird. Buds small but exquisitely formed; very fra-

# THEVICTORY ROSE COLLECTION <br> McGREDY'S IVORY <br> MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD <br> PICTURE 

All three roses, pictured and described on these pages
$\mathbf{\$ 2 . 0 0}$ plus 6c sales tax . . . a $\$ 2.50$ value.

- PICTURE

- MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD




## Roeding'́ 2uality ROSES

## STANDARD or TREE ROSES - Ideal for Accent and Space Utility

## No formal rose garden is complete without accent points marked with Standart Roses. A moric

 ground-level blanket of low shrubs, perennials, and annuals. Always useful for lining walks and drives, too.You will get more fine, large blooms from "Roeding's Quality" Standard Roses right from the start. They are at least one year older than ordinary standards and each plant carries branches from three strong buds. Each tree is dug with a ball of earth about the roots
tection from our fields to your garden. Get better results by planting the best.
THREE-YEAR TREES: Each $\$ 3.00,6$ for $\$ 16.50,10$ for $\$ 25.00$.
*Angels Mateu
Angele Pernet
Brazier
Christopher Stone Dr. Kirk
Duquesa de Penaranda
Etoile de Hollande

## *Golden State <br> Hinrich Gaede

 LuluMcGredy's Ivory McGredY's Yellow Mme. Henri Guillot Mrs. Pierre S. DuPont
*Mrs. Sam McGredy
Picture
Pres. Herbert Hoover
R. M. S. Queen Mary
*Snowbird
Talisman
Golden Emblem (4-yr. only

A limited quantity available in extra heavy 4 -year standards at $\$ 5.00$ each, 10 for $\$ 45.00$.

CALIFORNIA
(Plant Patent No. 449)
BUSH ROSES-(Continued) MULTICOLOR-
Angele Pernet. Buds flaming orange, blooms brilliant reddish apricot. 75 c .
Autumn. Burnt orange and red. 75 c . Dr. Kirk. Long buds orange red, blooms orange red to coppery rose. $\$ 1.00$.
Duchess of Athol. Apricot and gold flushed
Duquesa de Penaranda. Shapely orange buds, blooms golden peach. 75c. Federico Cases. Rose-pink
yellow on reverse. 75 c .


STANDARD ROSE
Feu Joseph Looymans. Long buds rich ap ricot; blooms apricot yellow. 75c.
"Fiesta. Stripes and flecks of bright yellow on rich vermilion. \$1.25.
Hinrich Gaede. Rust-red buds, blooms rosy copper with brilliant orange tones.

Irish Fireflame. Brilliant orange-red buds single apricot flowers. 75 c
Lady Margaret Stewart. Orange-yellow buds veined and splashed scarlet. 75 c *McGredy's Sunset. Outside petals buttercup yellow tinted orange, inside chrome
yellow flushed scarlet and orange. $\$ 1.25$. Mme. Joseph Perraud. Big buds of salmon
Mrs. Sam McGredy. Buds reddish copper and orange, blooms coppery pink. ${ }^{\text {Poulsen's Copper. Copper and pink in }}$ *Poulsen's Copper. Copper and pink in
clusters fade to dainty pink with orange clusters fade to dainty pink with orange President Herbert Hoover. Inner petals Saturnia. Cardinal red inside petals, golden on reverse. $\$ 1.00$.
*Signora. Orange-cerise buds, bloom pink and gold. $\$ 1.00$.
Talisman. Splashed gold, pink, and carmine. 75 c .

## CLIMBING ROSES

RED-
Climbing Etoile de Hollande. * Winner... all-around red climbing rose. V5c.
Climbing Hoosier Beauty. Velvety, red; spicy Guinee. Glowing velvety-red with golden staPaul's Scarlet Climber. Vivid scarlet, flowers in PINK-
Belle of Portugal. Big light pink blooms in April. Cherokee Pink. Early single, clear pink. 75 c . Clg. Cecile Brunner. Perfect buds, small size Clg. Chas. P. Kilham. Coppery rose buds of lovely Clg. Dainty Bess. Two-tone pink, single flowers.
Clg. Mme. Butterfly. Shapely shell pink buds. 75 c Clg. Rose Marie.
Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. Inner petals clear pink, YELLOW-
ELLOW-
Clg. Golden Emblem. Double flowers of clear Clg. Lady Forteviot. Reddish-gold to apricot

Clg. Lady Hillingdon. Apricot yellow. 75c La Reve. Cear yeliow semi-double. Marechal Niel. Lemon yellow blooms, richly fra
Mermaid. Large, singly creamy yellow. 75 c .
Rosa Hugonis. Golden, five-petaled flowers. 7 WHITE-
Clg. K. A. Victoria. A favorite white climber. $75 c$ Silver Moon. Semi-double whita flowers. MULTICOLOR-
Clg. Hinrich Gaede. Vigorous climber of this pop
Clg. Mrs. Sam McGredy. Reddish copper and orange buds; blooms coppery pink. \$1.25. Clg. Pres. Herbert Hoover. Flowers same as bush Clg. Talisman. Flowers same as on bush form.
*Flash. Luminous orange-scarlet petals, golden Reveil Dijonnais Rose-pink with gold centers Ruth Alexander. Orange buds, red-tipped; flow ers orange and peach. \$1.25.

## ALL-AMERICA COLLECTION <br> CALIFORNIA

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE HEART'S DESIRE
All 3 roses pictured in natural color on this page
$\$ 3.85$ plus 12 c sales tax A $\$ 4.50$ value.

## QUANTITY RATES

Deduct $10 \%$ for 10 to 25 roses or $20 \%$ for 26 roses or more Patented varieties: $3 \$ 1.50$ roses of same variety, $\$ 3.75$. $\$ 1.25$ roses of same varie ty, $\$ 3.00$. $3 \$ 1.00$ roses of same variety, $\$ 2.50 .10 \%$ discount on all cash orders of $\$ 5.00$ or more taken with you from any of our yards.


GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE (Patent rights reserved)




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Quality
Foremost,
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1865

Order by MAIL With Confidence


FLOWERING QUINCE
YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW)

## Truit of a <br> Decade's Work

A nurseryman and plant breeder of high standing, Mr. Walter B. Clarke of San Jose, has devoted the past ten years to the patient and cautious development of superior woody plants for our gardens. Not the least of the fruits of his labor are the three new Lilacs we now introduce. Of his work with Lilacs, Mr. Clarke writes:
"It is a slow process, as flowers usually are not produced
until the seedling is four years until the seedling is four years
old. Only a small proportion of old. only a small proportion of the developments are given furthe first blooms. I realized from the start that to assess properly the value of any result, it would the value of any result, it would be necessary to have for com-
parison all the best Lilacs ever produced.
"In 1938 I made a horticultural trip to Europe, securing every meritorius Lilac not al-
ready in my collection, so that ready in my collection, so that our own originations with the world's finest.
''My guiding principle has always been that I would not name and introduce a Lilac unbetter or different than all known varieties. After ten years' work this step has been taken only with the three kinds introduced for the first time on this page.



3

## Announcing

 New LilacsPrices for all varieties . . . Bare root, $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 3.50 ; 2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.00 ; 11 / 2-2 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 2.50$ All sizes bloom the first spring planted-lots more flowers on the larger grades. EXCLUSIVE WITH US IN THE 11 WESTERN STATES

ALICE EASTWOOD. Named for our famed California botanist. Flowers of Alice Eastwood are double, borne on long "streamlined" spikes carried well above the foliage. Dark, claret-purple flower buds change to bluish purple and finally to pink. Beautifully formed clusters are four-sided, frequently paired, are not crowded as in so many doubles. Vigorous plants are delightfully productive of fragrant flowers and bloom in mid-season. BLUE HYACINTH. Single flowers having unusually long coralla tube lobes suggest the name. The lobes (or petals), straiahtened out, measure up to $13 / 4$ inches across. Light mave buds open to blue flowers with delicious fragrance. Early, productive.
KATE SESSIONS. Named for the memory of California's famous nurserywoman, this lilac may rank with San Diego's Balboa Park as a living tribute to her industry and genius. Single flowers are medium purple in the bud opening mauve purple, finally blue. Clusters are large in both length and width and individual flowers are enormous, often $11 / 4$ inches across. Very early, this lilaz will be the first to bloom in your garden. Very productive beginning with young plants. Growth is between moderate and vigorous.

* LILACS PICTURED AT LEFT ARE LISTED ON PAGE 31


## Alout

## Walter B. Clarke

Born in Rochester, New York the "Flower City", Walter B. Clarke spent his early years in what was then the nation's largest nursery center. As a boy he worked in various nurs eries during school and college vacations.
After gaining experience in New York and Michigan, he joined the staff of the California Nursery Company at Niles in 1905, where he remained until 1916, excepting a period spent Iuther Burbank. Later he was Luther Burbank. Later he was associated at Eureka with the Carnation hybridizer. This as Carnation hybridizer. This asment of a branch nursery at San Jose, now the W. B. Clarke \& Co. Nursery.

During his 27 years at San Tose, Walter B. Clarke has lo cated many beautiful plants Named and introduced by him Named and which have become are severnown favorve become

In the past ten years he has engaged in extensive plan breeding activities, especially in the field of Flowering Fruit Trees and Lilacs. His presen collection of new and rare woody plants is conceded generally to be the finest in the nation. From this authoritative background consider it a privilege to preconsider them.

GEORGE C. ROEDING, Jr

CALIFORNIA NURSERY CO.

* CLEMATIS LISIINGS ON PAGE 32



[^0]:    Mme. Cochet-Cochet. Salmon-pink blooms. \$1.00.
    *Mme. Henri Gillot. Blooms of rich raspberry pink with gold suffusion. $\$ 1.25$.
    Ophelia. Pale, shell pink. 75 c
    Picture. Perfect form, rich pink.
    Rapture. Fragrant, beautifully formed shell pink. 75c. *R. M. S. Queen Mary. Blend of rich salmon, pink. \$1.00. *Rochefort. Blooms shading from terra cotta to rich salmon. \$1.00.
    Santa Anita. Very double blooms of uniform soft silvery pink. \$1.00.
    Shot Silk. Pink, veined and suffused with yellow. 75 c . Susan Louise. Two-toned pink 75 .
    The Doctor. Buds of perfect form, glowing pink. \$1.00. The Doctor. Buds of perfect form, glowing pink. $\$ 1.00$.
    Vierlanden. Pure pink flowers of exquisite form. 75 c . *Warrawee. Shell pink blooms; spicy fragrance. \$1.00. YELLOW-
    *California. Long buds ruddy orange toned saffron. \$1.50. CeciI. Clear yellow, single 75
    Cecil. Clear yellow, single. Clear yellow; slender buds for cutting. $\$ 1.00$.
    Eclipse. Emblem. Most popular golden yellow. 75 c . Golden Rapture. Exquisitely formed clear yellow. 75c. *Golden Rapture, Exquisitely formed clear yellow. 75c. Golden State. In spring lemon yellow, in autumn rich
    golden yellow. $\$ 1.00$. Lady Forteviot. Semi-double reddish gold to apricot. 75 c .

