

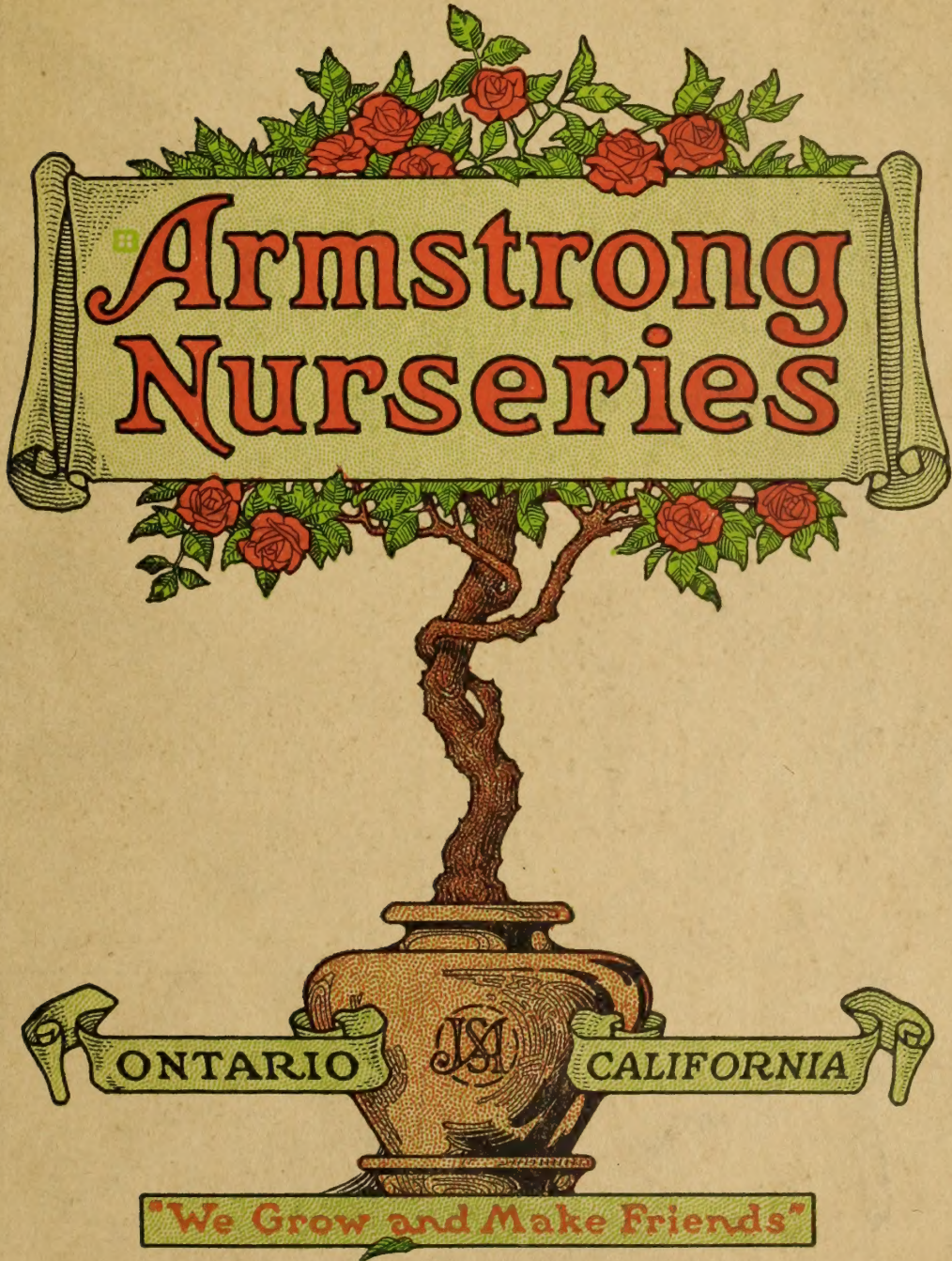
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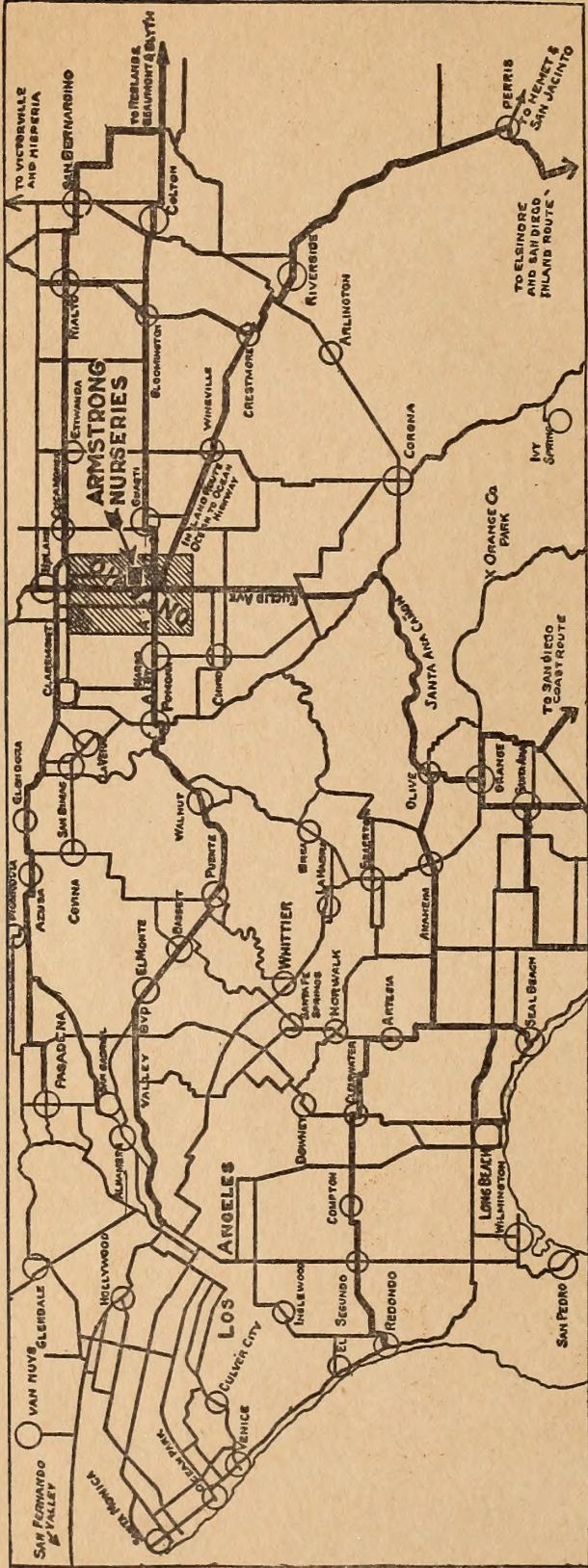


Armstrong
Nurseries

ONTARIO

CALIFORNIA

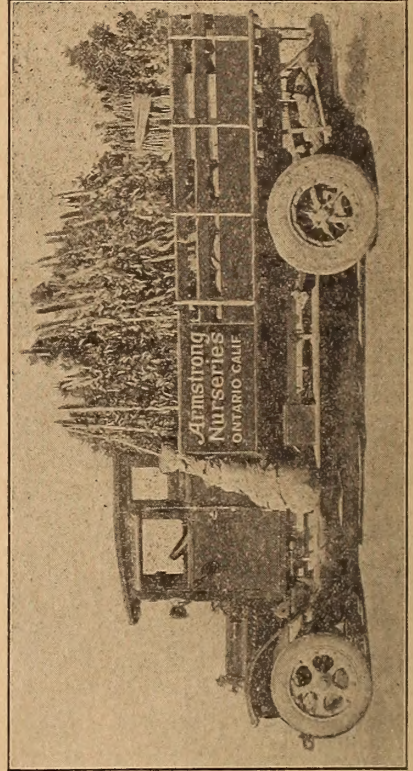
"We Grow and Make Friends"



How the Armstrong Nurseries get to you

Truck shown to the left is one of our fleet, busily engaged delivering our products fresh from the soil to all accessible points shown on the map above.

To all points shown above and south of Saugus we deliver orders amounting to \$20 or more free; and charge \$1.00 for each order of less than \$20. To points within 25 miles of Ontario, orders amounting to \$10 delivered free, and on less amounts 50c delivery charge. During the main planting season we combine loads for each locality at least one day each week, and in Los Angeles district nearly every day, delivering in turn as orders are received.



How you get to the Armstrong Nurseries

Ontario is located 38 miles east of Los Angeles. Two main east and west boulevards cross the famous Euclid Avenue on which the Armstrong Nurseries Office and Sales Yard are located, as shown on map above.

Drive out, make your own selections. Courteous experienced salesmen are in attendance to show you around our grounds and to give you such information as you may require regarding your planting. If you cannot do this, send your order by mail and we will fill it with the greatest care.

Use other side of this order first.

AMOUNT BROUGHT FORWARD

TOTAL

Price Each

Size

ARTICLES WANTED

Quantity

Clerk's Check

TOTAL AMOUNT

Kindly fill in the blanks below with names and addresses of neighbors who would be interested in planting

NAME

Street, Postoffice Box or Rural Route and Box Number

Town and State

DO NOT fail to use this Order Blank.

ARMSTRONG NURSERIES, ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Order Number

Date 192

Amount Enclosed:

SOLD TO

P. O. ADDRESS

CITY STATE

SHIP TO

ADDRESS

How to be Shipped:
Express, Freight or Mail

(To be filled in only if Shipping Point is different from Postoffice Address)
If any item is out of stock, may we substitute? Write Yes or No

Filled
Chkd
Pkd
Bales
Boxes
Crates
Pkgs.
Shpd

Clerk's Check

Quantity

ARTICLE WANTED

Size

Price Each

TOTAL

DOLLARS

CENTS

The ARMSTRONG NURSERIES 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 ARMSTRONG NURSERIES shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount. The ARMSTRONG NURSERIES book all orders with the understanding that same shall be void should injury befall the stock from flood, drought, frost or other causes beyond their control. All orders travel at risk and cost of purchaser.

Amount Carried Forward

(Over)



Office and Salesyard, Euclid Ave., D to E Street, Ontario, California

Please Observe When Placing Your Order

Use the Order Sheet. The order sheet is for your convenience. Its use will save both your time and ours, and will greatly eliminate the possibilities of mistakes. If in doubt as to the method of shipment, it may be left to our judgment.

Terms. Cash. Send postoffice or express money order, registered letter, bank draft or check. No order will be sent C.O.D. unless accompanied by one-half the amount.

Shipping Charges. All charges for transportation by freight or express collected at destination unless arrangements are made to prepay shipment. On orders to be forwarded by mail, we ask that 10% of the amount of the order be included with your remittance to pay the postage. If postage is less than the amount, the balance will be returned to you when order is shipped.

Substitution. Please state when ordering an assortment whether substitution will be allowed, as we are at liberty, when no instructions accompany the order, to use other varieties as nearly similar as possible. We never substitute on large orders for commercial planting without consulting the customer.

Packing. No charge is made for packing on retail orders to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When extra packing is necessary for shipments to Foreign Countries, a charge is made only to cover cost of material.

Inspection. We guarantee all our shipments to pass inspection wherever shipped. On California shipments we notify the Horticultural Commissioner of the County of destination, of the contents, with the name of the party to whom shipped. The local inspector, according to law, must examine stock on arrival.

Truck Deliveries. A small diagram showing the location of your planting grounds with reference to a cross street on either side and nearest main boulevard will be of great help to our delivery men and enable us to serve you better. See inside front cover for further information.

Guarantee. The Armstrong Nurseries 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 Armstrong Nurseries shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount. The Armstrong Nurseries book all orders with the understanding that same shall be void should injury befall the stock from flood, drouth, frost or any other causes beyond their control.

Armstrong Nurseries

ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

PHONE ONTARIO 102



Select Citrus and Sub-Tropical Fruits

Avocados

Avocados are divided into two classes: the thick-skinned varieties and the hardier, thin-skinned sorts, each having its own advantages and different climatic requirements, so that the fruit may be grown successfully over a large range of territory. The thick-skinned varieties are best adapted for commercial planting, owing to their large size and shipping qualities.

The thin-skinned sorts are smaller and are poor shippers, but because of their hardiness, it is possible to grow them successfully over a comparatively wide range of country, particularly where the climate is not too severe for the hardier varieties of citrus fruits, and because of their excellent flavor and quality and unusually prolific bearing, are highly esteemed for home use and nearby markets.

New varieties of avocados are constantly appearing, and from these we select the most promising to add to those of established merit. The old unprofitable varieties have been weeded out.

No definite conclusion in the field of avocado pollination have been reached, but doubtless mixed plantings of several varieties will produce more abundant and uniform crops. If customers are not sure which varieties will be most satisfactory in their location we will be glad to make the selections.

The ripening dates given for each variety are only approximate since the exact time of ripening varies with the location.

Our Avocado trees are all grown upon selected hardy Mexican seedlings and we use the utmost care in the selection of the buds, most of them being cut from the best fruiting trees in the well known Alta Mira Orchards at North Whittier Heights. We have specialized in avocados since the industry started in California and there is no better nursery stock in the state than ours. We invite planters to visit our nurseries and make personal inspection.

Instructions for planting and caring for Avocado trees will be found on page 63. A copy of these instructions will accompany every shipment of Avocado trees, also a yucca protector for covering the trunk of each tree.

Thick-Skinned Avocados

Most of the varieties of this group are of Central American origin, have thick shell-like or leathery skins and include all of the commercial sorts for long distance shipping. They are comparatively tender but will grow wherever the Lemon thrives and are not seriously injured by temperatures above 30 degrees.

Balled, field grown, weight 75 to 100 lbs.

	Each	Per 10
Ten assorted Avocado trees at 10 rate		
6 to 8 feet.....	\$5.00	\$45.00
5 to 6 feet.....	4.00	35.00
4 to 5 feet.....	3.50	32.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.25	30.00

Anaheim. Fruit oval, glossy green, 18 to 24 ounces in weight; of excellent quality, a fine home fruit and also being planted to a considerable extent commercially. A tall, slender tree, adapted to interplanting. June to September.

Benik. One of the Wilson Popenoe's Guatemalan introductions recommended for experimental planting. Pear shaped fruit, weighing about a pound; of exceptional quality; purplish maroon in color, with a small seed. Ripens May to August.

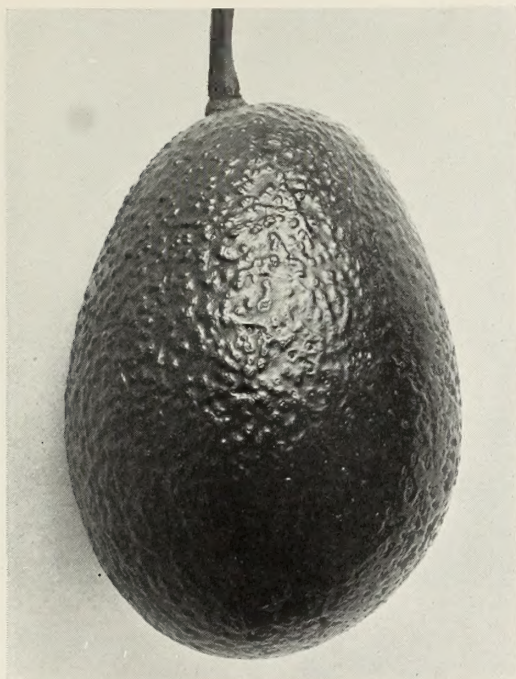
Cantel. One of the most promising of the Popenoe introductions from Guatemala. Fruit round; green; 1 pound in weight; of good flavor, with a small seed. July to September.

Dickinson. A medium sized fruit averaging 1 pound; oval in shape with a rough dark purple skin. Its only fault from a commercial standpoint is the very thick skin which makes it difficult to tell when the fruit is overripe. A fine home fruit, being a prolific and vigorous tree. March to August.



FUERTE AVOCADO TREE FROM OUR NURSERY

In the Orchard of F. J. Hansen, La Mesa, Cal.
Planted March 1, 1925. Photographed Nov. 12, 1927.



ANAHEIM AVOCADO
A Fine Mid-summer Variety

Dutton. A comparatively new variety which has come forward rapidly. Pear shaped, averaging 1 pound, with a purple, thick and slightly pebbled skin; of exceptionally high quality. The large spreading tree is very prolific and comes into bearing early. February to April.

Fuerte. Holds the commanding position among Avocados at the present time, both for home and commercial planting. The rich quality and high flavor of the fruit keeps it in the lead. The fruit is pyriform to oblong; medium size, with a smooth green skin which separates readily from the creamy, yellow, buttery flesh. Seed medium; tight in cavity. Fruit usually picked in winter but in some locations have been known to ripen in late fall and early spring, the fruit hanging on for a long time after ripening. Possibly the hardest of its type. November to June.

Ishim. A promising new midwinter variety which is thought to be a hybrid between Guatemalan and Mexican strains. Fruits average 10 to 12 ounces, are pear-shaped with a long neck, and have a smooth thin skin of a beautiful glossy purple color. December to February.

Itzamna. Another new Guatemalan fruit which is showing up well. Pear-shaped; 14 to 16 ounces; skin slightly rough, light green in color; quality excellent. The fruit hangs on longer when mature than most summer fruits. August to October.

Linda. The largest avocado commonly grown in California, averaging 2 pounds; round, with a rough purple skin, and its immense size does not detract from its quality, which is very high. The tree has very beautiful bronze foliage, but is rather tender and should only be planted in the warmer sections. May to October.

Mayapan. Although only recently introduced from Guatemala by Wilson Popenoe of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, this variety is showing up well as a commercial fruit, because it bears young and consistently. Nearly round, averaging 1 pound; brownish purple, with a thick skin, and of very fine quality. The fruit seems to hang on well in heavy winds and the tree is tall and slender. Seems to do particularly well in the interior. May to August.

X **Nabal.** A new Avocado which in the last two years has been looked upon with a great deal of favor, and many growers rank it second only to Fuerte as a commercial fruit. Fruit round, 16 to 20 ounces; smooth green skin; seed small. The tree is a good grower and is wind-resistant, while it seems to be consistent in bearing qualities. June-July.

Panchoy. A large two-pound pear-shaped fruit, green skinned, with a small seed. The fruit is of good quality and all growers who have it in bearing seem to like it. The beautiful, big, large-follied tree is very handsome and comes into bearing early. June to August.

X **Prince.** A good late fall and winter fruit of fine quality. Of large size, 16 to 20 ounces; green; pear-shaped, with a small seed. Good Avocados are scarce at this season of the year, and the Prince, being a high quality fruit helps to fill this lack. December to March.

X **Queen.** Very large, pear-shaped fruit, somewhat corrugated, weighing 1½ to 2 pounds; purplish maroon in color, and of excellent quality. Makes a beautiful spreading tree but is rather tender. March to October.

Thin-Skinned Avocados

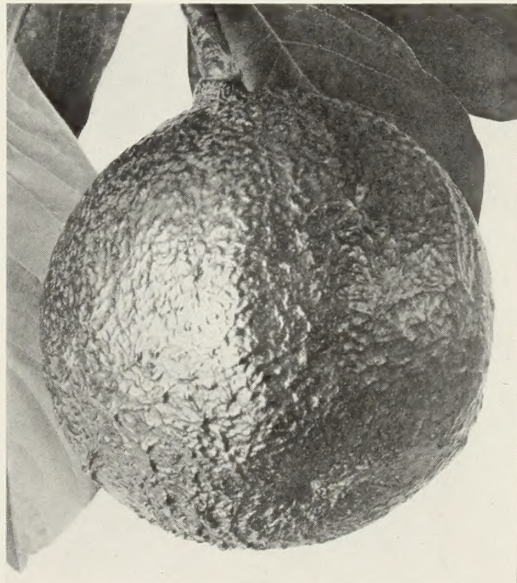
The thin-skinned, Mexican Avocados are quite hardy and usually need no protection unless the thermometer goes below 25 degrees. They are therefore best for planting in the interior valleys and may safely be grown wherever Oranges succeed.

The fruits are smaller than the thick-skinned kinds and because of their thin skins they are not suitable for long distance shipping. The flavor and quality are excellent and the trees are unusually prolific, so that for home use they are very satisfactory and dependable.

Balled, field grown, weight 75 to 100 lbs.

Ten assorted Avocado trees at 10 rate	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	\$5.00	\$45.00
5 to 6 feet.....	4.00	35.00
4 to 5 feet.....	3.50	32.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.25	30.00

Blackbird. The earliest thin skin on our list and an exceptionally good hardy Avocado for home planting. Fruit elongated oval, of medium size with a beautiful glossy purplish black skin. Flesh not very rich but mild and buttery. August to October.



NABAL AVOCADO
A Very Promising New Variety

Caliente. A hardy thin skin fruit of excellent quality, which has the distinctive reputation of bearing heavy and regular crops in all sections. The purple fruits are larger than most thin-skinned varieties and the tree bears a year or two after planting. September and October.

[NOTE—We are sold out of Caliente trees for this season, but describe it here because we have this variety on combination trees. See next column.]

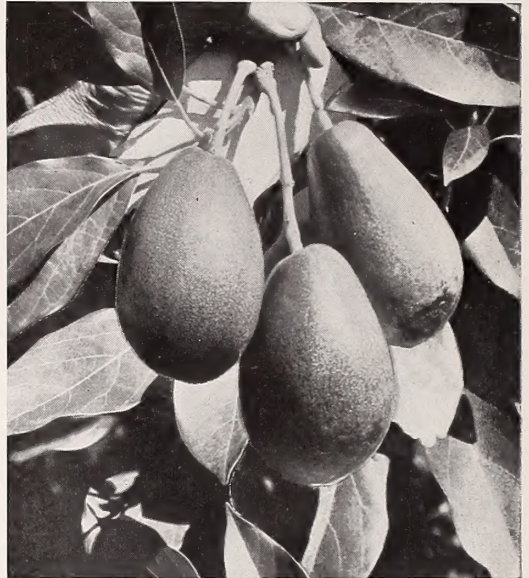
Duke. A thin-skinned, oval, green variety, originating in Northern California, which promises to be one of the best hardy fruits for home use and local markets. Bears well every year and does not mind the heat in the interior. October to November.

Ganter. A medium sized, oval, green-skinned fruit of exceptional flavor and quality. It is one of the most dependable hardy Avocados, both as to consistent heavy bearing and resistance to frost. We highly recommend it for home use, particularly in the colder interior sections. October to December.

Mexicola. A hardy variety which can be counted on to bear consistently, usually fruiting the second year after planting. The fruit is small, dark purple, of excellent quality, and we highly recommend it for home use. September and October.

Northrup. One of the most dependable and best known hardy Avocados. Pear-shaped, of medium size, with a smooth purple skin. Does not bear as young as some other kinds, but produces plenty of fruit within a few years. The quality is high and it grows rapidly into a large spreading, vigorous tree. October to December.

Puebla. The largest and finest of all Mexican thin-skinned varieties, but not as hardy as the majority of this race. Oval fruit; 8 to 10 ounces; deep maroon purple in color. Its smooth, yellow buttery flesh is exceptionally rich and fine. For home use and local markets there is nothing better, while it ripens after the other thin-skinned varieties are gone. November to February.



GANTER AVOCADO
A Good Hardy, Thin-Skinned Fruit

Combination Avocados

For planters who have space in their garden for but one or two Avocado trees we have grown trees upon which two varieties have been budded.

In July we insert in the main trunk of some of our largest one-year trees, a bud of a different variety, this bud making a growth of 6 to 12 inches before the trees are dug. Such trees are not only practical but valuable and novel for home plantings.

We can supply the following combinations only. A bud of the first named kind is growing in the top of a large tree of the second kind. The three combinations in the right hand column, all budded on Caliente, are hardy and we recommend them particularly for all situations not free from frosts.

Duke on Caliente	Mayapan on Fuerte
Ganter on Caliente	Mexicola on Caliente
Itzanna on Fuerte	Puebla on Fuerte

Balled trees, 5 to 6 feet, weighing about 80 pounds. Price \$7.50 each.

Large Boxed Avocado Trees

We have selected the largest trees in our Avocado Nursery, ranging from 6 to 9 feet in height, and have placed them in large 18-inch boxes. When handled in this way, we can leave all of the branches and foliage on the trees and can get more of the small roots when they are dug, so that the tree keeps right on growing when transplanted and does not need to wait until established in the soil before it puts out new growth.

We are providing these trees for those planters who want big trees and quick results and they are well worth the additional cost. The weight of each tree, boxed, is about 300 pounds.

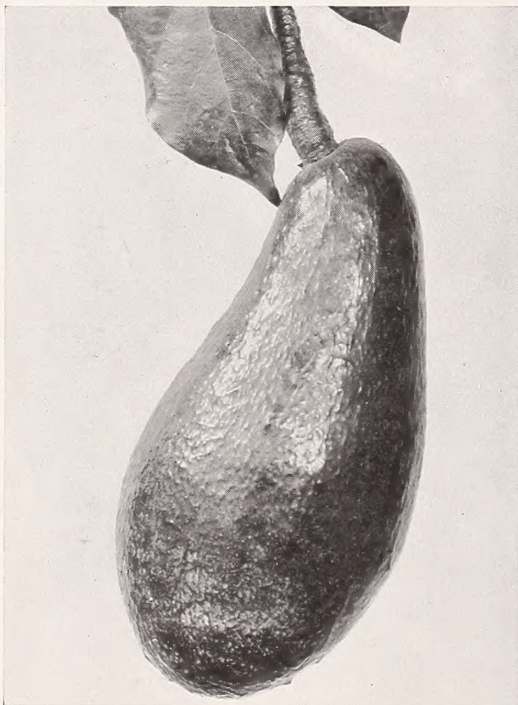
The following varieties only are available:

Caliente	Nabal
Fuerte	Northrup
Ganter	Puebla
Mexicola	Queen

Price on large boxed trees, \$10.00 each; extra large size, \$12.50 each.

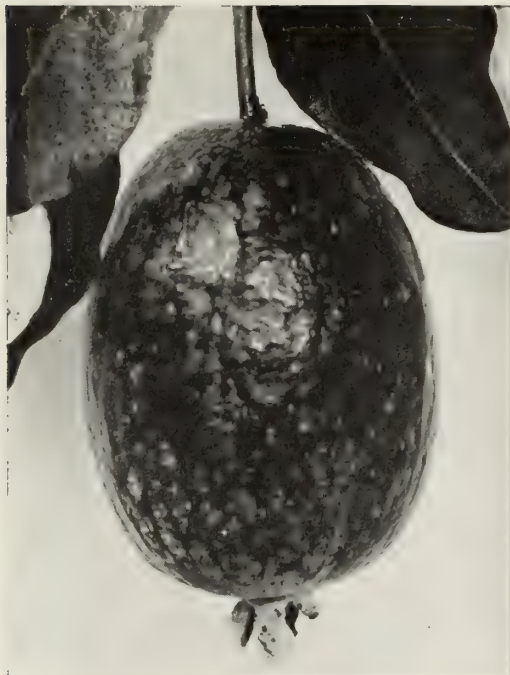
We have also extra large boxed combination trees as follows:

Puebla on Fuerte	Mexicola on Caliente
Price on large boxed Combination Avocados, \$15.00 each.	



FUERTE AVOCADO

The Standard Variety for Commercial or Home Use



CHOICEANA FEIJOA

Hardy Pineapple-Banana Flavored Fruit

Feijoas

(Pineapple Guava)

This attractive tree or large shrub attains a height of about 15 feet, but can be made into a smaller compact shrub by pruning and can be used for a large hedge or border. The upper side of the leaves is glossy green and the lower side silver-gray, while the showy flowers are whitish purple with conspicuous red stamens. The oval or round fruit is delicious to eat and has a penetrating and delightful aroma which lasts for days and is suggestive of pineapple, strawberries and bananas.

It is a valuable plant for most of California, since it makes a beautiful ornamental shrub, and its perfumed fruits are excellent for eating fresh, for jelly and jam. It is not injured by temperatures as low as 16 degrees above zero.

It also stands considerable heat and may be planted in any of the interior valleys of California, making a beautiful ornamental shrub, producing at the same time its useful, perfumed fruits. It is advisable to plant two varieties in order to provide cross-pollination and insure a crop.

Choiceana. We have coined this word, pronounced Choic-e-ana, for this variety, because the fruit is indeed choice and has a pleasant banana flavor. The fruit is the size of a large hen's egg, 3 inches by 2 1/4 inches. This variety is the very finest Feijoa, but one plant of Superba or a seedling must be planted with it to insure cross pollination and a resulting good crop. Ripens in October and November. Specimen balled plants, broad and bushy, 4 to 5 feet, \$4.00 each, \$35.00 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.50 each, \$30.00 per 10; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 per 10; 1-year balled plants, 12 to 18 inches, \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10.

Superba. Similar to Choiceana, but the fruit is almost round. Balled bushy plants, 1 1/2 to 2 feet, \$2.50; 1 year plants, 12 to 18 inches, \$2.00.

Seedlings. Suitable for ornamental plantings and often bear crops of good fruit, but there is no certainty as to its size or quality; makes a striking hedge or large background shrub. In 4-inch pots, 60c each; \$5.00 per 10; flats of 100 small plants, \$10.00.

Rose-Apple

(*Eugenia jambos*)

An interesting large shrub or small tree growing to 20 feet, with large thick glossy leaves, odd looking greenish white flowers and beautiful small fruits, 1 1/2 to 2 inches thick, creamy white flushed with rose. These fruits are deliciously rose scented and are often used to make fragrant jelly or candied fruits. Fairly hardy and will do well anywhere in the coastal regions of Southern California. In 6-inch boxes, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00.

Sapodilla

(*Achras sapota*)

A famous tropical fruit tree which can doubtless be brought into bearing in favorable sheltered locations in Southern California. Makes a good sized evergreen tree, and the fruit is 2 to 3 inches thick with a brown shell-like skin and sweet melting yellowish brown flesh. In 5-inch pots, 12 to 18 inches, \$2.50.

Queensland Nut

(*Macadamia ternifolia*)

A sub-tropical nut tree from the Eastern Coast of Australia. It is a beautiful ornamental tree with a dense rounded head of long narrow dark green leaves, and attains a height of 20 to 35 feet. The nuts are about 1 1/4 inches in diameter, round and hard shelled, with a tender white kernel very rich in oil. In delicacy of flavor they resemble the Brazil Nut, but are milder and more tender.

We believe that the Macadamia will be much more widely planted when better known and may become an important commercial product in this country. Our trees are seedlings and they vary somewhat in size of nut and thickness of shell but results with all trees will be fairly uniform. For ornamental purposes the trees are almost alike.

The trees begin to bear in 5 or 6 years from planting and usually bear good crops. It is healthy and vigorous, is not subject to serious pests or diseases and does not require more than ordinary care. Even when young the trees are not damaged by temperatures higher than 26 degrees.

For ornamental planting alone the Macadamia is a beautiful tree and with the additional value of annual crops of excellent nuts it should be generally planted. In 6-inch boxes, 2 to 3 feet, \$3.00; 1 1/2 to 2 feet, \$2.50.



QUEENSLAND NUT

Showing Nuts About One-third Natural Size

Guavas

(*Psidium cattleianum*)

The Guava is much sought for jelly making and preserving, and is greatly relished eaten out of the hand when fully ripe. The Strawberry Guava may be used as an ornamental shrub to advantage, either as a single specimen plant, in groups, or as a hedge or large border. Ripens in October and November. See planting instructions on page 63.

Strawberry Guava. A fine glossy-leaved shrub or small tree, which produces an abundance of luscious fruit about the size of a large strawberry; round and deep reddish-brown color. The fruit is highly prized for table use when fresh, and for jams and jellies has few equals. Quite hardy and easily grown. Balled, broad and bushy, 12 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per 10; in gallon containers, slender, 1½ to 2 feet, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10; flats of 100 small plants, 8 to 10 inches, \$10.00.

Yellow Strawberry Guava. Similar in habit of growth to the above, but the fruit is greenish yellow in color, is larger and milder in flavor. Very fine for eating fresh. Balled, broad and bushy, 12 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per 10; in gallon containers, slender, 1½ to 2 feet, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10; flats of 100 small plants, 6 to 10 inches, \$10.00.

Lemon Guava. The largest of the Guavas, the fruit often attaining the size of a pear, and the plant grows rapidly into a bushy shrub 6 to 8 feet high. This variety is quite tender. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 feet, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10; 4-inch pots, 12 to 18 inches, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Granadilla

(*Passiflora edulis*)

The Granadilla, or Passion Fruit, is a strong, rapid-growing evergreen climbing vine, with large 3-lobed bright green leaves, bearing large numbers of dull purple fruits about the size of a hen's egg. The fruits are exceedingly fragrant and aromatic, and may be eaten fresh, in jams, or used for flavoring purposes. As an ornamental alone the vines make an excellent and rapid growing cover for fence and pergola.

Strong plants in gallon containers, \$1.25 each; \$11.00 per 10.

Tamarind

(*Tamarindus indica*)

The Tamarind is a very tender large tropical evergreen tree which can be tried in frostless locations. It makes a beautiful specimen where it thrives and bears plump brown pods much used in the Orient for flavorings, drinks and medicines. Strong plants in 6-inch boxes, \$3.50.

Natal Plum

(*Carissa grandiflora*)

A striking and exceedingly ornamental flowering and fruiting shrub for specimen planting, also for hedges. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet with a spread of 6 to 8 feet, but may be trimmed to any desirable shape. Branches spiny with beautifully shaped, glossy leaves; flowers large, white and fragrant. Fruits which ripen almost continually—although the largest crop matures in the late fall—are of an attractive brilliant red color, about the size of a date and are edible. When cooked the fruit makes a delicious sauce hardly distinguishable from Cranberries. Excellent for jams. Fairly tender and not suited to locations where heavy frosts may occur. In gallon containers, \$1.25 each; \$11.00 per 10; 4-inch pots, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10.

Papaya

(*Carica papaya*)

The Papaya is one of the most delicious table fruits of the tropics and while too tender for most of California, it will grow and bear fruit in sheltered, frostless locations. The plants grow with great rapidity and should bear their large luscious, melon-like fruits within two years. The Papaya is more like a giant herbaceous plant than a tree and has a luxuriant tropical palm-like appearance with very large leaves 1 to 2 feet across, at the top of the large unbranched trunk. It requires a warm, sunny, well drained location, with plenty of water and fertilizer.

Since the male and female flowers are borne on separate plants, at least three plants should be planted out together in order to be sure that at least one of each sex will be present. Plants in 6-inch boxes, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each; \$17.50 per 10.

Sapotas

(*Casimiroa edulis*)

The White Sapota is a strong growing evergreen of spreading habit with large divided leaves. It thrives anywhere in the milder coastal and foothill regions of California and is about as hardy as the Lemon. A delicious and distinctive sub-tropical fruit from Mexico.

Wilson. The parent tree is growing in Monrovia and we consider it to be one of the finest fruits of its kind that we have seen in California. The fruit resembles a good sized green apple, somewhat flattened, and the flesh is delicious and melting with a rich peach-like flavor. Ripe fruit may be picked during 8 months in the year. In 6-inch boxes, \$4.00.



NATAL PLUM

STRAWBERRY GUAVA

YELLOW STRAWBERRY GUAVA

Three Sub-tropical Fruits for Preserving and Making Jellies

Loquats

(Eriobotrya japonica)

The loquat is widely grown in California not alone for its fruit, but also as an ornamental tree. Since it is the earliest of the spring fruits, it is much relished. It is used for jelly, and when fully ripe, is delicious to eat fresh. The tree is quite hardy and thrives almost anywhere in California but does best near the coast. The tree is evergreen and gets quite large in time.

See planting instructions on page 63.

Ten assorted Loquats sold at the 10 rate.			
	Each	Per 10	
Boxed, fruiting size.....	\$10.00		
Balled, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	\$22.50	
Balled, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	17.50	
Balled, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.50	12.50	

Advance. One of the best Loquats for general use; large pear-shaped fruits; borne in compact clusters; skin deep yellow in color; flesh white, juicy and of pleasant flavor. March to June.

Champagne. The individual fruit is larger than the Advance, and of the very finest quality, but it does not bear quite so heavily. Clusters of fruit large and loose; skin deep yellow with grayish bloom; flesh white, melting and very juicy. Ripens April to June.

Early Red. The earliest variety. Medium sized fruit in compact clusters, the surface being yellowish orange, sometimes tinged with red. The flesh is pale orange, very sweet and juicy. Ripens February to April.

Premier. One of the finest Loquats for home use, bearing large orange-yellow fruits of excellent flavor. Flesh white, sweet and juicy. A very heavy bearer. Ripens April and May.

Thales. A fine Chinese variety, of a different type than the other kinds. Very large, pyriform, orange colored fruits, much meatier, sweeter and milder than the Japanese varieties. Ripens late and should be planted in coastal regions as it will not stand extreme heat. May and June.

Cherimoyas

(Anona cherimolia)

The Cherimoya is considered by many to be the finest of the sub-tropical fruits. The large heart-shaped fruit is borne on a small tree which seldom attains a height of more than 20 feet. The tree is never without leaves, but in the winter the new leaves pushing out directly under the old leaves, push the old leaves off, and clothe the tree with new leaves each year. The fruit is green in color with many small rough protuberances on the outside, while the flesh is smooth, white and of a custard-like consistency, giving the tree its common name of Custard Apple. Cherimoyas should not be planted where the temperature goes below 26 degrees, but they will stand light frosts without serious injury.

Cherimoyas are becoming quite well known in the markets and since they keep and ship well, there seems to be a commercial future for them.

Whaley. The parent tree is growing in Hollywood and is large and vigorous with fresh healthy foliage. The individual fruits, which are borne in profusion, are medium to large, weighing about 1½ to 2 pounds. Ripens February to May. Budded trees, in 6-inch boxes, \$4.00 each.

Fruiting Bananas

(Musa)

Fruiting Bananas are too tender to plant in most of Southern California but there are some frostless districts where they will thrive and bear fruit. Our plants are strong and well established and should bear fruit within two years.

For additional ornamental Bananas see page 58.

Hart's Choice. A tall growing, luxuriant banana, growing to 25 feet. Shows a pink color on trunk and leaf stems and with its big leaves is very ornamental. Bears large fruit of a very fine flavor. The leading Florida variety. In five-gallon containers, 6 to 8 feet, \$4.00; 4 to 6 feet, \$3.00.



WILSON SAPOTA

Delicious Sub-Tropical Fruit for Warmer Sections

Olives

Olives will do well almost anywhere in California and will thrive with a minimum of care and water. The home cured ripe olives are superior to most purchased fruit and are not difficult to process. Olive trees with their soft gray-green perpetual foliage make an attractive ornamental and give that exotic, sub-tropical effect which is part of our California landscape.

Olive trees are sold by caliper rather than height, because it is necessary to prune the trees back rather severely when digging and shipping for commercial plantings, and the trees are shipped with bare roots. For ornamental planting, however, all the top may be left on if desired and the shipping distance is not great, and in this case the trees are shipped with a ball of earth on the roots, or are taken up in large boxes.

	Each	Per 10
Boxed bushy specimens, 7 to 9 ft....	\$10.00	
Bare root, 1 in. caliper (6 to 8 ft.)....	2.00	\$17.50
Bare root, ¾ to 1 in. caliper (5-6 ft.)	1.50	12.50
Bare root, ⅝ to ¾ in. caliper (4-5 ft.)	1.25	11.00
Bare root, ½ to ⅝ in. caliper (3-4 ft.)	1.00	9.00

Balled trees with the top left on, \$2.00 per tree additional in the two larger sizes, and \$1.00 per tree additional in the two smaller sizes.

Write for prices on quantities.

Manzanillo. The fruit of this variety is a little larger than the Mission and of somewhat better picking quality. However, the fruit is more tender and must be handled carefully. Round-oval in shape, rich dark purple in color. The tree is vigorous, broad and spreading. Ripens early, avoiding early fall frosts in localities where they may injure the fruit. October.

Mission. The well-known standard variety introduced by the Spanish Padres. Large trees of this variety are still growing and bearing fruit at some of the old Missions in California. The tree is a handsome upright grower, excellent for ornamental planting. The fruit is medium to large, obliquely oval, pointed at the apex, deep purple turning to jet black, richly flavored. November.

Ascolano. An Italian olive, larger than any other variety grown in California. Makes a wonderful pickle but the fruit is tender, and the tree does not bear as well as some other kinds. Fruit broadly oval, deep wine colored. Tree large and vigorous. October.

Mango

(Mangifera indica)

Only a few trees of the Mango are now growing in California, but some of them are bearing very good fruit. The tree is very tender and should be planted only in protected frostless locations. The trees that we offer this season are seedlings and the results will vary, since there is no way of determining the fruiting qualities.

Seedling Mangos in 6-inch boxes, \$2.50.

Select Citrus Fruits

Extra care at all times is necessary in order to grow a good citrus tree, since if the trees are neglected at one stage they may be stunted for life... At all stages in the growth of our citrus trees they are under the constant care of men who have been trained by years of experience in this work.

The seedlings are carefully selected for vigor and root growth, and our buds are taken from trees of true type and known vigor. Buds of commercial varieties are supplied by the Fruit Growers Supply Company from performance record trees.

With our careful methods of packing we ship citrus trees safely to any part of the world. For long distance shipment the earth is entirely removed from the roots and the tops cut back to reduce the weight.

Oranges

Ten assorted Citrus trees at the 10 rate:	Each	Per 10
3 or 4-year, fruiting size, boxed.....	\$10.00	\$90.00
2-year, 1-inch caliper.....	3.00	27.50
2-year, ¾ to 1-inch caliper.....	2.75	25.00
1 or 2-year, ½ to ¾-inch caliper.....	2.50	22.50
1-year, ½ to ¾-inch caliper.....	2.25	20.00

Write for special prices on quantities.

Prices are for trees with roots in a ball of burlap-tied earth, weighing, packed, from 40 to 60 pounds each.

For long distance shipment we remove all earth from the roots, greatly reducing the weight, but the prices are the same as above. The extra size boxed 4-year-old citrus trees, priced above, are heavy trees with large heads, many of them with fruit, and they weigh 300 pounds each. In some varieties we have still larger boxed trees at \$12.50 and \$15.00 each.

See planting instructions page 62.

Washington Navel. Easily heads the list of all oranges and by reason of its superiority, is largely responsible for California's world-wide citrus fame. The fruit is large with the characteristic navel at the blossom end, the quality is excellent and the tree is vigorous and healthy. Ripens December to April.

Valencia. The only orange which shares the popularity of the Washington Navel. As the Navel season closes the Valencia season begins and lasts through the summer and fall months. The two varieties will supply oranges for the table throughout the year. The fruit is medium size, juicy and sweet, with few seeds. The tree is strong, vigorous and upright. Ripens April to October.

Lue Gim Gong. A variety resembling a high quality Valencia and ripening about the same time, but the fruit is deeper orange red in color, and has been known to hang on the trees for two years in an edible state. Fruit large, rich and juicy.

Mediterranean Sweet. A good sized spreading tree, possibly a little hardier than the Navel or Valencia. A medium to large fruit, rich orange yellow in color, and of excellent quality. Ripening season between Navel and Valencia. March to June.

Ruby Blood. This is the best Blood Orange. Of medium size, round, very sweet and juicy. When mature the flesh is ruby red, the color extending through the peel to show a red blush on the outside. The bright red juice is valuable for beverages and the fruit meets any home use. February to May.

Thompson Navel. Similar to the Washington Navel, but matures about one month earlier, and has a thinner, smoother peel. Beautiful deep orange fruit of excellent quality. November to April.

St. Michael. A high quality, thin-skinned, light colored orange, with an abundance of juice. The tree is above the average in size and is very productive. February to June.

Carter Navel Orange

Several years ago our attention was called to several trees of an especially fine type of the Washington Navel. We have observed this fruit for several years and we believe that for home use there is no better orange grown. The fruit is medium to large and has all the characteristics of the ordinary navel except that it has a very thin smooth skin, is much juicier and sweeter and has a wonderful flavor. The skin is too soft and tender to ship and keep well commercially, but there is nothing finer for the home planting.

	Each	Per 10
1 year trees.....	\$2.50	\$22.50



WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE MARSH SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT VALENCIA ORANGE
The Three Leading Commercial Citrus Fruits



RUBY BLOOD ORANGES
The Flesh and Juice is Rich Bright Red

Pomelos—Grape Fruit

Grapefruit are becoming more and more popular as a table fruit. They are easily grown with reasonable care in most of California. See planting instructions page 62.

Ten assorted Citrus trees at the 10 rate: Each	Per 10
3 or 4 year, fruiting size, boxed.....	\$10.00 \$90.00
2 year, 1 inch caliper.....	3.00 27.50
2 year, ¾ to 1 inch caliper.....	2.75 25.00
1 or 2 year, ⅝ to ¾ inch caliper.....	2.50 22.50
1 year, ½ to ⅝ inch caliper.....	2.25 20.00

Write for special prices on quantities.

Foster. This variety has gained quite a reputation in Florida, but is of only fair quality in this state. The flesh is tinged with pink, and the flavor is good. A beautiful appearing tree which bears well. March to July.

Marsh Seedless. All commercial plantings of grapefruit in California and Arizona are of this variety and it is superior to all others tried. The fruit is large and practically seedless, with a thin rind, abundant juice, and exceptionally fine flavor. The tree is a vigorous and compact grower and bears very heavily. Ripens February to September.

Lemons

One or two lemon trees will supply the household with an abundance of juicy, beautiful fruit, and there are so many uses for lemons that no home garden should be without a tree. Lemon trees are not quite as hardy as orange trees, but for home use may safely be planted anywhere except in the very cold interior district.

Ten assorted Citrus trees at the 10 rate: Each	Per 10
3 or 4 year, fruiting size, boxed.....	\$10.00 \$90.00
2 year, 1 inch caliper.....	3.00 27.50
2 year, ¾ to 1 inch caliper.....	2.75 25.00
1 or 2 year, ⅝ to ¾ inch caliper.....	2.50 22.50
1 year, ½ to ⅝ inch caliper.....	2.25 20.00

Eureka. The leading lemon for both commercial and home planting; fruit uniform, of medium size, of the highest quality. The seeds are few and the juice is abundant. The tree is almost thornless. It bears continuously all through the year and ripens most of its fruit in the summer.

Lisbon. A very large, heavily foliaged, but thorny tree, somewhat harder than other varieties. The fruit is of medium size, with few seeds, abundant juice, and has no superior in quality. A good keeper and shipper. December to May.

Ponderosa. A novelty fruit for home planting, the fruit attaining enormous size, often 12 inches in circumference. The tree is dwarf, quite hardy, and the fruit is of good quality. Usually bears the first year after planting and ripens throughout the year.

Villa Franca. Several types of Villa Franca lemons are extant. Our trees are grown from buds selected from trees of the thornless, open, fruitful type. Trees are of strongest growth. Fruit of superior quality, large and juicy. Ripens from December to May.

Limes

Limes are perhaps the most valuable of all citrus fruits for beverage purposes because of their characteristic quality and flavor. Rather susceptible to frosts, but may be safely planted wherever Lemons do well.

Ten assorted citrus trees at the 10 rate: Each	Per 10
3 year, fruiting size, boxed.....	\$10.00
2 year, balled.....	2.75 \$25.00
1 year, balled.....	2.50 22.50

Ripening season of all limes December to May.

Bearss Seedless (Tahiti). The largest and finest lime, the fruit resembling a small lemon. Seedless; very juicy; a high degree of acidity and abundance of the delicate lime flavor. A vigorous, dense, round-topped tree.

Mexican. The strongly acid green fruits of small size, used in the soda fountains, are of this old standard variety. Largely planted commercially because of its heavy crops. A semi-dwarf tree, ripening fruits all through the year.

Baugpur. This is one of the hardiest of the limes, and bears extremely heavy crops of small fruit of a beautiful deep orange color. Extremely acid.

Sweet Lime. While the fruits of this variety have the characteristic lime flavor, it has very little acid, and the juice is so sweet that it may be taken without sugar. The fruit is quite large, almost round and very juicy.



MEXICAN LIME
Heavy Crops of Fine Quality, Juicy Fruit

Tangerines

The piquant-flavored Tangerines are hardier than oranges, and they always bear young and heavily.

Ten assorted Citrus trees at the 10 rate: Each Per 10
 3 or 4 year, fruiting size, boxed.....\$12.50
 2 year, balled..... 2.75 \$25.00
 1 year, balled..... 2.50 22.50

Dancy Tangerine. This is the leading commercial Tangerine and the most popular of the Mandarin family, a medium to large fruit, intense orange red in color, firm in texture, flattened in shape, exceedingly juicy and highly flavored. The tree is a strong grower and very prolific. February to May.

Clementine (Algerian). An excellent early Tangerine, ripening before Christmas, several months before the Dancy. The fruit is almost round, deep reddish orange, sweet and mild. The tree has larger darker green foliage, and is more attractive in appearance than Dancy. Known in California as Algerian, but grown originally in Florida as Clementine, the correct name. December to March.

King Mandarin. A very high quality Mandarin, particularly well known in Florida. The fruit is very large and flattened, with a rough, thick peel which adheres loosely to the flesh. Deep orange in color. Very few seeds and a delightful aromatic flavor. The latest Mandarin, ripening from March to August.

Satsuma (Unshui). The hardiest orange that we grow, and for this reason can be planted where other citrus fruits will not succeed. Fruit is large, flattened; deep orange in color, with a thin rind which peels off very easily, and the fruit is sweet, tender and juicy. The tree is slow growing, semi-dwarf and somewhat of spreading habit, with heavy, dark green foliage, bearing while very young. True Owari type. November to April.

Willow-leaved Mandarin. A very ornamental tree with its dense, dark green, willow-like foliage in a dense symmetrical head. The fruit is of medium size, flattened; deep yellow in color, with a very thin skin. Of excellent quality, with a spicy aromatic flavor. A heavy bearer even while young. January to May.

Kumquat

3 year, fruiting size.....\$4.00
 2 year, bushy..... 2.50

Nagami Kumquat. The smallest citrus fruit, the most ornamental, and possibly the hardiest in general cultivation. The tree is semi-dwarf, of round symmetrical shape, and when literally covered with its small, olive-shaped golden fruits in the winter is a novel and beautiful sight. The fruit makes the very finest marmalade and candied fruit. Usually bears first year after planting.

New and Scarce Citrus Fruits

Ten assorted Citrus trees at the 10 rate: Each Per 10
 3 year, fruiting size, boxed.....\$10.00
 2 year, balled..... 2.75 \$25.00
 1 year, balled..... 2.50 22.50

Citron of Commerce. The fruit from which the candied Citron peel of Commerce is made. Large conical fruit with an exceedingly thick, rough furrowed rind. The tree is low and spreading, ripening its fruit profusely throughout the year.

Hawaiian Pomelo. A citrus novelty from the Hawaiian Islands. The fruits are of no value to eat but they are enormous in size, almost one foot in diameter. The trees, which bear well, look like they were hung with pumpkins. **1-year trees only, \$3.00 each.**

Meyer Lemon (Chinese Dwarf Lemon). A semi-dwarf lemon introduced from China a few years ago. It usually starts to bear the second year and has large, almost round, deep orange fruits of beautiful appearance. It is hardier than the other lemons and is also valuable as a conservatory plant in cold climates. **1 year trees only, \$3.00 each.**

Sampson Tangelo. This hybrid citrus fruit is the result of a cross between a Tangerine and a Pomelo, but the fruit is entirely different from either parent, being round, of medium size, golden yellow in color, and with a distinct and very pleasant flavor. Bears young and heavily. Colors early, but should not be picked until sweet. Ripens February to May.

Thornton Tangelo. A new Tangerine-Pomelo hybrid which leans more toward the Tangerine in characteristics. It is a good sized fruit, deep orange in color, ripening much earlier than Sampson, and has a remarkably fine flavor. **1 year trees only, \$3.00 each.**

Tangelolo. This is the product of a Tangerine, crossed back on a Tangelo. Medium sized yellow fruits, sweet and of excellent flavor, while the flesh has a pink color. **1 year trees only, \$3.00 each.**

Combination Citrus Trees

For the accommodation of home planters who have room for but one Citrus tree in their garden, we offer **Combination Citrus Trees** upon which will be found a Washington Navel Orange, a Valencia Orange and a Eureka Lemon, all budded on a large tree of the Marsh Seedless Pomelo. These varieties being all strong growers, will do well on the same tree, and will produce the various fruits at different times during the year.

2-year, balled, 70 to 85 lbs. packed. Each, \$4.00.



KING MANDARIN

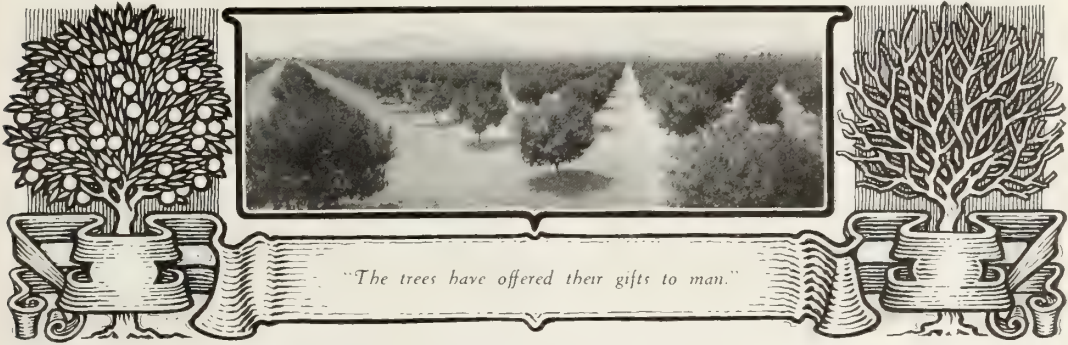
Loose Skinned; Wonderful Flavor

SATSUMA ORANGE

A Fine Early Tangerine Orange

KUMQUAT

Small Olive-Shaped Orange



Select Deciduous Fruit Trees

The best time for planting all deciduous trees in California is during January, February and March. The trees at this season of the year are in a dormant condition. Fall planting is not advisable in the Southwest, since the trees are not in a sufficiently dormant condition to dig before December. Aside from this fact fall planting is impractical and not necessary in our mild climate.

Our list includes the commercial varieties for canning, drying and the fresh fruit market and also those kinds that are particularly desirable for the home orchard, where quality is the first consideration.

We have listed the varieties of each fruit in the order of their ripening, so that planters may easily select several kinds which will provide fruit continuously throughout the ripening season.

As a precaution against sunburn, the use of tree protectors is advisable. We list these on page 62. Complete planting instructions on page 63.

Peaches

All peaches are freestone except where the word **Cling** follows the name. We can supply most varieties on either peach or apricot root for commercial planters.

Ten fruit or nut trees, assorted in any way, or five of a single variety, sold at the 10 rate; 50 peach trees but not less than 10 of a variety sold at the 100 rate.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$35.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	30.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00	25.00

Write for special prices on 300 or more.

Listed in order of ripening:

Mayflower. The earliest of all peaches, and because of this, greatly in demand both for home orchards and commercial plantings. Medium sized fruit, creamy white, heavily blushed and mottled with dark red. Firm and of good quality for an early peach. May.

Early Rose. A delicious white-fleshed, red-cheeked semi-clingstone, ripening extremely early. Better quality than most early peaches, and its handsome appearance makes it a profitable market peach. Early June.

Alexander. An early peach of good quality; medium size; skin greenish-white, covered with rich red; flesh mellow, juicy and sweet. Early June.

Patison. Similar in all respects to the Early Imperial, except it ripens seven to ten days earlier. The fruit is not quite as large as the Imperial, but is of very good quality. Flesh yellow, juicy; skin yellow with red blush. First yellow peach of the season. June.

Australian Saucer. A small peach, flattened at both ends, thus obtaining its name; white with crimson cheek; flesh white, very sweet and delicious. One of the few satisfactory peaches for the hot interior of California, Arizona and Mexico. June.

Early Imperial. For a number of years this variety has been the leading early yellow freestone for commercial and home use. Fruit medium size with small pit; skin yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh yellow, rich and firm. A standard peach for home and market. Late June to July.

Red Bird Cling. A strikingly handsome very early shipping peach. Very large, creamy white, flushed with deep red. June.

Hales Early. One of the very best early white peaches. Possesses high quality and is unequaled for home use. Skin greenish, splashed with red. Flesh white, juicy, and sweet. Late June.

Strawberry. One of the best and finest flavored peaches for home use. Medium to small size; skin white; with beautiful red markings; flesh white, very juicy and highly flavored. Bears heavily, and fine for the home orchard. Early June.

Opulent. One of Luther Burbank's introductions and a variety of very high quality for home use. Fruit, medium to large; skin without fuzz, white, marbled with dark red; flesh white, sweet and juicy. There is nothing better at this season for home use.

Early Crawford. Tree vigorous and prolific; in past years this was the earliest peach, but now much earlier kinds are grown. Large; flesh yellow and juicy; a fine peach of its season for home orchards. Late July.



EARLY IMPERIAL PEACH
The Best Early Yellow Freestone Peach

Geo. IV. A large, round white freestone; skin creamy white, with red cheek. Flesh pale; juicy, with an exquisite flavor. Very desirable for the home garden. Late July.

Buckhorn. Following George IV a few days comes this very fine peach, which resembles it somewhat. Delicious juicy white flesh, a creamy white skin, with a carmine blush; bears well. Late July.

Champion. Often looked upon as the standard by which to gauge all white-fleshed freestones. This variety has everything a peach should have—size, tender flesh, juiciness, a honeyed flavor, attractive appearance and a productive tree. Early August.

Ontario Cling. (Southern Tuscan.) This variety has been for a long time a popular commercial canning peach. A large round fruit, deep red on the sunny side; flesh rich and firm. An extremely heavy bearer and the earliest canning peach.

Lukens Honey. One of the finest and sweetest of all peaches for home use, the quality and flavor being unexcelled for eating. Of medium size; skin white with a rosy blush; flesh white, tender, very juicy and sweet. It is independent of weather conditions, leafs out normally every spring and thrives in the hot interior.

J. H. Hale. The experiences of the past several years in California orchards and in the markets have demonstrated that this is a profitable variety for the California peach grower. It is a freestone of large size, highly colored; yellow flesh, red round the pit, which disappears in canning; almost as firm as a cling yet tender and good for eating; ships exceedingly well; remains on trees in firm condition for longer time than any other freestone; bears well and commands high price. The very finest freestone peach for home and market. August.

Elberta. This variety has been for many years, and still is one of the finest peaches. Large, rather elongated, yellow with red cheek, juicy and well flavored. Bears heavy crops consistently, and is much planted for home and market. August.

Lovell. Round freestone, flesh firm and yellow to the pit; tree vigorous, bears heavily and regularly; a leading commercial freestone for canning and drying. August.

Peaks Cling. (Palora.) As a mid-season canning peach, the Peaks has no superior. The fruit is large, uniform and round; skin clear yellow; flesh yellow to pit with no discoloration. A very heavy bearer. August.

Sims Cling. Known as an improved Phillips Cling, which it resembles. Fruit averages large size, golden yellow with faint blush on exposed side; flesh deep yellow to pit, which is small. Ripens just before Phillips. We strongly recommend this variety. Middle August.



MILLER'S LATE PEACH
Our Best November Freestone Peach



J. H. HALE PEACH
The Finest Peach Grown

Muir. A late midseason, yellow-fleshed freestone much used for a drying peach commercially, but its rich flavor makes it worth while for home use also. Late August.

Orange Cling. Very large, deep yellow, with golden yellow flesh; rich and sweet, popular as a home canning variety. Late August.

Phillips Cling. This prime variety is well known as a standard late canning peach. Large, round, firm and clear yellow to the pit. September.

Indian Blood Cling. A small late cling, sweet and highly flavored, with reddish streaks in the flesh, which is unexcelled as a home peach for canning and sweet pickles. Early September.

Salway. Peaches are beginning to get scarce when this variety ripens, and since it is of extremely high quality, is popular both for the market and home use. Large, round, with a creamy yellow skin and sweet, white, juicy flesh. September.

Krummel. One of the latest freestone peaches and a profitable market variety. Fruit large, lemon yellow, lightly blushed with carmine; flesh yellow, red at the pit; of excellent quality. September.

White Heath Cling. Creamy white, blush on sunny side; flesh white, tender, juicy and delicious. A fine late cling for home use. Late September.

Miller's Late. There are few peaches ripening after the Salway; hence a good peach ripening as late as November is a valuable acquisition. Miller's Late is a fine yellow freestone of the Salway type, having better flavor and quality than the latter; a heavy bearer. November.

Sabichi Winter Cling. Medium size; very late; flesh white, juicy, sweet and mellow; of excellent flavor; clings slightly to the pit. Its chief value is in its lateness, ripening as late as December.

Nectarines

On Peach Root

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	35.00

Write for prices on 300 or more.
Listed in order of ripening:

Gower. The earliest nectarine, large, round; skin pale green overspread with deep red; flesh white, sweet and juicy. The earliness and firmness of the fruit makes it a good market variety. Early July.

Gold Mine. A new freestone nectarine from New Zealand, bearing very heavy crops; red and yellow skin and juicy white flesh of excellent flavor. The fruit is very large; one of the most beautiful nectarines grown. August.

Cherries

There are few finer fruits than the Cherry and when the right varieties are planted in the right place they invariably bear fine crops. The sub-acid or "pie" cherry, Morello, covers a wide range of territory and will bear almost anywhere, whereas the sweet cherries will not bear in the lower altitudes and coastal region of Southern California.

Several varieties of sweet cherries should be planted together so that they may cross-pollinate and produce heavier crops, as one kind will not bear well alone.

See planting instructions page 63.

On Mazzard and Mahaleb Roots

Ten fruit or nut trees, assorted in any way, or five of a single variety, sold at the 10 rate; 50 cherry trees but not less than 10 of one variety sold at the 100 rate.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$45.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	40.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00	30.00

Write for prices on 300 or more.

Listed in order of ripening:

Tartarian. The very finest cherry to eat fresh. Large bright purplish black; flesh rich and very juicy. A vigorous erect tree bearing abundantly every year. Brings high prices in the fresh fruit markets because it comes in early. A good pollinizer for the other sweet cherries and should be included in every planting. Early June.

Bing. A very large, dark brownish-red cherry of extremely handsome appearance, and since it has the firmest flesh of all cherries it is a wonderful canning and shipping cherry. Fine for eating fresh. In order to procure heavy crops from this variety it should be interplanted with other sweet cherries. Late June.

Morello. Large, dark red; tender, juicy, rich and acid; an excellent sour cherry; thrives and bears well throughout the Southwest; the best of this class. Late June.

Royal Ann. (Napoleon Bigarreau.) A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm and sweet; tree an enormous bearer. The leading canning cherry. Late June.

Lambert. One of the largest cherries and one of the latest. Very large, heart-shaped; rich red in color; very firm fleshed, and one of the most beautiful cherries in appearance. Not a heavy bearer but the fruit brings very high prices. Early July.



STANWICK NECTARINE
Should be in Every Home Orchard

Stanwick. Possibly the leading nectarine. Fruit large; skin pale green, shaded purplish red; flesh white and juicy, of delicious, aromatic flavor. This variety has greatly increased the popularity of the nectarine in California. August.

Boston. Large, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant flavor; freestone. The leading yellow fleshed nectarine. August.

Apricots

The Apricot is one of the most delicious and richly flavored fruits we possess and thrives better in California than in any other part of the United States. The tree is a vigorous grower and comes into bearing early like the Peach, and requires about the same treatment.

On Peach and Apricot Roots

Ten fruit or nut trees, assorted in any way, or five of a single variety, sold at the 10 rate; 50 apricot trees, but not less than 10 of a single variety sold at the 100 rate.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	35.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00	25.00

Write for prices on 300 or more.

Listed in order of ripening:

Newcastle. The earliest apricot to ripen, although the quality is not as high as in the later varieties. Medium size, round, pale orange in color. A good commercial fruit in early-ripening sections. May.

Royal. The leading commercial apricot for canning and drying, and also excellent for the home orchard. Fruit medium size; oval; skin brownish yellow; flesh rich and sweet. A very heavy bearer. Early June.

Blenheim. A variety very similar to Royal, ripening about the same time but in certain sections of the state is preferred to it for commercial purposes. Large, oval fruit of high quality. Bears extremely heavy crop. Early June.

Tilton. One of the largest apricots, somewhat heart-shaped with a rich apricot color. Very finely flavored, sweet and juicy. Does particularly well in the interior valleys. Middle June.

Moorpark. Large greenish-yellow, brownish-red on the sunny side, marked with numerous specks and dots. Fruit of the highest quality and finest flavor of any apricot grown, but a rather shy bearer. The latest to ripen. July.



ROYAL APRICOT
The Best All-round Apricot

Figs

Figs require a warm, dry climate, with temperatures above 18 degrees F., and since these conditions are found in most of California, there is a wide field in which they may be successfully grown. They also need more water during the growing season than most deciduous fruits.

Figs are very susceptible to exposure and the roots must never be allowed to dry out during transplanting. After planting, the tops should be cut off to 24 inches or less and the wound covered with asphaltum paint or grafting wax. As a rule smaller trees are equally or more successfully transplanted than the largest.

On Fig Roots

Ten fruit or nut trees, assorted in any way, or five of a single variety, sold at the 10 rate; 50 fig trees, but not less than 10 of one variety sold at the 100 rate.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$45.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	35.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00	25.00

Write for prices on 300 or more.

Angelique. A medium size, round fig, flattened at the ends; skin yellow; flesh white, tinged with rose. A high quality fig for home use. Early.

Brown Turkey. (Black San Pedro, Black Spanish, Duro.) There has been considerable confusion as regards the correct name of this variety, but all figs commonly sold under the above names are identical. It is a very large, heavy brown fig, sometimes dark purplish brown, with strawberry red flesh; oblique in shape, with a medium long neck. The quality is excellent and the fruits bring as high a price on the market as any other figs, due to their size, appearance and earliness.

Brunswick. (Magnolia.) Widely grown as a preserving fig in Texas and also widely grown in California. A medium to large, light brown fig, usually one-sided, somewhat elongated, with pink flesh. Bears early. The tree is short and stubby and is one of the hardiest of all figs.

Calimyrna. (Smyrna.) The largest and finest fig grown; very large, with a greenish-yellow skin and reddish-amber pulp. The fruit has a richness and meatiness not found in any other fig. The best fig for drying. It will not mature crops unless pollinized by the fig wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*) which breeds in the wild Capri figs. A Capri must be planted nearby and infested with the wasps to obtain a crop on the Calimyrna.

Mission. The well-known California Black Fig. The fruit is medium to large, with a long neck, mahogany violet in color and brownish-red flesh. The leading black variety for shipping and drying.



WONDERFUL POMEGRANATE
Big, Red and Sweet

Kadota. One of the finest figs for all purposes, as it will can, dry, pickle or ship fresh and give excellent results in every case. Now being largely planted for the fresh fruit markets. Medium size; skin yellowish-white, smooth; flesh pale amber, very sweet and rich. A prolific bearer. Unexcelled for home use.

Panachee. (Striped.) A peculiar variegated fig in which the fruit, and sometimes the stems and leaves, are brilliantly striped with green and yellow. The figs are large, with deep blood-red pulp, and of excellent quality.

White Adriatic. Large; skin greenish-yellow; flesh reddish; tree strong grower and prolific; largely planted in California.

White Genoa. A large pyriform variety with yellow skin and amber pulp, producing a large crop of figs during the summer until October. Richly flavored and finely textured.

Pomegranates

Pomegranates are one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees with their dense green foliage, bright scarlet hibiscus-like flowers, and their big crimson fruits. They are usually grown as a large bush, but may be trained as a tree if desired.

Ten fruit or nut trees, assorted in any way, or five of a single variety, sold at the 10 rate; 50 pomegranates sold at the 100 rate.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	35.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00	30.00

Write for prices on 300 or more.

Papershell. As the name indicates this is a thin-skinned variety of highest quality; fruit large; skin pale-yellow with crimson cheek, the edible portion being a rich red, sweet and aromatic. October.

Wonderful. The largest and most highly colored of all Pomegranates. Big fruit, rich crimson in color; rich garnet flesh, very juicy and of excellent flavor. The best shipping variety, selling well in the Eastern markets. October.



KADOTA FIG
With Amber Flesh as Sweet as Honey



BECKY SMITH PLUM

A Large, Late Plum for Home or Market

Plums

Most varieties of Plums will bear heavier crops if certain other varieties are planted nearby as pollinizers. Burbank, Wickson and Climax all successfully pollinate the blossoms of most varieties, as well as each other, and we advise including some of these sorts in all Plum plantings.

All home planters should endeavor to include the Methley and Becky Smith Plum in their list since these two varieties ripen extremely early and extremely late, when no other varieties are available.

On Peach and Myroblan Root

Ten fruit or nut trees, assorted in any way, or five of a single variety sold at the 10 rate; 50 Plum trees, but not less than 10 of a single variety, sold at the 100 rate.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	.75	\$6.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	35.00

Write for prices on 300 or more.

Listed in order of ripening:

Methley. Color dark red; flesh red, juicy, sweet, with excellent flavor; medium size; heavy bearer and the earliest to ripen in our orchards. June.

Apex Plumcot. This fruit, as its name indicates, is a cross between the Apricot and the Plum. The big globular pink and red fruit has rich aromatic honey yellow flesh. One of the earliest.

Beauty. Precedes the Santa Rosa by ten days. Fruit large and beautiful, crimson with amber-crimson flesh. Tree a remarkably vigorous grower and never-failing bearer. June.

Climax. One of Luther Burbank's finest introductions. Very large, heart-shaped, firm and with a beautiful color, being deep red and yellow. The flesh is yellow and rich. June.

Santa Rosa. Possibly the most popular plum in California, and certainly one of the handsomest. Large oval, purplish-crimson fruit, covered with light blue bloom. Flesh amber, veined with crimson. Comes in early and bears very heavily. Another Burbank variety, highly valued for both shipping and home use. Early June.

Alma. The old European plums, as grown in the East, do not do very well in Southern California, but this variety, which is evidently a hybrid, has the true Eastern plum flavor, resembling a Yellow Egg, and yet bears enormous crops every year. Skin yellow, flushed red; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy.

Formosa. One of Luther Burbank's best hybrids. Skin yellow to red; flesh pale yellow, sweet and rich, with a decided apricot flavor; fruit medium to large. A good bearer. July.

Burbank. A fairly early plum, always producing heavy crops. Fruit medium to large, almost round; light red mottled with yellow and covered with lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow and very juicy. July.

Duarte. A true blood plum, resembling the Satsuma in appearance, but ripening earlier; both skin and flesh deep blood red and of excellent quality. A vigorous tree and an extremely heavy bearer. July.

Satsuma. The well-known Japanese blood plum so prized for preserves. Large, almost round, deep red outside and in, firm, juicy and of fine flavor. Must be planted with other varieties such as Wickson, Burbank or Climax to secure good crops. July.

Wickson. A very large heart-shaped plum, deep yellow, overlaid with carmine and a white bloom. Flesh crisp, sweet, amber colored. August.

Green Gage. Medium size, round; skin yellowish-green; rich and sweet when fully ripe. An old favorite variety, but which does not do so well in the warmer interior sections. August.

Kelsey. One of the finest shipping plums. Very large, heart-shaped; greenish-yellow, blushed with red; flesh yellow, firm and of fine quality. Because of its lateness and shipping qualities it has been very profitable commercially. September.

Damson. Fruit small; oval; skin purple; flesh melting and juicy; rather tart; an old well-known sort; desirable for making jam. September.

Becky Smith. A fine late-ripening variety; big, round red fruits of excellent quality and good shipping qualities. A wonderful plum for all purposes. September.

Prunes

Prunes are merely plums with a high percentage of sugar which will dry without removal of the pit. In addition to their commercial value as a dried fruit they are excellent to eat fresh.

Prunes do not thrive particularly well in the lower altitudes of Southern California, but succeed admirably in the high inland valleys and foothills. The yield of all varieties of prunes will be materially increased if several kinds are interplanted to secure cross pollination.

On Myroblan Root

Ten fruit or nut trees, assorted in any way, or five of a single variety, sold at the 10 rate; 50 prune trees, but not less than 10 of a single variety sold at the 100 rate.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	.75	\$6.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	35.00

Write for prices on 300 or more.

Listed in order of ripening:

Sugar. Very large, oval, dark purple fruit, tender and sugary. Primarily for home planting. A heavy bearer. July.

Tragedy. A desirable early variety; large, handsome; skin dark purple; flesh greenish-yellow; sweet and rich. Excellent for eating out of hand. July.

Imperial. One of the largest and finest prunes where it will do well. Uniformly large, reddish-purple in color; very sweet and of high flavor. Should be planted with a pollinizer to get good crops. July.

Robe de Sargent. Large, deep purple; sweet and excellent for drying; good for home orchard; valuable to plant with Imperial. August.

Burton. A new prune, similar in shape and quality to the French prune, but considerably larger. Skin rich violet purple, with rich golden yellow flesh. August.

Standard. Possibly the handsomest and finest of all prunes for home use in Southern California. Big oval fruits, deep purple with a blue bloom; flesh amber, rich and juicy; a good bearer and a vigorous tree. August.

French Improved. The standard commercial drying prune. Large oval fruits of excellent quality produced in great abundance. September.



HYSLOP CRABAPPLE
Brilliant Dark Red Fruits, Red and Crisp

Apples

The late red-cheeked apples, such as Jonathan and Winesap, do not attain perfection in the valleys and should only be planted in the higher inland foothill and mountain regions of Southern California and Arizona. All apples do well in the Northern part of California except in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys.

As a general rule the summer and early fall apples, which are usually green or yellow, do best in the lower altitudes in Southern California, while the late fall and winter apples, usually high colored, should only be planted in the foothills and mountains.

For home plantings in the lower altitudes, we would suggest planting Winter Banana, Red Astrachan, Delicious, R. I. Greening and White Pearmain.

See planting instructions on page 63.

Ten fruit or nut trees, assorted in any way, or five of a single variety are sold at the 10 rate; 50 apple trees, but not less than 10 of one kind sold at the 100 rate.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$ 75	\$6.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	35.00

Write for prices on 300 or more.

Listed in order of ripening:

Red Astrachan. Large and handsome, nearly covered with deep crimson; juicy and crisp, with rich acid flavor; very productive; California's best early summer apple. Does well in valley situations. July.

Wilson Red June. One of the few good early red apples. Very large, conical, deep red with snow white flesh. Succeeds almost anywhere. July.

Gravenstein. A very large, striped, roundish apple of the best quality. Tree remarkably rapid, vigorous, and erect in growth and very productive. The finest of the early autumn apples. August.

Winter Banana. One of the most dependable apples for all districts. Large, handsome fruits, clear waxen yellow with a delicate blush. A delightful flavor and aroma. Ripens fairly early and does better than most apples in the lower altitudes. September.

Rhode Island Greening. The favorite green apple of the entire country. Large, rotund, yellowish-green, with juicy mellow flesh. For culinary purposes it is unexcelled and it does well over a wide range. October.

Delicious. A magnificent variety of fine appearance and delightful flavor; large size, rather conical in form; brilliant red, slightly splashed with yellow; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy with a distinctive flavor. The standard of excellence in the apple and probably the best known variety today. November.

Jonathan. In appearance and quality one of the best apples grown. Of medium size, brilliant red striped with carmine, almost round, with crisp, white, juicy flesh. Only to be grown in good apple sections. October.

Yellow Bellflower. A standard market variety in California, doing particularly well in the coast valleys. Oblong fruits, with a delicate pale yellow waxen skin, often beautifully blushed on one cheek. October.

White Pearmain. An oblong greenish-yellow apple, medium to large, juicy and mildly flavored. It bears well and has long been a standard variety. A good keeper. November.

Winesap. One of the finest of the late red apples. Of medium size, deep glossy red in color, with a sprightly, subacid flavor. November to February.

Yellow Newtown. A high quality, long keeping late apple, roundish, flattened at both ends, yellow skin sometimes russeted, and yellow crisp fine-grained flesh. Aromatic subacid flavor. December.

Crab Apples

Crab Apples comprise, as a rule, those small hard-fleshed varieties which are prolific bearers and are distinguished by their hardness. A tree or two in every home orchard is desirable.

See planting instructions, page 63.

Ten assorted fruit and nut trees, or five of a single variety are sold at the 10 rate.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$45.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	40.00

Hyslop. Brilliant dark red with heavy blue bloom, thickly borne in large cluster. A beautiful crab of good quality. October.

Transcendent Crab. The best of all crabs for general use. Tree remarkably vigorous and immensely productive; fruit large, skin yellow striped with red; of a pleasant aromatic flavor; fine for preserves and jellies. August.



PINEAPPLE QUINCE
California's Leading Quince

Quinces

The Quince is one of the finest fruits for preserves and since it will do well in almost any location or soil, there should be a few trees in every family orchard. California Quinces are now being marketed successfully in the East.

On Quince Roots

Ten fruit or nut trees, assorted in any way, or five of a single variety, sold at the 10 rate; 50 quince trees, but not less than 10 of one variety, sold at the 100 rate.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$45.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	40.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00	30.00

Write for prices on 300 or more.

Orange. Large, roundish, with short neck; greenish yellow color. The best known variety.

Pineapple. The name is suggested by the flavor. The fruit resembles the Orange Quince, but is smoother. Of excellent quality.

Smyrna. The fruit of this superb variety is very large; lemon yellow in color, possessing a delightful fragrance. Delicious when cooked. October.

Pears

The yield of Bartlett Pears, under most conditions, will be materially increased by interplanting with a pollinizer, the best varieties for the purpose being Winter Nelis and Buerre D'Anjou.

On Japan and French Pear Roots

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	35.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00	25.00

Write for prices on 300 or more.

Listed in order of ripening:

Wildier Early. The earliest pear of good quality; medium size; pyriform; bright lemon-yellow color, with a flaming cheek. The flesh is buttery, sweet and rich. Does particularly well in Southern California, where other varieties will not thrive. July.

Flemish Beauty. A superb large, melting, sweet pear; strong grower and fruitful; an old standard autumn variety. September.

Bartlett. The most widely cultivated pear in California, large, buttery and melting, with rich musky flavor; tree a vigorous grower; bears abundantly; ripens early. No pear now in the market possesses a wider popularity, being a good shipper and possessing keeping qualities and fine appearance. August.

Seckel. The standard of excellence in the pear. Fruit small, but well colored and there is no other variety which possesses such exquisitely flavored, perfumed, juicy and melting flesh as this pear, even the skin being spicy. A low compact tree, very resistant to blight. August.

Buerre D'Anjou. A standard fall pear for home and market. Large, uniform in shape; deep yellow, marked with russet and blushed with crimson. Flesh tender, sweet and spicy. A good variety to plant with the Bartlett as a pollinizer. October.

Beurre Bosc. A pear of uniquely beautiful color and shape, the fruit being pyriform, with a long tapering neck, deep yellow, heavily overlaid with cinnamon-russet, and the quality of the flesh is exceedingly fine. In many sections ranked second only to Bartlett. September.

Kieffer. Large; skin rich golden-yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side. Flesh slightly coarse, juicy and melting, with pronounced quince flavor. October.

Winter Bartlett. A small pear, suggesting Bartlett in shape, color and flavor, but ripening very late. The tree is very productive and the fruit keeps remarkably well. This is the only pear which seems to do well in the Imperial Valley and similar sections. November.

Winter Nelis. The standard winter pear. Fruit small, usually russeted, with a ruddy cheek; a delectable, rich, aromatic flavor. Tree is an irregular grower, but enormously productive, and the fruit will keep in storage all winter. December.

Dwarf Pears

Dwarf Pears are desirable and especially adapted for small gardens or city yards where space economy is an item. They also serve as a valuable filler for commercial orchards. They bear early, often the second year. Trees should be planted from 8 to 12 feet apart.

These double-worked Pear trees are first budded to Buerre Hardy, then budded to variety desired. This process insures good union of buds, since Buerre Hardy is the only Pear variety that will stick to the Quince root.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet, double-worked.....	\$1.00	\$8.50	\$65.00
3 to 4 feet, double-worked.....	.85	7.50	50.00

Write for prices on 300 or more.

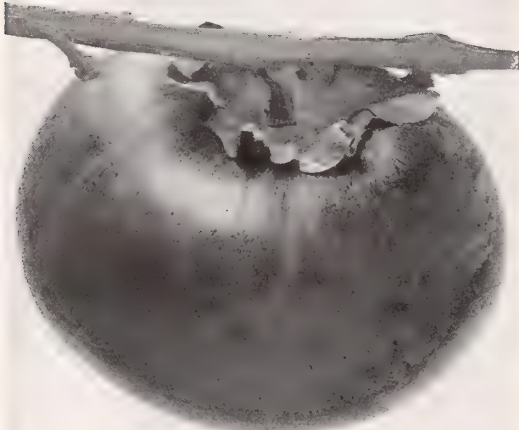
Varieties. The following varieties are supplied double-worked on Quince roots. See description of varieties under "Pears."

Bartlett Winter Nelis
Buerre de Anjou



BARTLETT PEAR FLEMISH BEAUTY PEAR WINTER NELIS PEAR
Choicest Varieties of Pears Ripening Over a Long Season

The Chinese Jujube



FUYU PERSIMMON
New, Different, Non-Astringent Variety

Persimmons

The Japanese Persimmons add a touch to the home orchard that is out of the ordinary and the large, luscious fruits, ripening after the fall frosts have come, offer a fitting close to the deciduous fruit season. It will succeed almost anywhere in California.

It is not necessary to plant pollinizers with Persimmons in California, but doubtless a larger crop will be obtained if one or more trees of the Gailey are planted with other kinds.

On Lotus Roots

Ten fruit or nut trees, assorted in any way, or five of a single variety, sold at the 10 rate; 50 persimmon trees, but not less than 10 of one variety sold at the 100 rate.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	9.00	85.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.50	60.00

Write for prices on 300 or more.

Gailey. Recommended only for planting with other varieties to pollinize the blossoms and thereby produce larger crops. Fruit very small.

Hachiya. The leading Persimmon at the present time. Very large, conical; skin bright orange red and very attractive; flesh very sweet and rich; astringent until ripe, and then very fine. Usually seedless. Most of the fruit now paying well in the markets are Hachiyas.

Okame. A medium sized, flattened and slightly four-sided fruit of excellent quality; rich red in color. A prolific tree.

Tamopan. A very large fruit, often three to five inches in diameter, weighing over a pound and oddly marked by a crease completely around the stem end. Deep golden red in color. Ripens late.

Fuyu. This is a new persimmon, quite different from all other commonly grown varieties in that it is never astringent or puckery. It is quite firm even when fully ripe and may be eaten hard like an apple whenever it is sweet enough. The fruits are large, somewhat flattened and are borne freely. Predictions are freely made that it will surpass all other kinds as a commercial fruit.

Prices on Fuyu:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.75	\$16.00	\$150.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	14.00	135.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	11.50	110.00

The Jujube is a small deciduous tree. The fruit of the larger kinds is from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, may be round, oval, or pear shaped according to variety; has a smooth, brittle skin, rich dark brown in color. The flesh is sweet, crisp and rather dry when fresh. The fruit is excellent when eaten fresh, and when picked and allowed to stand, it dries and gains an added flavor. It makes an excellent jam or butter when cooked, but the best way to enjoy the fruit is to cook it in a sugar syrup and allow it to dry, when it becomes a delicious confection which we believe will eventually rival the date as a commercial product.

The tree is a heavy and consistent bearer, never failing to produce a large crop, and it begins to bear usually at the age of one year. It blooms very late in the spring, avoiding all danger from spring frosts and the fruit ripens in September and October. Because the Jujube is a sure producer, because it is a highly nutritious, delicious fruit, capable of being used in many ways, and because it thrives in locations where many fruits will not grow, it will be a valuable addition to the orchards and gardens of the West and South, particularly in the interior valleys of California and Arizona. It does not bear so well directly on the sea-coast and prefers the interior valleys. Although not particular as to soil or care, it will respond quickly to water and fertilizer.

Additional information on the Jujube with recipes for the use of the fruit, may be secured by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., enclosing ten cents, and asking for Bulletin No. 1215 of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Price for stocky, grafted, field grown trees:

	Each	Per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	10.00

Lang. Large pear-shaped fruit, 1½ to 2 inches long. Produces a great abundance of fruit and often bears the first year after planting.

Li. This variety has the largest fruits of all, often 2 inches in diameter. The shape is almost round, somewhat flattened at the ends; has a very small pit and is deliciously sweet and crisp.



FOUR-YEAR-OLD JUJUBE TREE
Produced 150 lbs. of Fruit at this Age
Insert: Lang Jujube, Half Natural Size

Walnuts

Walnuts have brought a more consistent price to the grower over a period of years than most orchard crops, due largely to the splendidly organized co-operative marketing association formed by the growers. The acreage even in California is necessarily limited to certain situations, so that the industry has a favorable outlook.

Our trees are grown from carefully selected scions from the best fruiting trees, grafted on the native Northern Black Walnut (*Juglans Californica*), under conditions of soil and climate which produce an excellent root system and a clean vigorous top.

Walnuts make a wonderful shade tree for the home, but should be planted where they will have plenty of room to spread out, as they get very large in time. The trees grow rapidly after the first year and begin to bear at two or three years of age.

See planting instructions page 63.

On Northern California Black Roots

Ten fruit or nut trees, assorted in any way, or five of a single variety, sold at the 10 rate; 50 walnut trees sold at the 100 rate.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
10 to 12 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.75	15.00	125.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50	12.50	110.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.25	10.00	90.00

Write for prices on 300 or more.

Placencia. While new varieties come and go, the Placencia remains the most popular and profitable walnut in Southern California. The nuts are roundish oval, smooth, with a thin strong shell and are of a desirable commercial size. The kernel is smooth, plump and light colored. The tree is precocious and a heavy bearer.

Franquette. Owing to its lateness in blooming, its hardness and dense foliage, this French variety stands in high favor with Northern growers. The nut is large, elongated, smooth, tightly sealed, with a full, sweet kernel.

Eureka. Ranks second to Placencia as a commercial nut. Very large elongated nuts; shell light straw color, very heavy and well sealed; cream colored, plump, waxy kernels. An ideal nut for the market and brings higher prices than the Placencia, but does not bear as young as the latter nor so heavily. Hardier than Placencia, because it blooms later, and also more immune to sunburn.

Mayette. One of the most popular varieties grown in the northern walnut districts. Nuts large and uniform; almost round. A good nut for the colder districts.

Fayne. Large nuts, oblong, rather pointed at the apex with a kernel of particularly fine quality. The young trees bear very heavily. Largely planted in the central part of the state.

Willson Wonder. The "Jumbo Walnut," so called because of its enormous size. An extremely large nut, with a rough shell. The kernel is good, but does not always fill the shell. Bears very young and heavily.

Chestnut

The Chestnut should be planted far more in California than it is at the present time, because it does particularly well in most sections of the state, producing very heavy crops of nuts which bring a good price in the markets. Also the trees make beautiful large ornamental shade trees with dense, dark green foliage and symmetrical tops. A fine tree for street planting, particularly near the coast.

Chestnuts cannot be imported into this country now and all nuts must be raised here. The Chestnut combines economic value with beauty and since many people wish to plant a shade tree or roadside tree which will produce a valuable crop, the Chestnut will fill this demand. In order to secure cross-pollination at least three trees should be planted together.

Marron Combale. A fine large nut of French origin, bright brown in color. Grafted trees, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

Van Fleet Hybrids. Some particularly fine hybrid chestnuts developed by the late Dr. Van Fleet of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Grafted trees, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

Spanish Seedlings. The European type of chestnuts which are also called Italian Chestnuts, do particularly well on the Pacific Coast. The different trees vary only slightly in their bearing habits and the nuts are quite uniform. The trees are very ornamental with large dark green leaves and we highly recommend them for shade trees. The nuts are fairly large, sweet and of good quality, and the tree bears very young. Larger crops will be secured if several trees are planted together. 8 to 10 ft., \$3.00 each, \$27.50 per 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.75 each, \$25.00 per 10; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.

Almonds

Two or more varieties of Almonds must be planted together, in the right combination to secure successful pollination. Good combinations are **Ne Plus Ultra** and **Nonpariel**, **Nonpariel** and **Drake** or **Texas** Proflific.

See planting instruction page 63.

On Peach or Almond Roots

Ten fruit or nut trees, assorted in any way, or five of a single variety, sold at the 10 rate; 50 almond trees, but not less than 10 of one variety, sold at the 100 rate.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	35.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00	25.00

Write for prices on 300 or more.

Drake. A good commercial nut because it bears uniform crops from year to year and adapts itself to all almond districts. Medium size, almost round, with a medium soft shell, plump and well filled with a good kernel. A pollinizer for **Nonpariel**.

Ne Plus Ultra. A widely planted and popular almond, chiefly valuable because of its very attractive outside appearance and its generally large size. The tree is a vigorous grower and bears large regular crops, and the nuts are large and long with a soft, corky outer shell. A good pollinizer for **Nonpariel**.

Nonpariel. Probably the most valuable commercially grown variety in California at the present time because of its excellence for shelling purposes and its habit of bearing regular and uniform crops year after year. Very hardy, and does well under unfavorable conditions.

I. X. L. This variety brings the highest prices for nuts marketed in the shell because of its clean attractive appearance and plump kernels. The nut is a soft-shell, of medium size. Tree grows upright.

Texas. Now one of the most popular almonds commercially because of its extremely heavy, consistent crops of small soft-shelled plump nuts, excellent for shelled kernels. A late bloomer and good pollinizer for **Nonpariel** and **Drake**.

Filberts

Filberts are certain varieties of European Hazel nuts. They are produced on a large bush or small tree, and bear good sized nuts of excellent quality. They do best in a cool, fairly moist climate and are well worth trying in the coastal district of Southern California.

Two or more varieties must be planted together to insure cross-pollination.

Heavy, well-rooted trees, \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per 10.

Barcelona. The best Filbert for general planting. A large, round nut, sweet and rich, which drops freely from the husk. Bears well when properly pollinated.

Du Chilly. A large fine nut, bearing fair crops, but its chief value is a pollinizer for the **Barcelona**. Filberts make beautiful ornamental bushes where they do well.

Pistachio

Pistachio nuts are much used by confectioners because of their bright green color and rich flavor. The tree does well wherever the fig and olive thrive, but one male tree must be planted to six or less female trees as a pollinizer. Grafted trees, \$4.00.

Aleppo. Produces nuts about one inch in length.

Bronte. A good bearer, similar to **Aleppo**.

Kaz. The leading male variety, producing no nuts. Ten assorted Citrus trees at the 10 rate: Each Per 10



Select Vine and Bush Fruits

Grapes and berries from all over the world do wonderfully well in California and every home should have a few vines near it. It only takes two years to get good crops on most grape vines, so results are soon obtained.

Grapes

Grapes have long been one of California's great commercial crops. Table, raisin and juice varieties all reach perfection in the great Southwest.

Standard Home and Commercial Grapes

Ten assorted grapevines sold at the 10 rate, less than 10 at the each rate; 50 vines, but not less than 10 of one variety, sold at the 100 rate.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Price	\$.25	\$2.00	\$10.00

Write for prices for 500 or more, naming quantity and varieties.

Varieties suitable for arbor or trellis have the capital letter "T" following the name.

Listed in order of ripening.

Chasselas Fontainbleau. (Sweetwater or Chasselas Rose.) Extremely early grape; medium size; compact bunches; amber colored, flushed with rose. Very sweet and juicy. Early July.

Chasselas Neuschatel. A very early, extremely juicy white grape in very close compact bunches; bears enormous crops. July.

Black Monukka. T. A seedless black Persian grape much resembling Thompson Seedless, except that the berries average one-third larger and are purplish black when mature. Very large loose bunches borne in great profusion. A wonderful early eating grape. Prune long. Early August.

Thompson Seedless. The best known seedless grape, widely planted for raisins and market and a fine home fruit as well. Very large bunches of rather small, greenish-yellow berries, sweet and mild. Canes should be pruned long. August.

Sultana. T. Great large bunches of small, round, crisp, golden yellow, seedless berries. A very prolific bearer, largely planted for seedless raisins and table fruit. August.

Black Muscat. An excellent table grape; berries very large black, in medium sized bunches, with a pronounced Muscat flavor; decidedly the richest flavored of all grapes we grow. We recommend it especially for home vineyards. August and September.

Zante Currant. T. (Black Corinth.) The variety from which the dried currants of commerce are made. Large, compact bunches of very small blue-black seedless berries like currants, very juicy, sweet and richly flavored. August.

Malaga. A leading shipping variety and one of the finest table grapes. Bunches very large and loose; berries large, oval, yellowish green, with a thick skin and firm, sweet, rich flesh. A very strong grower and a very productive vine. Does best in hot climates. Late August.

Black Malvoise. T. A fine table grape bearing immense crops of oval, juicy, reddish black berries. A strong grower and a good arbor grape. Late August.

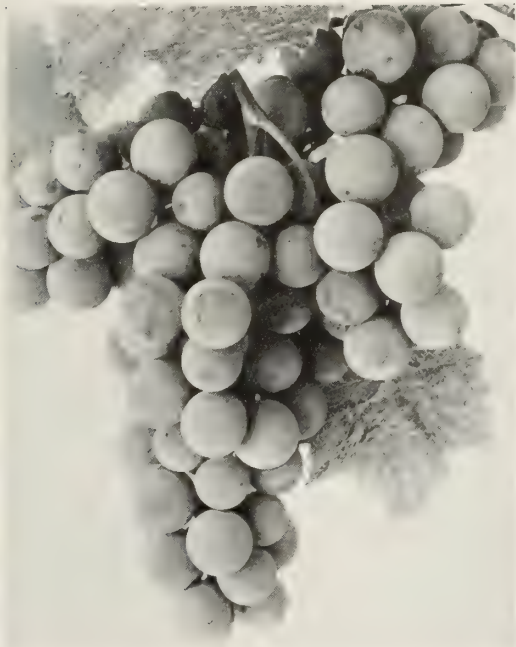
Dattier de Beyrouth. A comparatively new Persian grape which is one of the finest varieties for eating that can be grown, and also excels for shipping and raisins. Very large, elongated oval, amber berries of exquisite flavor, in large, loose bunches. September.

Lady Finger (Rish Baba). Got its name because the berries are very long, slender and white-skinned. Large long bunches; flesh crisp, tender and sweet. A good home and shipping grape. Late September.

Black Hamburg. T. Has large bunches of coal black, round berries, very firm, juicy, sweet and rich. A favorite grape for home and local markets. Late September.



GRAPEVINES IN OUR NURSERY
Thousands of Healthy, Thrifty Plants



MARAVILLE DE MALAGA GRAPE
One of the Very Finest Red Grapes

Rose of Peru. T. A very beautiful, high quality grape for local markets or home use. Large, loose bunches of large round, black berries, crisp, sweet and rich. Excellent for trellis. September.

Maraville de Malaga (Molinera). This is a wonderful red shipping grape, and for home use it is unexcelled. The berries are large, round and bright red, holding their color even in hot climates. Very firm, sweet flesh with a thick skin. The vine is very vigorous and produces a heavy crop of large, loose bunches. Early September.

Muscat. The white raisin grape planted so extensively in California; bunches large and loose; berry oval; one of the richest flavored of all grapes; valuable for raisins and table. September.

Purple Damascus. Fruit is very large; deep purple when fully ripe; flesh meaty; bunches large and loose. Very desirable for table use. September.

Zabalkanski. A comparatively new red Persian grape of high quality. Very large, slender, elongated berries, coppery red in color, in large loose bunches; very fine flavor. September.

Zinfandel. Large compact bunches of black grapes, borne in profusion. Planted extensively as a juice grape. September.

Alicante Bouschet. Medium sized bunches of black berries with sweet, bright red juice. Brings higher prices than any other juice grape. September.

Mission. T. Berries medium, round, black, sweet; bunches large, loose; an old standard juice grape. Produces large tonnage to the acre. September.

Olivette de Cadanet. T. Very similar to Malaga, but ripens considerably later; large well filled bunches of oval, greenish-white berries; skin rather tough, handling well for market. Early October.

Flame Tokay. One of the leading shipping grapes of California. Berries and bunches very large, red, covered with lilac bloom; flesh firm, crisp and sweet. One of the handsomest grapes in cultivation.

Gros Colman. T. Berries of this variety are as large as small plums, and are borne in immense clusters. Skin thin, dark blue; flesh firm and crisp. One of the handsomest black table grapes grown. Early October.

Cornichon. T. One of the best late shipping grapes. Berries long and oval, purplish black; skin very thick; bunches long and loose; sweet and of excellent quality. October.

Emperor. T. Bunches large, long and rather loose; berry large, oblong, wine colored, very firm; a very late variety and one of the standard shipping grapes. October.

Almeria (Ohanez). Berries greenish-white, medium to large, cylindrical, flattened on the ends. The latest white grape, keeping for a long time after picking because of its hard, tough skin. October.

Black Morocco. Berries extremely large, round, purplish black; sweet and crisp; in large compact bunches. One of the largest of all grapes and one of the latest, staying on the vine until after Thanksgiving. October.

Choice New Varieties

It is difficult to find new varieties of grapes that surpass the already well known varieties which have been grown for several years in California. Therefore a variety listed as a "Choice New Grape" must have some distinctive quality either in the flavor of the fruit or productiveness to warrant its being so listed.

The varieties listed below have been selected from many sorts introduced in recent years from foreign countries.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Price	\$.40	\$3.00	\$20.00

Write for prices for 500 or more.
Listed in order of ripening.

Khalili. A new Persian grape which is the very first variety to ripen. White, round berries of excellent flavor, borne in loose bunches. Brought good prices on the early market this year, and will be much relished in the home garden as the first grape of the season. June.

Lignan. With Khalili this is the earliest grape to ripen. Medium size; very compact bunches of oval, golden amber berries, very juicy and of good flavor. June.

Kurtelaska. Medium sized berries in large compact bunches. Green or amber in color with a sweet mild flavor. Bears very heavy crops and the vine is a vigorous, thrifty grower.



HYCALES GRAPE
Large, Sweet and Extremely Early



CONCORD GRAPE
Most Famous American Grape

Hycalas. A very large, early, white grape ripening with Thompson Seedless. The big berries are sweet and juicy and are borne in large compact bunches, and although the berries are too tender for shipping, its earliness and good quality recommend it for home planting. July.

Hunisa. A very late new purplish black grape, with large elongated, cylindrical berries, mild in flavor with a thick skin. A fine shipper and keeper. Late October.

Kandahar. A new Persian grape bearing long loose bunches of elongated, beautifully shaped, amber colored berries, sweet and mild in flavor. A splendid home grape and promising for the early market. Prune long. July.

Dizmar. A new grape which has great possibilities as a shipping variety. Large, elongated white berries in medium size bunches; skin very firm; flesh crisp, meaty, very sweet and of excellent quality. Has done well in the Coachella and Imperial Valleys. Early August.

Ribier. T. One of the largest grapes grown, and at the same time one of the most handsome. Extremely large, round, perfectly black berries in medium size bunches, very sweet and rich in flavor. Ripens in August, but will stay on vine until late September. Unexcelled for home and market.

Olivette Blanche. T. Large, long berries, flavor rich and sweet; very firm; bunches compact and large; heavy producer; vigorous grower with abundant foliage; suitable for trellising. A money-making market grape. Late September.

Flame Muscat. A new grape exactly like the Muscat, with the same rich flavor and large berries of that famous variety, but with bright red berries, the color being intensified in hot weather. It ripens from 3 to 4 weeks later than Muscat, thus making this wonderful grape available over a longer season.

Hardy American Grapes

This type of grape, of which the Concord is a typical example, is quite hardy and is extensively grown in the eastern and middle western states. They are sometimes known as "slipskins," are usually strong growing vines, are all suitable for arbor and trellis, and do well anywhere on the Pacific Coast with the possible exception of locations where extreme heat and dryness is experienced.

Those people from the East and Middle West who prefer this type of grape may enjoy them to the full, because they produce just as well in California as anywhere in the country. The stronger growing kinds such as Pierce, Christmas, America and Niagara, make wonderful arbor grapes. However, the American grapes do not thrive as well in the Imperial, Coachella and other interior valleys where extreme heat is experienced.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Price	\$.40	\$3.00	\$20.00

Write for prices on quantities, naming quantity and varieties.

All of the following varieties are suitable for arbor or trellis.

Listed in order of ripening.

Campbell Early. The first American grape in our list to ripen. Large, black, sweet berries in small or medium bunches. July.

Amber Queen. An early American grape with large, richly flavored, juicy berries; dark amber red in color. A heavy bearer. July.

America. The berries are similar to Concord, but two weeks earlier, being large and black and of excellent flavor. Fine for arbor or trellis because of its great, long canes and large leaves. August.

Worden. Similar to Concord in shape and flavor, but larger, ten days earlier, but does not keep as well. Early August.

Concord. Undoubtedly the most widely known and popular of all American grapes. Black in color, with a bluish bloom, borne profusely in medium sized bunches. The Concord does well in California, except in the regions of extremely hot summers, and its rich flavor is just the same when grown here as in the East. August.

Pierce (California Concord, Isabella Regia). Similar to Concord, but the berries and bunches are larger and the vine is a strong grower. August.

Delaware. Bunches are small and compact; berries small; light red with a violet bloom; sweet, sugary and vinous with a musky aroma. August.

Niagara. The standard American green grape, holding the same rank among green kinds that Concord holds in the blacks. Berries large, pale-yellow with white bloom; flesh tender, sweet and juicy. Very productive. August.

Catawba. The leading red American grape, of high quality and a very productive bearer. Dull purplish-red in color. A good keeper. September.

Isabella. An attractive large, glossy black grape, with a thick skin and a musky flavor. A very vigorous grower with large leaves. September.

Christmas. (New.) A Luther Burbank introduction, similar to the Concord in size, color and flavor, but much later and ripens over a long period. A vigorous growing vine suitable for trellis. October.

Grafted Grapes

There are certain regions in which grape vines become infested with Phylloxera on the roots. This may be overcome by planting vines grafted on resistant stock.

We can furnish vines grafted on Phylloxera resistant stocks in the following varieties. All but Malaga and Zinfandel can also be supplied on stocks said to be resistant to the root rot prevalent in Texas and other Southern States.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Price	\$.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
Black Hamburg		Maraville de Malaga	
Black Muscat		Muscat	
Emperor		Thompson Seedless	
Cornichon		Tokay	
Malaga		Zinfandel	

Currants

Rooted Plants, 40c each, \$3.00 per 10

Cherry. A popular, well-known variety. Large, bright red berries, juicy and fine flavored.

Perfection. Berries good size; good quality; bright red; flavor rich, mild and sub-acid; exceedingly productive.

Gooseberry

40c each, \$3.00 per 10

Oregon Champion. Large round, transparent, pale green fruits of excellent quality. The bush is large and a prolific bearer.

Berries

"Grow Your Own Berries" is a slogan worthy of the attention of every person who has even a small piece of ground, for it is an easy matter to grow good crops of delicious berries in a small space or between the rows of garden trees. Berry growing is interesting and the time spent in cultivating and watering is a pleasure.

See planting instructions on page 64.

Raspberries

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Price—Strong plants.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$12.50

Less than 10 of a variety at each rate; 50 at 100 rate.

Black Cap Raspberry, "King of the Cliff." An excellent black cap; large berries; a vigorous grower. Not so dry and seedy as most black caps. Does well in California.

St. Regis Raspberry. The best red raspberry for general use in California. It ripens early and continues to produce good crops throughout the season. The berries are medium to large, rich and sugary, while the vines are strong and vigorous.

Blackberries

Less than 10 of a variety at each rate; 50 at 100 rate.

Write for prices on 500 or more.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Price for Himalaya and Crandall	\$.25	\$2.00	\$12.50

Crandall's Early Blackberry. A strong, vigorous, upright grower, hardy and productive; berry firm and of good size, rich black color; one of the earliest to ripen.

Himalaya Blackberry. A rampant grower, the canes often growing to 40 feet in one season; a prolific bearer. This variety and Crandalls do well in the Imperial Valley because they are early.

Mammoth Thornless Blackberry. (Cory Thornless.) The very finest of all blackberries, producing great quantities of long black berries, often 2 inches in length, with a sweet delicious flavor. The flesh is firm, melting and juicy, with few seeds. The plants are extremely vigorous, often making a growth of 20 feet in one season. The canes are thornless. Ripens midseason.

Price for Mammoth Thornless:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Transplanted plants.....	\$.40	\$3.50	\$25.00
Strong Rooted Tips.....	.25	2.00	12.50

Dewberry

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Transplants	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Gardena Dewberry. The early trailing Blackberry, ripening two weeks earlier than other sorts; berries large, a glossy black; fine flavor; a heavy bearer.

Loganberry

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Transplants	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Rooted Tips			10.00

Loganberry. Berries extremely large, purplish-red with a very pleasant tart flavor, combining the taste of the blackberry and raspberry. A strong trailing grower.

The New Youngberry

Here is a berry which has only been introduced a year or two, but it is gaining a great reputation, and seems likely to be a standard kind. It is presumed to be a cross between the Dewberry and the Loganberry and has inherited the best characteristics of each. The berries often attain enormous size and are always as large as good-sized Loganberries. They are purplish black in color and have an unusual flavor, resembling that of the Raspberry.

The vine is a rampant vigorous grower and begins to bear the first year after planting, producing very large crops thereafter. The berries begin to ripen early, about two weeks after the Dewberry, and bear continuously through the summer months. Our observations of the berry during the last two years lead us to recommend it highly, both for home and commercial planting.

	Per	Per	Per
	10	100	1000
Strong plants	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Write for prices on 500 or more.



MAMMOTH THORNLESS BLACKBERRY
The Best of All Blackberries

Strawberries

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Price (except Mastodon).....	\$.40	\$2.00	\$15.00

50 at 100 rate; 500 at 1000 rate.

Banner. There is no finer strawberry than Banner for the Pacific Coast. Its sweet flavor and attractive appearance carry it ahead of all others. It is a good bearer and long-lived plant.

Carolina. A vigorous grower with good covering foliage, probably more largely planted commercially than any other because it produces so heavily and because the berries are good shippers. A good home variety also.

Progressive. We like the berry because of the great richness of its flavor and the length of its season, which lasts three months longer than most other kinds. The berries are long and pointed, small to medium in size and borne in great abundance. As nearly "ever-bearing" as any.

Mastodon. A new kind which we are offering this year for the first time, and which is remarkable for the mammoth size of the berries. It starts producing its giant richly colored berries early in the summer and keeps them coming until Thanksgiving. It should be a profitable market variety. 50c per 10; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1000.

The Vegetable Garden

ASPARAGUS

50c per 10; \$2.50 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

Argentueil. A standard variety for market. Large white sprouts tinged with purple. Of excellent flavor and very prolific.

Palmetto. Popular for home or market. Bright green sprouts of delicious flavor.

Mary Washington. The earliest of all varieties of Asparagus. Said to be rust resistant.

RHUBARB

Giant Crimson Winter. Stalks of mammoth size, excellent flavor and quality. 2-year roots, 40c each, \$3.00 per 10; 1-year roots, 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.



The Rose Garden

The rose is the Queen of all flowers and since it flourishes and produces its beautiful blooms anywhere in America, it should be universally grown. There are thousands of rose varieties varying, of course, in desirability, but in the list which we offer only the very best will be found, among them the best of the recent introductions. We take great pride in the strength and quality of our rose bushes, and give them the utmost care and skillful nursery culture.

All of our plants are budded on **Ragged Robin** (*Gloire des Rosomanes*) root with the exception of some of the **Hybrid Perpetuals** and **Polyanthas**, which are grown from cuttings on their own root. Roses budded on this root do well in nearly all parts of the United States and make strong vigorous plants, providing the utmost in size, quality and abundance of bloom.

ROSE CLASSES. Nearly all of the roses we grow belong to the **HYBRID TEAS (HT.)**, and all varieties listed in this catalog belong to this group unless some other abbreviation follows the name. These are the **Everblooming Roses**, so called because they flower continuously, or at brief intervals, all through the spring, summer and fall. This group includes most of the finest roses, embracing all colors and including double, semi-double and single varieties, bush as well as climbing.

Of recent years new blood has been introduced into the Hybrid Teas by crossing them with the Austrian Briers, the resulting hybrids being called **Pernetianas**. Many of the new roses, particularly in the yellow, orange and apricot shades, were produced in this way, but there has been so much hybridization that it is no longer possible to keep them separate, and we list them all as Hybrid Teas.

The Hybrid Teas thrive over all of the American continent but most of them must have some winter protection where the temperature goes down to zero or below.

The **TEA ROSES** (designated **T**) are also ever-blooming but not quite so hardy as the Hybrid Teas and do best in mild climates. We list only a few of them.

Two other classes, **HYBRID PERPETUALS** and **POLYANTHAS**, are listed separately and described on page 33. Several additional classes of climbers are briefly described on page 34.

See planting and cultural directions for the Rose on page 63.

New Roses

The world's great rose growers and hybridizers are continually bringing forth hundreds of new varieties which they hope will be out of the ordinary. We try out in our fields each year all those which show promise. Many of them we discard as not being worthy of further propagation, but we select those which are distinctly "different" and are an improvement over older sorts, to add to our standard list.

There are some extremely novel and unusual color combinations in the new group of roses that we offer for 1929. They all represent something entirely different in the rose world, and all are distinctly superior, for all new kinds that do not represent an advance have been weeded out.

Price on New Roses, \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per 10.

Angele Pernet. (Pernet-Ducher, 1924.) A most remarkable new color, rich brownish-orange, entirely different from anything yet produced in similar shades. The flowers are beautifully formed, quite double, hold their color well, and possess some fragrance. The bush is of moderate growth, the stems are stiff and unbending while the clean, shiny, glistening foliage is especially attractive. Its marvelous color alone makes it an outstanding rose.

Cuba. (Pernet-Ducher, 1926.) This dazzling new rose somewhat resembles *Padre*, but its brilliant long orange-scarlet buds are a little deeper in color and the stems are heavier. A semi-single rose, very tall in growth, producing a continuous succession of richly colored blooms.



DAME EDITH HELEN
Known as the Rose Without a Fault



ETOILE DE HOLLAND

Brilliant New Red Rose of Magnificent Coloring

Dame Edith Helen. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1926.) A rose that is already gaining a great reputation as the rose without a fault and though there are many fine pink roses, this one stands head and shoulders above the rest. Big full double flowers of glowing pink, very freely produced on a vigorous upright, long-stemmed bush. As delightfully fragrant as any rose we grow.

Duchess of York. (Sandy Dickson, 1925.) The buds are a charming shade of rich orange, opening to flowers of soft apricot-pink. The flowers are large and full and are quite freely produced.

Etoile de Hollande. (Verschuren & Sons, 1919.) Brilliant red blooms of magnificent size, perfect in bud, half-open or fully developed flower. The flowers always open cleanly and do not fade. Quite fragrant. A strong free branching plant. A splendid rose with no apparent faults. The demand has steadily grown stronger for it each year.

Feu Joseph Looymans. (Looymans & Co., 1922.) A fine new Dutch rose that always draws enthusiastic praise from those who see it. Great long slender buds of buff yellow shaded vivid apricot in the center, opening to large, fairly full flowers. Growth strong and upright, and the bushes in our fields during the past summer have never been without blooms.

Frank Reader. (Verschuren & Sons, 1927.) A large massive flower of lemon-yellow deepening to golden apricot in the center. The high centered flowers stand up well and are sweetly scented. A very satisfactory light yellow rose.

Gwyneth Jones. (McGredy, 1925.) Here is a gorgeous thing, so dazzling and striking in color that it makes you catch your breath the first time you see it. Only a few petals and opens quickly, but has a good bush and its red-hot carmine-orange hue will make you like it.

Innocence. (Chaplin Bros., 1921.) An exquisitely beautiful single rose, with long tapering pearly white buds opening to enormous single pure white blooms, with a center of wine red stamens. The plant is strong, free branching, flowering freely.

Irish Charm. (McGredy, 1927.) One of a new group of very much worthwhile Irish roses. This one is a gem of exquisite form in the bud and open flower, deep blush pink, with a deeper apricot tint in the unopened bud.

Irish Hope. (McGredy, 1927.) A splendid rose of bright crimson, with big bold flowers and large petals, possessing a most delightful fragrance. The bush is tall and vigorous and the foliage is bright and clean.

Irish Sweetness. (McGredy, 1927.) The most fragrant of this group of Irish roses and indeed one of the most sweetly scented of all roses. The scarlet-crimson flowers are freely borne on a vigorous bush.

Ivy May. (G. Beckwith & Son, 1925.) Rose lovers who like perfect symmetrical blooms will like this sweet-scented, beautifully formed flower. The color is a bright sparkling pink, shading to amber at the base and the petals are many.

Lady Margaret Stewart. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1926.) Unquestionably one of the finest of the new roses, and might be described as a more highly colored Golden Emblem. The buds are deep sunflower yellow, heavily veined and splashed with orange scarlet, sometimes entirely of the latter color, and opening to a firm full flower, the general color effect of which is cadmium orange. The flowers are quite fragrant and the leathery glowing sage green foliage which covers the long rigid stems seems to be entirely disease-proof.

Lord Charlemont. (McGredy, 1922.) Similar to Etoile de Hollande with its fragrant, beautifully-formed high-centered crimson flowers. The stems are stout and rigid and the plant is free in growth and bloom. Easily one of the best three or four red roses.

Margaret McGredy. (McGredy, 1927.) A brilliantly colored masterpiece, of a color not easy to name, but sometimes called geranium lake or brick red. Rather a short stout bud opening to a large, full, magnificent flower. No lanky leafless stems here, but a beautiful, heavily foliaged, well-branched bush, forming a contrasting background for the dazzling flowers.

Mme. Albert Barbier. HP. (Barbier & Co., 1925.) A Hybrid Perpetual with the sturdy heavy stems of its class. But there never was a H. P. like this before, for it is golden salmon in color, with shadings of flesh pink and nankeen yellow. It is a seedling of Frau Karl Druschki; it blooms more freely than its parent, and its delicate coloring and perfect shape will carry it far.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough. (McGredy, 1926.) Lovers of good roses will have to make a place for this one. Large conical buds and enormous pure pink flowers shading to yellow at the base of the petals. Unusually fragrant, blooming very freely and the plant is tall and strong. A noteworthy addition.



FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS

Long Slender Buds of Yellow Shaded Apricot

Select Varieties Recently Introduced

Price \$1.00 Each, \$9.00 Per 10

Ten assorted Roses of any class sold at the ten rate wherever a ten rate is quoted.



MISS C. A. VAN ROSSEM

Velvety Dark Red Flowers with Wavy Petals

Mrs. Lovell Swisher. (Howard & Smith, 1926.) There are so many pink roses that new ones must be remarkably good for us to grow them, but we could never overlook this variety. Long, shapely, perfectly formed buds with gently reflexed petals, quite double; in color salmon pink, with deeper tones. We are sure you will like it.

Mrs. W. E. Nickerson. (McGredy, 1927.) An extremely vigorous free-flowering two-toned rose, salmon and orange on opposite sides of the petals. Lovely long buds, immense flowers and a good habit make it a most valuable new variety.

Norman Lambert. (McGredy, 1926.) A startling novelty in color combinations. If bright yellow roses were dipped in a bucket of orange-scarlet paint, the resulting flowers might approach Norman Lambert. The stems are rather weak and like many highly colored roses, its petals are few and it opens quickly, but that wonderfully rich color in the bud will make a reputation for it, and it is generous with the buds.

Oliver Mee. (Sandy Dickson, 1927.) A fine large flower of deep salmon, very sweetly scented. Its long buds were greatly admired wherever we displayed them during the past summer.

Reims. (Barbier & Co., 1923.) An exquisitely beautiful flower that opens out flat with imbricated petals, never showing the center. In the center it is soft nankeen yellow, shading to apricot and flesh pink at the outer edge, and it looks very much like a yellow Japanese Camellia.

Rev. F. Page Roberts. (Cant & Son, 1921.) An excellent new addition to the yellow roses, quite different from any other variety. The inner face of the petals is a soft buff yellow, and the reverse a rich salmon, while the buds are often stained with copper red. The flowers are large, very double, with a delicious fruity fragrance. Plant is low and spreading, with mildew-proof foliage.

Ville de Paris. A clear sunflower yellow rose which won the coveted Bagatelle Gold Medal in Paris in 1925. It does not fade even in the hottest sun. The plant is a vigorous erect grower with handsome glossy reddish green foliage; disease proof, almost thornless and the stems are very long.

Wilhelm Kordes. (W. Kordes & Son, 1922.) This German variety of bizarre and marvelously beautiful coloring will be one of the most called for roses when it is better known and there are enough plants to go around. The color is hardly ever the same, but in general is capucine red on a yellow ground, often striped with red and yellow.

White Ensign. (McGredy & Son, 1925.) A new pure white rose that we value highly. The flowers are small, but there are plenty of them and they are as exquisitely and daintily formed in bud and flower as any rose we grow. Has a Tea perfume.

Aspirant Marcel Bouyer. A delicately beautiful rose with long pointed buds of bronzy apricot tinted light salmon. A very tall, strong and erect bush with the flowers on long stems. It blooms steadily and we can enthusiastically recommend it.

Barbara Robinson. Daintily formed, sweetly scented little flowers, exactly the color of rich cream. The buds are beautiful in shape, the outer edge of the bud often being fluted and waved. Blooms are produced in the greatest profusion and the rose possesses an indescribable charm.

Bedford Crimson. Fine deep crimson flowers borne in great profusion, and a very distinctive new rose of its color. A low but sturdy and free-branching bush. Won the cup offered by the Royal Horticultural Society of England for the best new rose with the richest Old Rose scent.

Doris Dickson. Orange pink buds veined cherry red. The color varies considerably with the weather and it produces many lovely blooms.

Empire Queen. A lovely clear cerise flushed with orange. Of tall erect growth, with fine bold, bright green foliage.

Imperial Potentate. A promising new rose from the Pacific Northwest, dark shining rose-pink in color, very double with firm heavy petals. Most of the newer roses lack fragrance, but this variety possesses a delicious fragrance. Not a new color but a very satisfactory rose.

John C. M. Mensing. Similar to Ophelia and Mme. Butterfly, and includes the good points of both of those excellent varieties. Ideally formed buds of sparkling light pink, deepening to rose at the edge of the petals. A wonderful cut flower.

John Russell. A tall upright plant with exceedingly long canes at the ends of which are carried what are probably the largest red roses grown—enormous blooms—dark velvety crimson in color, sometimes overlaid with maroon. Rather shapeless in the bud, but the open flowers are phenomenal.

Lady Florence Stronge. A splendid new Irish rose of deep pink, shading to violet old rose, in a beautiful color combination. The growth is free and bushy and the flowers are borne on long stiff stems. Of ideal form and substance for cut flowers.



VILLE DE PARIS

Long-Stemmed Flowers of Unfading Yellow



LADY INCHIQUIN

Perfectly Formed Buds of Glowing Orange Cerise

Lady Inchiquin. A decidedly unique and original new color in roses, large, full, perfectly formed buds and flowers of glowing orange-cerise, so novel and striking a color that it immediately attracts the eye.

Lamia. Delicate, long, slender buds of intense orange. One of the most charming roses that we grow in the bud stage, and it opens to a lovely flower. A tall vigorous bush.

Mabel Morse. Clear, brilliant, unfading yellow, without a trace of any other color, either in bud or flower. A serious contender for first place among pure yellow roses. Of low spreading, bushy growth, flowering continuously with foliage remarkable for its beauty and resistance to disease. The flowers open well in all weathers.

Mary Pickford. A rose of the same type as Souv. de Claudius Pernet, but much deeper in color, being a rich golden orange, shading to yellow at the outer edge. The buds are daintily shaped, and are borne on a tall vigorous plant with rich, dark, glossy green foliage.

Marcia Stanhope. A very fragrant blush white rose. Has good substance, plenty of petals and lasts well when cut. The plant is low and compact with stiff stems.

Miss C. E. Van Rossem. Velvety dark red, well-formed buds and flowers, with wavy petals, not very large, but very freely produced to compensate for lack of size. The medium sized bushy plant produces an amazing quantity of beautiful buds.

Mme. Alexandre Dreux. A flower of unique color and great beauty. The smallest buds are intensely yellow, deep orange in the center, opening to very double flowers with reflexed petals.

Mrs. Henry Bowles. A very large, firm ovoid bud of warm glowing pink, opening to big full flowers. The bush is large, free-branching and thorny, and at times it is literally covered with flowers. Because of its good clear color, good substance and freedom of bloom, we place it among the best pink roses.

Mrs. W. C. Egan. This variety was probably the best light colored pink rose in our field during the past summer. A strong, vigorous grower, bearing continuously on long stems its long pointed buds of absolutely perfect shape, the color being a beautiful soft shade of light pink, shading to flesh. The buds last for an unusually long time after cutting and open to perfect flowers.

Maude Cumming. Long tapering buds and double globular flowers of rich peach-pink shaded coral. An abundant bloomer, of vigorous bushy growth.

Mrs. James Heath. (McGredy & Son, 1924.) It is difficult to give a description of this rose because the flowers, while light pink in the main, are so splashed and veined with red, orange and yellow, that no color combination will fit it. A novel and beautiful rose.

Mrs. Talbot O'Farrell. Dainty little buds of unusual coloring, a lemon-yellow ground, flushed heavily with deep crimson over most of the flower. Bush tall and upright.

Penelope. Hybrid Musk. A perpetual flowering cluster rose, growing to 4 or 5 feet, with handsome dark green foliage. The flowers, in large clustered heads, are small to medium in size, soft shell pink shading to saffron yellow, with a delightful musk fragrance.

Pink Pearl. An intense fragrance is one of the outstanding characteristics of this Dutch rose. The flowers are large and high centered, quite double; bright rose pink, shading to yellowish at the base of the petals. Its freedom of bloom, intense fragrance and vigor of growth lead us to strongly recommend it.

President Cherioux. Enormous double orange pink blossoms, sometimes with a reddish shading. Slightly fragrant. The bush has a splendid habit, the stems are stiff and straight, and the foliage is fine.

Richard E. West. Long, pointed buds and large full flowers of light yellow, paling to lemon. A strong free flowering plant, and the flowers always open clearly in all weathers. Quite fragrant!

Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren. A new rose from Holland, saffron-yellow, deepening to golden-orange in the center of the bud. Every bud is perfect in form, very double, and borne on stiff, heavy stems. A moderate grower with few thorns and healthy foliage. A variety which will remain with the finest yellow roses.

Souvenir de Mme. Boulet. A full deep yellow rose, much darker, almost orange in the center of the bud. In shape and habit something like Lady Hillingdon, but with a larger and more graceful bud.

Souvenir de Sergent Crette. One of the newer lighter colored roses of lovely and original coloring. The most of the flower is white, shading to yellow at the base of the petals and to soft pink at the outer edge. The flowers are on long rigid stems.

Sunstar. An attractive novelty of variable coloring, usually lemon yellow, every petal edged, veined and splashed with rose and vermillion. The flowers are not very full and they open and fade quickly, but in cool weather they are magnificent.

Vesuvius. The best dark colored single rose. Bright scarlet crimson with a golden center. Has five firm outstanding petals, is sweetly fragrant, and the flowers last for several days when cut. A tall free-blooming bush.



VESUVIUS

Brilliant Crimson with Golden Center



IRISH FIREFLAME

Charming Single Rose of Satiny Old Gold

Select Better Known Varieties

Price 75c Each, \$6.50 Per 10

Ten assorted Roses of any class sold at the ten rate.

Betty Upprichard. A most charming new semi-double decorative rose with copper-red buds, opening to lovely bi-colored flowers, soft salmon pink on the inner surface of the petals and glowing orange-carmine on the outside. The plant is tall and erect, and the flowers are borne on long stems. The blooms are thin and open quickly in the hot weather, but its superb coloring should win it a place in every rose garden.

Constance. A very attractive and distinctive variety, producing beautiful orange-yellow buds profusely streaked with crimson, opening to full globular flowers of various shades of yellow. A richly colored rose which blooms profusely.

Etoile de Feu. Has large cupped flowers of flaming orange, quite solid and full. Resembles Louise Catherine Breslau in form and has the same beautiful glistening foliage of that variety, but is much more fiery in color. Plant low and spreading.

Golden Emblem. Throughout the entire season this magnificent rose draws more attention than any other in our rose fields. The lovely long buds of golden yellow are beautifully tinted with crimson on the outer petals, the colorings changing with weather conditions, but offering a delightful contrast at all times. Opens to a full golden yellow flower. The glossy green foliage is particularly fine, does not mildew, and the buds are borne on long stiff stems above the strong growing, vigorous bushes. The blooms are produced freely and continuously, even under adverse conditions.

Golden Ophelia. An excellent new seedling of Ophelia. The flower is of medium size, deep golden yellow; of perfect symmetrical form, and the plant is a sturdy stiff-stemmed grower.

Hawlmartk Crimson. A new variety which is easily the finest dark red decorative rose. The color is deep intense crimson, with maroon markings, becoming a shade lighter as the large, almost single flowers open. The blooms last a long time and the sturdy bush is a continuous mass of crimson.

Hoosier Beauty. An intense rich dazzling scarlet with darker shadings, and acknowledged to be one of the best and most highly colored red roses. The beautifully formed flowers have a texture like velvet and possess a delicious fragrance. The plants are never without flowers in the blooming season and the blooms never fade or turn blue.

Irish Fire Flame. A beautiful single-flowering variety. The buds are wonderfully rich in coloring; a rich deep orange, splashed with crimson, opening to a large single flower of satiny old gold.

Isobel. The largest of all the single Irish Roses, and the best in color. The long bud is orange-carmine and in dull weather the open flower is the same rich shade, fading to a clear coral-pink in the sun, yellow at the base of the petals. Bush grows tall and willowy and flowers have very long stems.

K. of K. (Kitchener of Khartoum.) An intensely brilliant scarlet rose with a velvety sheen, named after the late Lord Kitchener of England. The flowers are semi-double with recurved petals, intensely fragrant and are wonderful for cut flowers, the dazzling color being intensified under artificial light.

Lady Battersea. A charming rose with long graceful buds of unusual coloring; rich cherry-red shading to rose-pink, very full and pointed and blooming continuously.

Los Angeles. This is the ideal American garden rose, one of the finest varieties ever introduced. A California product, and in color emblematical of the Golden West, it has gained international recognition as the peak of excellence in the rose, and its universal popularity has been enhanced by its remarkable adaptation to all climates, from the temperate conditions of California to the more severe climate of other regions. Quite distinct in color, which is a glorious rich flame-pink, shaded golden yellow.

Louise Catherine Breslau. A novel and distinct shade among roses; buds coral red in color opening to cup-shaped flowers of salmon orange, shading to various degrees of pink, orange and copper. The bush is low, compact and many branched.

Lulu. An English rose with dainty, extremely long and slender buds of coral apricot. The petals of the buds do not come to a point, as in the case of most roses, but flare out slightly at the end, and we do not believe there is a rose more exquisitely formed in the bud stage than this variety, although it opens to a rather single flower.

Modesty. This rose was introduced several years ago and should be much more widely planted. It has the longest, largest and most perfectly formed buds of any rose we grow, the color being pearly cream, flushed rose. The plant is of medium size, very free flowering.



LADY BATTERSEA

Graceful Buds of Rich Cherry Red



LULU

Exquisite, Slender Buds of Coral Apricot

Mme. Butterfly. This new and splendid sport of Ophelia resembles its popular parent in general characteristics, but has much deeper shadings of apricot and gold on a background of brilliant pink, and we find it to be a stronger grower and to produce more and larger flowers than Ophelia when grown outside. The plant is very vigorous and fine in habit.

Mme. Edouard Herriott. This vivid rose always catches and holds the eye first, no matter what other roses are present. Its red hot copper shade in the bud and the softer coral tint of the open flower are probably the most sensational colorings produced in any rose. Won a \$5,000 prize offered by the "Daily Mail" of London, and has been famous ever since. The stems are sometimes weak and the bush is very thorny, but it is indispensable in every rose collection.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A most delightful rose with its frilled petals and exquisite color, soft tawny golden yellow in cool weather and salmon yellow in sunny weather. Flowers are small but perfectly formed, and the bush is low and bushy.

Mrs. J. C. Ainsworth. A big pale pink rose with full, well-formed flowers, intensely fragrant, and borne in great profusion. The foliage is bold and heavy and the stems stiff and erect, excellent qualities which are lacking in many new roses.

Mrs. Redford. The rich, bright apricot-orange color which this new rose possesses will make many friends for it, and we can heartily recommend it. The buds are ovoid, with somewhat reflexed petals and of beautiful form. Of strong growth, a free bloomer, and mildew-proof foliage.

Ophelia. In cool weather this rose which has long been considered to have the ideally formed rose bud, is salmon flesh with tints of darker pink and gold. In hot weather it is creamy-white. Not a free bloomer, but exquisite when the blooms do come and well worth growing for its delicious fragrance alone.

Padre. An extremely effective rose, rapidly becoming popular. The color, rich copper scarlet, is darker and more intense than that of Mme. Ed Herriott. The flowers are semi-double, borne on long straight stems on a very tall, erect bush, and while they tend to hang their heads when cut, the remarkable color and freedom of bloom make Padre an exceptionally fine bedding rose.

Therese Z. Lambert. The flower is not extraordinary, being a pleasing light rose-pink in color, but the buds are always of good shape, are not spoiled by weather conditions. There are plenty of them and the bush is extremely large and robust.

The Queen Alexandra. An astonishing and dazzling flower of intense vermilion red, shaded old gold. The plant is medium size, much branched, with beautiful deep glossy green foliage, and is a true perpetual bloomer. The flowers are rather rough, but are large and full and the color combination is startling indeed. For a mass of color there is nothing to equal it.

Rose Marie. This is a variety which comes close to being the ideal pink garden rose, and undisputedly one of the finest roses for bedding and cutting. A perfectly formed flower, dark rose-pink, with beautifully veined petals, and a rich sweet perfume. An exceedingly free bloomer with long stems and foliage which does not mildew. A cross between Hoosier Beauty and Sunburst and has all the satisfying qualities of both.

Sensation. HT. Good new red roses have been scarce, but this variety has shown up well since we have tried it. Great large buds of scarlet crimson, shaded at times with maroon and with a rich sheen, opening out beautifully to very double flowers and lasting well when cut. The flowers tend to fade at intervals and the foliage mildews somewhat, but in spite of these faults it is well worth growing. The bush is more vigorous and free branching than any other red rose we grow.

Shot Silk. The general color effect in this new variety is a delicate salmon rose, but the flowers are often flushed with orange and cerise, while the base of the petal is yellow. The bush is low and branching with beautiful clear, cedar green foliage. The blooms open and fade quickly but are quite fragrant and the coloring is unique.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The yellowest of all roses, sent out of Europe as the finest yellow rose ever produced on that continent. A vigorous, erect grower with extremely beautiful bright green foliage and few thorns, producing many exquisite buds on long stiff stems. The flowers are large and full, of a clear sunflower yellow with no other tints.

Sovereign. Medium-sized flowers of deep metallic yellow, often tinted red in the bud. The plant is low and bushy, with excellent bronzy green foliage.



MODESTY

Long, Beautifully Formed Buds of Pearly Cream

Souvenir de Georges Pernet. This is a rose of astonishing size and astonishing beauty. The large globular buds open to enormous flowers of a glorious deep orange-pink, which are quite fragrant and last a long time after cutting. The bush is a spreading, branching grower with many thorns, resistant to mildew, and the flowers are produced in great abundance. This and the preceding variety were named by the famous French hybridizer Pernet-Ducher, after his two sons who died in the World War.

Sunburst. Color intense shade of golden orange and yellow, brilliant in effect; buds large and well formed; produced on long stems. Its name typifies its glorious colorings which are unapproachable.

Una Wallace. A new pink variety with a color shade quite distinct from any other rose, being a beautiful, soft cherry-rose, without any other shading. It has proved to be one of the strongest growers and freest bloomers; has a sweet perfume.

Wm. F. Dreer. This beautiful rose comes closer to possessing pure pastel shades than any other variety, displaying beautiful color combinations of shell pink, orange and golden yellow, as the long-pointed buds open into full, well-shaped blooms. Has the same parentage as Los Angeles and closely resembles that variety in everything except color.

General Collection

Price 50c Each, \$4.00 Per 10

Ten assorted Roses of any class sold at the ten rate.

Crimson Queen. One of the finest red roses for the hot summer climates of California and Arizona because it likes the heat. Long, well-shaped buds of crimson opening fairly quickly, but fine when cut in the bud.

Crusader. A very large, very double rose; in color rich dark velvety crimson, the blooms coming on long, straight, vigorous stems. The plant is not large but the foliage is good and is mildew-proof.

Edward Mawley. A big, bold, handsome rose of very dark crimson with enormous petals. Its great buds open out to cup-shaped flowers, larger than most other red roses, but with all their size, not a bit coarse.

Florence Pemberton. For cut flowers, this is one of the most satisfactory roses among the lighter shades, on account of the thriftiness of the bush and the long, upright flower stems; color, creamy white suffused with pink; large bud, perfect in form, with high-pointed center.



K. A. VICTORIA

Big Ivory White Flowers, Freely Produced

General McArthur. Bright red, with flat open blooms, very sweetly scented. Blooms well on a strong bush and is particularly fine in early spring and late autumn. For a long time the best red rose,

Gruss an Teplitz. An old favorite red rose, always covered with its bright cherry crimson flowers, which often cover the plant, and which are intensely fragrant with the rich rose perfume that so many new roses lack. A large bush, very hardy.

Hadley. A brilliant rich crimson rose, which with its vigorous growth, long stems, mildew-proof foliage, full blooms and rich fragrance is close to the top in red roses. Fades somewhat in hot weather.

Harry Kirke. T. Color deep sulphur-yellow, passing to a lighter shade at the edges of the petals. The buds are long and gracefully formed. Plant is of free branching habit, blooming continuously.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. One of the best bedding and cutting varieties. The flowers produced with the greatest freedom on long stiff stems and of large size and perfect form; a deep imperial pink in color, the outside of the petals being silvery rose white.

K. A. Victoria. Pure ivory white; producing quantities of beautiful buds and full flowers. Probably the best white rose for California because it blooms so freely and continuously.

Lady Ashtown. We have found no rose in its class and color that excels this superb variety. Beautiful shade of rose pink; exquisite form; most satisfactory and lasting for cutting; a strong grower.

Lady Hillingdon. T. Beautiful long buds opening into cup-shaped flowers of golden yellow with no other shades. One of the best known and most dependable yellows.

Maman Cochet. T. A popular old Tea rose, carmine-pink with a white center, large and extremely double, borne on a very large bush producing hundreds of flowers in a season.

Miss Cynthia Forde. Deep brilliant rose-pink in color, the blooms being large, full and sweetly perfumed. The plant is one of the strongest growers among roses, and is never without blooms.

Mme. Leon Pain. Entirely distinct in color, a silvery salmon, shaded orange-yellow in the center, the reverse of the petals being a salmon pink. Flowers very full and the large bush is very free flowering.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. A beautiful creamy rose color, shaded with rose vermillion and tinged with salmon; the flowers are borne on long stems.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Color clear bright satiny pink; very fragrant; flowers large and showy.

Mrs. Chas. Bell. A rose of the same type as Radiance, but an even stronger grower, and the flowers are a soft shade of shell pink with salmon background. A constant bloomer unaffected by weather which is becoming as popular as its parent.

Mrs. Charles Russell. One of the finest pink roses for cut flowers, as the blooms are freely produced, are large and full, on long heavy stems with good foliage, and keep for days after cutting. A beautiful shade of rosy carmine.

Mrs. George Shawyer. One of the best pink roses for cutting; color a bright peach-pink; buds long and well formed; carried on very long stems.

Mme. Segond Weber. A magnificent rose; buds large, of a light rosy salmon color. Long-pointed buds of perfect form, expanding to a flower of unusual size.

Ragged Robin. (Gloire des Rosomanes.) A very constant, free blooming rose with semi-double rosy crimson flowers. Of no value except for hedges, where it makes a showy row of color. \$25.00 per 100.

Radiance. This rose will probably produce more first-class blooms to the plant than any other variety, and is exceedingly vigorous, hardy, and disease resistant, under all conditions. A lovely light silvery pink in color with suffusion of a deeper color.

Red Radiance. Similar in growth to Pink Radiance but has big, bold cerise-red flowers which are borne on long heavy stems. Does best in cooler weather, but is a good rose almost anywhere.

White Maman Cochet. T. Similar to Maman Cochet but white, flushed with pink on the outer petals. Very large, full and fragrant.

Willowmere. A big handsome rose of rich shrimp pink, showing a suffusion of yellow in the center. A heavy, stocky, thorny bush which should be pruned less than most roses. Produces a succession of fine blooms.

Five Hardy Van Fleet Hybrids

These five roses, while all different, are all hybrids produced by the late Dr. Van Fleet of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are all characterized by superb handsome foliage at all times during the year, by their vigorous growth—they resemble large shrubs rather than rose bushes—and by their hardiness, since they will do well almost anywhere in the United States.

We recommend these roses as large shrubs among other plants or in a foundation planting, because the foliage is much more attractive than other roses and even when out of bloom they are handsome plants. They were developed by Dr. Van Fleet for "door-yard roses".

Price \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.

Breeze Hill. A tall hardy climber, bearing in the spring great clusters of very large flowers, the color being a lovely blend of yellow and pink—termed "sunrise and sunset" colors.

Dr. E. M. Mills. An early blooming, spreading shrub rose, 3 to 4 feet high, with dense, small deep green foliage. Flowers are medium size, globular; primrose color, with a pink suffusion, and are profusely produced along the arching branches. Handsome and graceful in appearance.

Glenn Dale. A vigorous climber or pillar rose with heavy dark green foliage and long beautiful lemon colored buds borne singly or in clusters, opening to white. Blooms in spring only.

Mary Wallace. A semi-climber often attaining a height of 10 feet with beautiful foliage, and bearing early in the spring many large vivid pink, double, cup-shaped flowers, quite fragrant.

Sarah Van Fleet. A tall vigorous spreading shrub with handsome medium green foliage and semi-double, cupped flowers of wild-rose pink, opening flat. The blooms are freely produced, moderately fragrant and last well.

Polyantha Roses

50c Each, \$4.00 Per 10

These are sometimes called "Baby Roses," due to the small size of their individual blooms. Usually the plants are dwarf and bushy, with the flowers borne in great clusters, but some kinds grow tall. They are truly ever-blooming, being scarcely ever without flowers in the growing season.

The Baby Roses make a wonderful low border or hedge and when in full bloom are a beautiful sight. We give the approximate height of each variety in the descriptions below.

Cecile Brunner. The miniature flowers of this variety, rosy pink shaded with salmon, usually borne in large open clusters, fill a niche which no other rose can occupy. 4 ft.

Chatillon Rose. The best new Baby Rose introduced in years. The flowers are bright pink, semi-double, and borne in gigantic clusters on a vigorous healthy bush. About 18 inches high, a continuous mass of bloom.

Ellen Poulson. A dwarf bushy plant with great compact clusters of fairly full flowers of light pink, darker toward the edges, slightly fragrant. 18 inches.

Etoile Luisant (Baby Herriott). A beautiful little baby rose with miniature buds of the same shape and form as Cecile Brunner, but the color is rich coppery orange similar to Mme. Edouard Herriott. The plant is low and bushy, 18 inches high.

Lafayette. A bright colored new Baby rose, of a light cherry red color, the individual flowers being larger than usual in this type, and borne in large loose clusters. 2 ft.

La Marne. A splendid rose of this class, produces abundantly large clusters of semi-double flowers of salmon rose. Flowers keep well either on the bush or cut. 2 ft.

Rudolph Kluis. Has large clusters of small flowers of a peculiar but attractive shade of rich vermilion. A large, bushy plant, constantly in bloom. 3 feet high.

Superba. The darkest of all Polyanthas, deep blackish crimson. The miniature flowers are very double, borne in big compact bunches. The flowers are at their best in cooler weather as the hot sun is liable to burn them. 18 inches.

Hybrid Perpetual Varieties

Price 50c Each, \$4.00 Per 10

Ten assorted Roses of any class sold at the ten rate.

This class of roses is very hardy with tall, vigorous bushes and large clean foliage. The blooms are larger, fuller and sweeter than any other roses. As a rule they bloom only in the spring, but during this season of the year they offer a greater show than any other class and the bushes are covered with the giant, fragrant flowers.

Most of these varieties do particularly well in Arizona and Imperial Valley, coming into bloom during the winter there. They are not injured by temperature extremes.

American Beauty. Very large blooms of rosy-carmine veined with crimson. Does particularly well in the Imperial Valley and Arizona, but of no value on the coast.

Clio. Large, fragrant, globular flowers of flesh-pink, deepening in the center to rosy pink. A strong grower and one of the best spring blooming roses of its color.

Frau Karl Druschki. The only absolutely pure white rose, with immense long buds and very double flowers, wax-like in texture. Hardy everywhere, with the typical long upright growth and heavy foliage of its class. Blooms continuously.

George Arends. A very tall, vigorous plant, growing to 5 or 6 feet, with fine wavy foliage. Long, delicately-shaped buds and deep petaled blooms of an exquisite soft pink. Has its best blooms in the fall.

General Jacqueminot. A favorite old scarlet-crimson rose, deeply fragrant, whose lovely color and sweet scent has been well known for many years.

Mrs. John Laing. Immense blooms of soft, clear pink, very fragrant on stiff, stocky stems. Produces a longer succession of blooms than most of its class and the bush is not quite so tall and rampant.

Paul Neyron. The largest rose in cultivation; a handsome upright grower, producing an immense flower at the end of every long stiff stem; color, a deep rose pink. Great size and sweet fragrance are its strong points.

Ulrich Brunner. One of the grandest hardy roses, buried in spring under big blooms of cherry-crimson. The flowers open well everywhere, are intensely fragrant and come on long stems.



RADIANCE
Silvery Light Pink



CLIMBING GOLDEN EMBLEM
Rich Golden Yellow, Edged with Crimson

Climbing Golden Emblem

CLIMBING GOLDEN EMBLEM. (Armstrong Nurseries, 1928.) Over the last ten years we have sold more Golden Emblem roses than any other variety. Its beautiful yellow and red buds have made thousands of admirers and the demand for the bushes of this variety has steadily increased every year. A short time ago, among the bushes of Golden Emblem in our fields, there appeared one plant which shot out long upright branches to 8 feet in one summer. The next year it grew another 6 feet and produced a quantity of those same richly colored buds so much admired on the bushes. Further trials have shown us that we have a very vigorous, fast growing, free-blooming Golden Emblem in a rampant climbing form. We are offering the plants this year for the first time. Price \$2.50 each.

New and Scarce Climbing Roses

Price \$1.00 Each, \$9.00 Per 10

Ten assorted Roses of any class sold at the ten rate wherever a ten rate is quoted.

Cl. Irish Fireflame. HT. A vigorous climbing type of the beautiful single rose, producing in profusion all through the summer the sprays of bright colored flowers tinted orange, crimson and gold.

Cl. Mme. Butterfly. HT. (Boston Rose Farms, 1926.) All rose lovers know the favorite light pink Butterfly, and we can enthusiastically recommend its climbing sport for vigor, freedom of bloom and vigor of flower.

Cl. Red Radiance. HT. (Armstrong Nurseries, 1928.) Another climbing sport of a much-liked rose originating in our fields. A strong grower, and the big red stiff-stemmed blooms are just as numerous and just as fine as on the bush.

Cl. Rose Marie. HT. (Pacific Rose Co., 1926.) The beautifully formed rose-pink flowers are larger than on the bush form; they are borne in greater profusion all during the spring, summer and fall and they are just as fragrant, yet this climber will make an enormous plant 8 or 10 feet high in one season and bloom while doing it. A wonder.

Cl. Sunstar. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1925.) The bizarre yellow, pink and red Sunstar now may be had in the climber. Just the same as the bush except it grows to 8 feet. Blooms profusely.

Mermaid. Hybrid Bracteata. (Paul & Son, 1918.) Exquisitely beautiful single flowers of great size, pure ivory white with a lemon center. It blooms steadily throughout the season at the tips of the new growth and while it may climb, it does best as an unpruned rambling shrub. The beauty of its flowers will fascinate you.

Red Explorer. Polyantha. A fine addition to the climbing baby roses. The plant is covered in the spring with thick clusters of small rich red flowers. Growth is much branched and spreading, similar to Dorothy Perkins and it makes a wonderful pergola rose or bank covering.

Climbing Roses

Price 50c Each, \$4.00 Per 10

Ten assorted Roses of any class sold at the 10 rate.

In addition to the Hybrid Tea (HT) and Tea Roses (T), described on page 28, we have several other classes among the climbers. The Hybrid Wichurianas (HW) and Hybrid Multifloras (HM) are quite hardy, growing anywhere, and usually bear most of their flowers in one great magnificent burst in the spring or early summer, at which time they are a gorgeous sight. They are splendidly vigorous, and can be used as climbers, for trailing over banks, or can be trained into pillars.

The Noisettes (N) do best in temperate climates and usually are spring blooming only.

Banksia Yellow. A rampant grower which will spread all over the place, festooned heavily in the springtime with a profusion of little button-like yellow flowers. The stems are absolutely thornless.

Belle of Portugal. HG. For several years we have not had sufficient plants to meet the demand for this beautiful climber. Extremely large flowers, of a delicate soft pink color, tinged with salmon. The long well-shaped buds are often 3 inches or more in length. A vigorous grower which soon covers porch, fence or pergola. Because of its strong growth it blooms very little for a year or two, but thereafter is very floriferous, being a mass of bloom from January to June in California.

Black Boy. HT. A new climber from Australia which we believe is one of the finest red climbing roses. The blooms are large, quite double, very fragrant and are deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon and scarlet. The plant is a tall rampant climber and the blooms are excellent for cutting, as they are on long stiff stems.

Bonnie Prince. HM. Great long arching canes up to 20 feet in length, clothed with light green foliage and bearing in spring large graceful clusters of medium size open frilled flowers of pure white, mildly fragrant.

Cherokee White. Produce great masses of waxy-white single flowers in the spring and is much used for covering fences, buildings, etc., where a large surface is to be covered. The foliage is a bright shining green at all times during the year.

Cherokee Pink. Differs from the others of this type only in the color of the flowers, which are a bright rose-pink, offering a pleasant contrast to the golden stamens.

Cherokee Red. It has all the desirable features of the pink variety as regards the beautiful shining foliage—and vigor of growth. The color of the inside of the petals is a beautiful red, while the outside is a lighter shade. Charmingly effective for pergolas, fences and arbors, and for covering banks and terraces.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht. HT. The flowers are large, exceedingly graceful, full and double; buds long and pointed; color is a brilliant rich, deep pink.

Climbing Cecile Brunner. Poly. One of the strongest growing climbing roses; flowers identical with the well-known bush variety.

Cl. General McArthur. HT. A true sport from the popular bush variety possessing the same bright scarlet crimson shade. Climbs vigorously and satisfies the demand for a bright red ever-blooming climbing rose.

Cl. Gruss an Teplitz. HT. The counterpart of the favorite bright red bush rose, blooming with great freedom in the early spring and moderately thereafter.

Cl. Hadley. HT. The deep crimson, fragrant blooms of this popular rose are here found upon a vigorous climbing sport, and are produced all through the summer.



BELLE OF PORTUGAL
A Rampantly Vigorous Salmon Pink Climber

Cl. Hoosier Beauty. HT. Like the bush form in all respects except for its vigorous climbing habit. Rich velvety scarlet.

Climbing K. A. Victoria. (Mrs. Robert Peary.) HT. A grand white climbing rose; large, deep and double; it is the strongest growing, freest blooming and most satisfactory of the white climbing roses.

Climbing Lady Ashtown. HT. As a climber, this variety is simply enlarged in its attractiveness, for few pink roses are its equal. A good strong grower.

Cl. Lady Hillingdon. T. Identical with the dwarf variety except for its vigorous climbing habit and since there are only too few good yellow climbers, it is a welcome addition.

Cl. Los Angeles. HT. The Los Angeles rose is now one of the most popular bush roses grown. Here is exactly the same rose in a strong vigorous climber. The glorious flame pink color, and the freedom of bloom are just as marked as in the bush.

Climbing Maman Cochet. T. Identical with the well-known bush variety, but with a strong climbing habit, clear, rich pink.

Cl. Mme. Edouard Herriott. HT. A climbing rose with the sensational coppery coloring of Mme. Edouard Herriott has been wanted for some time and now we have it. The flowers are produced in profusion all during the summer and are just as bright in color and even better in shape than the bush, while the plant is a true climber with long vigorous shoots.

Cl. Mrs. Aaron Ward. HT. This variety in the bush form is one of the daintiest and most charming of all roses, and this is a good new vigorous climbing sport. Tawny golden buff flowers, produced all through the growing season.

Cl. Mme. Caroline Testout. HT. A strong growing climber which produces even more and larger flowers than the bush of the same name, but with the same color, a soft, warm, satiny pink.

Cl. Papa Gontier. T. We discarded this favorite old climber for a time, but so many people could not do without it that we have had to grow it again. And after all it is a fine, long lived and satisfactory climber with its well-formed, cherry red blooms.

Cl. Mrs. Geo. Sawyer. HT. A true peach pink rose like the bush form, deservedly popular as a light colored climber. Provides many cut flowers.

Cl. Ophelia. HT. A new climbing sport of the popular Ophelia. A little lighter in color than its parent, being a rich pinkish cream, but with the same exquisite form of the bud.

Climbing Sunburst. HT. A vigorous sport of the popular bush rose, and bearing continuously large, deep, golden-yellow buds. A fine strong-growing yellow climber.

Climbing White Maman Cochet. T. Identical with the well-known White Maman Cochet bush rose, with the addition of its climbing habit.

Climbing Yellow Cecile Brunner. Poly. A sport from the well-known Cecile Brunner. The flowers are the same except that they are an apricot yellow instead of pink.

Dr. Huey. HW. A Pillar rose growing to 8 feet, covered in late spring with large semi-double flowers of deepest crimson, shaded black and maroon. A remarkably beautiful rose of its class.

Dr. Van Fleet. HW. A beautiful hardy climber which will grow almost anywhere, rampantly vigorous in growth and producing in the early spring great quantities of pure light pink roses of the color of apple blossoms, on long, individual stems.

Dorothy Perkins. W. A hardy, vigorous spring blooming climber which is always dependable for porches, pergolas or for trailing on banks. Great clusters of small, very double, shell-pink flowers.

Jacotte. HW. A new spring blooming hardy climber with the sensational coloring found in many of the new bush roses—coppery salmon, tinted red and yellow. A strong grower with beautiful glossy, holly-like foliage.

Lamarque. Noisette. A good old dependable white spring bloomer. A mass of flowers in its season.

Marechal Neil. T. Long a favorite climber, this superb old lemon yellow variety with its large globular, highly perfumed blooms, still remains deservedly popular.

Miss Marian Manifold. HT. Recently introduced from Australia, this crimson-scarlet climber should be popular on the Pacific Coast. Very vigorous.



CHEROKEE ROSES
A Marvelous Display of Bloom in Springtime



MME. EDOUARD HERRIOTT TREE ROSE
Note the Bushy Head and Stout, Straight Stalk

Paul's Scarlet Climber. HW. The flowers are an intense vivid scarlet, semi-double and are very freely produced in clusters of from 3 to 20 blooms on long much-branched canes, the plant being a mass of color from top to bottom. The flowers do not fade but maintain their color until the petals fall. It is a strong grower and for pergolas, pillars, or other purposes there is nothing to compare with it for striking effect. A solid mass of bloom in spring.

Reve d' Or. N. A wonderfully showy spring blooming climber, which has long been a favorite in California and the South. Flowers deep yellow with a salmon center, medium size, full and fragrant.

Shower of Gold. HW. A vigorous spring blooming climber with beautiful glossy foliage and large trusses of double yellow flowers.

Silver Moon. HW. One of the most exquisite of climbers with gigantic, single, saucer-shaped blooms of pure white, borne in sprays. The plant is of extraordinary vigor, growing 15 to 20 feet in one season. Spring blooming only.

Tree-shaped Roses

Standard or Tree-shaped roses differ from ordinary bush roses in that they are budded into a stalk of some strong growing variety at a height of 3½ feet from the ground, forming a bushy head at the top of a long stem.

We have this season what we think is the finest lot of Tree Roses ever grown in California, and the many long rows of them in our fields were a magnificent sight from May until we hardened them up to dig in the Fall, for they were covered with fine blooms.

Every Tree Rose sent out by us will have a large bushy, uniform head on a stout straight stalk. Most of them are taken up with a ball of earth on the roots, but when they are to be shipped a long distance by rail, we remove the earth to save weight.

We offer a very complete assortment of varieties and colors, and include only such kinds as make a vigorous head. Detailed descriptions of each variety will be found under the Bush Roses.

Single Variety Tree Roses

Price \$2.50 Each, \$22.50 Per 10

Betty Uppichard, coral pink.
Chatillon, rose pink.
Ellen Poulsen, light pink.
Feu Joseph Looymans, orange.
General McArthur, red.
Golden Emblem, yellow.
Gruss an Teplitz, red.
Hadley, red.
Hoosier Beauty, red.
Imperial Potentate, pink.
Irish Elegance, bronzy pink.
Irish Fireflame, copper.
Isobel, deep pink.
K. A. Victoria, white.
Lafayette, cherry red.
L. C. Breslau, salmon.
Lord Charlemont, red.
Los Angeles, flame pink.
Mabel Morse, yellow.
Maman Cochet, pink.
Mme. Butterfly, light pink.
Mme. Ed Herriott, copper.
Miss C. E. Van Rossem, red.
Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, pink.
Mrs. John Laing, rose pink.
Mrs. Redford, orange.
Mrs. W. C. Egan, light pink.
Modesty, cream.
Padre, copper scarlet.
Queen Alexandra, vermilion.
Radiance, silvery pink.
Rev. F. Page Roberts, yellow.
Rose Marie, rose pink.
Sensation, crimson.
Souv. de Claudius Pernet, yellow.
Souv. de Georges Pernet, deep pink.
Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, yellow.
Sunburst, yellow.
Vesuvius, red.
White Cochet, white.

Two Color Tree Roses

Price \$3.00 Each, \$27.50 Per 10

Any two of the following three varieties on one tree: **Golden Emblem**, yellow; **Sensation**, red; **Rose Marie**, pink.

Any two of the following three varieties on one tree: **Souv. de Claudius Pernet**, yellow; **Queen Alexandra**, vermilion red; **Louise C. Breslau**, salmon apricot.

Any two of the following three varieties on one tree: **Mabel Morse**, yellow; **Mme. Ed Herriott**, copper; **Etoile de Feu**, orange.

Any two of the following three varieties on one tree (all single flowering varieties): **Innocence**, white; **Vesuvius**, red; **Irish Fireflame**, coppery orange.

Three Color Tree Roses

Price \$3.50 Each, \$32.50 Per 10

Tree-shaped roses with three colors blooming thereon are an exceedingly unique and ornamental addition to the home grounds and garden, and offer a beautiful blending of colors. We have selected for these combinations colors which are harmonious and the varieties are of similar habit of growth so that a uniform, well-shaped head is produced.

First Combination

Golden Emblem, yellow; **Sensation**, red; **Rose Marie**, pink.

Second Combination

Souv. de Claudius Pernet, yellow; **Queen Alexandra**, vermilion red; **Louise C. Breslau**, salmon.

Third Combination

Mabel Morse, yellow; **Mme. Ed Herriott**, copper; **Etoile de Feu**, salmon orange.

Fourth Combination

Innocence, white; **Vesuvius**, red; **Irish Fireflame**, coppery orange. All three varieties are single and make a lovely contrast.

Our Plan to Beautify Your Home

You want your home and grounds to be inviting, pleasing and attractive in appearance, a place in which you will enjoy living and to which you will be proud to bring your friends. Only by an attractive and harmonious planting of properly placed ornamental trees, shrubs and flowering plants, can the exterior of your home assume the aspect which you wish it to have. The well-known slogan, "It's Not a Home Until It's Planted," has a marked significance in California because in our favorable climate it is extremely easy to provide a wealth of green foliage and beautiful flowers as a setting for our domiciles.

But you may have the thought that the cost of such a planting is more than you can afford and you may not be familiar with the kinds of plants suitable for your premises, or you may have your place partially planted and cannot decide what additions to make. It is easy enough to buy a few plants and put them in the ground, but obtaining a satisfying harmony between them is the result only of careful planning. The color effects, the ultimate size of plants, the adaptation of certain species to direct sun, shade and extremes of temperature are all factors to be considered.

We Offer Our Service Free

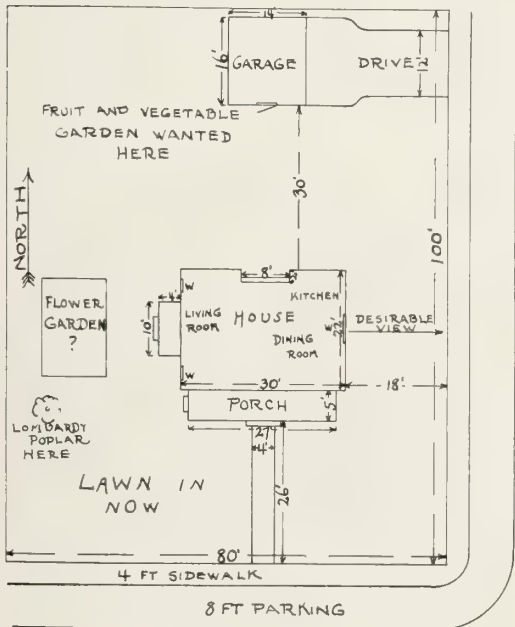
This is where our Ornamental Service can assist you to make the right selections and on an economical basis—and in most cases we will have various sizes to offer so that you may have large or small plants to suit your purse.

A deposit of \$5.00 is required when you send in the sketch blank. This will be placed to your credit to be applied on any purchase made, thus costing you nothing for service rendered.

This department welcomes inquiries concerning your proposed planting and if no plan is made a deposit is not required.

Here Is Our Plan

Send for our Planting Sketch blank, which is ruled to scale. Draw a rough pencil sketch of your lot, showing location of house, garage, or other buildings, walks, pergolas, permanent trees or shrubs already planted, etc.—all instructions are given plainly on the blank, making it easy for you to send us the information needed.



When the sketch is received, the experienced men in our landscape department will give your drawing personal attention and quickly revise it, showing the location of every plant suggested to make a harmonious planting. A list will be made of the plants needed, with the price, all of which will be returned to you, for your approval with any suggestions deemed advisable.

You then send us the order and if you live within our delivery limits, as shown on the front inside cover of Catalog, we will make delivery by truck on terms given, or if at a greater distance, we crate the plants securely and ship by freight—no charge for crating—most plants taking a low rate—second class—by freight. The planting is easily done, but if you cannot do the work yourself, the services of a nearby and usually available gardener may be obtained.

It may be convenient for you to visit our salesyard, where all the trees and plants that we grow are on display. Bring along your sketch and courteous salesmen will be at your service to give you any information needed and to assist you in your selection. But if this is impossible be assured that we will give complete service and careful consideration when you deal with us through the mail, from the time your sketch is received until the plants are at your door.

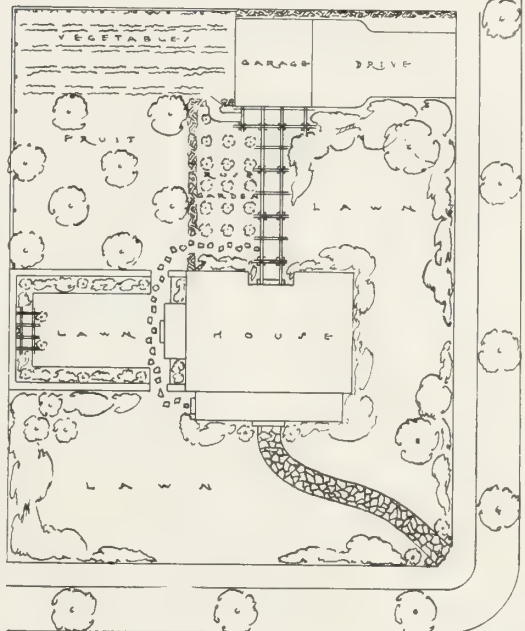
We guarantee that your dealings with us will be satisfactory to you.

What About Large Places

This service is offered to all home owners whose lots are the usual size with a frontage up to about 100 feet. Larger lots and big country places, especially where ground is rolling or hilly, should have personal attention and a visit. For such places special arrangements are necessary and advisable, and our landscape department is prepared to render such service at moderate cost.

Making a Seemingly Hard Job Easy

Below at the left we give an example of a sketch from a customer, of a lot 80x100 feet, and to the right we show the sketch worked over by our Ornamental Planning Service Department. It will only take a few minutes of your time to draw such a sketch. Drop us a postal card or letter merely asking for a Planting Sketch Blank. In the next mail out it will be on the way to you.





Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

These trees, all shedding their foliage in the winter, are quite hardy and most of them will thrive anywhere in the Southwest. They are usually shipped with bare roots while dormant in the winter, and when planted out make a rapid and luxuriant growth. The heights given refer to usual ultimate heights which may not be attained for some years.

When ordering ten or more of one variety of Deciduous Trees or Shrubs, deduct 10% from the price named.

See planting instructions on page 64.

ACER. Maple

Acer dasycarpum. Silver Maple. 60 ft. This variety of Maple grows quite readily on the Pacific Coast and makes a beautiful, fast growing shade or street tree. Displays every fall leaves of the glorious autumnal shades. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven

Ailanthus glandulosa. "Tree of Heaven." 60 ft. An excellent street or shade tree with large, handsome pinnate leaves, luxuriant in appearance and rapid in growth. If cut back to the ground it sends up numerous shoots and makes a good screen. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN. Silk Tree

Albizia julibrissin. 30 ft. A beautiful shade and avenue tree with fine-cut, fern-like foliage. Covered in summer with beautiful feathery pink blossoms. Quite hardy in all parts of California. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

BETULA. Birch

Betula alba. "European White Birch." 40 ft. A large spreading tree with gray green foliage and slender branches. As the trees get older the bark becomes white and branches are often pendulous. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

CATALPA

Catalpa speciosa. "Western Catalpa." 60 ft. A hardy shade tree for all regions, including the interior deserts. The large heart-shaped leaves provide excellent shade and the panicles of white flowers in spring are attractive. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

CELTIS. Hackberry

Celtis australis. "European Hackberry." 60 ft. A large wide spreading tree with handsome light green foliage, thriving in almost any situation, and rarely bothered by insects or disease. Vigorous and rapid growing. Gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

ERYTHRINA. Coral Tree

Erythrina crista-galli. "Coral Tree." Brazil. 10 to 15 ft. A very interesting and rare large shrub or small tree which usually forms a large woody, corky trunk, sending out much new growth in the spring on which are produced a great number of butterfly-like deep crimson flowers. The branches die back every winter to the trunk and should be pruned off to produce new growth. 5-gallon containers, \$2.00; gallon containers, \$1.00.

E. humeana. 30 ft. South Africa. Makes a larger tree than the above, with smaller flowers. Very showy when in bloom. Gallon containers, \$1.00.

FRAXINUS. Ash

Fraxinus velutina. "Arizona Ash." 30 ft. Rapid growing tree; desirable for planting in the arid sections of California and Arizona, although it does well also near the coast. Requires little water and thrives in alkaline soils. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

GINKGO. Maidenhair Tree

Ginkgo biloba. "Maidenhair Tree." 50 ft. An odd but handsome Chinese tree of spreading habit, with leaves like those of a large Maidenhair Fern. Slow growing. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

JUGLANS. Black Walnut

Juglans californica. The Native Black Walnut. 50 ft. Native to the northern section of California, making a large, strong growing tree under cultivation. Excellent for dry locations. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua. "Sweet Gum." 50 ft. A beautiful pyramidal tree of symmetrical habit with maple-like leaves assuming a gorgeous crimson color in winter. 3 to 4 ft., 75c.



TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE

Excellent for Dense Shade in Hot Climates

When ordering ten or more of one variety of Deciduous Trees or Shrubs, deduct 10% from prices named.



EUROPEAN SYCAMORE (Plane Tree)

Good Street or Shade Tree for Any Location

MELIA. Texas Umbrella Tree

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. "Texas Umbrella." 30 ft. A splendid shade tree and one of the most useful for planting where dense shade is desired. Umbrella shaped, of dense growth and uniform habit, bearing numerous small lilac-colored flowers during the summer. Heavily branched, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25; unbranched, 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

MORUS. Mulberry

Morus multicaulis. "Silkworm Mulberry." 30 ft. A small bushy tree with large leaves, much used for silkworm culture. Grows anywhere. 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 4 to 6 ft., 50c.

M. nigra. "Persian or English Mulberry." 25 ft. This variety produces the largest and finest fruit of all the Mulberries; very large, juicy and aromatic; excellent for preserving. The tree is a stout, dense, slow grower and makes an excellent small shade tree. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

M. rubra. "Hicks Mulberry." 40 ft. A strong, upright, fast growing tree with dense foliage, thriving almost anywhere and furnishing excellent shade. Bears quantities of good sized delicious black berries. 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

Kingan. (Fruitless.) 30 ft. A good strong growing, dense shade tree, but without fruit, thus avoiding the staining of walks under the tree. Extremely rapid in growth and one of the best shade or street trees for Arizona and other dry arid climates. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

PERSICA. Flowering Peach

Persica alba plena. "Double White Flowering Peach." 15 ft. Literally covered in the spring with its many large flowers, like double white roses. 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 65c.

P. rosea plena. "Double Pink Flowering Peach." 15 ft. Literally covered early in the spring (February) with large double flowers of rose pink. Almost the earliest spring flowering tree and the cut branches make beautiful floral sprays. 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 65c.

P. sanguinea plena. "Double Red Flowering Peach." 15 ft. The big double flowers are a bright crimson in color and very showy in the spring, covering the tree. 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 65c.

PLATANUS. Plane or Sycamore

Platanus orientalis. "European Sycamore," "Oriental Plane." 60 ft. One of the finest deciduous shade and street trees in existence. Grows rapidly, has large maple-like, bright green leaves, is symmetrical and uniform in shape, and grows almost anywhere. Does well with plenty of water, but will thrive with very little. Makes a dense shade and may be heavily pruned if desired. 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

P. racemosa. "California Sycamore." 60 ft. The picturesque native of the California foothills. Grows upright and well branched with soft downy green foliage and mottled trunk. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

POPLAR. Poplar and Cottonwood

Populus Bolleana. "Bolleana Poplar." 40 ft. A tall narrow tree somewhat like the Lombardy Poplar in habit, but grayish white on the under side of the leaves and light green on top, giving a flickery, silvery appearance. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

P. candicans. "Balm of Gilead." 75 ft. A big spreading fast growing tree with dense foliage longer-lived than most poplars. The buds have a pleasant resinous fragrance in early spring. 12 to 14 ft., \$2.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

P. monilifera. "Carolina Poplar." 60 ft. Exceedingly fast growing tree which attains large size quickly. Of tall broadly pyramidal form and dense foliage. Extremely easy to grow, doing equally well on the desert or near the coast. Can be planted to give a quick shade while slower growing, more permanent trees are attaining their size. 14 to 16 ft., \$2.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.



LOMBARDY POPLAR

Tall Tree of Extremely Rapid Growth

P. nigra Italica. "Lombardy Poplar." 75 ft. The tall, slender, narrow poplar so valuable for lining driveways or for accentuating certain types of architecture. Grows very rapidly, attaining great height in a very few years. 20 to 25 ft., \$4.00; 14 to 16 ft., \$2.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

"Flagpole" Poplar. 75 ft. A superior type of Lombardy, growing taller, narrower and with larger leaves. 20 to 25 ft., \$4.00; 14 to 16 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

Thornber Cottonwood. 75 ft. A splendid fast growing large shade tree for Arizona and the inland arid sections. Very large leaves, clean white bark, no bothersome "cotton," losing its leaves late in the fall and budding out early in spring. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

PRUNUS. Flowering Plum

Frunus Mme. Dorbon. 15 ft. A delightful flowering plum which in the spring is literally covered with large, bright pink, bell-shaped flowers on every twig and branch. The flowers hang down from the stems, imparting a semi-weeping appearance. A showy and beautiful variety. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

P. pissardi. "Purple Leaf Plum." 15 ft. A very graceful small tree with purple leaves, giving a rich spot of color to any planting. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00.

P. Vesuvius. "Burbank's Purple Leaf Plum." A strong growing form with very deep colored shiny leaves of rich purple, and quantities of white flowers in spring. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

QUERCUS. Deciduous Oaks

Quercus rubra. "Red Oak." One of the best of the beautiful deciduous oaks of the east, doing very well in California. Deeply cut leaves, highly colored in autumn. 6 to 8 feet., \$2.00; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

ROBINIA. Locust

Robinia Pseudacacia. "Black Locust." 80 ft. A hardy, drought resistant tree, much used in the arid and desert sections. Easily and rapidly grown. Needs very little water; withstands alkali. 4 to 6 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

SOPHORA. Pagoda Tree

Sophora japonica. "Pagoda Tree." 60 ft. A large, spreading, graceful tree with a dense head of delicate green foliage and dark green bark. Has drooping clusters of white flowers in midsummer. Is not particular as to location. Gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

ULMUS. Elm.

Ulmus Americana. "American White Elm." 50 to 100 ft. There is no more majestic or noble tree than the Elm, with its great arching branches, dense shade and bright green foliage. It does well in the west, thriving both on coast and in the interior. 18 to 20 ft., \$6.00; 14 to 16 ft., \$3.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

U. pumila. "Chinese Elm." 40 ft. A fast growing tree which does well anywhere in the dry interior section, adapting itself to extremes of heat, cold, drought and alkali. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

Weeping Deciduous Trees

BETULA. Birch

Betula alba laciniata. "Cutleaf Weeping Birch." 25 ft. The most ornamental of all Birches, with very white bark, pendulous branches and deeply cut leaves. Beautiful as a single specimen or in groups. 4 to 6 ft., \$2.00.

MORUS. Weeping Mulberry

Morus pendula. "Tea's Weeping Mulberry." 8 ft. Very ornamental and of drooping habit. Its long, slender branches curve gracefully to the ground, forming a dense umbrella-shaped head. May be trained over a framework to form a wide roof of green. Excellent for a lawn specimen. Trees headed at 7 feet. 3 year, \$3.00; 2 year, \$2.50; 1 year, \$2.00.

SALIX. Weeping Willow

Salix Babylonica. 40 ft. The well-known picturesque "Weeping Willow." Large spreading top and long pendulous branches. Thrives in wet or dry soils. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.



TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY
A Most Useful Weeping Tree

When ordering ten or more of one variety of Deciduous Trees or Shrubs, deduct 10% from prices named.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

This class includes all those hardy shrubs from three to ten feet in height which lose their leaves in the winter. They are valuable for their garlands of flowers in the spring and summer and there is a place for some of them in every planting.

AMYGDALUS. Dwarf Flowering Almond

Amygdalus alba nana. "Dwarf White Flowering Almond." 6 ft. A beautiful flowering shrub, bearing a mass of double white flowers in the early spring. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

A. rosea nana. "Dwarf Pink Flowering Almond." 6 ft. The rare beauty of this bushy flowering shrub in the spring is not soon forgotten. Flowers are small, soft pink, very double, and completely cover the branches. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus. "Sweet Shrub." 6 ft. A bushy dark-leaved shrub with many sweetly fragrant chocolate colored flowers in spring. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

CARYOPTERIS. Bluebeard

Caryopteris incanus. "Bluebeard." A dwarf bushy plant with grayish green, downy leaves, and dotted in spring time with small lavender blue flowers. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

CERCIS. Redbud

Cercis canadensis. "Redbud." 20 ft. An exceedingly showy small tree in early spring when covered with small bright cerise pink flowers. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

CORNUS. Flowering Dogwood

Cornus florida. "Flowering Dogwood." 10 ft. A large shrub with handsome foliage and great numbers of large extremely showy single white flowers. Thrives in sun or shade. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.00.

CRATAEGUS. Hawthorn

Crataegus oxycantha splendens. "Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn." A well-known shrub or small tree with spreading spiny branches, much prized for its double scarlet flowers in spring and dull red berries in fall and winter. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

When ordering ten or more of one variety of Deciduous Trees or Shrubs, deduct 10% from prices named.

CYDONIA. Flowering Quince

Cydonia japonica rosea. "Red Flowering Quince." 10 ft. A very showy plant early in the spring when covered with its bright, semi-double, rosy red flowers, which appear just as the leaves begin to show. Has attractive glossy foliage the rest of the summer. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. japonica sanguinea. "Scarlet Flowering Quince." 10 ft. Similar to the above, but the flowers are a very bright scarlet and are scattered over the branches all during spring and summer. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia crenata. "Double White Deutzia." Hardy, vigorous shrub, growing 6 to 8 feet high. Bears in the spring a great profusion of pure white double flowers. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

D. crenata rosea. "Double Rose Deutzia." Similar to the above, but the double white flowers are tinged with rose. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

D. gracilis. 3 ft. A beautiful little bush with slender arching branches, covered with spikes of pure white flowers in early summer. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

KERRIA. Japanese Rose

Kerria japonica. "Japanese Rose." 6 ft. A hardy semi-deciduous plant with slender arching green branches, and many small double bright yellow flowers throughout spring and summer. Gallon containers. 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

LAGERSTROEMIA. Crape Myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica rosea. "Pink Crape Myrtle." 10 to 20 ft. One of the best summer flowering shrubs or small trees, being a mass of bloom during July, August and September. The flowers are crinkled, resembling crape. This variety is a pastel shade of pink. 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

L. indica rubra. "Red Crape Myrtle." 10 to 15 ft. Resembles the pink variety but makes a little smaller shrub and has flowers of a deep purplish-red color. 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

L. indica purpurea. "Purple Crape Myrtle." 10 ft. Flowers are lavender purple in color. Gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

PHILADELPHUS. The Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius. "Large Flowered Mock Orange." 6 to 8 ft. A tall spring-blooming shrub with arching branches. Leaves broad, lance-like, bright green; flowers pure white, very showy. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. Mont. Blanc. 4 ft. A semi-dwarf Syringa, most profuse in bloom. Pure white. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. virginal. 6 ft. A very showy variety with large white fragrant flowers, 2 inches in diameter, completely covering the plant. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

PUNICA. Flowering Pomegranate

Punica alba. "White Flowering Pomegranate." 6 to 10 ft. A fast growing shrub with very double creamy white flowers, followed by bright red fruits. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. Mme. Legrelle. "Variegated Pomegranate." 6 ft. This variety has big red flowers, every petal edged and flecked with white. A lovely and novel bloom. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. Rubra. "Double Red Flowering Pomegranate." 6 to 8 ft. A beautiful ornamental Pomegranate with big double scarlet flowers in the spring and summer and bright red fruits in the fall. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

PYRUS. Flowering Crab Apple

Pyrus ioensis Bechteli. "Bechtel's Double Flowering American Crab." 8 to 12 ft. The most beautiful of the flowering crabs. Trees of small to medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. Blooms when quite young. 2 to 3 ft., 85c.

RHUS. Smoke Tree

Rhus cotinus. "Smoke Tree." 15 ft. A large shrub or small tree with handsome foliage, chiefly valued for the feathery panicles of flowers, pale purple in color, which envelope the plant in spring, giving the effect of a dense cloud of smoke. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

SALIX. Pussy Willow

Salix discolor. "Pussy Willow." 15 ft. A small upright tree or large shrub which in the early spring is covered with the long, silky, silver catkins which make the branches so valuable for decorating. Grows anywhere. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

STEPHANANDREA

Stephanandra flexuosa. 6 ft. Of graceful fountain-like habit of growth, with delicate fine-cut leaves, very dense, and myriads of minute white flowers. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

SPIREA. Bridal Wreath

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. 4 ft. A dwarf Spirea very compact in form. From spring until fall it bears bright rosy crimson flowers in dense panicles, making a very beautiful show of color. The old flower heads should be cut in order to keep the bloom coming. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per 10.

S. Reevesiana. "Double Bridal Wreath." 8 ft. Similar to ordinary Bridal Wreath except that the flowers are double. There is nothing to equal this shrub or its single variety, for its showy appearance in the spring time and its long arching branches festooned with white bloom are unexcelled for indoor decoration. 3 to 4 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per 10; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

S. van Houttei. "Bridal Wreath." 8 ft. A charming garden shrub of moderate size. The white flowers are borne in profusion in the springtime, causing the slender branches to droop with a graceful arching wreath-like effect. Strong, bushy plants. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per 10; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

SYRINGA. Lilac

The old-fashioned Lilac with its sweet-scented delicately colored flowers does well in the cooler coastal regions of California, but are not to be highly recommended for the warmer interior parts.

Price \$1.00 Each

Ambroise Verschaffelt. Large, single pale pink.

Belle de Nancy. Large panicles of double flowers, brilliant satiny rose pink with a white center.

Frau Bertha Damann. Single pure white, immense trusses.

Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purplish red in color; the individual flowers single and very large.

Michael Buchner. Large, very double, pale lilac flowers.

Mme. Lemoine. Large pure white flowers in dense panicles.

Single Purple. The well-known old-fashioned variety. 75c.

Syringa persica Jaciniata. "Feathered Persian Lilac." A beautiful variety with long arching branches, daintily cut foliage and panicles of small lilac colored flowers borne on every branch and twig.

TAMARIX

Tamarix parviflora. 20 ft. Shrub or small tree with reddish brown bark and slender spreading branches. In the spring and early summer is covered with feathery pink flowers. Stands extremes of climate well. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

VIBURNUM. Snowball

Viburnum Opulus Sterile. "Common Snowball." 8 to 10 ft. Well-known hardy shrub producing an abundance of pure white, globular flowers in May and June; beautiful foliage in the fall. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

WEIGELA

Weigela rosea. 6 to 8 ft. One of the best deciduous flowering shrubs for almost any location. Has larger and more attractive foliage than most of this class and the large clusters of trumpet-shaped rose pink flowers make a wonderful display in the spring and early summer. 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

W. Eva Rathke. Similar to the above but flowers are rich ruby red. Flowers during summer and autumn. Gallon containers, 12 to 18 inches, 75c.



Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees

We are particularly favored in California with a large and varied assortment of broad-leaved evergreen trees which flourish in our climate and are such a characteristic feature of our plantings. The many beautiful Acacias with their brilliant yellow blossoms are very popular. The Eucalyptus, although Australian in origin, is now a typically Californian tree, and windbreaks, street trees and groves are only a few of the many uses to which its several varieties are put.

Near the coast, the Acacia, Jacaranda, Magnolia, Rubber Tree and Camphor make beautiful trees, while more adapted to the arid and desert parts of the southwest are the Casuarina, Parkinsonia, Grevillea and Pepper. The Carob and certain varieties of Eucalyptus may be grown in both regions.

When 10 or more Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees of one variety are ordered, those priced at \$1.00 each will be sold at \$9.00 per 10; those priced at 85c will be sold for \$7.50, and those priced at 75c will be sold for \$6.50. Write for prices on larger quantities.

See planting instructions for Ornamentals on page 64.

ACACIAS

A remarkable group of flowering trees and shrubs which are admirably adapted for park and avenue planting. Usually rapid growers and easy of cultivation. The flowers range in color from yellow to almost white. The leaves of some varieties are large and feathery, while others are smaller and lance-like.

Acacia armata. "Kangaroo Thorn." 10 ft. A spreading much branched large shrub with bright green foliage and with bright yellow balls of blooms scattered up and down the stems. The plant is covered with small spines and prickles, and makes a fine protecting hedge. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

A. Baileyana. 30 ft. The most popular and one of the handsomest of all Acacias, with beautiful fern-like, silvery blue-green foliage. Completely enveloped in the spring with great sprays of lemon yellow flowers. Makes a large, spreading tree. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

A. cultriformis. 8 ft. A dwarf-growing variety, with bluish foliage and small peculiarly shaped triangular leaves, bright yellow flowers. Gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

A. dealbata. "Silver Wattle." 60 ft. A royal tree. Large and spreading, with finely cut fern-like leaves of bluish-green. In late winter is covered with a wealth of golden-yellow flowers. One of the best for street or park planting. A fast growing variety which gives a quicker effect than any other Acacia. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

A. decurrens. "Green Wattle." 50 ft. Very similar to A. dealbata with finer cut, darker green foliage, and brighter yellow flowers. Very fast growing, making a large, well shaped tree very quickly. For those who want a large spreading tree in two or three years, we know of nothing better than this Acacia. If the main top is cut back a little, the tree will become more dense and spread out more. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

A. floribunda. "Everblooming Acacia." 25 ft. A fast, upright growing tree, making a dense round head. Has long narrow leaves, small creamy yellow flowers, and blooms constantly during the summer. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

A. latifolia. 15 to 25 ft. A spreading variety much used for backgrounds and low bushy effects because, with a little pruning, it makes a dense mass of foliage, although it will make an upright tree if desired. Yellow flowers. Gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

A. melanoxylon. "Black Acacia." 40 ft. Extensively planted in California as a street tree, because it grows very rapidly and does well near the coast or in the warm interior. Naturally pyramidal but may be trained into globes or other shapes. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.



A. Baileyana A. Cultriformis A. Floribunda A. Melanoxylon A. Podalyriaefolia A. Dealbata
Acacia Varieties, Showing Characteristic Foliage

EUCALYPTUS

Of all exotic trees introduced into California, none lends itself so readily to the landscape as the Australian Eucalyptus. No trees are more beautiful or more substantial for street and avenue planting than a number of the more ornamental varieties. Many others produce a magnificent display of flowers during the blooming season. Excellent for windbreaks and timber.

Eucalyptus calophylla rosea. 25 ft. A rare variety with bright hued flowers, a rich bright pink in color. Rather tender. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

E. citriodora. "Lemon-scented Gum." 100 ft. A fine ornamental tree with long, slender lemon-scented leaves, which sends one slender straight white trunk towering to a great height with a round airy crown at the top. A rapid grower. Its delicious fragrance and picturesque form make it one of the most desirable of the Eucalyptus. Gallon containers, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

E. corynocalyx. "Sugar Gum." 120 ft. Erect and fast growing; thrives well near the coast or in very hot climates and is very drought resistant. Excellent for dry hillsides. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c; flats of 100, \$3.00.

E. ficifolia. "Scarlet Flowering." 25 ft. A rather dwarf tree, and the showiest of all Eucalypti, with its great clusters of brilliant crimson flowers, set in a background of large dark glossy leaves. Objects of wonder and admiration when in bloom. 5-gallon containers, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50; gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

E. globulus. "Blue Gum." 150 feet. The most widely planted species in this country; an exceedingly rapid grower much used for windbreaks and fuel. The wood is hard and durable. The foliage has a decided bluish cast. 5-gallon containers, 5 to 7 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 75c each, \$50.00 per 100; quart containers, 3 to 4 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10, \$30.00 per 100; flats of 100, \$3.00, \$27.50 per 1000.

E. globulus compacta. "Bushy Blue Gum." 40 ft. A valuable new variety which grows naturally into a symmetrical, rounded, compact form. There is no main trunk and the tree is densely branched, with silvery gray foliage. Makes a beautiful specimen tree or efficient windbreak. Gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; quart containers, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.



CAMPHOR TREE

Excellent for Uniform Street Planting

A. molissima. 60 ft. A fine, large spreading tree with feathery foliage; fast grower; flowers yellow, profusely borne in early spring. Splendid for street planting or as individual specimens. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

A. podalyriaefolia. 15 ft. A rare and beautiful tree, rather dwarf in character, having large round grayish-green leaves and great large canary yellow flowers, borne in profusion about Christmas time. The flowers are by far the most beautiful of all Acacias. Gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

A. prominens. 30 ft. A very fine acacia with fine, narrow leaves and a unique weeping, pendulous habit. Golden yellow flowers in great profusion. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

A. verticillata. 12 ft. A bushy, low-growing variety with narrow needle-like leaves, excellent for hedge and massing. Flowers brilliant golden yellow. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

CAMPHORA. Camphor Tree

Camphora officinalis. "Camphor Tree." 30 feet. Excellent for street planting where an evergreen tree of moderate growth and regular form is desired, and particularly good for narrow parkways. Of medium growth and always handsome with its dense bright green glossy foliage. Five gallon containers, 5 to 7 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c; quart containers, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CASUARINA. Beefwood or She Oak

Casuarina Stricta. "Beefwood or She Oak." 75 ft. A fine street tree for all locations because it is very hardy, withstanding alkali, drouth, heat, and cold. Grows very fast when young, has bunchy, reed-like foliage, and resembles a pine somewhat. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

CERATONIA. Carob

Ceratonia siliqua. "St. John's Bread or Carob." 40 ft. Admirably adapted as a tree for ornamental street planting, or as single specimens. Beautiful trees may be seen in many places in Southern California and its symmetrical shape and dense, glossy, evergreen foliage, the same throughout the year, are fast making the Carob one of the most desired street trees. It is long-lived, deep rooted, does not become too large or straggly, and is a most satisfactory, permanent tree. Five gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.75; gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.



CAROB TREE

Attractive Evergreen Shade and Street Tree



BUSHY BLUE GUM

Symmetrical, Densely Branched and Fast Growing

When 10 or more Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees of one variety are ordered, those priced at \$1.00 each will be sold at \$9.00 per 10; those priced at 85c will be sold for \$7.50, and those priced at 75c will be sold for \$6.50.

E. Lehmanni. "Australian Umbrella." 20 ft. A low-growing, dwarf tree with a thick spreading crown. It will branch clear down to the ground and is excellent for many forms of landscape work. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c; flats of 100, \$3.00.

E. leucoxydon rosea. "Pink Flowering Ironbark." 100 ft. A very large, low-branching tree with a smooth white trunk, from which the bark peels off. The flowers are a lovely pink and the tree is hardy anywhere, from seacoast to desert. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

E. polyanthema. "Red Box." 75 ft. A medium sized tree of spreading habit with rounded, bluish leaves. One of the best species for specimen planting on the home grounds and a good highway tree. Not injured by extreme frosts or heat. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; flats of 100, \$3.00.

E. robusta. "Swamp Mahogany." 100 ft. An excellent species for low moist land, but does well under varying conditions. Very symmetrical in growth, with large glossy foliage. Gallon containers, 5 to 7 ft., 85c; quart containers, 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

E. rudis. "Desert Gum." 75 to 100 ft. A valuable species for the cold interior valleys since it is hardy down to 15 degrees. Much used in Arizona and Imperial Valley. A vigorous, rapid-growing, erect tree with round leaves when young, lance-shaped when older. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c; quart containers, 2 to 3 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10, \$30.00 per 100; flats of 100, \$3.00.

E. rostrata. "Red Gum." 120 ft. A rapid grower that endures much heat, severe frost and considerable drought. Widely planted as a forest cover, windbreak and shade tree. Gallon containers, 5 to 7 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c; flats of 100, \$3.00.

E. sideroxydon rosea. 40 ft. One of the most beautiful of all Eucalypti, adapted to almost any location, as it is quite hardy. Of moderate size, with masses of delicate pink flowers contrasted with dense silvery-gray foliage, the individual leaves being long and narrow. 5-gallon containers, 5 to 7 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; flats of 100, \$3.00.

E. tereticornis. "Gray Gum." 150 ft. Thrives under a great variety of conditions, both on the coast and in the desert. Will use plenty of water but does not require it, and stands extremes of heat and cold. Gallon containers, 5 to 7 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c; flats of 100, \$3.00.

E. viminalis. "Manna Gum." 125 ft. A very hardy variety enduring both heat and cold, and exceeded in rapidity of growth only by the Blue Gum, while it will grow where the latter will not succeed. A beautiful and picturesque tree with long pendulous narrow leaves. Excellent for street or windbreak. Gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; flats of 100, \$3.00.

GREVILLEA. Silk Oak

Grevillea robusta. "Silk Oak." 100 ft. A graceful tree, with fern-like leaves; covered in summer with comb-like golden yellow flowers, 6 inches long. Very drought-resistant and easily grown. 5-gallon containers, 5 to 7 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 4 to 5 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

JACARANDA

Jacaranda mimosaeifolia. 30 ft. One of the handsomest flowering trees grown in Southern California. Forms a round, symmetrical head of light green, fern-like foliage and in spring the entire tree is a mass of light violet-blue tubular flowers, borne in clusters. Should not be planted where the temperature frequently goes below 24 degrees. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

LEUCADENDRON. Silver-Tree

Leucadendron argenteum. "Silver-Tree." South Africa. 30 ft. A very rare and beautiful tree with lance-shaped leaves, 3 to 6 inches long, like silvery-white velvet in texture. The tree looks as though it were completely covered with silver dust. In 6-inch boxes, 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00.



EUCALYPTUS CALOPHYLLA ROSEA
The Flowers Are a Beautiful Shade of Light Pink

When 10 or more Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees of one variety are ordered, those priced at \$1.00 each will be sold at \$9.00 per 10; those priced at 85c will be sold for \$7.50, and those priced at 75c will be sold for \$6.50.



MAGNOLIA
An Old Southern Favorite

LOQUAT

Variegated Loquat. 8 ft. A form of the fruiting Loquat with beautifully variegated foliage of green and creamy white. Makes a small tree and does best in shade. Bushy. 5-gallon containers, 3 ft., \$2.50.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora. "Southern Magnolia." 60 ft. The well-known Magnolia of the South, making a large stately tree in time, although of slow growth. Has beautiful dark green, heavy shining foliage and in the summer and fall produces its magnificent large pearly white flowers 6 to 8 inches across, intensely fragrant. A beautiful street or specimen tree. Tubs, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

MAYTENUS. Mayten

Maytenus boaria. "Mayten." Chile. 20 ft. A small graceful evergreen tree with pendulous branchlets, small leaves. Quite hardy and a good street tree. Gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

PARKINSONIA. Jerusalem Thorn

Parkinsonia aculeata. "Jerusalem Thorn." 15 ft. A showy ornamental tree with smooth bright green bark and many feathery reed-like branchlets which take the place of leaves. During early summer is covered with many small bright yellow flowers. Quite hardy and thrives in dry soil, being an excellent tree for desert conditions. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

QUERCUS. Oak

Quercus agrifolia. "California Live Oak." 50 ft. The most picturesque trees that grace the landscape of California are the evergreen oaks. This variety is the best known of the native species, with medium sized, spiny-toothed leaves and making a large, dense, handsome tree. Grows quite rapidly and is beautiful even while small, while for a permanent tree, there is nothing finer. 3-gallon containers, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Q. chrysolepis. "Canyon Oak." 25 ft. The low-growing, bushy oak so abundant in California canyons and foothills. Fine for dry locations and massing anywhere. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Q. suber. "Cork Oak." Spain. 50 ft. A splendid evergreen oak with a large round head and upright habit of growth. The bark on the older trees is spongy and deeply furrowed and supplies the cork of commerce. Gallon containers, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

SCHINUS. Pepper Tree

Schinus molle. "California Pepper." 50 ft. This unique and beautiful tree needs no word of comment. It is the admiration and wonder of every visitor. Of easy culture. 5-gallon containers, 5 to 7 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

S. terebinthifolius. "Brazilian Pepper." Similar to the above and comparatively little known as yet but a fine tree. Has larger and longer leaves with scarlet berries. Thrives anywhere from sea to desert. Gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

TAMARIX. Athel Tree

Tamarix articulata. "Athel Tree." Western Asia. 30 ft. A fast-growing bushy tree much used as a windbreak during the last few years, in the hot dry sections of the Southwest. Has slender, jointed branches and gray-green foliage. Must be grown from cuttings planted where trees are to remain. Leave only 1 or 2 inches of cutting above ground. Cuttings, 12 in. long, \$3.00 per 100.

UMBELLULARIA. California Laurel

Umbellularia californica. "California Laurel." 25 ft. A beautiful native tree, with long narrow dark green leaves, very pungent when crushed. Rather slow growing, but permanent and handsome. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

ULMUS. Evergreen Elm

Ulmus parvifolia. "Evergreen Elm." 20 to 50 ft. One of the most beautiful elms in cultivation. A small tree with a spreading crown of slender drooping branches and delicate graceful bright green leaves. Partially loses its leaves for about a month in winter. 5-gallon containers, 5 to 7 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.



CALIFORNIA LIVE OAK
A Fine Native California Tree



Coniferous Evergreen Trees

The Conifers or Cone-bearing Evergreens embrace a wide variety of trees and shrubs, almost all of them with needle or scale-like evergreen foliage, and resistant to low temperatures. Some of the Evergreens commonly grown in the East and North do not stand the warm, dry summers of the Southwest and for that reason we grow primarily those varieties which do best in the West and South.

The larger Coniferous trees are best planted where they will have plenty of room to spread out and in no case should their lower branches be trimmed away, for it ruins the symmetry and natural outlines of the trees.

Nearly all Conifers are field grown and are taken up and shipped with a ball of earth on the roots, such plants being designated as "balled" in the descriptions below.

CEDRUS. Cedar

The true Cedars are among the most beautiful evergreen trees and are particularly adapted to almost all of the Pacific Coast region. They make wonderful specimens planted by themselves, but should only be planted in lawns or broad parkways where they have plenty of room to spread out.

Cedrus Deodara. "Deodar." 50 ft. A magnificent and stately evergreen conifer of towering pyramidal form from the Himalaya mountains. Foliage beautiful silvery green. One of the most handsome trees for the lawn or broad parkways. The most rapid grower of all Cedars. Balled, bluish type, 2 to 7 ft., \$1.00 per ft.; 7 to 8 ft., \$12.50; boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$25.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$35.00; 12 to 14 ft., \$50.00.

C. Libani. "Cedar of Lebanon." 50 ft. A native of Western Asia, famed in Biblical lore, which makes a tall pyramidal tree resembling the Deodar when it has attained good size, but with darker foliage and more open irregular habit. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$20.00; gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

C. Atlantica. "Mt. Atlas Cedar." 50 ft. Similar to C. Libani, but foliage is a lighter bluish green in color. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

CEPHALOTAXUS

Cephalotaxus Harringtonia fastigiata. "Spiral Plum Yew." 8 ft. A remarkable upright columnar plant with stiff erect branches and narrow spirally arranged leaves. Resembles Irish Yew. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

CRYPTOMERIA. Plume Cypress

Cryptomeria japonica elegans. "Plume Cypress." 12 ft. A low dense, bushy tree with spreading horizontal branches and soft wavy foliage, bright green changing to bronzy red in the fall and winter. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

CUNNINGHAMIA

Cunninghamia lanceolata. "Chinese Fir." 50 ft. A symmetrical evergreen resembling Araucaria but harder. Has whorled bright green branches, very decorative. Gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

CHAMAECYPARIS. Lawson Cypress

The Lawson Cypress group includes many fine conifers particularly adapted to all parts of California, with the exception of the hot desert portions. All species have the foliage in flat branchlets, are usually quite dense and symmetrical and make dwarf or comparatively small trees. They do not attain the heights given below for many years.

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana alumi. "Blue Lawson Cypress." 12 ft. This is the most popular Lawson Cypress, because of the beautiful metallic silvery blue color of the foliage and the symmetrical habit of growth. The branchlets are flattened, are very close together and the plant forms an upright pointed column. It thrives anywhere on the coast and in all but the very hot sections of the interior. Ultimately it reaches a height of 12 or 15 feet, but grows slowly and does not reach this size for many years. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

C. Lawsoniana Fraseri. 8 ft. Similar to the preceding but with dark blue green foliage and a more dwarf habit. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

C. Lawsoniana argentea. "Silvery Lawson Cypress." 12 ft. A graceful type with close compact branches which droop outward slightly at the tip. The foliage is bright green with a silvery sheen. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

C. Lawsoniana erecta viridis. "Green Column Cypress." 8 ft. A symmetrical compact, pyramidal plant, very regular in outline; similar to C. alumi in habit but rich green in color. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

C. Lawsoniana lutea. "Golden Lawson Cypress." 8 ft. Compact and symmetrical in habit, like the others of this type but all outer foliage is shaded a glistening golden yellow. Prefers partial shade. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

C. Lawsoniana pendula. "Weeping Cypress." 20 ft. A beautiful tree for specimen planting. Has graceful pendulous branches, with silvery-green foliage. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

C. Nootkatensis glauca. "Blue Nootka Cypress." 10 ft. A handsome dwarf tree of pyramidal shape with glaucous blue foliage, the branchlets with slightly pendulous tips. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1 to 2 ft., \$1.50.

CUPESSUS. Cypress.

Medium sized, dense, bushy evergreens, usually of rapid growth and easy culture, thriving over a wide range. Monterey Cypress and Arizona Cypress are much planted for windbreaks.



NARROW IRISH JUNIPER
A Slender Dwarf Blue Column

Cupressus arizonica. "Arizona Cypress." 40 ft. A beautiful bluish-green cypress of narrow pyramidal form from the mountains of Arizona and Northern Mexico. A handsome ornamental tree for hot dry sections and when planted in hedge form makes an excellent thick windbreak. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per 10; quart containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10, \$30.00 per 100; flats of 100, \$5.00.

C. glabra. "Smooth Cypress." 20 ft. Resembles a very fine deep blue type of Arizona Cypress, but the foliage is heavier and the plant is dense and symmetrical. Grafted plants, 5-gallon containers, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

C. guadalupensis glauca. "Guadaloupe Cypress." 30 ft. A rare species from the Guadaloupe Islands, making a beautiful large spreading tree with drooping slender branchlets, and bright glaucous blue foliage. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5-gallon containers, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

C. macrocarpa. "Monterey Cypress." 40 ft. The well-known picturesque native California cypress. Widely planted and used for hedge, shade trees and windbreaks. It withstands pruning, and may be formed into a low compact or tall hedge, as desired. In 5-gallon containers, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per 10; quart containers, 2 to 3 ft., 40c each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100; flats of 100, \$3.00.

C. sempervirens. "Italian Cypress." 60 ft. A tall slender tree with erect branches, having a pillar or columnar effect. A useful subject for gateways, arches, tall borders, etc. Our trees are the true narrow type, grown from cuttings. Boxed, 14 to 16 ft., \$20.00; 12 to 14 ft., \$15.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$10.00; tubs, 8 to 10 ft., \$6.00; 5-gallon containers, 7 to 8 ft., \$4.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$3.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; flats of 100, \$15.00.

C. torulosa majestica. "Bhutan Cypress." 20 to 50 ft. A tall pyramidal tree of vigorous growth, with drooping branchlets and dense soft green foliage. A beautiful specimen tree. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

JUNIPERUS. Junipers

The Junipers comprise a large and varying group of small or dwarf trees, including trailing forms which make a spreading mat of green on the ground; wide spreading, semi-prostrate varieties with horizontal branches; dwarf pyramidal or columnar forms, and good sized trees. They do well everywhere but in the very hot dry sections.

Juniperus bandai sugi. 4 ft. A beautiful little dwarf Japanese Juniper with half spreading branches, nodding at the tips, densely clothed with light green foliage. Splendid for rock gardens. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

J. californica glauca. "California Juniper." 8 ft. Handsome pyramidal tree of small to medium size. The juvenile foliage is a beautiful silvery bluish green, becoming darker green as the plant becomes larger. Unaffected by heat, cold or drouth. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

J. chinensis albo-variegata. "Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper." 10 to 20 ft. A dwarf form, conical in shape, very compact and symmetrical. The bluish green foliage is tipped with creamy white branchlets. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

J. chinensis femina. "Reeves Juniper." 20 ft. A good sized small tree, loosely pyramidal, with slender horizontal branches, slightly drooping at the tips, and light green foliage. Perfectly hardy except in very hot dry sections. Boxed, 7 to 8 ft., \$10.00.

J. chinensis mascula. "Pyramidal Chinese Juniper." 20 ft. Similar to the above but more dense and compact with darker blue-green foliage. A fine, medium sized, fast-growing pyramidal tree. Boxed, 7 to 8 ft., \$10.00; balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana. "Pfitzers Juniper." 8 ft. One of the finest Junipers in cultivation. Has bushy widespread horizontal branches, and forms an immense flat irregular head of bluish green foliage, very graceful in outline, about 6 to 8 feet in height and the same distance across. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

J. chinensis procumbens. "Trailing Chinese Juniper." A prostrate creeping variety with dense compact blue-green foliage. Very hardy. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. spread, \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

J. communis. "Common Juniper." 15 ft. A fast-growing, large-spreading shrub, doing well in most climates, with dense bluish green foliage. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.



JUNIPER SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA
Very Effective for Corners and Foregrounds, Making



RETINOSPOEA OBTUSA CRIPSI

Dwarf Plant with Graceful Golden Green Foliage

J. communis depressa. "Prostrate Juniper." A handsome low growing Juniper, rarely exceeding 2 to 3 feet in height, but attaining a spread of 12 to 15 feet. Beautiful silvery bluish-green foliage, very dense. Balled, 4 to 5 ft. spread, \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

J. conferta. "Shore Juniper." A new creeping Juniper from the seashore of Japan and one of the finest prostrate evergreens we have ever grown. Makes a dense carpet of blue green foliage about one foot high, grows very rapidly, thrives on coast or inland, and is not affected by extreme cold or moderate heat. Balled, 3 to 4 ft. spread, \$2.50.

J. excelsa stricta. "Greek Juniper." 6 ft. A dwarf compact shrub, decidedly conical in form with grayish-green glaucous foliage. Grows slowly. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

J. hibernica fastigiata. "Narrow Irish Juniper." 8 ft. A very beautiful form, growing slowly; shape very narrow and erect like Italian Cypress, and glaucous blue-green in color. A very attractive conifer for using near columns and doorways, where great height is not desired. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75.

J. horizontalis. "Creeping Juniper." A low spreading plant with long trailing branches furnished with numerous short branchlets. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. spread, \$2.00; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., \$1.00.

J. sabina. "Savin Juniper." A semi-spreading shrub attaining a height of 6 to 8 ft. and about the same width. Can be pruned lower and branches trained to any form desired. Foliage very dark green. Extremely hardy. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

J. sabina tamariscifolia. A very fine creeping Juniper seldom more than one foot high and attaining a spread of 6 or 8 feet, making a dense, compact mat of gray-green foliage which never changes color. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. spread, \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

J. sabina von Ehron. 8 ft. Similar to J. Sabina but large, faster growing, with longer branches and more graceful outline. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.75.

J. virginiana. "Red Cedar." 15 to 25 ft. A densely branched, thickly foliated pyramidal tree, deep green most of the year, turning bronze in the fall. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

J. virginiana glauca. "Silver Cedar." 10 ft. A beautiful small pyramidal tree of vigorous growth with bright silvery blue foliage. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

J. virginiana tripartita. "Fountain Juniper." 6 ft. A sturdy, heavy stemmed, semi-spreading, dwarf evergreen, with angular, irregular branches, as wide as it is high. Hardy anywhere. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

LIBOCEDEUS

Libocedrus decurrens. "Incense Cedar." 25 to 50 ft. A native of the California mountains and one of our finest evergreen trees. Makes a tall, narrow, pyramidal or columnar tree with deep green lustrous foliage, very dense and compact. A wonderful tree for general planting. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

L. decurrens compacta. "Globe Incense Cedar." 8 ft. Has the same foliage as Libocedrus decurrens, but makes a dense, compact, perfectly round globe. One of the finest dwarf specimen evergreens, originating in our nurseries several years ago. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50.

PINUS. Pine

Pinus Canariensis. "Canary Island Pine." 80 ft. One of the most beautiful and permanent of all pines for California. Extremely long needles in large tufts. The new growth is silvery white. Extremely fast growing. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 1 to 2 ft., 75c.

P. Coulteri. "Big Cone Pine." Southern California. 75 ft. A native California variety with stout branches, pendulous below and ascending above, forming a loose pyramidal head. Needles very long and cones extremely large and ornamental. Does well in all parts of California and is very picturesque. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

P. halepensis. "Aleppo Pine." 50 ft. A rapid growing pine suitable for quick effects and excellent for covering hillsides. Has dark green foliage and is very handsome when young, but gets straggly when mature. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per 10; flats of 100, \$7.50.

P. pinea. "Stone Pine." A very picturesque tree growing to 80 feet with long, horizontally spreading branches. When the tree becomes older, the lower branches disappear and a broad umbrella shape is developed. Has edible seeds. Broad bushy specimens. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c.

P. radiata. "Monterey Pine." 60 ft. The well-known native species. A handsome tree with bright green foliage and bushy habit when young. The fastest grower of all pines. Valuable for quick effect. Makes a good windbreak. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per 10.

P. sabiniana. "Digger or Nut Pine." 50 ft. A native Pine with rounded head, large needles and bluish green foliage, silvery when young. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

P. Torreyana. "Torrey Pine." 40 ft. A rare and picturesque tree of irregular shape, native of the Southern California Coast. Makes a beautiful tree under cultivation. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

SEQUOIA

Sequoia gigantea. "Giant Sequoia." The famous Big Tree of the Sierras, California's noblest native tree. A trim sturdy tree when young with pale blue-green foliage. Grows fairly rapidly, is beautiful at all ages and makes a majestic specimen for posterity. Established in containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00; 10 to 15 in., \$1.00.

S. sempervirens. "Redwood." 150 ft. The well-known California Redwoods are among the largest and most picturesque trees known. They form handsome specimens, and are unexcelled for avenue, park, and garden. 5-gallon containers, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

TAXUS. Yew

Taxus hibernica. "Irish Yew." The well-known narrow columnar Yew of slow growth, so much prized for formal decoration. 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

THUYA. Arborvitae

These symmetrical, compact, hardy evergreens have dense flat branches and are usually pyramidal in habit. They are usually quite dwarf, although the different species vary in height. For formal gardens, for corners of walks, and for flanking entrance ways they are appropriate.

Thuja beverleyensis. "Golden Column Arborvitae." 15 to 20 ft. The tallest and stately of the Chinese Arborvitae, growing into a narrow column of golden green foliage, and particularly effective for specimen planting or for pairing on either side of a doorway. A noble and beautiful conifer, and for a formal effect, we know of nothing finer. It should be planted where it will get full sunshine, in order to bring out the rich golden color. Boxed, 9 to 10 ft., \$15.00; 8 to 9 ft., \$12.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

T. bonita. 5 ft. The most perfect dwarf broad cone-shaped Arborvitae, with rich dark green foliage. Stays under 5 feet. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

T. elegantissima. "Golden Pyramid Arborvitae." 12 to 15 ft. Somewhat similar to the Beverleyensis, but does not grow as tall and has a broader, more bushy base. The green foliage is tipped with an attractive golden bronze during most of the year, becoming bright yellow in the spring. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$7.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

T. aurea conspicua. "Goldspire Arborvitae." 10 ft. Similar to T. Beverleyensis and T. elegantissima. Tall and erect with intensely golden foliage. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

T. orientalis. "Chinese Arborvitae." 12 ft. A medium-sized conifer with bright olive green foliage forming a dense broad pyramid. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75.

T. orientalis aurea nana. "Berckman's Dwarf Ever-golden Arborvitae." 6 ft. Of dwarf habit, compact and symmetrical, almost globular as it gets older. All the branchlets are tipped with a bright golden tint, which is held all through the year. Can be used as a porch plant in tubs for a limited time and then planted out. Make excellent lawn specimens. This is possibly the most popular variety in our entire list of conifers. Balled, 3 to 3½ ft., \$5.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 8 to 12 inches, \$1.00.

T. orientalis meidensis. 15 ft. A beautiful variety of medium size, with a distinct and pleasing shade of soft bluish green. Compact, rounded and symmetrical. One of the best Arborvitae. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

T. Pyramidalis. 15 ft. Of upright narrow columnar habit, with dense foliage, bright green at all times during the year. A valuable and effective tall-growing evergreen for formal effect. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$4.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

T. Rosedale Hybrid. 8 ft. A neat, compact little shrub of rounded outline, and bright soft bluish-green foliage. Fine when young but liable to spread open as it gets older. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

T. Ramseys Hybrid. 15 ft. A heavy, dense, dark green column of thread-like foliage, growing more rapidly than any other conifer in our list. Not affected by heat or drought. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50.

T. texana glauca. "Texas Blue Arborvitae." 12 ft. A strong growing, loose foliated tall and slender tree with blue foliage. Boxed, 9 to 10 ft., \$15.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

THUYOPSIS

Thuyopsis dolobrata variegata. "Variegated Hiba Arborvitae." 3 ft. A little dwarf plant with flattened frond-like branchlets. In color a mixture of light green and cream. Requires full or partial shade, with plenty of moisture. In 4-in. pots, 75c.



DWARF EVERGOLDEN ARBORVITAE
A Living Globe of Gold and Green

PODOCARPUS

Podocarpus elongatus. "Fern Pine." 15 ft. A bushy tree of medium size with soft, finely divided light green foliage. Will grow in sun or shade, and is not particular as to climate or soil. Balled, bushy, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

RETINISPORA

Retinispora decussata. 10 ft. A tall, quite narrow, loosely branched tree with soft gray-green foliage. Grows very rapidly and forms a narrow column with an informal outline. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$4.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50.

R. leptoclada. 8 ft. A dense roundheaded bush, bright green in summer changing to steely bronze color in winter. Because of this unique color change and its symmetrical shape, a very attractive shrub. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

R. obtusa Crippsi. 6 ft. A beautiful and rare species of the Japanese Hinoki Cypress with graceful arching flattened, fern-like foliage, dark green, shading to bright gold at the tips. Of small size and prefers partial shade. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$5.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00.

R. plumosa aurea. "Golden Plume Retinispora." 6 ft. A dwarf dense conical shrub with the young growth golden yellow. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.75.

R. squarrosa. "Moss Retinispora." 6 ft. In California grows low, very dense, with feathery spreading branchlets, dark bluish-green in color. Resembles somewhat a large clump of soft branching moss. Does best near the coast. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

TAXODIUM. Bald Cypress

Taxodium mucronatum. "Montezuma Cypress." 60 ft. A beautiful large evergreen tree from the forests of Mexico. It has graceful fine cut aromatic foliage resembling that of the Redwood and its habit is also like that of the Redwood except that the tree spreads out more. Quite rare in cultivation and a beautiful specimen tree. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.



Select Evergreen Shrubs

Evergreen shrubs are the basis of all ornamental planting on the Pacific Coast, and all of the most valuable varieties, large and small, will be found in the following section. While foliage is the prime factor in evergreen shrubs, many plants are also desirable for their beautiful flowers and berries.

It is impossible for us to list in our catalog all sizes of trees and shrubs we have in stock, or even all varieties, and if customers who do not find listed sizes and varieties wanted will write us concerning their wants, we will take pleasure in quoting and fully describing what we have. A visit to our sales-yard will offer planters a chance to see many large specimen plants in containers not listed herein. Upon request we will gladly furnish suggestions and advice of any kind concerning ornamental plantings.

The gallon and 5-gallon containers mentioned in the description are of tin, and weigh about 9 and 50 lbs. each, respectively. The 4-inch clay pots weigh not over 4 lbs.

See planting instructions for ornamentals on page 64.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. 6 ft. One of the prettiest shrubs. Its arching stems are clothed with dark glossy evergreen leaves. Small, fragrant tube-like flowers, shaded a light rose on the outside and white inside; are borne nearly every month in the year. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

ABERIA. Kei Apple

Aberia caffra. "Kei Apple." South Africa. 10 ft. A tall growing shrub with rich green foliage, and long stiff thorns. It bears a bright golden yellow, edible fruit about one inch in diameter. Hardy above 20 degrees F. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

ABUTILON. Flowering Maple

Abutilon striatum. "Flowering Maple." 6 ft. An open bush with small maple-like leaves from which hang at most seasons of the year, lovely orange bell-shaped flowers. Prefers partial shade. 4-inch pots, 50c.

ARBUTUS. Strawberry Tree

Arbutus unedo. "Strawberry Tree." Europe. 10 ft. A bushy spreading, medium sized shrub with rich green foliage very similar to California Holly. Has many delightful little pearly white bell-shaped flowers in summer, followed by clusters of brilliant red strawberry-like fruits, ripening about Christmas time. A beautiful shrub and very hardy, as it stands heat, cold and drouth. Balled, bushy, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS. Manzanita

Arctostaphylos manzanita. "Manzanita." 8 ft. A picturesque plant of the California mountains with an irregular habit and beautiful smooth red bark. 4-inch pots, 75c.

ASYSTASIA

Asystasia bella. South Africa. 8 ft. A beautiful shrub of luxuriant appearance with glossy green foliage and showy lavender blue flowers in clusters. Fairly tender and likes a shady position. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

When 10 or more of one variety of Evergreen Shrubs are ordered, all plants priced at 75c each will be sold at \$6.50 per 10, and all plants priced at 50c will be sold at \$4.00 per 10.

AUCUBA

Aucuba japonica variegata. "Gold Dust Plant." 6 ft. Showy bushy plants with large glossy green leaves, dotted with gold. The bark is green and the berries are large and red. Best in shade. Boxed, bushy, 4 to 5 ft., \$15.00; balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

AZALEA

Azalea mollis. 3 ft. The showy and beautiful flowers of the Azaleas are well known. This variety is perfectly hardy for outside planting, but does best near the coast. Flowers, carmine-pink. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00; 6-inch pots, 8 to 12 in., \$1.00.

AZARA

Azara microphylla. Chile. 8 ft. A graceful shrub with arching pendulous branches and small, round glassy-green leaves. Fine for reclining against walls or fences. 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

BERBERIS. Evergreen Barberrry

Berberis aquifolium. (Mahonia aquifolium.) Pacific Coast. 6 ft. "Oregon Grape." A handsome shrub with dark, lustrous, spiny-toothed green leaves; yellow flowers in dense clusters appear in the spring, followed by purplish berries; thrives in most any kind of soil, but partial shade and ample moisture result in brighter and glossier foliage. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75; gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

B. Darwinii. "Darwin's Barberrry." Chile. 5 ft. A highly ornamental small shrub with slender branches. Leaves small, rich, glossy green; in winter season leaves turn bright red. Golden yellow flowers of spring are followed by purple berries; leaves small and holly-like. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

B. elegans. Himalayas. 6 ft. A handsome spreading shrub with slender branches and elongated grayish leaves of small size. Violet colored berries. Gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

B. gagnepaini. China. 6 ft. A bushy plant with arching branches and long toothed, glossy green leaves wavy at the margins, orange flowers, and blue-black berries. 4-inch pots, 75c.

B. ilicifolia. "Holly Barberrry." Patagonia. 6 ft. Similar to Darwin's Barberrry, but the leaves are larger and darker green and the plant is hardier. Gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

B. pruinosa. China. 6 ft. One of the best of the evergreen Barberries. A shapely plant, fairly fast growing, with long spiny-toothed leaves, yellow flowers and bluish-black fruits. Balled, bushy, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

B. Thunbergii. "Japanese Barberry." 4 ft. A low-growing, very hardy deciduous shrub with small leaves, which turn scarlet in the fall. Bears beautiful bright red berries. In California almost evergreen. In 4-inch pots, 50c.

B. thunbergii atropurpurea. "Red-Leaved Japanese Barberry." 4 ft. Similar to the preceding, but the leaves at all times are purplish-red in color. Gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

B. Wilsonae. China. 4 ft. A hardy handsome shrub, with small gray-green foliage, turning to a brilliant reddish bronze in the fall. Flowers golden yellow in dense clusters; berries in fall, salmon-red. In 4-inch pots, 50c.

BUDDLEIA

Buddleia asiatica. "Butterfly Bush." China. 8 ft. A fast-growing plant with silvery green foliage, bearing in the winter, many slender spikes of deliciously fragrant white flowers, 3 to 6 inches long. Gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

B. madagascariensis. 15 ft. Madagascar. A good half-climbing, fast-growing shrub with broad dark green leaves and fragrant coppery-orange flowers. Will cover an unsightly object quickly. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 4-inch pots, 35c.

B. magnifica. China. 10 ft. Similar to B. superba but has light lilac colored flowers. Fragrant and free blooming. Gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

B. superba. "Summer Lilac." China. 8 ft. A fast-growing, spreading shrub; remarkable for the long panicles of fragrant rose-purple flowers borne in great profusion in the late summer. In gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

B. veitchiana. Similar to B. superba, but denser and larger clusters of bright mauve flowers. Blooms early. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

BURSARIA

Bursaria spinosa. Australia. 8 ft. A tall, rather spiny open shrub with arching branches drooping at the ends. Leaves rather small, glossy dark green. An excellent hot, dry climate shrub. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

BUXUS. Box.

Buxus japonica. "Japanese Box." 2 to 4 ft. A beautiful shrub of low, dense, compact growth, much used as trimmed specimens for porch and garden decorations. A lighter green than Buxus sempervirens. Trimmed pyramids, balled, 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.00; trimmed globes, 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50; gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c; flats of 100, \$6.00.

B. sempervirens. "English Boxwood." 3 ft. Formal shrub of dense, slow growth; trimmed, they are unsurpassed as specimen plants for porch or lawn decorations. Trimmed pyramids, balled, 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.00; gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 75c; flats of 100, \$7.50.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. "Dwarf Box." 2 ft. The widely known dwarf form. Foliage small, deep green and dense. Trimmed globes, 5-inch pots, 8 to 10 inches, \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c; flats of 100, \$10.00.

CAESALPINIA

Caesalpinia gilliesi. Brazil. 8 ft. Small tree with acacia-like leaves and peculiar, showy flowers of light yellow, with brilliant red stamens 5 inches long. Sometimes called Poinciana or Bird of Paradise. Gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c.

CALLISTEMON. Bottle Brush

Callistemon speciosa. Pacific Islands. 10 ft. Commonly known as "Bottle Brush." The beauty of these plants lies in their long, red anthers, which, projecting along the stem, form a cylindrical flower similar in shape to a bottle brush. Hardy and of rapid growth, thriving even in alkali soil. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

CAMELLIA

Camellia japonica. Japan. 6 to 10 ft. These very popular and beautiful shrubs, with their exquisite and showy wax-like flowers so admired in the winter, were formerly imported and are now very rare. We have several of the most beautiful colors. All varieties named below, boxed, 2 to 3 ft., in bloom December to March, \$10.00; balled, without bloom, 2 to 3 ft., \$7.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00.

Cheerful. Bright rosy red, very double.

Pink Perfection. Very double, medium sized flower of light pink.

Purity. Large, double, pure white flowers.

Rosita. Extremely double, medium size flowers of rose pink.

Tricolor. The large semi-double flowers on the same bush are sometimes red, sometimes white, but usually are a mixture of the two colors.

CARPENTERIA

Carpenteria californica. 8 ft. One of the finest of our native California flowering shrubs, with large narrow glossy-green leaves and clusters of showy fragrant white flowers. Plant in a sunny place and do not give much moisture. 4-inch pots, 75c.

CATHA. Kat

Catha edulis. "Kat." 8 ft. An upright growing shrub of attractive appearance from Arabia, where the leaves and twigs are sold commercially and eaten for their strengthening properties. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

CASSIA

Cassia artemesoides. Australia. 8 ft. A pretty shrub with finely cut silvery-gray foliage and clear yellow, sweet-scented flowers; will stand any amount of drouth. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

Cassia floribunda. Argentina. 6 to 10 ft. Very fast growing with bright green divided leaves and clusters of bright yellow pea-like flowers during summer and autumn. Should be given plenty of room. In gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Cassia nainobensis. 8 ft. A tall slender bush with large, luxuriant bright green foliage. Grows very rapidly and in late winter every branch is crowned with great clusters of bright yellow flowers. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.



ROSITA CAMELLIA
Waxy, Double, Rose-Pink Blooms

When 10 or more of one variety of Evergreen Shrubs are ordered, all plants priced at 75c each will be sold at \$6.50 per 10, and all plants priced at 50c will be sold at \$4.00 per 10.

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus arboreus. 8 ft. A desirable variety of the native California Lilac, with blue flowers. Gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

C. spinosus. "Wild Lilac or Buckthorn." 6 to 10 ft. In the early spring the California foothills are massed with the feathery pale blue flowers of this much admired native plant. Fast growing. Gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c.

C. Gloire de Versailles. 8 ft. A hybrid deciduous Ceanothus with handsome foliage and large panicles of bright blue flowers. Very fine. 5-gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

C. roseus superba. 8 ft. Similar to the preceding but with pink flowers. 5-gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

CERCOCARPUS. Mountain Mahogany

Cercocarpus betulaeifolius. "Mountain Mahogany." 25 ft. A large shrub, native to the California mountains, with gray beech-like leaves. Grows very rapidly and stands any amount of heat and drouth. Gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

CESTRUM

Cestrum aurantiacum. "Orange Cestrum." Guatemala. 8 ft. A tall slender bush bearing on top in loose nodding clusters tubular flowers of orange yellow. The plant is semi-reclining and should have a wall or fence to lean against. In gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

C. elegans smithi. "Pink Cestrum." 8 ft. Similar to the above, but with profuse clusters of rose-pink flowers. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

C. nocturnum. "Night-Blooming Jessamine." 6 ft. West Indies. A fast-growing, very tender shrub, with many creamy-yellow flowers, very fragrant at night. Gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

C. parqui. "Chilean Cestrum." Similar to *C. nocturnum* but harder, with greenish yellow flowers, very fragrant at night. Gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., \$1.00.

CHOISYA. Mexican Orange

Choisya ternata. "Mexican Orange." 6 ft. Leaves bright, glossy green. Blooms are snow-white, sweetly scented, produced abundantly in spring, somewhat resembling orange blossoms. A dense globular shrub. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 4-inch pots, 50c.

CHORIZEMA

Chorizema ilicifolia. Australia. 3 ft. An attractive shrub with slender drooping branches, holly-like leaves and orange red flowers in loose racemes. It makes a low dense mat of foliage and blooms throughout the winter and spring. In gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

CISTUS. Rockrose

Cistus ladaniferus maculatus. "Brown-eyed Rockrose." Spain. 3 ft. Low and spreading, and every morning in the spring and summer it is covered with pure white flowers, three inches across, with a ring of golden stamens in the center and a blotch of brownish crimson at the base of each petal. Likes full sun. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

C. villosus. "Purple Rockrose." Greece. 4 ft. More upright than the above, with downy grayish-green leaves and bright rosy-purple flowers. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

COCCLUSUS

Cocculus laurifolia. Himalayas. 10 ft. A comparatively new plant in this country and one of the finest evergreen shrubs we have. Bushy, free branching, with large bright green shining foliage. Gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

COFROSMA

Coprosma baueri. New Zealand. 4 ft. Handsome low-growing shrub. The round leaves are very glossy, as if varnished. Desirable as a bushy border around the porch or wall. Balled, bushy, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

CORONILLA

Coronilla glauca. Europe. 4 ft. A beautiful, blooming shrub with fine gray-green foliage. Flowers pea-like, deep golden yellow, intensely fragrant by day, but scentless at night. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

COTONEASTER

An exceedingly desirable group of shrubs largely used for their foliage effects in massing and banking, although many of them are doubly valuable for their brightly colored berries, borne in fall and winter. As a rule, they are very hardy and fast growing, and range from small to medium in height.

Cotoneaster acuminata. Himalayas. 6 ft. Erect growing shrub; leaves pointed, medium size. Flowers pinkish-white, followed by large showy red berries. In 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

C. buxifolia. Himalayas. 2 ft. Upright growing shrub, with dark green foliage, and clusters of bright red berries. One of the most decorative varieties. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

C. franchetti. China. 6 ft. A spreading, fast-growing variety with upright arching branches, medium sized leaves, dark green on top, silvery beneath. Many orange-red berries scattered over the branches in the winter. 5-gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

C. horizontalis. "Rock Cotoneaster." China. 2 ft. One of the best trailing shrubs, growing flat on the ground. Leaves very small, dark green. Bears great quantities of small, bright red berries. 5-gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

C. microphylla. "Rockspray." Himalayas. 4 ft. A low-growing dense shrub with small round leaves, shining dark green in color. Berries bright red, borne along the stem. Gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

C. microphylla thymifolia. 2 ft. Dwarfish in growth. A variety of the *microphylla* but flowers and berries smaller; compact growth with small leaves. Gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

C. pannosa. "Silverleaf Cotoneaster." Himalayas. 8 ft. Possibly the best and most beautiful of this group. The foliage is a soft gray-green, and the under sides of the leaves have a silvery color. White flowers in spring followed by great masses of dull silvery red berries, which remain all fall and winter. Fast growing and of graceful loose habit. In 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

C. pannosa nana. "Dwarf Silverleaf Cotoneaster." Exactly like the preceding except that the foliage is smaller, more dense, and the plant never gets over 3 feet high. A new and useful introduction. 4-inch pots, 75c.

C. prostrata. 1 ft. A very useful low spreading plant with small dark green leaves, clinging close to the ground. Small bright red fruits. Gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

C. salicifolia. "Willowleaf Cotoneaster." China. 3 ft. A fast growing spreading variety with dark green foliage and graceful, horizontal drooping branches. White flowers and many red berries. In 5-gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

DAPHNE

Daphne odora variegata. 4 ft. This beautiful evergreen shrub is very attractive at all times of the year with its bright variegated foliage, but its most attractive feature is the intense fragrance of the light pink flowers which are borne in small dense terminal heads over the bush during the winter. Formerly imported from Japan and now very scarce. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00.



ERICA TRANSLUCENS
Broad Spikes of Rosy Pink Flowers

DIOSMA. Breath of Heaven

Diosma alba. "Breath of Heaven." Africa. 3 ft. A dwarf, bushy, compact shrub with fine feather-like foliage, very aromatic and sweet scented. In the spring, it has many minute star-shaped flowers on the ends of the twigs. For a low shrub in foreground plantings it is fine. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

DURANTA

Duranta plumieri. "Golden Dew Drop." "Skyflower." Guatemala. 10 ft. A rather tender shrub with light green leaves, bearing in the summer long racemes of beautiful light blue flowers, followed by yellow berries which remain all winter. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c each.

D. plumieri alba. 10 ft. Exactly the same as the above except that the flowers are white. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

ERICA. Heather

The Heathers are among the most beautiful of the evergreen flowering shrubs and in groups and masses or even single specimens, lend a striking appearance to any planting. Most of the Heathers bloom in the winter when other flowers are scarce, but some varieties bloom in spring and summer.

Erica blanda. 3 ft. Practically ever-blooming, for its rosy-red tubular flowers are clustered over the plant most of the year. Rather low and spreading and easy to grow. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 inches, \$1.25; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. charlesiana. 4 ft. Has slender, upright branches of blue-gray foliage, and the long slender pale pink flower tubes, flecked with black stamens, hang daintily up and down the branches. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. hyalina. 3 ft. A dwarf form on which every branch in winter and spring is a solid spike of long tubular flowers of a soft salmon pink color. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. lusitanica. "Spanish Heather." 4 ft. A pure white heather so covered with blooms from February to April as to resemble snow. A strong vigorous grower. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1 to 2 ft., \$1.00.

E. mediterranea. "Mediterranean Heather." 4 ft. A compact, bushy plant with stiff stems, very hardy; has purplish pink flowers in late spring from March to June. Easier to grow than most Heathers. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. mediterranea hybrida. 1 ft. Dwarf, compact and hardy, not over 12 or 15 inches in height. Rosy pink flowers in winter. Balled, 8 to 10 inches, \$1.25.

E. melanthera. 5 ft. The best known and most widely planted of the Heathers, and it is indeed one of the most beautiful and desirable of winter flowering shrubs. From November to March, the plants are a solid mass of small, rosy lavender flowers, and are exceedingly decorative during the rest of the year. Does well, both near the coast and in the interior. Fairly hardy. All plants sold during the period mentioned above are in bloom. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11.00 per 10; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. persoluta alba. 4 ft. A very bushy, compact shrub completely covered during its blooming season, from February to May, with small, bell-shaped, pinkish-white flowers. A low-growing plant of striking appearance. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. persoluta rosea. 4 ft. This variety grows very similar to *E. Melanthera*, but the flowers are more brilliant in color, being a vivid hue of deep rose-pink and are borne very abundantly. One of the newer and most fascinating of all Heathers. Blooms from February to April. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; 10 to 15 in., \$1.25; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. President Felix Faure. 3 ft. The most novel and striking of all *Ericas*, bearing almost the year round, its thick clusters of large, tubular rose-red flowers which resemble fire crackers in shape and color. Exquisitely beautiful, but not a long-lived plant. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; 10 to 15 in., \$1.25; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. stricta. 2 ft. One of the lower growing heathers with numerous short upright branches. Bears an abundance of bright rosy blooms from September to November. The hardest variety. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$1.25; 4-inch pots, 50c.

B. translucens. 4 ft. If there is a "showiest" variety in this marvelous group of Heathers, this is it. The plant forms many broad spikes of long rosy-pink flowers and the blooms keep opening for months in the winter and spring. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 4-inch pots, 50c.

ELEAGNUS. Oleaster

Eleagnus pungens reflexa. "Silverberry." Japan. 6 ft. A fine spreading shrub with leaves and stems covered with frosty, shiny scales, silvery on upper surface and bronze beneath. Berries are silvery. Gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. pungens variegata. Very similar to the above but the leaves are margined with cream. In gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. Simoni. Like *E. pungens*, but the leaves are larger, with fewer scales beneath the leaves. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

ESCALLONIA

One of the most useful group of plants that we have for producing a thick bank of green verdure. The foliage is always fresh and glossy, and is enlivened in the summer with sprays of flowers, white, pink or red.

Escallonia alba. 8 ft. A hardy white blooming variety which is adapted to hot dry situations. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. langleyensis. South America. 6 ft. A graceful variety producing dense clusters of light pink colored flowers in short racemes. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

Escallonia pulverulenta. America. 8 ft. Tall and branching, bearing in spring and summer many long dense spikes of white flowers. Foliage handsome. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. montevidensis. 8 ft. Uruguay. A large shrub producing in summer a great profusion of pure white flower spikes. Fast growing, and excellent for large dense backgrounds. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. rosea. 8 ft. A spreading, branching shrub with handsome bright green foliage and many spikes of bright pink flowers in spring and summer. An excellent shrub for massing. Should be pruned often. In gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. rubra. South America. 6 ft. Quite dense and compact with large shining dark green foliage and deep red tubular flower clusters. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.



TRIMMED SPECIMENS OF EUGENIA
E. Myrtifolia in Pyramid; E. Hookeri in Globe

EUGENIA. Brush Cherry

Eugenia hookeri. Australia. 15 ft. Very similar to *E. Myrtifolia* (listed below) but with large, darker green leaves. Grows a little more spreading. When trimmed occasionally, makes a very compact and beautiful shrub. Fast growing. Slightly tender. Trimmed globes, in tubs, 18 to 24 inches in diameter, on 4 ft. standards, \$6.00; 3 ft. standards, \$5.00; (in green redwood tubs, \$1.50 additional); in 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., bushy, \$1.75; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. myrtifolia. "Brush Cherry." Australia. 15 ft. Excellent shrub of tall compact growth; foliage glossy green with a ruddy hue on the new growth; cream-colored flowers, followed by edible violet-colored berries. Useful for hedge or may be trained by pruning into pillars or pyramids. Trimmed pyramids, in tubs, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c; 2 1/4-inch pots, \$15.00 per 100.

EUONYMUS. Evergreen Euonymus

For hedges and low groups or single plants, the varieties of *Euonymus* are very useful. The different species of *E. japonica* listed below are all very similar except in the color of the leaves which are variegated in different ways with white, silver and gold.

Euonymus erecta compacta. 3 ft. Strong, upright grower; dense habit; medium small, dark green leaves; of easy culture. Balled, bushy, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c; flats of 100, \$6.00.

Euonymus japonica. 6 ft. Japan. A useful ornamental with green glossy foliage, standing heat and cold, and easy to grow. Can be used as a spreading plant in a group planting or against the house. When trimmed it makes a wonderful compact plant for tubs. Also used for hedges. Particularly fine for Arizona. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. japonica albo-marginata. 4 ft. The leaves of this variety have a narrow margin of silvery white. Balled, trimmed pyramid, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; balled, untrimmed, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c; flats of 100, \$8.00.

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E. japonica argenteo variegata. "Silver margined Euonymus." 8 ft. Leaves are edged and marked with white; grows tall and narrow. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c each.

E. japonica aurea-marginata. "Golden Euonymus." 4 ft. A variety of dwarf and compact growth; leaves deep yellow toward the edges, blotched in the center with light and dark green. Balled, bushy, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c; flats of 100, \$8.00.

E. japonica aurea-variegata. "Golden Variegated Euonymus." 6 ft. Leaves bright golden yellow in center, dark green around edges; of strong, robust habit of growth. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. japonica President Gauthier. 5 ft. Leaves with a white blotch in the center. Quite striking. Balled, 1 to 2 ft., \$1.25; gallon containers, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

E. japonica viridi-variegata. "Duc de Anjou." 5 ft. Leaves dark green toward the edges, with markings of light green and pale yellow in the center. A strong grower and because of its beautiful shiny foliage is one of the best varieties for a spreading shrub. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c; flats of 100, \$8.00.

E. pulchellus. "Small-leaved Euonymus." 1 ft. A dwarf form of *Euonymus* with small dark green foliage, growing 1 ft. high. Fine for low hedge. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$1.00; gallon containers, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c; flats of 100, \$6.00.

FABIANA

Fabiana imbricata. Peru. 4 to 8 ft. A tall, fast-growing shrub, covered in spring with long lasting spikes of tubular white flowers. Hardy and drought resistant. Gallon containers, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., 75c.

FATSIA

Fatsia japonica. 8 ft. A massive plant of tropical appearance with very large shining green, deeply lobed leaves. Best in a shady place. 3-gallon containers, \$2.00.

GARDENIA. Cape Jasmine

Gardenia florida. South China. "Cape Jasmine." 2 to 4 ft. A beautiful flowering shrub with bright green, glossy foliage. The double, wax-like flowers are exquisitely fragrant. Balled, bushy, 10 to 12 in., \$1.50; 8 to 10 in., \$1.25; 4-inch pots, 75c.

GENISTA. Broom

A fast-growing group of shrubs, which brighten up the landscape with their brilliant masses of yellow pea-shaped flowers; valuable as a contrast to solid green shrubbery; unusually hardy and drought resistant.

Genista canariensis. "Canary Broom." A free flowering shrub attaining a height of from 6 to 8 ft. The leaves are small and the bright yellow flowers are produced in great profusion. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

G. fragrans. (*Cytisus racemosa*.) "Sweet Broom." Canary Islands. 6 ft. A delightful spring and summer flowering shrub with many small grass-green leaves and absolutely covered when in bloom with pea-shaped bright yellow flowers. The best of all the Brooms for general use. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

G. hispanica. (*Spartium junceum*.) "Spanish Broom." Spain. 8 ft. A strong, fast-growing shrub with many slender, bright-green branches almost devoid of leaves. Bears almost continuously, large, pea-like bright yellow flowers very sweetly scented. Hardy, heat loving and drought resistant. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

G. scoparius andreanus. 6 ft. A very beautiful variety of the Scotch Broom with pea-shaped flowers, having side petals of deep mahogany red. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

GREVILLEA

Grevillea thelemanniana. Australia. 5 ft. A beautiful small shrub with small fine-cut leaves and numerous small dense scarlet racemes. A fine single specimen or a wonderful hedge plant, but will not stand much frost nor too much water. In gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

G. banksii. 8 ft. A handsome large shrub with fern-like leaves and large comb-like crimson flowers. Comparatively new and very worth while. Gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

HAKEA

Hakea laurina. 20 ft. Australia. A tall plant with long narrow leaves and extremely showy flowers, red with yellow stamens. Gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

H. suaveolens. Australia. 10 ft. A large rounded bush with curious needle-like leaves bearing small white flowers exhaling a sweet fragrance. Easily grown; wants very little water. In gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

HIBISCUS

Hibiscus sinensis. "Chinese Hibiscus." Asia. 6 to 10 ft. One of the showiest summer blooming shrubs with large glossy leaves and immense bright colored flowers. Likes a sunny position and does not stand frost. We can supply the following colors, all single: apricot, light pink, rose pink, light red, dark red. Gallon containers, \$1.00.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea hortensis. 8 ft. A popular garden plant or shrub furnished with large foliage and immense heads of light pink flowers, which turn blue when grown in soils containing iron. 3-gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

HYPERICUM. Gold Flower

Hypericum moserianum. "Gold Flower." 3 ft. A low, drooping, spreading shrub with beautiful large flat golden yellow flowers. Fine for low massing in partial shade, but will grow in full sun. Gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

ILEX. Holly

Ilex aquifolium. "English Holly." The real old-fashioned kind. Must be planted in the shade in Southern California. Boxed, 4 to 5 ft., \$12.50; larger specimens, from 6 to 10 ft., \$15.00 to \$100.00.

I. vomitoria. 15 ft. A native of the Southern States with a spreading, open habit, medium sized leaves and red berries. Unaffected by heat or drouth. Gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

JASMINE. Bush Jasmine

Jasminum floridum. "Dwarf Bushy Jasmine." 3 ft. A fine low foreground shrub, with slender arching branches covered all spring and summer with yellow flowers. Gallon containers, 75c; 4-in. pots, 50c.

LAURUS. Laurels

Laurus cerasus. "English Laurel." 5 to 8 ft. A heavy, dense, slow growing plant which makes the finest specimen shrub possible with its large, thick, glossy green leaves and rounded shape. Occasional trimming improves it. Balled, or in 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10; 4-inch pots, 75c each, \$6.50 per 10.

L. lusitanica. "Portugal Laurel." 8 ft. Dark green, glossy-leaved shrub, flowers of which grow in large panicles and are quite fragrant at night. 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

L. nobilis. "Grecian Bay or Laurel." 8 ft. Greece. The well known Bay Tree so often trained as globes and pyramids for indoor tub plants. Stiff dark green leaves. In 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 4-inch pots, 75c.

LANTANAS

Lantanas. These popular everblooming shrubs grow very rapidly and are a mass of bloom almost all during the year. The dwarf varieties grow from 1 to 3 ft. high and the tall varieties to 5 ft. 2½-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

Clear Yellow—Dwarf.
Orange Red—Dwarf.
Pure White—Dwarf.

Orange Red—Tall.
Light Pink—Tall.
Lavender—Trailing.



HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS
Immense Heads of Pink or Blue Flowers

LEONOTIS

Leonotis leonuris. "Lion's Tail." South Africa. 6 ft. A very showy soft wood shrub with hairy stems and brilliant orange-red, tassel-like flowers at the joints of the stems. Very fast growing. In gallon containers, 2 to 4 ft., 50c; 4-inch pots, 35c.

LEPTOSPERMUM. Australian Tea Tree

Leptospermum chapmani. New Zealand. 10 ft. A recent introduction and one of the finest quick growing shrubs. Has fine, soft, brownish green foliage and blooms very profusely, the small flowers being white tinged with pink. Quite hardy. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c each.

L. ericoides. New Zealand. 15 ft. Fast growing, thriving almost anywhere. Somewhat more compact than *L. laevigatum* and has smaller, narrower leaves. Flowers small and white. Gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

L. laevigatum. "Australian Tea Tree." 15 ft. Large, spreading shrub with graceful arching branches; foliage grayish-green; covered in the spring with a profusion of small white flowers; grows rapidly. 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

L. nicholi. 6 ft. A beautiful little shrub with fine purple foliage and small carmine-red flowers scattered over the stems. Best near the sea-coast. Gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

LIGUSTRUM. Evergreen Privets

The most widely used hedge plants in the southwest are the *Ligustrum* or *Privets*, and included among them are tall and low growing varieties, hardy and rather tender sorts, large and small leaved forms, all of which can be trimmed to the size hedge desired.

Ligustrum ciliatum. 5 ft. This variety grows smaller than most Privets and has the finest foliage and largest flower spikes of the entire group. Foliage dense and heavy, clear dark green all the year. Excellent for hedge, massing, or single plants. Does well in shade. 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; flats of 100, \$6.00.

L. ciliatum variegatum. 5 ft. Similar to the preceding variety, but with leaves blotched light green in the center. In 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

L. henryi. China. 10 ft. A vigorous hardy plant with small, sharp pointed glaucous leaves. Can be pruned to fit anywhere. Gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; flats of 100, \$5.00.

When 10 or more of one variety of Evergreen Shrubs are ordered, all plants priced at 75c each will be sold at \$6.50 per 10, and all plants priced at 50c will be sold at \$4.00 per 10.

L. japonicum. "Japanese Privet." 6 to 12 ft. A large shrub or small tree with leathery dark green glossy leaves and white flowers; the best tall hedge plant, making a fast heavy substantial growth. Very hardy and drought resistant. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 50c; quart containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100; flats of 100, \$3.00.

L. nepalense. "Nepal Privet." 8 ft. A very fine Privet much used in the Southern States, but only recently introduced into California and not to be confused with the small-leaved variety (*L. sinensis*) often called *L. nepalense* on the Pacific Coast. Large, glossy dark green leaves, 3 inches long, and a fine, graceful habit of growth make it one of the finest shrubs that we grow for foundation plantings. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

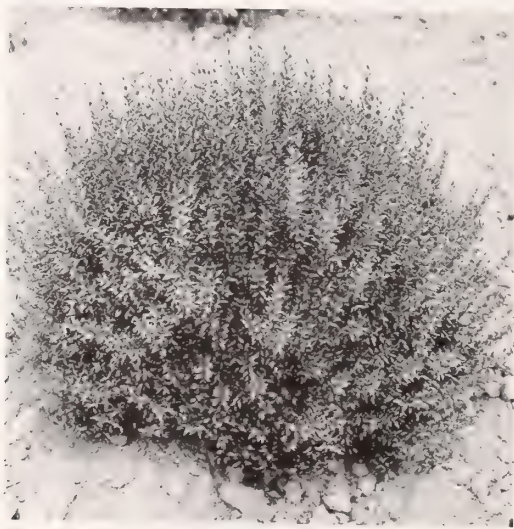
L. sinensis. "Small-Leaved Evergreen Privet." 3 to 8 ft. This plant is known as *L. nepalense* on the Pacific Coast, and as Amur River Privet in the South. It is the best small-leaved evergreen hedge Privet, is easily pruned to any low or medium height, stands heat and cold and may be planted as a specimen shrub if desired. Balled, bushy, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; quart containers, 2 to 3 ft., 40c each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100; flats of 100, \$3.00.

L. ovalifolium. "California Privet." 3 to 8 ft. Esteemed for hedge plants. A strong growing shrub, with bright green, medium sized leaves; forms a compact hedge if pruned occasionally; easy to grow, extremely hardy and partially deciduous. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10, \$30.00 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 40c each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 per 10, \$7.50 per 100; flats of 100, \$3.00.

L. ovalifolium variegatum. "Golden Privet." Japan. 6 to 15 ft. The well known bright golden Privet so familiar in Southern California. Usually used to add color to shrub plantings or for a bright colored hedge. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; quart containers, 12 to 15 inches, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; flats of 100, \$5.00.

LIPPIA. Lemon Verbena

Lippia citriodora. "Lemon Verbena." Uruguay. 5 ft. A fast growing shrub with delightfully fragrant foliage; bears minute flowers in delicate pyramidal spikes. In gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.



DWARF MYRTLE

Excellent Low Hedge or Foreground Shrub

LONICERA

Lonicera nitida. China. 3 to 6 ft. A compact shrub with many very small leaves of graceful drooping habit. Likes the sun, very hardy and should be pruned often. In gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

MELALEUCA. Bottle Brushes

Melaleuca alba. (M. *Armillaris*.) Australia. 15 ft. A fine shrub or small tree with slender leaves and white flowers in pendulous spikes. Thrives best in wet soils, but also grows well in dry locations. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

M. decussata. Australia. 15 ft. A tall shrub with grayish leaves; adorned with lilac-colored flowers on short spikes. Easily grown. Gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

M. hypericifolia. Australia. 10 ft. A large loose open plant with medium size leaves, growing very rapidly. Has large orange-scarlet cylindrical flowers like bottle brushes along the stems. Likes the sun, but not much frost. 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

MUEHLENBECKIA

Muehlenbeckia platycada. "Ribbon Bush." Solomon Islands. 3 to 6 ft. An odd, interesting spreading plant with broad ribbon-like branches instead of leaves. Has small white flowers and red fruits. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

MYRTUS. Myrtle

Myrtus communis. "Roman Myrtle." 8 ft. Europe. Valuable for either single specimens or small hedge. The foliage is a shining green and highly aromatic. Bears numerous small white flowers, followed by black berries. Easily kept pruned down to 3 ft. Succeeds well in hot dry situations. Balled, bushy, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c; flats of 100, \$5.00.

M. communis compacta. "Dwarf Myrtle." 3 ft. A new species that is one of the finest low evergreen hedge plants grown in California. Extremely dense and compact, with small dark shining leaves; shapes itself, but may be pruned if desired. Attains a height of 3 ft. quickly and stays there. Plant 18 inches apart. Balled, bushy, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c; flats of 100, \$6.00.

M. communis microphylla. "Small-Leaved Roman Myrtle." 6 ft. A small leaved form which makes a smaller hedge than the communis and grows more slowly. Balled, bushy, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; flats of 100, \$6.00.

M. communis variegata. "Variegated Roman Myrtle." 6 ft. A variety of the above with foliage variegated green and white. Excellent for a small hedge 1½ or 2 feet in height. Balled, bushy, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c; flats of 100, \$5.00.

M. ugni. "Chilean Guava." 4 ft. Chile. A handsome shrub with glossy purple, edible berries, very pleasant to eat. Gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

NANDINA

Nandina domestica. "Japanese Nandina." 5 ft. A beautiful, upright growing, dwarfish shrub. Leaves compound, with numerous small leaflets, rich red when young, dark green at maturity, and assuming beautiful coppery tones in winter. It thrives in any soil, and is quite hardy. In the autumn it is covered with showy clusters of small red berries. Heavy plants in 18-inch boxes, 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c; flats of 100, \$10.00.

NERIUM. Oleander

The Oleander with its brilliant, showy blossoms, is a beautiful shrub throughout all of California, doing particularly well in the Imperial Valley and Arizona, and it gives a quick effect wherever planted.

Price 75c. Gallon containers, 3 to 5 ft.

Prof. Durand, Double, Cream.
Mrs. Roeding, Double Salmon.
Rosea, Double, Rose Pink.
White, Double.
Cherry Red, Single.
Light Pink, Single.

POINSETTIA

Poinsettia pulcherrima. The well known "Christmas Flower." Unsurpassed for the splendor of its immense brilliant scarlet flower bracts, and its bright green leaves. 4-inch pots, 50c.

PHOTINIA

Photinia arbutifolia. 10 ft. "California Holly or Christmas Berry." The well known native California shrub of which the red berries are sold in great quantities at Christmas time. Under cultivation it makes a beautiful large spreading, well shaped bush, always evergreen, producing its great handsome clusters of brilliant berries when they are enjoyed most. Should be given plenty of room in a sunny location, as it grows large in a short time. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., \$1.00.

P. serrulata. Evergreen Photinia. China. 15 ft. A handsome evergreen shrub or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in the autumn, when it assumes a reddish hue; flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in the early spring. Hardy and easily grown. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

OSMANTHUS. Sweet Olive

Osmanthus fragrans. "Sweet Olive." China. 10 ft. A beautiful shrub, almost ever-blooming, with small white, extremely fragrant flowers in clusters. Large, handsome dark green foliage. Prefers partial shade. Gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., \$1.25.

PITTSOPORUM

P. eugenioides. New Zealand. 10 to 15 ft. A large shrub with glossy light green foliage. Extensively used for specimen plants, large hedge and as a foundation shrub. Quite hardy and a rapid grower. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per 10; 4-inch pots, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

P. heterophyllum. China. 3 ft. A low growing, half-reclining shrub, quite drought resistant, and excellent for dry banks or rockeries. Leaves medium size, bright green. In gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

P. rhombifolium. Australia. 20 ft. A first-class ornamental tree, well suited for avenues; of symmetrical, pyramidal shape. The large clusters of white, sweetly fragrant flowers in summer are followed by a profusion of orange-yellow berries, persisting throughout the winter. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

P. tenuifolium. (P. Nigricans.) New Zealand. 20 ft. A tall fast growing large shrub with almost black stems and clean bright foliage, excellent for massing, screening or tall hedges. Occasional clipping will make it very dense. Balled, bushy, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

P. tobira. "Japanese Pittosporum." Japan. 5 to 8 ft. As a medium sized evergreen shrub for general use this plant is second to none for planting in California. It is a wide spreading, dense, round headed shrub, with deep, glossy, green foliage, and is excellent for planting in a mixed border, for massing against the house or wall, and also will make a fine large hedge. In the winter it is covered with small, fragrant white flowers, resembling orange blossoms. This species does quite well in Arizona. Balled, bushy, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 50c; 4-inch pots, 35c; flats of 100, \$5.00.

P. tobira variegatum. 8 ft. A variegated form of the above. The foliage is variegated with white. Balled, bushy, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

P. undulatum. Australia. 20 ft. Small tree or shrub, well furnished with deep green, glossy leaves. Its yellowish white flowers are very fragrant, especially at night. Excellent for avenue planting or for a tall hedge. 5-gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

P. phylliraeoides. "Desert Willow." Australia. 20 ft. A remarkable small tree from the Australian deserts, much resembling a Weeping Willow, but entirely evergreen and thriving in dry soils where a Willow will not live. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per 10; 4-inch pots, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

PRUNUS. Evergreen Cherry

Prunus caroliniana. "Carolina Cherry-Laurel." 15 ft. An excellent glossy-leaved evergreen for a large shrub or small tree, with finely toothed oval leaves. Does best near the coast. In 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

Prunus ilicifolia. "Wild Cherry." 10 to 20 ft. This small tree or large bush is native to the dry mesas of California and because of its beautiful glossy, holly-like leaves is much used for Christmas decorations. For a large hedge, masses or background planting it is wonderfully effective. 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

Prunus integrifolia. "Catalina Cherry." 20 ft. A beautiful small tree with large, glossy, dark green holly-like leaves, native to Catalina Island. A fine small street tree, or can be used as a large shrub or hedge. Its foliage is exceedingly attractive. 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

PYRACANTHA. Burning Bush

This group, formerly called Crataegus, belongs to the evergreen Hawthorne. They are exceedingly valuable for the great wealth of bright colored berries which they furnish in the fall and winter, and which remain on the plant for many months. They naturally grow quite tall, but if pruned back severely once a year will make a low dense bush. Very hardy.

Pyracantha angustifolia. China. 8 to 10 ft. A strong growing, spreading plant with spiny branches and a great abundance of large berries, bright yellow in the fall, deepening to orange in the winter. Leaves long, narrow and gray-green. 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

P. crenulata. Japan. 6 to 10 ft. This variety has the reddest berries of all Pyracanthas—bright crimson—scattered along the stems instead of in bunches. The leaves are long and narrow, glossy and dark green. Does not grow quite so fast and can be pruned lower than the other kinds. In 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

P. formosana. 8 ft. Possibly the showiest of all this group of berryed plants, recently introduced from Formosa. A solid mass of brilliant red berries in fall and winter. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. lalandii. "Burning Bush." 8 ft. An evergreen shrub of spreading habit; foliage a rich dark glossy green; clusters of white flowers in the spring are followed by a wealth of orange-colored berries, which remain on the plant all winter. In 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c; flats of 100, \$10.00.

P. yunnanensis. China. 8 ft. A variety of Pyracantha crenulata, but a more vigorous grower, with larger leaves. In the fall and winter there is nothing more striking than this plant with its dark glossy green foliage acting as a background for great masses of red covered berries. 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c; flats of 100, \$10.00.

PERNETTYA

Pernettya mucronata rosea. Chile. 2 ft. Low much-branched shrub with dense small foliage, small nodding bell-shaped flowers, and large, very decorative colored berries of deep rose pink. Best in cool, moist location. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25.

P. mucronata nigra. Same as above, but with striking black berries. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25.

POLYGALA

Polygala apopetala. Lower California. 15 ft. A large shrub with medium sized dark green foliage and handsome large deep rose pink flowers. Quite hardy and thrives under most conditions. Gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

P. dalmaisiana. South Africa. 5 ft. A dense somewhat globular shrub with grayish-green foliage, very much admired in winter and spring because of the masses of pink, pea-shaped flowers with which it is covered. Balled, bushy, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

PUNICA. Evergreen Pomegranate

Punica granatum nana. "Dwarf Evergreen Pomegranate." India. 3 ft. A miniature evergreen Pomegranate with fresh green foliage, many bright scarlet flowers, and small crimson fruits. Makes a fine low hedge. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis ovata. Japan. 8 ft. Ornamental shrub with stout, upright branches and dark green, lustrous foliage; leaves thick, and bush beautifully compact; covered in summer with white flowers, followed by clusters of purple berries in the autumn. Growth slow. Balled, 1 to 2 ft., \$1.25; gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

RHAMNUS

Rhamnus californica. "Coffee Berry." 5 ft. A beautiful native shrub with rich green foliage thriving in either sun or shade, in dry or moist soil. 4-inch pots, 50c.

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendron californicum. 5 ft. The showy flowered Rhododendrons will do well in California if given good care and a sheltered position. This is the native California variety as found on the northern coast. Beautiful carmine-pink flowers. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.00; trimmed globes, 3 to 4 ft., \$15.00.

R. ponticum. An excellent variety with showy purple flowers. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00.

R. Pink Pearl. One of the finest large flowering hybrids with enormous flowers of soft light pink. Our plants are in bud in the winter. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$12.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$10.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$7.50.

RHUS. Sugar Bush

Rhus ovata. "Sugar Bush." 8 ft. A fine native California shrub with a bushy dense habit, smooth, shiny oval leaves and berries, covered with sweet wax. Gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c.

ROSEMARINUS. Rosemary

Rosemarinus officinalis. "Rosemary." 2 ft. A bushy, compact herb with aromatic foliage and many small lilac blue flowers. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 50c.

SANTOLINA

Santolina. Low gray-leaved border plant, 12 to 18 inches high, growing very rapidly. Should be sheared to keep it close and compact. In flats of 100, \$3.00.

SALVIA

Salvia Greggii. 3 ft. Small bushy plant bearing profusely all summer and fall on slender branches, bright red flowers. Gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

S. leucantha. "Purple Salvia." Mexico. 2 ft. A bushy, many branched plant, sending up in winter and spring many spikes of small globular, velvety purple and white flowers of novel and attractive appearance. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

STREPTOSOLEN

Streptosolen Jamesoni. Colombia. 5 ft. Extremely showy, free flowering shrub with masses of bell shaped orange-yellow flowers. Likes full sun and will not stand much frost. Gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

STRELITZIA. Bird of Paradise

Strelitzia augusta. "White Bird of Paradise." 15 ft. Tropical appearing shrub with luxuriant banana-like leaves three feet long, bearing odd, showy, pure white flowers. Grows quite large. Boxed, 2 to 3 ft., \$7.50.

TIBOUCHINA. Princess Flower

Tibouchina semidecandra. (Pleroma.) "Princess Flower." Brazil. 6 ft. One of the loveliest flowering shrubs we grow. Soft, velvety bronze-green foliage and a glorious flower, 3 inches across, of rich royal purple. Blooms during summer and fall. Fairly tender but sprouts up again if cut down. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

TEUCRIUM

Teucrium fruticans. Southern Europe. 3 ft. An almost everblooming small shrub, much branched, with grayish foliage and bright blue flowers scattered over it. Grows well in very dry places and likes the sun. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

VERONICA

Veronica imperialis. New Zealand. 3 ft. Low bushy plant used for borders and low foreground shrubbery. Has smooth dark green foliage and during most of the year bears short spikes of reddish purple flowers. Particularly fine near the coast. Balled, bushy, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

V. imperialis. Purple Queen. Bush same as above but with beautiful large spikes of brilliant bluish-violet. Balled, bushy, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

V. buxifolia. 2 ft. A dwarf variety with small glossy leaves, quite dense and compact, with blue flowers. Gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

V. imperialis variegata. Same as above but the foliage is variegated with creamy white. Gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c.

V. lobelioides. New Zealand. 2 ft. A low growing, compact, small leaved variety with numerous small spikes of bright blue flowers. Balled, bushy, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum odoratissimum. "Sweet Viburnum." South China. 10 ft. A fine stout upright shrub with big shining dark green leaves, 4 to 6 inches long. Has 4-inch panicles of white flowers intensely fragrant, followed by black berries. Enjoys some shade. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

V. suspensum. 6 ft. A bushy spreading shrub with slender, angled branches and large leaves, shiny and dark green. Flowers in clusters, white tinged with pink. A luxuriant appearing evergreen from the South Sea Islands. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

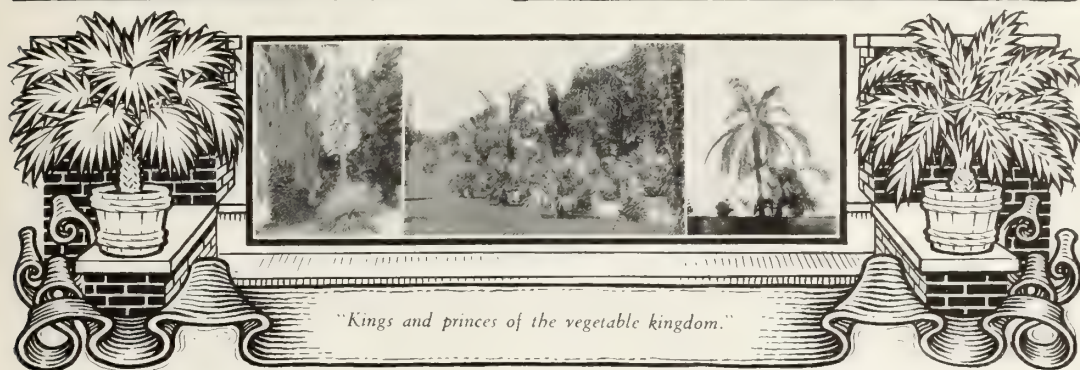
V. tinus. "Laurustinus." 10 ft. South Europe. Well-known winter flowering shrub, bearing in profusion, clusters of small, flesh colored blooms. Good subjects for single garden specimens and for hedge. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1 to 2 ft., \$1.00; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 50c; 4-inch pots, 35c.

WIGANDIA

Wigandia caracasana macrophylla. Central America. 15 ft. A big fast growing shrub or small tree of tropical appearance, with enormous, rough, hairy leaves, often 18 inches across. Has large terminal clusters of bell-shaped violet flowers. In gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.



TIBOUCHINA (Princess Flower)
Glorious Flowers of Rich Royal Purple



Palms, Bamboos and Grasses

Palms are sentinels of plant life in the arid region of the Southwest; no plants lend such a sense of majesty and dignity to the landscape when once the larger varieties attain mature age. And no group is capable of producing so strong a suggestion of tropical vegetation as the Palms with their graceful arching evergreen fronds. Among the sorts listed below are low growing, spreading varieties, tall slender palms, kinds that are only hardy near the coast, and others which find congenial conditions anywhere from California to Texas.

CHAMAEROPS. Wind Mill Palm

Chamaerops excelsa. "Windmill Palm." 20 ft. Has a tall, dark, slender, densely hairy trunk, with a compact crown of stiff, deeply cut leaves at the top. Thrives even under very adverse conditions. Very hardy and requires very little space. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., \$1.00.

C. humilis. "Dwarf Fan Palm." 8 ft. Forms a dense low clump of broad fan-shaped leaves. The best dwarf palm. Gallon containers, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

COCOS

Cocos australis. "Pindo Palm." Paraguay. 10 to 15 ft. A short-trunked palm with a stout base and arching, graceful leaves of a powdery blue color. One of the hardiest and most drought resistant of all palms. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., \$1.00.

Cocos plumosa. "Queen Palm." Brazil. 25 ft. The well-known palm so desirable for street planting in Southern California, with a tall, slender, smooth trunk topped with a plume-like crown of feathery, graceful leaves. The roots accommodate themselves to surprisingly small spaces. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$15.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$12.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

CYCAS

Cycas revoluta. Java. "Sago Palm." An excellent plant for either scenic planting or porch decoration. The round stem or bulb is crowned with dark green feathery leaves, shaped like ostrich plumes. Quite hardy and slow growing. 3-gallon containers, 2 to 2½ ft., \$15.00.

ERYTHEA

Erythea edulis. "Guadalupe Palm." 30 ft. A rapid growing fan palm found in the wild state only on the Island of Guadalupe off the coast of Lower California. The leaves are large, rich green, and even the oldest leaves hold their color for many years. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., \$1.00.

E. brandegei. Lower California. 125 ft. A very lovely and extremely rare palm with a tall, clean, slender trunk, topped high in the air by a small crown of shining green fan-like leaves, silvery beneath. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

KENTIA

Kentia forsteriana. The most beautiful palm for indoor decoration, being widely used in house and conservatory. Dark green foliage on graceful arching branches. In green tubs, 4 to 5 ft., \$12.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$10.00; in 8-inch pots 34 to 36 in., \$6.00; 30 to 34 in., \$5.00.

PHOENIX. Date Palm

Phoenix canariensis. "Ornamental Date Palm." Canary Isles. 60 ft. This is easily the best and most popular palm for general planting in California and the Southwest. It thrives under all sorts of conditions, is quite hardy, and grows very rapidly. Its dense, immense crown of beautifully curving leaves, each 15 feet long and of a very pleasing dark green color, and its stately and rapid growth, combine to make this species an ideal palm for street, park and lawn. 5-gallon containers, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.



COCOS PLUMOSA
The Famous Queen Palm

Phoenix dactylifera. "Fruiting Date Palm." This is the true Date Palm which bears the edible Dates of Commerce. Similar to *P. canariensis* but the foliage is a lighter green, and clumps of off-shoots may form at the base. The fruit will vary in quality. 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gallon containers, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

WASHINGTONIA. Fan Palm

Washingtonia filifera. "California Fan Palm." 80 ft. The most characteristic plant of California, being native to the desert regions. Very tall, stout trunk surmounted by large fan-shaped leaves, dark green with numerous whitish filaments. Potted, 5-gallon containers, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00 each, \$35.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each, \$27.50 per 10; gallon containers, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.

Washingtonia gracilis. (*W. robusta.*) A palm very similar to the preceding but the trunk is proportionately much more slender and it attains greater height. The leaves are smaller, with very few of the thread-like filaments. Gallon containers, \$1.00.

ARUNDO

Arundo donax variegata. "Giant Reed." 15 ft. A woody plant resembling the Bamboo with foliage striped green and white. Hardy anywhere, and thrives in sand and dry places, therefore excellent for anchoring banks or making a low windbreak. Spreads from the roots. Dormant clumps, \$1.00 each, \$5.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

DRACAENA

Dracaena australis. New Zealand. 15 to 30 ft. Very similar to the variety described below but the ribbon-like leaves are broader. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gallon containers, 1 to 2 ft., 75c.

Dracaena indivisa. New Zealand. 30 ft. A tropical appearing plant with sword-shaped arching leaves borne in a cluster at the top of the rather slender trunk. Once a year bears large panicles of white flowers. Much in demand for adding a decorative effect to houses with a Spanish type of architecture. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per 10.

CYPERUS

Cyperus alternifolius. "Umbrella Plant." A low-growing semi-aquatic plant with rush-like green stems, 1 to 3 ft. high, surmounted by grassy whorls. Excellent for damp places, banks of pools or shady spots. Spreads from the roots. Gallon containers, 75c each, \$6.50 per 10; 4-inch pots, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

BAMBOOS

Arundinaria nobilis. A medium sized Bamboo, 10 to 12 ft. high, with upright branches in thick clumps. Leaves about 3 inches long. 5-gallon containers, \$2.50; gallon containers, \$1.00.

Bambusa philapense. Asia. 6 ft. A low-growing dwarf bamboo with graceful arching branches and finely divided compound leaves. Makes a broad spreading clump rather than a tall growing one. 5-gallon containers, \$2.50; gallon containers, \$1.00.

Bambusa striata. "Striped Bamboo." 6 ft. A rather dwarf arching clump, remarkable for the delicate beauty of its canes which are striped green and golden yellow. 5-gallon containers, \$2.50; gallon containers, \$1.00.

Dendrocalamus latiflorus. "Japan Giant Bamboo." The most desirable of the Giant Bamboos, forming clumps of large stems often measuring 4 to 5 inches in diameter and fifty feet high, with long, broad leaves. Strong clumps, in 5-gallon containers, \$3.00; gallon containers, \$1.50.

Dendrocalamus strictus. "Male Bamboo." India. 20 to 50 ft. A fast growing Bamboo reaching considerable height, making a solid, compact clump. The canes become 1 to 3 inches in diameter and the leaves are long and slender. This is one of the most useful for general purposes. Strong clumps in 5-gallon containers, \$2.50; gallon containers, \$1.00.

Phyllostachys nigra. "Black Bamboo." 15 ft. A beautiful and rare variety with slender stems, green at first, turning to jet black the second year. Gallon containers, \$1.25.

PHORMIUM

Phormium tenax Veitchianum. "Variegated New Zealand Flax." Has long, rigid ribbon-like leaves, 4 to 6 ft. in length, marked with creamy-white stripes on a green ground. The reddish-purple flower stalk becomes 10 or more feet high. In gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

MUSA. Banana.

Musa ensete. "Absyssinian Banana." 15 to 20 ft. A popular foliage banana with great broad leaves, borne on a heavy stout trunk. Does not sprout from the base. 5-gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

Musa Martretti. 20 ft. A very fast-growing Banana which sprouts from the roots and makes a tall, thick clump of enormous trunks and leaves in a short time. In tubs, 10 to 12 ft., \$15.00; 5-gallon containers, 6 to 8 ft., \$4.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00.

Musa rosacea. Pink Flowering Banana. 10 ft. A rare decorative Banana with great, bright green leaves and stalks, and beautiful, deep rose pink bloom. A wonderfully novel and decorative plant, giving a luxuriant tropical effect. If severely frosted will sprout up quickly from the roots. 5-gallon containers, 4 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

PAMPAS GRASS

Pampas Grass, White. Argentina. 10 ft. Forms a large clump of grass-like leaves, surmounted by great silvery white plumes which last for a long time. 5-gallon containers, \$1.50; gallon containers, \$1.00.

Pampas Grass, "Boi des Roses." Similar to the above except for the color of the plumes, which are a faint lavender pink. 5-gallon containers, \$1.50; gallon containers, \$1.00.

YUCCA. Spanish Dagger

Yucca mohavensis. "Spanish Dagger." A picturesque native of the Mojave Desert, with stout trunk and short branches to 10 ft. high. Leaves 2 to 3 ft. long. Gallon containers, \$1.50.

Yucca whipplei. "Spanish Bayonet." The finest of all Yuccas, the magnificent flower stalks bearing thousands of waxy white flowers, rising 10 to 15 ft. above the low rosette of narrow leaves at the base. Gallon containers, \$1.50.



PINK FLOWERING BANANA
Gives a Luxuriant Tropical Effect

Vines and Trailers

Nothing detracts more from the homelike and restful appearance of a place than blank walls, bare fences, and arbors without a covering of vegetation. Climbing and trailing plants are an essential part of house beautification, and we grow an excellent assortment for covering pergolas, porches, walls, banks and fences. All vines are evergreen unless stated to be deciduous.

AKEBIA

Akebia quinata. A hardy deciduous climber with deep green small foliage, producing many cinnamon-scented violet-brown flowers in spring. Gallon containers, \$1.00.

AMPELOPSIS

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. "Virginia Creeper." Large green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet in the fall and later dropping the leaves. Bare root, 50c.

A. sempervirens. Beautiful evergreen slender climber with daintily cut leaves. Fine for loose twining on pillars and porches. Gallon containers, 75c; quart containers, 50c.

A. veitchii. "Japan or Boston Ivy." A graceful clinging vine useful for covering walls, chimneys and stone work. Changes from green in summer to gorgeous reds and yellows in autumn, and is leafless for a time in winter. Gallon containers, 75c; quart containers, 50c.

ANTIGONON

Antigonon leptopus. "Rosa de Montana." A conspicuous and showy climber which is a mass of rosy red flowers from early spring to late autumn. Heavy frosts kill it down, but it sprouts again in the spring. 2 year plants, \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

BIGNONIA. Trumpet Flower

Bignonia cherere. Red Trumpet Vine. A beautiful evergreen climbing shrub bearing long, tubular flowers; blood red, yellow at the base. Gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

B. siderafolia. A magnificent rampant deciduous trumpet vine, which covers an enormous space in one season when established. Many trumpet-shaped yellow flowers. 5-gallon containers, \$1.75; gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

B. tweediana. A yellow trumpet vine with many long slender shoots, clinging to any surface and making a dense mat of foliage. Excellent for Arizona and Imperial Valley. 5-gallon containers, \$1.50; gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

B. venusta. The vivid orange colored flowers are borne in great masses all during the winter. Conspicuous in color, handsome in foliage, and vigorous in growth, but somewhat tender. Gallon containers, \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

B. violacea. One of the most beautiful of the Trumpet Vines, being covered in spring with large flowers of a delicate violet shade. Beautiful evergreen foliage. In 5-gallon containers, \$1.75; gallon containers, \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea Braziliensis. One of the showiest plants in cultivation. Bears a mass of brilliant reddish-purple flowers, against a background of bright green leaves. A wonderful vine for coastal regions, but a little tender in colder sections. Gallon containers, \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

B. Crimson Lake. A wonderful new Bougainvillea similar in habit of growth to the other varieties but immensely different in color of the flowers, which are large and brilliant crimson in color. 5-inch pots, \$2.00.

DOLICHOS. Pea Vine

Dolichos lignosus. "Australia Pea Vine." A perennial vine, extremely rapid in growth and fine for a thick covering over fence or shed. Many small pea-like purple flowers. Gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

FICUS. Fig Vine

Ficus repens. "Creeping Fig." The best evergreen vine for covering stone, brick or wood, making a close mat of foliage which clings to any surface. Small heart-shaped leaves. Very hardy, thriving anywhere. In gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

HARDENBERGIA

Hardenbergia comptoniana. A handsome evergreen twining vine with long slender clusters of violet blue pea-like flowers in winter. Enjoys at least partial shade. In gallon containers, \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

H. monophylla. Similar to the above but with larger foliage, making a half-climbing shrub. Has beautiful deep blue flowers and likes partial shade. In gallon containers, \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

GELSEMIUM. Jessamine

Gelsemium sempervirens. "Carolina Jessamine." A vigorous slender twining vine, rapid growing and hardy. Covered in spring with golden yellow fragrant bell-shaped flowers. In 5-gallon containers, \$1.75; gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

HEDERA. Ivy

Hedera helix. "English Ivy." Too well known to need description; nothing is better for a permanent covering of green. Gallon containers, \$1.00; quart containers, 50c.

H. helix hibernica. "Irish Ivy." Similar to the English Ivy except that the foliage is smaller. In gallon containers, \$1.00; quart containers, 50c.

H. helix marmorata. Small leaves, irregularly blotched yellowish white. 4-inch pots, 75c.

H. helix variegata. "Variegated English Ivy." Center of leaves light and dark green with creamy yellow margin. Plant in shady place. Gallon containers, \$1.00; quart containers, 50c.

MANDEVILLA. Chile Jasmine

Mandevilla suaveolens. "Chile Jasmine." A fast growing tall climber with large, very fragrant white flowers tinged with blush. 5-gallon containers, \$1.50; gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.



BIGNONIA VIOLACEA
Beautiful Trumpet-Shaped Violet Flowers

JASMINUM. Jasmine

Jasminum azoricum. "Azores Jasmine." A fine vigorous evergreen climber, bearing fragrant white flowers both summer and winter. 4-inch pots, 75c.

J. grandiflora. "Spanish Jasmine." Probably the best white flowered Jasmine. Very vigorous, hardy to 10 degrees and does not mind heat. Intensely fragrant. Gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

J. primulinum. "Primrose Jasmine." A very excellent yellow flowering vine, blooming profusely in the summer and very strong growing. 5-gallon containers, \$1.50; gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

J. revolution. 6 ft. A half climbing shrub for use against fences or for filling in corners. Glossy evergreen foliage and fragrant yellow flowers. Gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

Lonicera japonica Halliana. "Hall's Japan." Evergreen, vigorous climber; flowers white, changing to yellow; delightfully fragrant; fine for the Imperial Valley since it enjoys warm weather. In gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

L. japonica rosea. "Woodbine." Has small leaves and very fragrant flowers, yellow shaded purple. Gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

L. sempervirens. "Red Coral Honeysuckle." Less vigorous and bushy than above varieties, with twining grayish green shoots; oval leaves and large showy orange scarlet flowers. Gallon containers, 75c; quart containers, 50c.

MUEHLENBECKIA. Wire Vine

Muehlenbeckia complexa. "Maiden Hair Vine." Rapid growing, twining vine, with dark wiry stems and tiny round leaves. 5-gallon containers, \$1.50; gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

PASSIFLORA

Passiflora alba. "White Passion Vine." A vigorous twining vine of loose open habit with beautiful white flowers, from the peculiar structure of which the plant gets its name. Gallon containers, \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

P. caerulea. "Blue Crown Passion Vine." A slender strong grower. Flowers a mixture of blue, white and purple. Gallon containers, \$1.00.

P. molissima. "Pink Passion Vine." Similar to the above, but with pink flowers. 4-inch pots, 75c.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange

Philadelphus mexicanus. "Climbing Mock Orange." A climbing variety of the well-known spring blooming shrub growing to 30 feet. Abundant large double cream-colored flowers, 2 inches across, and quite fragrant. Gallon containers, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

PLUMBAGO. Leadwort

Plumbago capensis. A semi-climbing plant covered all summer with lovely clear azure blue flowers. If not trained makes a large satisfying shrub which gets quite large in time and requires plenty of room. Will quickly fill a corner or hide a fence. In gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

PUERARIA. Kudzu Vine

Pueraria hirsuta. Kudzu Vine. For producing a quick effect this vine has no equal, since it often makes a growth of 40 to 60 ft. in one season. A perennial, with very large leaves and pea-shaped, purple flowers. Field grown roots, 35c each, \$2.50 per 10.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM. Star Jasmine

Rhynchospermum jasminoides. "Star Jasmine." A very delightful, deliciously fragrant, hardy evergreen climber, rather slow growing, which may be trained over a pergola or against a porch, thriving in either sun or shade. The sweet scented, star-like flowers cover the plant in summer. Gallon containers, \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

R. jasminoides variegata. A slow growing form of the above for shady places, with the foliage beautifully marked and mottled with red, green and white. 4-inch pots, 75c.

SOLANDRA. Cup of Gold

Solandra guttata. "Cup of Gold." A tall vigorous woody vine bearing enormous trumpet shaped golden yellow flowers 6 to 8 inches across. Extremely rare and showy. Gallon containers, \$1.50.

SOLANUM

Solanum jasminoides. A good hardy trailing vine with loose twining shoots and white flowers. Gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

S. Wendlandi. A magnificent showy climber to 50 feet, with large leaves and big 12-inch clusters of lilac blue flowers, each flower 2½ inches across. Fairly tender. Gallon containers, \$1.00.

SOLLYA. Australian Bluebell

Sollya heterophylla. Australian Bluebell Creeper. A trailing shrub with many slender, twining stems, of great value for covering banks, low fences, and arbors, or for twining over the trunks of trees and shrubs. Brilliant blue, small, bell-shaped flowers. Gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

TECOMA. Trumpet Flower

Tecoma capensis. "Cape Honeysuckle." May be grown as a half climber or a large shrub. Has thick bright green foliage and clusters of bright red flowers in the fall and winter. 5-gallon containers, \$1.50; gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

T. grandiflora. "Chinese Trumpet Flower." A handsome half-climbing deciduous plant, the most floriferous and gorgeous of all Trumpet Vines. Flowers very large, of a brilliant orange hue, in large terminal clusters. Grafted, field grown, \$1.50.

T. jasminoides. "Bower Vine." A vigorous shiny-leaved climber with many small cream colored funnel-shaped flowers with rose spotted throats. A delightful and lovely vine. 5-gallon containers, \$1.50; gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

T. Mackenii. A very strong growing evergreen climber with divided leaflets and many trumpet-shaped bright pink flowers, striped with red. Potted, gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

T. radicans. "Trumpet-creeper." Fast growing large vine with orange scarlet flowers, losing its leaves in winter. In gallon containers, 75c.

T. stans. Makes a thick dense bush and in the autumn is a blazing mass of brilliant yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers. In gallon containers, \$1.00.

Vinca Major. "Periwinkle." Bright blue, flowering, evergreen trailer for banks, borders, hanging baskets, window boxes, etc. Grows rapidly. In 2½-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; flats of 100, \$5.00.

Vinca variegata. Same as the above, has white and green variegated foliage. Potted, 2½-inch pots, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

WISTERIA

Wisteria chinensis. "Chinese Wisteria." The strongest grower and most prolific bloomer of all Wisterias. Flowers are blue, pendulous and cover the vine in spring. Field grown, \$1.00.

W. chinensis alba. "White Chinese Wisteria." A fine variety with white flowers; otherwise same habit as preceding \$1.00.

W. Multijuga. "Japanese Wisteria." Probably the most beautiful of all Wisterias, because of the extreme length of its lilac flower racemes, which sometimes measure over 2 feet. Does not bloom as young as *W. chinensis*, \$1.50.

W. Multijuga rosea. "Pink Japanese Wisteria." Same as above but flowers are light pink. \$1.50.

W. violaceo-plena. A beautiful double flowering variety with long violet-blue racemes. \$2.00.

Lawn Seeds

For best lawns plant one-third White Clover seed and two-thirds pound Kentucky Blue Grass seed to 200 square feet. (20x10 feet.)

Bermuda Grass. Suitable for hot dry situations where other grasses will not grow. 60c per lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass. The best lawn. We have only the very finest grade of re-cleaned seed. 60c per lb., \$5.50 per 10 lbs.

Paceys Rye Grass. A good hardy lawn for dry climates and for shady places. 35c per lb., \$3.00 per 10 lbs.

White Clover. May be sown alone or with Blue Grass. Gives quick results. 80c per lb., \$7.50 per 10 lbs.

Lippia repens. A grassy ground cover making a dense mat of foliage, thriving in any soil, in hot locations and requiring little water. Stands trampling, requires no mowing and spreads rapidly. Per flat (plants 200 square feet), \$2.00.

Flowering Perennial Plants

At the proper seasons of the year, we have available at our salesyard many other varieties of annuals and perennials, too many to list here.

PRICES

The price on all plants listed below, unless otherwise stated, is 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

Anchusa italica Dropmore. A much branched plant, 4 to 6 feet high, covered in early summer with graceful spikes of rich gentian-blue flowers. Vigorous and easy to grow.

Aquilegia. (Columbine.) A magnificent strain of Giant Long-spurred Hybrids. Best in cool locations. Supplied separately in shades of blue, pink or scarlet, or mixed colors.

Bellis perennis. (English Daisy.) Excellent for low border. Very double flowers, 1 inch across. Pink, white or mixed flowers, 50c per 10, \$4.00 per 100.

Calendula. Low growing annuals which re-seed themselves so that they are almost perennial. Very showy and fine for cutting. Balls Orange or Balls Gold. 75c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Calla Lily. We have the Godfrey Calla, a bushy low plant with refined, pure white flowers on slender, strong stems. In gallon containers, 75c.

Calla Eliottiana. Yellow Calla. Grows the same as the White Calla, but the flowers are a rich, golden yellow, and the foliage is a beautiful deep green, spotted silvery white. Gallon containers, 85c.

Cannas. Few flowers are as showy and give such rich color effects as the Canna. They thrive in any good soil, in a sunny exposure.

City of Portland. (3½ ft.) Clear pink, green foliage.

Flamingo. (4 ft.) Pink, spotted orange.

King Humbert. (4 ft.) Scarlet; foliage bronze.

Queen Helene. (3½ ft.) Large flowers of beautiful shades of yellow, spotted red. Green foliage.

Wintzers Colossal. (6 ft.) Vivid scarlet. Green foliage.

Campanula medium. (Single Canterbury Bells.) These charming old-fashioned flowers are very easy to grow and are indispensable in the garden. Blue, pink or mixed colors.

Campanula medium. (Double Canterbury Bells.) Same as above but with very double flowers. Blue, white, pink or mixed colors.

Campanula medium calycanthema. (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells.) We have this type in mixed colors.

Campanula pyramidalis. (Chimney Bellflower.) Forms a perfect pyramid 4 to 6 feet high, crowded with large salver-like flowers in late summer. Blue or white.

Carnations. No flower garden is complete without a few fragrant, everblooming, easy-to-grow carnations. In 3-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen; 4-inch pots, 40c each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Dr. Choate. Crimson.

Rose-Pink Enchantress. Bright rose pink.

White Enchantress. Pure white.

Centaurea Montana. "Perennial Cornflower." Grows 2 ft. high, with many large deep blue flowers from July to September.

Chrysanthemums. A complete list of varieties with prices, will be sent upon application. Chrysanthemum plants are ready for shipment March 1.

Cineraria. Beautiful bedding plants for shady places, in bright shades of blue, purple and pink.

Coreopsis lanceolata. Bears golden yellow flowers on long stems all through the summer and fall. Invaluable for cutting and grows anywhere.

Delphinium Belladonna. "Perennial Larkspur." One of the most satisfactory perennials of all bearing clear turquoise blue flowers in long spikes 8 months in the year. For massing, borders and cut flowers they are unexcelled.

Delphinium bellamosum. Identical with the belladonna but with intensely rich, deep blue flowers.

Delphinium Gold Medal Hybrids. Large flower spikes in every shade of blue from the palest lavender to the richest deep blue, with many shades in between.

Delphinium Vanderbilt Hybrids. The very finest in Hybrid Delphiniums, with immense flowers in all shades of blue, including many lovely pastel shades.

Dianthus barbatus. (Sweet William.) Low plants with large clusters of many colored flowers all summer long. We have the Giant-flowered Single Mixed and the Double Rose-Pink.

Dianthus Heddwigi. (Chinese Pink.) Large flowers of many colors and markings, and the flowers are often deeply and oddly cut. Single mixed or double mixed.

Dianthus plumarius. (Clove Pink.) The old-fashioned garden "Pinks" with sweet clove fragrance, many colors and fringed petals.

Digitalis gloxiniflora. (Foxglove.) Dignified, stately spikes of small thimble-like flowers rising from a rich, luxuriant mass of leaves. Blue, pink or white.

Digitalis Giant Shirley Strain. A magnificent tall growing strain, 5 to 7 feet high, closely set with flowers of unusual size, from pure white to deep rose, spotted with maroon and chocolate.

Gaillardia Portola Hybrids. (Blanket Flower.) Very showy, easily grown perennial with big single flowers, yellow and orange, striped and margined with red and maroon.

Gazania aurantiacum. Makes a close mat of foliage low on the ground, covered with myriads of large, showy, bright orange flowers.

Gazania splendens. Same as above but with lemon-yellow flowers.

Gerbera Jamesonia Hybrids. (Transvaal Daisy.) Lovely, dainty, daisy-like flowers on long, slender stems, ranging in color from straw through yellow, orange, salmon and rose to bright scarlet. Must be given good drainage and not planted too deep. Field clumps, \$1.00 each; 2¼-inch pots, 35c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Geum Mrs. Bradshaw. Handsome low hardy border plant about 15 inches in height, bearing brilliant double scarlet flowers on long stalks all summer.

Geum Lady Stratheden. The same as the above but the blooms are a rich golden yellow. Field clumps, 40c each, \$3.50 per dozen; 2¼ inch pots, \$1.50 per dozen.

Gypsophylla paniculata. (Baby's Breath.) Forms a symmetrical mass of minute pure white flowers, gauze-like in appearance. The cut sprays are exquisite in combination with other flowers.

Gypsophylla paniculata flore plena. Larger pure white double flowers, otherwise same as above.

Hollyhocks. Nothing can fill the place of this showy old-fashioned flower. We have the finest double-flowered strain in yellow, salmon, crimson, blood-red or maroon.

Lathyrus latifolius. (Everlasting Pea.) Grows and blooms just like ordinary Sweet Peas, but is hardy and blooms all summer. We have Pink Beauty (bright pink) and Rubra (red).

Ligularia kaempferi aureo-variegata. (Leopard Plant.) A trailer for shady places, with large, round leaves, spotted with yellow and white. Grows indoors also. Gallon containers, 75c; 4-inch pots, 50c.

Linum flavum. (Yellow Flax.) An easily grown perennial covered with good-sized bell-shaped flowers in late winter and spring. 4-inch pots, 50c.

Lythrum roseum Rose Queen. Strong growing plant, 3 to 4 feet, easily grown, with large spikes of rose colored flowers in summer.

Mesembryanthemum. A low creeping plant with small fleshy leaves much used for covering banks and as a ground cover. We have the popular Rosy Red and also Orange. \$8.00 per 100.

Myosotis alpestris Victoria. Dwarf border plant, 8 inches high, always covered with sky-blue flowers.

Papaver Orientalis Royal Scarlet. (Oriental Poppy.) Magnificent great blooms 6 inches or more across in very vivid colors. Do best in cool locations. Rich scarlet.

Pentstemon. Sensation. A beautiful strain of Giant Flowered Hybrids, ranging in color from white to dark crimson. Few perennials bloom over as long a period as these satisfactory flowers.

Pentstemon Southgate Gem. A fine crimson-scarlet variety, growing to 2 feet.

Petunias. Few flowers provide so much color and are so easily grown as Petunias. They are annuals but may be planted any time during winter, spring or summer.

Double Fringed Mixed Colors

Fringed Ruffled Giants

Giants of California. Very large single flowers.

Rosy Morn. Dwarf bright pink.

Ruffled Giants

Purple Prince. Deep purple flowers.

Phlox. The improved types of perennial Phlox make a wonderfully impressive display of color all through the summer and autumn. They last for a number of years and require very little care. We supply dormant divided roots at 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Australis. Brilliant reddish purple. 3 ft.

Baron von Dedem. Bright cherry red. 4 ft.

Beacon. Extremely large flowers, bright red. 5 ft.

Bouquet Fleuri. White with purple eye. 3 ft.

Cepuscle. White with lavender eye. 3 ft.

Goethe. Rose pink with carmine eye. 3½ ft.

Mrs. Chas. Door. Beautiful soft lavender. 3 ft.

Mrs. Jenkins. Extremely large, pure white. 2½ ft.

Professor Schliemann. Lilac rose. 4 ft.

Professor Virchow. Carmine, shaded orange. 2 ft.

Rheinlander. Salmon pink, carmine eye. 2½ ft.

Rynstrom. Large rose-pink. 2½ ft.

Thor. Deep salmon pink, suffused scarlet. 3 ft.

Wanadis. Lilac with white eye. 2½ ft.

Widar. Violet-blue with white eye. 3 ft.

Plumbago larpentae. A hardy low border plant, 6 to 12 in. high, with bronzy-green foliage, and many small deep blue flowers in the fall. 4-inch pots, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Salvia patens. Handsome plant with bright sky-blue flowers, 2 ft. high.

Scabiosa caucasica. "Pincushion." Resembles the annual "Pincushions" but has larger flowers of a light lilac-blue color. Long stems for cutting.

Shasta Daisy. "Pasadena." A new strain of this popular flower with much larger flowers and longer, stiffer stems than the ordinary type. As it is ever-blooming, it is unexcelled for cut flowers.

Solidago canadensis. (Golden Rod). An old-fashioned favorite wild flower, easily grown.

Statice latifolia. "Sea Lavender." A valuable plant for border or foreground planting with its tufts of broad shiny leaves and immense candelabra-like heads of purplish blue flowers, which can be cut and dried if desired.

Statice Perezii. An even more showy variety than the preceding, the individual flowers being larger and the panicles flatter.

Stokesia cyanea. "Cornflower Aster." Low growing plants with blue, white, purple and rose colored flowers resembling both asters and corn flowers.

Thalictrum dipterocarpum. "Meadow Rue." Has finely cut foliage like a Maidenhair Fern, with dainty sprays of small violet-mauve flowers on 3-foot stems. Invaluable for cutting.

Verbenas. Popular, easily grown border plant and ground cover. We have selected the following as the best varieties:

Beauty of Oxford. Clear pink.

Crimson King. Bright red.

Lavender Queen. Soft lavender.

Purple Prince. Royal purple.

Snow White. Pure white.

Violets—Princess of Wales. Large, single flowers, long stems, deliciously fragrant.

Violet President Herrick. A beautiful new violet with very rich dark color, wonderfully fragrant, with heavy dark green foliage.

Gladiolus

Without question the most attractive and useful of all summer flowering bulbs, the Gladiolus has increased in popularity until now they are found in every fine garden. Not only are they invaluable as a cut flower, but they are eminently satisfactory for garden display.

They may be planted any time from January 1st to June 15th and successive plantings will give continuous flowers all through the summer and fall.

Alice Tiplady. One of the lovely Primulinus type with dainty orchid-like flowers of lovely orange saffron on slender stalks. Unequaled for cut flowers. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Baron Hulot. Small flowers of a color rare in gladiolus; rich, deep violet blue. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Byron L. Smith. The finest lavender. A beautiful clear color. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

E. J. Shaylor. A superb deep rose pink without other shadings. 10c each, 75c per doz., \$5.50 per 100.

Evelyn Kirtland. A beautiful shade of coral pink, darker at the edges, passing to shell pink in the throat, with brilliant scarlet blotches on the lower petals. 10c each, 75c per doz., \$5.50 per 100.

Golden Measure. We consider this the finest yellow yet introduced. Tall, handsome spikes of dark golden yellow. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Gretchen Zang. Large, sparkling blooms of soft pink, blending into scarlet on the lower petals. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Herada. Very large flowers of pure mauve with deeper markings in the throat. 10c each, 75c per doz., \$5.50 per 100.

Lily White. A fine, pure snow white. 10c each, 75c per doz., \$5.50 per 100.

Los Angeles. A lovely and unusual shade of shrimp pink with a deeper tinge of orange in the throat. A tall, graceful flower stalk, unrivalled for cutting. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

Maiden Blush. An exquisite little pink Primulinus of delicate shape and color. 10c each, 75c per doz., \$5.50 per 100.

Mrs. Dr. Norton. A dainty "peaches and cream" color combination of pink, cream and yellow. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

Mrs. Francis King. A most popular and effective variety of brilliant vermilion scarlet. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. This has long been one of the finest and most popular gladioli. Salmon pink, with a great maroon red blotch on the lower petals. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Myrtle. Delicate clear rose pink, melting to creamy white at the throat. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Orange Glory. Bright orange with slight purple and white markings in the throat. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

Peace. Immense pure white flowers with a feathering of pale violet on the lower petals, borne on tall graceful spikes. A beautiful and refined variety. 10c each, 75c per doz., \$5.50 per 100.

Prince of Wales. Fine large spikes of charming coral pink flowers. Tall and an early bloomer. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Purple Glory. A beautiful ruffled flower of rich velvety maroon with almost black blotches. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Rose Ash. Long spikes of large flowers of smoky old rose overlaid with purplish bronze. A unique shade. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

Schwaben. Clear canary yellow, shading to sulphur yellow. Extremely tall grower. 10c each, 75c per doz., \$5.50 per 100.

Souvenir. The best yellow Primulinus. Small, delicately formed flowers of pure golden yellow. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

Virginia. A bright fiery red. One of the finest and most gorgeous of all Gladioli. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

War. A magnificent dark variety of rich blood red shaded crimson black. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

Outdoor and Indoor Ferns

INDOOR FERNS

Nephrolepis bostoniensis. "Boston Fern." The standard indoor pot fern, dark green, graceful and healthy. In 8-inch pots, \$3.00; 7-inch pots, \$2.00; 6-inch pots, \$1.50; 5-inch pots, \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 60c.

Nephrolepis elegantissima. The leaves are very finely divided and re-divided, making a thick, dense mass of lacy fronds. 6-inch pots, \$2.00; 5-inch pots, \$1.25; 4-inch pots, 75c.

Nephrolepis Piersoni. A beautiful fern with foliage half-way between The Roosevelt and Boston, cut and divided in several different ways. Grows to about 18 inches. 6-inch pots, \$1.50; 5-inch pots, \$1.25; 4-inch pots, 75c.

Nephrolepis Rooseveltii. "Roosevelt Fern." Like the Boston except the foliage is beautifully waved and finely cut. Potted, 7-inch pots, \$2.00; 6-inch pots, \$1.50; 5-inch pots, \$1.00; 4-inch pots, 75c.

Nephrolepis smithi. A beautiful plant about 1 ft. high with crowded, broad, divided leaves. 6-inch pots, \$2.00; 5-inch pots, \$1.25; 4-inch pots, 75c.

Nephrolepis whitmani. Beautiful, feathery, fine-cut fronds like fine lace, about 18 inches long. 6-inch pots, \$2.00; 5-inch pots, \$1.25; 4-inch pots, 75c.

HARDY OUTDOOR FERNS

Asparagus plumosus. Has handsome dark green lace-like foliage. Grows bushy in a pot but in the ground, partially shaded, forms tall climbing sprays. 6-inch pots, 75c; 5-inch pots, 50c; 4-inch pots, 35c.

Asparagus Sprengeri. Desirable for potted plants or suspended baskets, hardy and easily grown. In 10-inch hanging baskets, \$4.00; 6-inch pots, 75c; 5-inch pots, 50c; 4-inch pots, 35c.

Alsophylla australis. "Australian Tree Fern." A magnificent, fast-growing tree fern with large, graceful fronds and a hairy trunk. Plant in moist sheltered place. 8-inch boxes, \$3.00.

Nephrolepis exaltata. "Sword Fern." The common easily grown fern so fine for planting outside in shaded situations. Perfectly hardy, spreading from the roots. 4-inch pots, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

Polystichum angulare. A favorite hardy fern with stiff feathery fronds, growing horizontally, 1 to 2 ft. long, 4-inch pots, 75c.

Woodwardia radicans. The best hardy fern for outdoor planting, doing best in partial shade. Bright fronds 2 to 4 feet long. A native of the California mountains. In 3-gallon containers, \$1.25; gallon containers, 75c.

Instructions for Planting and Culture

Care of Shipment on Arrival

Open all bales and packages as soon as possible after arrival and do not allow them to lay around unopened, as the plants may suffer from the delay. Observe the condition of the plants or trees and if the roots are dry, give them a good soaking with water. If plants do not seem to be in good shape or are unsatisfactory in any way, notify us at once, as it is to our interests as well as yours to have your stock reach you in good condition.

Citrus Trees

Nearly all citrus trees which we send out, including oranges, lemons, pomelos, etc., are dug and shipped with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap on the roots. In handling these trees, lift the balls carefully and do not drag them over the ground or jar them more than necessary as this is liable to loosen the earth, resulting in injury to the roots. If not ready to plant at once, the trees may be held for a few days with perfect safety if placed out of the direct sunlight and the balls kept moist.

In planting all balled trees, do not remove the burlap covering, but place the ball in the hole as it is, so that the surface of the ground is one or two inches higher than the top of the ball. When the soil is one half or one third filled in around it (use good surface soil) cut the top string, fold back the corners of the burlap, and throw in the remainder of the soil. This procedure keeps the ball of earth intact and the burlap soon rots in the ground. Firm the earth well and leave a shallow basin around the tree which should be filled with water to settle the earth. Place no fertilizer of any kind in the hole.

No pruning is necessary at planting in the case of citrus trees, unless it is to cut off a limb broken by accident. In warm, dry weather, or if the trees have become dry, all leaves should be removed with a sharp knife, and as a matter of precaution, we sometimes remove all the foliage before shipment.

Yucca or paper tree protectors are advisable for all citrus trees, to guard against injury from sun scald or rodents, and the 24-inch size is commonly used. These are listed on the inside back cover of our catalog.

It is very important when irrigating balled trees the first season after planting, to apply the water to the trees thoroughly and for a long period of time, so that the moisture will penetrate entirely through the ball and not merely run down around the sides of it and be wasted. As a rule citrus trees should be irrigated once every ten days or two weeks until established.

Occasionally, for long distance shipments, or in special cases, we ship citrus trees with bare roots. We pack them in sphagnum moss and they should be very carefully kept moist at all times until placed in the ground, when they should be given a good irrigation. The foliage is always removed and tops are cut back more than is the case with the balled trees.

The best time to plant citrus trees is during the period from February to May although they may safely be planted one or two months earlier or later in locations near the coast with a mild climate.

Avocados

The same instructions for planting balled citrus trees apply to balled Avocados.

Dig a generous hole large enough to allow the tree to be planted two or three inches deeper than in the nursery.

The Avocado likes good drainage and should not be planted over a hard subsoil unless the hole is blasted previous to planting. Never place fertilizer in the hole or close to the tree during the first year. It is extremely important to irrigate Avocado trees thoroughly during the first season so that the balls are completely penetrated by the moisture and it is a good idea to let the water stand in a basin directly around the trunk of the trees as they are not injured at all by this procedure. Usually an irrigation twice a month for the first season, and once a month thereafter is sufficient.

As with Citrus trees, it is often advisable to cut off all leaves at planting, to lessen evaporation and particularly is this necessary in warm weather. No pruning is necessary on an Avocado tree except to form a low, bushy, shapely tree. Yucca tree protectors are desirable for young trees, and also it is advisable to shade the tender varieties during the first season by means of burlap tacked to four stout stakes on the top, south, and west sides.

The early spring months are the best for planting Avocados, but in localities where they do best in California, they may be planted at almost any time during the year.

Other Sub-Tropical Fruits

Most fruits of this class should be given the same cultural treatment as Citrus trees, and should be planted from February to June. They may be boxed or balled and in either case should be planted so as to avoid disturbing the earth around the roots. As a

rule they require more careful handling than most other plants and should be afforded some measure of protection against weather extremes. Olives are shipped bare root, and before shipment we cut them back for planting. They should be planted in the same way as deciduous fruit trees.

Deciduous Fruit Trees

All fruit trees listed under this heading in our Catalog are shipped bare root as dug from the nursery row. After unpacking, the roots should be protected at all times, and never exposed to dry air or frost, and if trees are not to be planted at once, cut the bundles open and place roots in shallow trench, keeping them moist. If trees are dry and withered on arrival, bury roots and tops in moist earth for several days.

In planting, have the soil worked up and pulverized as much as possible, and dig a large hole, placing tree at same depth as it was in the nursery, with roots in normal position. Fill hole with good surface soil, firming it well as earth is thrown in and settling with water almost full. Never place fertilizer in hole.

Before planting cut off all broken roots and shorten long ones with a sharp knife. Leave tops as they are until they are in the ground and then prune them back at least one-third or one-half. Peaches, apricots, plums, pears, nectarines, apples, quinces, cherries, persimmons, almonds, and chestnuts should be pruned as follows: Whips should be cut off at from 18 to 30 inches, depending on the caliper of the tree, while strong, well branched trees should be headed at 30 to 36 inches, and only 3 or 4 equally spaced branches left on, which should each be cut off to 3 or 4 inches from the main trunk. In commercial plantings, trees are headed back even more severely but the above pruning is sufficient for planting in the family orchard. The pruning the second winter after planting is devoted in the main to developing the main framework of not more than four well spaced branches.

Figs should be pruned back to 24 inches or less and wound covered with asphaltum paint or grafting wax.

Walnuts and pecans should be headed at 5 to 6 feet. The Pomegranate may be trained as a tree by developing a main trunk and a framework of branches on it, or grown as a large bush and merely thinned out.

A coating of whitewash containing a little carbolic acid is advisable on all young deciduous trees as soon as planted, to prevent sun-scald and attacks from borers. Yucca or paper tree protectors will serve the same purpose and prevent injury by rodents.

Grapes

Grape Vines should be carefully handled before planting, like all deciduous fruit trees, and the roots protected from dry air, hot sun, or frost. They may be heeled in and kept safely for several days if the earth over the roots is kept moist. All vines should have the roots cut back before planting, to 6 inches from the cutting, and all broken or bruised roots removed. The top of the vine should be pruned back to the one strongest cane which is left about 4 inches long, so that it has 2 or 3 good strong buds. All vines should be planted deep, leaving only about 2 inches of the original cutting exposed.

The next winter any vines which have made a weak growth should be cut back just as they were at planting, and strong vines should have the stoutest cane cut back to 10, 15, or 18 inches, depending on where the vine is to be headed. Then, the third winter, or even the second if the growth has been very strong, the head is formed by leaving from 2 to 4 spurs, symmetrically arranged, and each cut back to two strong buds. Vines should be staked the first summer after planting if possible, and on arbor or trellis should have canes left longer and tied in place where they are to be trained.

Grapes are usually planted about 8x8 or 8x10 feet, but the distance will vary according to the location and method of culture of each individual planting.

Berries

The culture methods used for berries vary greatly, and only general directions can be given. Blackberries do well on almost any soil of reasonable depth and the ground should be plowed or spaded before planting. The distance at which the plants should be set varies with the variety. Crandalls can be set 4 to 6 feet apart in rows 6 to 8 feet apart. Himalaya and Mammoth Thornless, being very strong growers, should be spaced at least 8 to 10 feet apart respec-

tively, in the row. The last two should be supported by evenly spaced wires running between single stakes, while the Crandall does best when supported between two parallel wires. Each season, the Crandall should have all wood which has borne the previous year removed and the new growth thinned out to a desirable number of canes. Each growing season the new growth should be pinched back to force out bearing laterals for the next year. The Mammoth Thornless and Himalayas bear on the same laterals year after year and should merely be thinned out and kept convenient for picking.

Raspberries should be planted 4 to 5 feet apart and supported on parallel wires. Canes which have borne fruit should each year be removed. The new canes should be topped when they reach a height of 3 feet and the laterals from them should also have the tips pinched off. A succession of new bearing wood is thus secured.

The Loganberry and Dewberry may be grown on the ground or preferably on a low trellis, and the bearing wood renewed each year.

Strawberries may be planted in single rows, 2½ to 3½ feet apart, or in double rows 1½ to 2 feet apart, with the plants about 1 foot apart in the rows. Provision should always be made for running irrigation down the rows. In planting, do not cover the crown of the plant with earth. Remove all runners at all times, unless they are needed to fill rows or to furnish new plants. Constant irrigation is needed during the growing and bearing season if good berries are to be secured.

Rose Bushes

Plant as soon as possible after unpacking, keeping the roots moist and protected in the meantime. If the plants have dried out excessively during shipment, bury them, tops and all, in moist earth before planting.

Roses do well in almost any soil, and prefer a fully exposed sunny position. Before planting, the earth should be spaded to a depth of 18 inches and if possible, a small amount of well-rotted manure mixed thoroughly with the top soil. Manure which is fresh or nearly so, must not be in direct contact with the roots.

The majority of roses which we send out are budded on wild stocks and occasionally suckers from this stock (Ragged Robin) will appear from below the ground. These suckers can be recognized by their rank habit of growth and semi-double red flowers, and should be removed as soon as recognized or they will drown out the budded top. Budded roses, as a rule, make stronger plants but some varieties do not grow well when budded and we grow them for cuttings.

All roses shipped by us are pruned back ready for planting. Rose bushes should be given a heavy pruning in the winter season from November to February, while dormant or a little later in the spring in colder sections. All small twiggy growth should be removed, leaving only several large stocky canes as shown in illustration. Another lighter pruning is advisable in the middle of the summer when the plant is usually dormant for a short time between blooming periods.

Roses require a large amount of water, particularly in regions of light rainfall, and should never be allowed to dry out during the growing season. The foliage need not be moistened except for an occasional sprinkling in the early morning to wash off the dust. Roses will respond to liberal application of fertilizer, and a mulch of well-rotted manure on top of the ground will serve the purpose of feeding the plants and keeping the ground moist.

Ornamental Trees and Plants

Handle and plant bare rooted shade trees as described for deciduous fruit trees. Balled and burlaped ornamentals should be planted like balled citrus trees. Usually no pruning is necessary on ornamentals at planting except to improve the shape of the plant or tree.

When plants are in cans, the latter may be removed by cutting down each side with a chisel, knife or hatchet, and pulling the sides apart so that they can easily be taken off. Pots may easily be removed by turning the plant upside down and tapping the edge of the pot on a hard surface. Boxed plants should be placed in the hole and the box knocked off gently with a hatchet. In each case, the soil in the container should be fairly moist so that it will hold together, and care should be used to keep all earth possible on the roots.

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