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SEVENTH EDITION

California Nursery Company

Descriptive Catalogue

OF

DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN

Ornamental Trees, Palms, Shrubs
Roses, Etc.

NILES, CALIFORNIA



Magnolia Grandiflora.

Norway Spruce.

California Big Tree.

Pittosporum Eugenioides.

1903 U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
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Preface Seventh Edition

We take pleasure in presenting this new edition of our Descriptive Ornamental Catalogue, carefully revised and improved by the addition and description of new and promising sorts, and the omission of such as long experience has proved to be no longer worthy of general dissemination.

The assortment in both the fruit and ornamental departments of our establishment having become so extensive, we have found it necessary to divide our Descriptive Catalogue into two parts (in separate publications), the first to include Fruit-Trees, Small Fruits, Grapes, etc., and the second, Ornamental Stock only. They will be designated as Nos. 1 and 2, respectively, in our list of Catalogues, and will be issued only from time to time, as circumstances may require. A Catalog and Price-List, known as No. 3, which gives prices and sizes of the contents of Nos. 1, 2 and 4, and another known as No. 4, giving descriptions of American Resisting Vines.

We invite all to visit the Nursery, which is the largest, by far, of any on the Pacific Coast, whether as intending purchasers or otherwise. If parties will notify us of the time of their arrival at Niles, we will have conveyance at station to meet them.

To reach our Nursery from San Francisco, take the broad-gauge ferry-boat for Oakland, leaving at 8:00 and 8:30 A. M. and 12 M., and 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:00 P. M. These make close connections with through trains direct to Niles. From Sacramento and all points centering there, the train leaving at 10:15 A. M. for San Francisco via Lathrop, Tracy, Livermore, etc., should be taken. From San Jose and its southern connections, trains leaving at 5:15, 6:15, 8:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 12:35 and 4:35 P. M.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM J. LANDERS, President.

H. W. MEEK, Vice-president.

JOHN H. HENN, Secretary.

CENTRAL BANK, Oakland, Treasurer.

JOHN ROCK, Manager.

DIRECTORS:

WM. J. LANDERS, San Francisco.

W. G. PALMANTEER, Oakland.

HORRY W. MEEK, San Lorenzo.

A. C. HAMMOND, JR., San Francisco.

EGBERT B. STONE, Elmhurst.

JOHN H. HENN, San Francisco.

F. W. HOSMER, San Francisco.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Those only who can show a certificate of recent date with our signature and the seal of the company attached, are authorized to solicit orders for us. We wish to call special attention to this notice, as we know it has heretofore been the practice of unprincipled persons to procure the catalogues of prominent nurseries and take orders in their names, which they fill with poor stock bought elsewhere. If our patrons will kindly notify us of any person whom they have reason to believe is not a regularly appointed agent, we shall consider it a favor.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Correspondents will greatly oblige us by observing, as far as possible, the following points in making out their orders;

1st. Orders should be sent in as early as possible.

2d. All orders should be legibly written out on a separate sheet, and not mixed up in the body of the letter, thereby saving us a great deal of trouble, and tending to prevent mistakes.

3d. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular ages and sizes of trees, kind of stock, etc., it should be stated whether, and to what extent, substitution will be allowed, in case the order can not be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments. Where no instructions in this respect accompany the order, we shall feel at liberty to substitute other varieties as nearly similar as possible. If the selection of varieties is left *entirely* to us, we shall endeavor to send only such sorts as are acknowledged to give general satisfaction.

4th. All trees and plants are carefully labeled; and securely packed in the best manner, for which a moderate charge, sufficient to cover cost of material only, will be made; but no charge is made for the delivery of packages at the railroad or express offices at Niles.

5th. Our customers are requested to notify us immediately of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once rectify the same, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

6th. It is requested that explicit directions for marking and shipping packages accompany each order. When it is left for us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment; but as all articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, we must not be held responsible for any loss or delay that may occur through the negligence of the forwarders.

7th. Orders from unknown correspondents *must* be accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference. Orders to be sent C. O. D. *must* be accompanied by at least one-half the amount in cash; otherwise, they will receive no attention.

8th. Remittances may be made by draft on San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Company's and Post-office money orders on Niles, or cash by express, prepaid.

9th. Orders priced at single rates, and not exceeding four pounds in weight, can be forwarded by mail, postage paid; but where possible we recommend having them sent by express, as we are then able to send much stronger and better plants.

All communications to be addressed to

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY,
NILES, CALIFORNIA.

Ornamental Department

Our stock of Ornamental Trees, Palms, Shrubs, Roses and Plants comprise the largest collection on the Pacific Coast. We now have ninety-five acres in Ornamental Trees and Plants, and our increasing business demands a larger acreage with each succeeding year. Our intention is to introduce all new varieties which we now have in our trial ground testing their hardiness and adaptability to our climate. We have found it necessary, on account of our extensive territory (embracing the balmiest climate of the South to the severe temperature of the North), to grow many varieties that come from a semi-tropical climate and all that are grown in the North.

PLANTING

The proper time to plant deciduous trees in our climate is after all heavy frosts have subsided and sufficient rain fallen to wet the ground. With Evergreens and Semi-Tropical Plants it is best to plant from February to April, before they start a new growth. Palms do best if planted late in spring, from March to June.

The ground should be thoroughly ploughed or spaded deep, and holes dug from eight inches to one foot larger in every direction than required by the roots when spread out in their natural position. It is very important in heavy soil to make deep holes and then fill in again, thus insuring drainage. In shallow holes after a heavy rain, the roots will stand in water and tree die. Evergreens lifted with balls should be planted with the burlap remaining on the roots. This should not be removed. Trees planted in light soil may stand from two to three inches deeper than they stood in the Nursery. This is especially true of Evergreens of large size.

In heavy and wet ground it is advisable to plant as the trees stood in the Nursery. With all large trees the soil should be filled in gradually and well tamped, so as to make it very firm. A rammer can be used when roots are well covered. When all is filled in put two inches of loose soil on top.

PRUNING AT TIME OF PLANTING

Ornamental Trees should be pruned in proportion to amount of roots lost in transplanting. The natural shape should be preserved and the lower limbs shortened and not cut off, so that the new growth will shade the tree. They can be cut off in after years, when the top is fully developed, so as to give the necessary shade.

Evergreens can be pruned by thinning out the foliage and shortening in the limbs.

All Ornamental Trees require only such pruning after being established as will prevent a straggling growth of the head, and bring the head, up to the desired height. This should be done gradually from time to time, until the tree is strong enough to resist the wind.

STAKING AND SHADING

Many trees may be seen along sidewalks and roadsides crooked and bent. A stake of sufficient size set at time of planting, and the tree firmly tied to it until of sufficient size to resist the sway of the wind, will insure a straight growth.

Evergreens of large size should be staked so that the wind will not pull them loose during a long rain or storm. On dry ground, or where there are no facilities to water, trees should be shaded on the southwest with a board or a piece of burlap, wound loosely around the body of the tree up to its limbs.

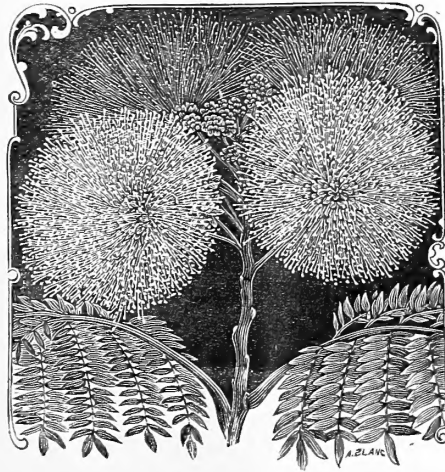
AFTER-CULTURE

The success of the newly planted trees depends entirely upon the care and cultivation they receive the first three months after planting. All Evergreens should be kept watered until they make a new growth. The ground should be kept loose by cultivation for at least three feet around the tree. If the ground is not under cultivation the surrounding dry soil will absorb all the water given the tree. A mulch can be put around the tree to keep the soil from baking.

For Index, See Last Page of Catalogue

DECIDUOUS TREES

THOSE VARIETIES WHICH DO NOT RETAIN THEIR FOLIAGE DURING THE WINTER



MIMOSA TREE

Acacia, Julibrissin—MIMOSA TREE. A low-growing, spreading tree, with fine, feathery foliage; producing large heads of pink-colored flowers during the summer months.

- Almond, Large Double-flowering**—A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with double, rose-colored blossoms, like small roses.
- Apple, Double-flowering** (*carnea plena*)—Delicate, flesh-colored, double flowers, very fine.
- Fragrant Garland-flowering** (*coronaria odorata*)—Single blush flowers, with the fragrance of sweet violets.
- Medwietzkyanas**—A new flowering Apple from Siberia. Produces a large number of red flowers and continues to bloom for two months. All parts of this tree, with the exception of old leaves, are red, even the bark and wood. The pulp of the fruit, which has a fine flavor, is of a dark rose color.
- Aralia, Spinosa**—A singular-looking, small-sized tree, with very prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in the month of August.
- Ash, American White**—A fine tree of medium height, with broad, round head, clean, straight trunk, and foliage of a soft mellow green.
- European**—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark, pinnate leaves and black buds.
- Flowering** (*ornus*)—Flowers greenish white, fringe-like; blooms early in spring in large clusters.
- Beech, Cut-leaved**—A tree of elegant round habit, and delicately cut fern-like foliage.
- European**—A beautiful tree, attaining a height of eighty feet, with green, glossy foliage and feathery branches.
- Purple-leaved** (Rivers)—An elegant tree with compact, symmetrical growth, with crimson foliage early in spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees.
- Birch, European White**—A graceful tree of medium size, silvery bark, and slender branches. Assumes a drooping habit after four or five year's growth.
- Upright**—Of elegant pyramidal habit like the Lombardy Poplar; bark silvery white. Very distinct and ornamental.
- Cut-leaved**—See Weeping Trees.
- Sweet Birch** (*lenta*)—Makes a shapely tree, with dark brown and reddish bronze twigs; very aromatic.
- Poplar Birch** (*populifolia*)—An American species of rapid growth, with triangular, tapering-pointed, smooth and glossy leaves.
- Buckeye, Ohio**—A native tree of the Western States, of large size, with large, smooth leaves and yellow flowers.
- Catalpa Bungei**—CHINESE CATALPA. A species from China of dwarf habit; foliage large and glossy. Top-grafted on tall stems, it makes an effective umbrella-shaped tree.
- Speciosa**—A hardy variety originating in the Western States; hardier and finer than the common, and blooming earlier.

Catalpa Syringifolia—Wide-spreading head and silvery-gray bark ; leaves large, heart-shaped, pale green. Large bunches of white flowers, marked with purple and yellow spots.

Chestnut, Spanish or Italian—A valuable species both for ornament and fruit. It forms a handsome lawn tree.

Variegated—Leaves beautifully margined with white, which is never affected by the sun, like many variegated trees.

Cedrela Sinensis—A rare tree from Northern China, growing to a large size ; bears long, drooping panicles, two to three feet in length, of small, white flowers in June. This will doubtless soon become a valuable tree for street planting.

Elm, American—A tree of lofty growth, and with sweeping, drooping branches. A grand sort for roadside planting.

Clemmeri—Medium size, moderate growth and fine form ; much used in Belgium for avenue planting.

Cork-Bark—Young branches very corky in deep fissures. This variety has so far proved itself to be the best shade tree for California, succeeding well in any soil.

Elm, Dovaei—An upright, vigorous-growing variety, remarkably well adapted for street planting.

French (Campestris)—An erect, lofty tree of rapid growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than the American.

Huntingdon—Of very erect habit, and rapid, vigorous growth. Bark clean and smooth. Foliage dense, leaves large, dark green, remaining on the tree until late. Fine for street and avenue planting. The handsomest of all Elms.

Wheatleys—Compact and upright grower, with medium to small dark foliage ; a superb shade tree for lawn or roadside.

Horse-Chestnut, European or White-flowering—A large-sized tree, of handsome, regular outline, very hardy, and free from all diseases. Magnificent erect spikes of white flowers, lightly marked with red.

Red-flowering—Leaves deeper green than the preceding, and showy red flowers.

Judas Tree, or Red Bud—A native tree of medium size, with pure green, perfect heartshaped leaves. It is entirely covered with delicate pink flowers before the foliage appears.

White-flowering—A variety of the above with white flowers.

Laburnum, or Golden Chain—A beautiful small tree, with long, drooping racemes of fragrant yellow flowers.

Larch, European—A very ornamental, rapid-growing tree, valuable for timber ; small, drooping branches.

Linden, American—A rapid-growing, large-sized, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

European—A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves ; flowers fragrant.

- Linden, White or Silver-leaved**—A vigorous-growing tree of pyramidal form; leaves smooth above, downy beneath. Very conspicuous.
- Liquidamber**—SWEET GUM. A stately tree, with star-shaped leaves, which change to beautiful colors in the fall.
- Locust, Bessoniana**—THORNLESS LOCUST. A noble tree of fine, regular growth, with dark green, heavy and luxuriant foliage; entirely without thorns. Most ornamental of the family.
- Common or Black**—A native tree of rapid growth, valuable for timber as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are in long, pendulous racemes, white and very fragrant, and appear in June. It will flourish in many places where no other tree will succeed.
- Decaisniana** (*Pink-flowering*)—Remarkable for its vigorous growth and fine, pink-colored flowers, which it produces in great abundance.
- Neo Mexicana**—A new variety from Mexico of strong growth and fine form, with red flowers.
- Thornless Honey**—A variety of the Honey Locust, with pretty, globe-shaped head, elegant foliage, and without thorns.
- Magnolia, Acuminata**—CUCUMBER TREE—A majestic tree, with large leaves and yellow flowers. Fruit when green resembles a cucumber.
- Maiden Hair Tree** (*Salisburia*)—A remarkable tree from Japan, of rapid growth, with beautiful fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.
- Maple (Acer) Box Elder Variegata Aurea**—A remarkably attractive and ornamental tree, of dwarf, close habit, and leaves distinctly margined with yellow.
- California**—A variety indigenous to this State, and found mostly along creek bottoms; growth upright and rapid.
- English Cork-barked** (*Campestre*)—A slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with corky bark, and small, handsome foliage.
- Norway**—A large, handsome tree of rounded form, with broad, shining foliage. One of the most desirable for any situation.
- Oregon or Large leaved**—A most graceful tree, with wide-spreading branches and very large foliage; makes a fine, round-headed avenue and shade tree.
- Purple Leaved** (*Schwedlerii*)—A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves.
- Reitenbach's**—An excellent and striking variety of pyramidal habit; foliage beautiful green in early spring, changing to a decided purple towards mid-summer, purplish scarlet in autumn.
- Scarlet** (*Rubrum*)—A medium, round-headed tree; produces deep red blossoms, which appear before the leaves. In autumn, the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet.
- Silver, or Soft**—Large size, and irregular, rounded form; a fine tree for park or street planting; leaves white or silvery on the under side.

- Maple, Sugar**—A well-known tree of stately growth, fine form and foliage.
- Sycamore**—A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark.
- Weir's Cut-leaved**—A rapid-growing, drooping, graceful form of the Silver Maple; foliage abundant, deeply and delicately dissected.
- Mountain Ash, European**—A fine, hardy tree, with dense and irregular head, covered from July with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.
- Mulberry, Downing's Everbearing**—A magnificent tree of rapid growth, with very large leaves, and producing superior fruit.
- Lick's American**—A variety originated by the late James Lick and apparently fully equal to Downing's Everbearing; fruit large, black, and of exquisite flavor.
- Multicaulis**—Rapid grower, with white but worthless fruit; it is chiefly used as food for silkworms.
- New American**—A fine, rapid-growing tree, with large foliage and superior fruit.
- White (Alba)**—This, like the Multicaulis, is used for silk culture, and will grow in any soil when once established.
- Oak, Burr (Macrocarpa)**—A large-spreading tree, with large, deeply-lobed leaves; cup-bearing; acorns fringed and burr-like; one of the grandest and noblest of Oaks.
- California Weeping, or Valley Oak (Lobata)**—A tree with wide-spreading limbs, and slender, drooping branches; one of the largest and most graceful spreading trees we have in California.
- Douglas's (California White Oak or Blue Oak)**—A tall-spreading tree with oblong, bluish green leaves.
- Cut-leaved (Robur Laciniata)**—Leaves cut nearly to the midrib, forming long, narrow lobes; foliage graceful, light and elegant.
- English (Robur)**—The Royal Oak of England; a very enduring tree, graceful and vigorous when young; majestic and grand in maturity.
- Pin Oak (Palustris)**—Foliage deep green, finely divided; as the tree grows the branches droop until the lower ones touch the ground. The foliage takes on a partly scarlet and yellow color in the fall.
- Red (Rubra)**—An American species, of large size and rapid growth; foliage purplish-red in the fall.
- Scarlet (Coccinea)**—A native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal outline, and especially remarkable in autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.
- Oak, Turkey (Cerris)**—A very handsome and symmetrical tree; foliage lobed and deeply cut; leaves change to brown in the autumn.
- Water Oak (Aquatica)**—One of the finest of America Oaks; grows to forty feet in height.
- Paulownia, Imperialis**—A magnificent, tropical-looking tree from Japan; of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves; large, upright panicles of purple flowers in spring.

Pecan—A very beautiful, symmetrical, and rapid-growing native tree, producing valuable timber and crops of oblong, sweet nuts.

Peach, Blood-leaved—Foliage of a deep blood-red color in spring, fading to a dull green as the season advances, but the young growth preserves its dark color the entire summer.

Flowering—There are but few more beautiful trees than the Flowering Peaches. Blooming early in February and March, every branch is covered with a mass of beautiful, highly-colored flowers, attracting notice from a distance.

Early Red—The earliest to flower; February.

Double Red—Semi-double; bright red flowers in great abundance.

Double Rose—Flowers double, pale rose-colored, resembling a small rose.

Double White—Similar to preceding, except that the flowers are pure white.

Phellodendron Amurense—CHINESE CORK TREE. This Chinese tree grows to a large size and makes a fine spreading specimen; the flowers are greenish white in clusters; the foliage is pinnate; a very pretty ornamental tree.

Plane Tree—See Sycamore.

Persimmon, European (Lotus)—A stately tree, with leaves of a beautiful dark glossy green above and downy beneath.

Plum, Double-flowered Sloe (Spinosa)—A small tree or large shrub from Japan, covered in spring with small, double, daisy-like white flowers.

Purple-leaved (Pissardi)—The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction.

Poplar, Bolleana—A compact, upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar; with leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath.

Carolina—A very rapid-growing variety with large leaves; grows to a large size in a short time; valuable for street planting.

Lombardy—A rapid-growing tree of pyramidal habit and tall, spiry form; indispensable in landscape gardening to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees.

White or Silver—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and wide-spreading habit; leaves large, glossy green above, and white as snow beneath.

Sophora, Japonica—A handsome tree of medium size, with light-colored, soft foliage; and small, cream-colored, pea-shaped flowers in racemes.

Sterculia Plantanifolia—CHINESE PARASOL. A pretty tree of modern growth; leaves very large and glossy, on long petioles, three and five lobed.

Sycamore—AMERICAN PLANE. A tall-growing tree with large leaves, resembling European Plane.

European—ORIENTAL PLANE. A fine, clean, straight-growing tree, extensively planted on the Boulevards of Paris and the Thames Embankment in London. Wherever it has been planted in California it has done well in all situations. For many years after planting it maintains its beauty in full proportions. It is more exempt from the attack of insects than any other shade tree.

- Taxodium, distichum**—DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. Growth medium; foliage late, in loose, airy tufts, delicate and feathery, and of a cheerful, bright green tint.
- Texas Umbrella**—A variety of the Pride of China, but more hardy; it forms a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and of a unique appearance; flowers very sweet; it is the most popular shade and avenue tree in the Southern States.
- Thorn**—The Thorns justly deserve to be classed among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, and well adapted to beautify small grounds. Their sweet-scented flowers are followed by bright red berries. They bloom in April and May.
- English Hawthorn**—(*Oxyacantha*)—The celebrated English hedge plant; flowers single, white, showy and highly perfumed.
- Cockspur**—Leaves bright, shining green; white fragrant flowers; a tree of vigorous growth and fine effect.
- Double White**—Has small, double white flowers that fade to light pink; highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage or flowers.
- Paul's Double Scarlet**—Flowers bright carmine red; the best of its color, and strongest grower.
- Pyramidal**—Of fine pyramidal habit and fine foliage; a good grower; flowers white, single.
- Rubra Splendens**—Flowers single, rose-colored.
- Washington Thorn** (*Cordata*)—The small, red fruit is in numerous clusters. The flowers are later than other Hawthorns, not appearing until June.
- Tulip Tree** (*Liriodendron*)—A magnificent native tree of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped, light-green leaves and yellow, tulip-shaped flowers.
- Virgilia Lutea**—YELLOW WOOD. A fine tree, with compact, broadly-rounded head; leaves like the Locust, of a light, pleasing green; flowers like pea blossoms; white and fragrant.
- Walnut, American Black**—One of the largest and handsomest of American forest trees; it grows freely on this coast, stands transplanting well, bears early, and ought to be extensively cultivated, not alone for the nuts, but also for the valuable wood it produces.
- California Black**—A rapid-growing tree; bears a nut with a hard shell, and grows well in any good soil; an excellent shade and avenue tree.
- Cut-leaved**—A distinct variety, with large, deeply cut foliage, and producing smooth, well-fleshed, medium-sized nuts.
- Caucasian** (*Pterocarya*)—One of the most ornamental of the Walnut trees, with large, long leaves.

DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES

Ash, European—The common, well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees; covers a great space and grows rapidly.

Gold-barked—An elegant weeping tree; bark in winter as yellow as gold.

Beech—A remarkably vigorous, picturesque tree of large size.

Birch, Cut-leaved—Beyond question the most elegant of all weeping trees; its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately-cut foilage; present a very attractive appearance.

Young's—A fine variety, more robust than the Cut-leaved.

Cherry, Japonica Rosea—Certainly one of the finest pendulous trees for the lawn or small grounds; the branches are slender and fall gracefully to the ground, and the flowers are rose-colored.

Elm, Camperdown—The most picturesque of the weeping or drooping trees. The growth is fast, the foliage large, dark green, glossy and luxuriant.

Cork-barked Weeping (*Suberosa*)—A highly ornamental, drooping variety.

Rough-Leaved Weeping (*Rugosa*)—A fine, pendulous variety, with large, rough leaves.

Laburnum—A weeping variety of the Laburnum, producing a fine effect.

Linden—A charming lawn tree, with very graceful, drooping branches.

Locust—A variety with dark green, luxuriant foliage and drooping branches.

Mountain Ash—A beautiful variety of rapid growth, and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit; a most desirable lawn tree.

Mulberry, Teas'—One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees in existence, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground.

Poplar—A variety of rapid growth, with long, slender branches, drooping gracefully to the ground; foliage large and deeply serrated.

Sophora—One of the most beautiful weeping trees; very regular and graceful habit, made up of picturesque short curves, and small foilage hanging in beautiful tresses. Rare and choice.

Thorn—A pretty, drooping variety, with slender branches.

Walnut—Branches droop like those of a Willow; foliage similar to the ordinary Walnut; strong grower, good bearer, and good nuts; highly ornamental.

Willow, Common (*Babylonica*)—Our common and well-known Weeping Willow.

Lick's—A beautiful weeper. It is a cross between the Common Weeping Willow and the Black California Willow. It has the pendulous habit of the former, and the large, broad, glossy leaves of the latter.

EVERGREENS

CONIFEROUS TREES

Araucaria Bidwelli—MORTON BAY PINE. Of most symmetrical growth; branches in regular whorls closely set with shining, deep-green leaves; very handsome for a lawn.

Braziliensis—BRAZILIAN PINE. A fine tree, with open, spreading head, straight stem, and pretty, smooth bark; leaves sharp-pointed, light green and glaucous beneath.

Excelsa—NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. A magnificent tree with straight trunk and pyramidal head; branches comparatively short and slender, closely set with foliage, horizontal when young; the whole presenting a most striking, beautiful and symmetrical appearance.

Excelsa Glauca—This is identical with the above, except in color of foliage, which is of a beautiful bluish or glaucous color.

Robusta Compacta—This differs from *Excelsa* in that it is more robust, but at the same time of more compact growth than the latter. The color is a deep, rich green.

Imbricata—CHILE PINE. Beautiful, regular, pyramidal form; branches in whorls, spreading horizontally when young, rather ascending near the top; leaves stiff, smooth, shining deep green, sharply pointed, and entirely clothing the branchlets; the greatest ornament among conifers.

Arbor-Vitæ, Aurea dumasa—A dwarf and curious variety, distinct and compact in growth.

Chinese Golden—Variegated—an erect, pyramidal-growing variety, having foliage highly variegated with yellow.

Chinese Silver—Variegated—Fine variety; foliage variegated with silvery-white.

***Ever-Golden* (*Semper Aurescens*)**—A variety of dwarf habit, but free growth, and retaining its golden tint throughout the year; one of the best golden variegated Evergreens.

George Peabody—Of dwarf, compact growth; foliage bright golden color, which it retains throughout the summer.

Gigantea, or Lobii—A very ornamental, fast growing California *Arbor-Vitæ*, attaining great size eventually. The branchlets are slender, flexible and very numerous, of a shining green on the upper side, glaucous-colored underneath.

Gigantea, or Lobii Aurea—A sport of the preceding; foliage quite yellow.

***Golden* (*Aurea*)**The well-known beautiful evergreen tree; foliage yellow in spring; rounded, conical form.

***Japan* (*filiformis*)**—A most beautiful, compact, upright-growing variety, having thread-like foliage.

- Arbor-Vitæ, Japan Weeping** (*filiformis pendula*)—A weeping variety with straight stem and long, slender, drooping branches; foliage of a light yellowish green.
- California Big Tree** (*Sequoia Gigantea*)—The famous Big Tree of this State; has a straight, erect trunk, with thickly furnished branches, which at first are horizontal, but in time curve downwards; the leaves are spirally arranged around the branchlets, and are of a glaucous-light-green; very handsome for a lawn.
- California Nutmeg** (*Torreya*)—A handsome, yew-like tree, growing from 20 to 40 feet high, and forming a compact and rounded head.
- Cedar, Atlantica**—MT. ATLAS CEDAR—A vigorous, pyramidal-growing tree, open and airy; light silvery foliage, very thick on the upper side of the branches.
- Atlantica, Glauca**—A variety of the Mt. Atlas Cedar; an intensely glaucous variety, and one of the most striking of park and landscape trees; the foliage is of a silvery whiteness, appearing from a distance as if covered with a hoar-frost.
- Deodar, or Indian**—An exceedingly handsome tree, of vigorous growth, and graceful, drooping habit; foliage light-silvery or glaucous-green.
- Deodora Verticellata glauca**—A variety with light bluish leaves, retaining that tint at all times; the most distinct of all Cedars.
- Lebanon**—Vigorous growth, wide-spreading, horizontal branches, dark-green foliage, massive and picturesque.
- Cephalotaxus, Drupacea**—A small evergreen tree; leaves crowded in two ranks, yellowish glossy green above, glaucous beneath; fruit purple.
- Fortunei**—A handsome tree from Japan, of rounded form, medium size, dark-green foliage, and long, slender, drooping branches.
- Cryptomeria, Elegans**—A distinct form from the Japonica, with fine dense foliage, turning bronze-brown in winter.
- Japonica**—JAPAN CEDAR. A beautiful tree from China and Japan, growing 50 to 60 feet high, presenting a magnificent appearance.
- Cunninghamia, Siensis**—An interesting evergreen tree, native of China; trunk straight and cylindrical; branches broadly spreading horizontally.
- Cypress, Guadalupensis**—Foliage with a bluish cast; a strong and erect grower.
- Funeral**—(*Funebris*)—A noble species, with spreading head, forked branches, dividing into numerous pendulous branchlets.
- Italian**—A tall, tapering, conical tree, with strict branches lying close to the stem; much esteemed for cemetery planting.
- Knightiana**—A tall tree of elegant habit, with drooping, feathery and fern-like branchlets, and well distinguished by the glaucous bluish hue of its foliage.
- Lawsoniana** (*Lawson's*)—A beautiful tree, native of this State, with elegant drooping branches, and very slender feathery branchlets.
- Lawsoniana Argentea**—Silver variegated Lawson's Cypress.
- Lawsoniana Lutea**—Golden-hued Lawson's Cypress.
- Lawsoniana Stricta Viridis**—Upright Lawson's Cypress.

- Cypress, *Lusitanica***—A tree attaining a height of about 50 feet, of upright, dense, rapid growth and pyramidal form.
- Monterey**—The well-known and most extensively planted evergreen tree in California; it also makes fine hedges.
- Monterey Golden**—A variety of the Monterey Cypress; foliage tinged with a golden hue.
- Monterey Variegated**—Foliage spotted with golden yellow; very striking and distinct.
- Juniper, *Bermudiana***—A beautiful species, with long, linear, spreading leaves of a light yellowish-green color.
- Irish**—A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical outline and upright growth, short, glaucous-green foliage.
- Japan**—A very handsome shrub from China and Japan; it is thickly branched, of dense growth, with glaucous-green foliage.
- Japan Creeping**—Branches decumbent, densely clothed with spray and foliage; foliage of current year tinged with golden yellow, which gradually changes to light green.
- Japan Creeping Variegated**—A dense dwarf shrub, having many of the branchlets and terminal shoots of a deep golden yellow.
- Japan Variegated**—Similar in form and habit to the Japan, but being slightly variegated with creamy white.
- Prostrata**—A beautiful species, trailing and densely branched; foliage delicate and shining dark green; well adapted for rock-work.
- Sabina**—A dwarf spreading shrub, with trailing branches; thrives in the poorest of soil; very suitable for rock-work.
- Libocedrus, *Decurrens***—YELLOW CEDAR. A noble tree, attaining a height of 120 feet; of vigorous growth, with spreading branches somewhat pendulous; foliage small and bright glossy green.
- Chilensis**—Foliage glaucous-green; branches spreading, pendulous, but erect at the top.
- Viridis**—A beautiful form of the type, having bright green foliage and branchlets entirely devoid of glaucous bands.
- Pine, *Austrian***—A robust, hardy, spreading tree, with long, stiff, dark leaves.
- Canariensis**—A rapid-growing, handsome pine; leaves slender, spreading and pendulous, light green and lustrous, eight to twelve inches long.
- Cembra**—SWISS STONE PINE. A handsome, hardy Pine of slow growth and symmetrical habit.
- Coulterii**—Leaves beautifully glaucous, rigid, and clustered at the ends of the branchlets; growth rapid; a handsome and distinct species; cones of the largest size.
- Contorta**—SCRUB PINE. A tree of moderate size and conical outline; leaves are very small and dark green.

- Pine, Fremontiana** (*Monophylla*)—A low-growing variety with dense, bushy head and glaucous-colored foliage; branches numerous and slender; seldom exceeds twenty feet in height.
- Laricio**—CORSIKAN PINE. A tree with stout, spreading branches in regular whorls, forming a symmetrical pyramid.
- Maritima** (*Pinaster*)—A beautiful tree of pyramidal habit; bark coarse and deeply furrowed; leaves stiff, ten to twelve inches long, bright green.
- Monterey**—Our well-known native variety; the most handsome of the genus.
- Pinea**—ITALIAN STONE PINE. A native of the south of Europe, of slow growth, delighting in a deep, sandy, dry soil, and forming a flat, parasol-like head; foliage deep green, and, with that of the young growth, which are of a thick, white, glaucous hue, present a peculiar contrast.
- Penderosa**—YELLOW PINE. A tree with stout, spreading branches, forming a narrow, spire-like head; leaves long, acute, dark green.
- Sabiniana**—Leaves glaucous, bluish-green, pendulous and slightly twisted; cones very large; branches horizontal; growth rapid.
- Strobus Glauca**—WHITE PINE. Leaves silvery white; dwarf; compact grower.
- Sylvestris**—SCOTCH PINE. A tree with spreading branches; pyramidal when young, with bluish-green leaves.
- Redwood** (*Sequoia Sempervirens*)—Too well known to need description. We regret to say, however, it is not nearly so extensively cultivated as it merits; no better avenue tree exists.
- Glaucous-leaved**—A variety having foliage with a decidedly bluish cast, but otherwise similar to the preceding.
- Retinospora, Plumosa**—A very compact-growing variety; short, slender branches, and small, bright green leaves.
- Plumosa Aurea**—Golden-tipped foliage; retains its color throughout the year.
- Plumosa Viridis**—A very compact-growing variety, with short, slender branches, and small, bright green leaves.
- Plumosa Argentea Variegata**—A variety having its shoots variegated with white.
- Sciadopitys Verticillata**—UMBRELLA PINE. A remarkable and beautiful conifer from Japan; of slow growth while young, but eventually of large size; leaves long, narrow and dark shining green, arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts, on horizontal branches.
- Spruce** (*Abies*)—Another class of beautiful, stately, handsome evergreens, entirely overlooked in our landscape-planting. They are highly ornamental, their formal but elegant outline and dark aspect affording a strong contrast to the more irregular form and light foliage of other trees. As single specimens they are among the most admired objects; many are also highly valued for their timber. All are perfectly hardy.

Alba—WHITE SPRUCE.

A native tree of moderate growth; compact, pyramidal form; foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored.

Alcockuiana—A fine pyramidal species from Japan, growing from 90 to 120 feet; young shoots covered with long, weak hairs.

Balsamea—BALSAM FIR. Of very erect, medium close growth; foliage has gray color on the under side.

Cephalonica—CEPHALONIAN SILVER FIR. A very beautiful species, very broad for its height; leaves silvery and dagger-shaped, with a spine on the point.

Concolor—A hardy variety, growing well in many soils and aspects; makes a beautiful conifer for the lawn and park; foliage pale green and glaucous above, silvery beneath.

Douglas—A magnificent, rapid-growing tree, with leaves light green above and glaucous below; sometimes attains a height of 300 feet.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

Eugelmanni—A magnificent pyramidal tree, with bluish-green foliage.

Excelsa—NORWAY SPRUCE. A compact, symmetrical tree the branches assuming a graceful, drooping habit with age; extremely hardy and of rapid growth.

Excelsa Aurea—A striking variety, the leaves on the upper side of the shoots having a golden-yellow color.

Firma—A stately tree with branches horizontal, leaves deep glossy green above, paler beneath; a native of Japan.

Grandis—A majestic and graceful tree, towering to a height of 200 feet; leaves arranged in double rows on the branchlets, apple-green above, silvery beneath; very distinct.

Mariesii—A small tree, with short, crowded branches; dark foliage, which is pale underneath.

Menzies'—In form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of rich blue or sage color.

Morinda—One of the most graceful spruces, with wide-spreading branches and light-green foliage.

Nobilis—A noble tree of symmetrical growth; branches spreading and thickly covered with foliage of a rich bluish green on both sides.

Nobilis Glauca—A variety of the above; leaves have a silvery glaucous tint.

Nordmann's Silver Fir—A majestic species of recent introduction; growth slow, but eventually becomes large; branches horizontal; foliage massive, dark green, silvery underneath. The contrast in color between the old and new growths is most charming.

Orientalis—A handsome tree, tall and compact, and remarkable for its graceful habit and slender foliage.

- Spruee, Pinsapo**—SPANISH SILVER FIR. A magnificent tree, very regular and symmetrical in habit; leaves bright green, with faint silvery lines on the under side; well suited for a warm climate.
- Polita**—A distinct Japanese species; it is of erect habit, and has sharply pointed leaves of a bright green color; admirably adapted as a specimen tree for a lawn.
- Pungens**—COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces; foliage of a rich silvery blue; tree of dense habit.
- Pungens Glauca**—A variety distinct in the color of its foliage, which is of a bluish gray of a most remarkable and attractive tint. As a lawn tree it is unsurpassed by its distinctiveness and beauty.
- Pungens Kosteriana**—This variety differs from the type as an intensely glaucous variety. The foliage is of a bluish white.
- Remonti**—A dwarf variety of compact growth, with light green foliage.
- Thujopsis, Borealis Glauca**—NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS. A vigorous, upright-growing tree, with spreading, curved branches and flexible branchlets of a silvery glaucous tint.
- Dolabrata**—HATCHET-LEAVED. Vigorous, horizontal branches, which are pendulous at the extremities; flattened leaves.
- Dolabrata Variegata**—VARIEGATED AXE-LEAVED ARBOR VITÆ. A peculiar tree from Japan, of vigorous growth, conical outline, with drooping branches, and leaves quite flattened and distinctly and beautifully marked with rich golden yellow.
- Torreya Nucifera**—JAPAN NUTMEG. A fine pyramidal tree from 40 to 60 feet high, with yew-like aspect; leaves about an inch long, dark green, paler beneath; fruit egg-shaped, about an inch long.
- Yew, English** (*Baccata*)—Large bush or small tree of slow growth, and very bushy head, densely branched and thickly covered with somber green leaves; can be trimmed into any shape.
- Irish** (*Fastigiata*)—Peculiarly upright in growth, resembling a bundle of closely packed branches; the foliage is of the darkest hue, and the whole plant appears like a deep green column.
- Japan** (*Podocarpus neriifolia*)—Oleander leaved. A handsome tree from Japan, with spreading branches and large, lanceolate, acute-pointed leaves.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

Acacia—An extensive genus, including handsome varieties. They are all natives of Australia and New South Wales, where the climate is similar to that of California, long, dry summers, without rain. If once established, the Acacia will succeed with but little care in watering and cultivation. Their showy flowers of different shades of yellow present a beautiful sight in early spring, when the trees are in full bloom. They commence to flower in February, and some varieties continue to bloom during the entire summer. The following varieties make good-sized trees and are suitable for roadside and street planting:

Dealbata—SILVER WATTLES.

Melanoxylon—BLACK ACACIA.

Mollissima.

Retinoides (*florabunda*)

Armata—Foliage dark green; flowers rich golden yellow in great profusion; a moderate grower.

Cyanophylla—Flowers yellow; leaves very large, often one foot long, glaucous green, almost blue; branches drooping; blooms late.

Cultriformis—Flowers deep yellow, and cover the whole plant when in bloom; leaves glaucous green, of peculiar shape; this is one of the best varieties; a profuse and showy bloomer; shrub.

Dealbata—SILVER WATTLE. Flowers lemon yellow; very free bloomer; foliage feathery, deep green on top, whitish underneath; strong grower.

Decurrens—BLACK WATTLE. An elegant tree, with fine feathery foliage.

Glaucescens—Flowers yellow; leaves long, linear, pointed at both ends.

Latifolia—Fine free-growing variety, with dark green leaves, tapering at both ends; flowers light yellow.

Lopantha—A graceful sort, with dark green, feathery foliage.

Leucophylla—Flowers yellow; leaves six inches long, ending in a soft point. The whole aspect of the tree is silky.

Melanoxylon—BLACK ACACIA. An erect, pyramidal grower, forming a well-shaped head; flowers yellow; leaves large and oblong; well adapted for sidewalk planting, owing to its regular, symmetrical growth.

Mollissima—Flowers light yellow in long racemes, covering the whole tree when in bloom; foliage feathery; a variety much planted on account of its early, profuse flowering; February.

Odoratissima—Flowers greenish white; foliage glabrous.

Pycnantha—GOLDEN WATTLE. Flowers fragrant, brilliant yellow, coming in long, pendulous clusters; leaves long and drooping.

Pinifolia—Foliage long and exceedingly narrow, resembling the leaves of a Pine.

Retinoides (*florabunda*)—Foliage glaucous green, long and narrow; flowers bright yellow, in long racemes; blooms early and almost all summer.

- Acacia, Suaveolens**—A pretty variety of pendulous habit; flowers yellow, sweet scented.
- Verticillata**—Flowers yellow, on single axillary spikes; a spreading, prickly species of variable habit
- Abies**—See Spruce.
- Aralia, Sieboldii**—An ornamental foliage plant, with large, shining, deep green leaves.
- Sieboldii Variegata**—Similar to the above, with leaves broadly marked with creamy white.
- Arbutus, Unedo**—An elegant shrub, covered during the winter months with blossoms and red berries at the same time. It is native of Spain and Italy, and in both countries the fruit is eaten.
- Aucuba, Japonica**—GOLD DUST TREE. A beautiful shrub with large foliage, magnificently spotted over with golden yellow.
- Viridis latifolia**—Broad, bright, glossy green foliage, and conspicuous large red berries; distinct and fine.
- Azalea, Indica**—GRAFTED VARIETIES. Evergreen shrubs, of the greatest value when in bloom, whether for decoration, cutting, or exhibition. Their flowers, freely produced, include every shade and color. A selection, to any extent, may be made in double and single sorts, but we aim to cultivate only the leading varieties of the various shades.
- Azara, Microphylla**—Small, dark, shining leaves; yellow flowers, followed by small, orange-colored berries. This shrub is very ornamental as a single plant on a lawn.
- Bamboo**—See under head of Bamboos.
- Berberis Darwini**—This is the finest of the Berberis; foliage small, thick and leathery; flowers orange-yellow in early spring, abundantly produced and of a delicious fragrance; a small, spreading bush.
- Icifolia**—An evergreen shrub with shining, dark leaves and orange-yellow flowers.
- Stenophylla**—A variety with very small foliage and beautiful orange-yellow flowers.
- Thunbergii**—A dense, low shrub; flowers pale yellow; foliage turning to a bright scarlet in autumn.
- Blue Gum**—See Eucalyptus.
- Box Tree, Dwarf (Suffruticosa)**—The well-known variety so extensively used for edging.
- Japan Broad-leaved**—Foliage broad, distinct, light green; this variety will be found the most useful of the whole species for hedges; it is of comparatively rapid, regular growth, and easily kept in shape.
- Japan Narrow-leaved**—An odd variety, with long, narrow, dark green leaves, and slow, compact growth; makes interesting small single specimens.

Box Tree, *Sempervirens*—COMMON TREE BOX. A handsome lawn shrub with deep green foliage; will grow in the shade under other trees and can be pruned into any desired shape; there are numerous forms of this popular shrub, of which the following will be found the most interesting:

Sempervirens Argentea—Silver Striped-leaved Box.

Sempervirens Oliefolia—Olive-leaved.

Buddlea, Globosa—A large, handsome shrub, with spikes of fragrant yellow, globe-shaped flowers.

Buddlea Variabilis—A newly introduced species, with orange-yellow, fragrant flowers.

California Laurel (Oreodaphne)—A rapid-growing native tree, with light green foliage, which emits an agreeable perfume, especially when bruised.

California Evergreen Cherry—Our well-known native evergreen shrub, frequently used for ornamental hedges; foliage light green and in the style of the Holly.

California Wild Coffee (Rhamnus Californicus)A hardy evergreen shrub indigenous to this State, with greenish flowers and long, glabrous, elliptical leaves.

Camellia Japonica—The most beautiful of all winter-flowering evergreens; their handsome, shining, dark-green foliage and magnificent waxy-appearing flowers of various colors render them indispensable for the conservatory, and well adapted for parlor or window culture; they are also perfectly hardy in this climate, but to grow them successfully in the open ground they require a little extra care, and must be shaded the first year after planting; we offer the Double Pink, Double Red, Double White and Variegated—the latter striped red and white.

Camphor Tree (Laurus Camphora)—A fine ornamental tree from Japan, with bright, shining green foliage; the young growth appears in a most beautiful shade of red and purple; the roots, wood and leaves of this tree have a very strong odor of camphor, and from the roots and small branches camphor is obtained by distillation.

Cassia, Corymbosa—An elegant evergreen shrub with glabrous branchlets and leaflets; flowers yellow.

Floribunda Grandiflora—Flowers yellow and numerous.

Tomentosa—Foliage glabrous above; flowers yellow.

Casuarina Cunninghami—The Casuarinas are the most distinct species of Australian trees. The long, leafless branches drooping down give it a graceful appearance; branches dense, very slender.

Quadrivalvis—Young branchlets pendulous and of a grayish-green color.

Carpinteria Californica—This is the most beautiful shrub from the Sierra Nevada Mountains; leaves large, oblong and glossy; flowers are from three to four inches in diameter, fragrant and of the purest white, with yellow anthers; worthy a place in every garden.

Ceanothus, *Azureus Grandiflorus*—A hardy evergreen, a native of Mexico, thriving well in any good soil; pale-blue flowers in April and May, and acutely serrated leaves, smooth above, hoary and downy beneath.

Glorie de Versailles—Very free blooming variety, large blue flowers exceedingly fine; a great acquisition.

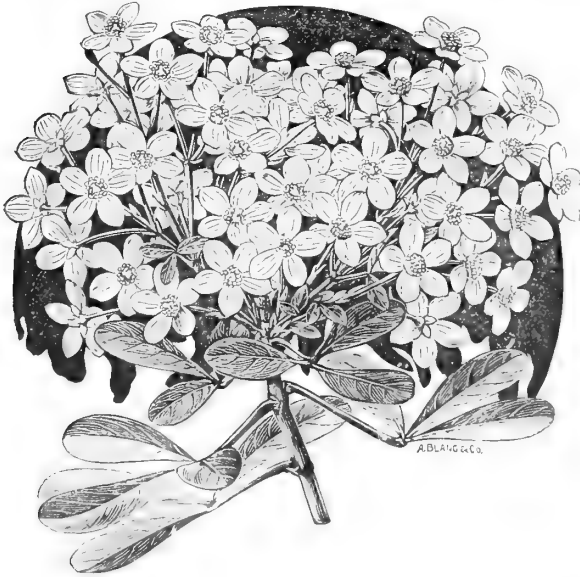
Thyrsiflorus—A hardy evergreen shrub, with pale-blue flowers.

Cestrum, *Aurantiacum*—An excellent evergreen shrub with orange-colored flowers and oval, undulate leaves.

Pargui—Flowers greenish white, very fragrant at night.

Choisya, *Ternata*—MEXICAN ORANGE FLOWER. This is a free-growing and

beautiful shrub, a profuse bloomer; pure white, sweet-scented flowers, like orange blossoms.



CHOISYA TERNATA.

Corynocarpus, *Laevigatus*—A hardy evergreen shrub from New Zealand, with white flowers in large terminal panicles, plum-like fruits, and entire, wedge-shaped, glabrous leaves.

Crataegus *Lalandi*—An evergreen shrub of vigorous growth, with slender branches, covered with bright red berries in winter.

Pyracantha—EVERGREEN THORN, OR BURNING BUSH. Its rich, glossy foliage, white, fragrant flowers and bright, orange-colored berries render it a most attractive object.

Cotoneaster *Microphylla*—A low, spreading shrub, densely branched; flowers white; being covered during fall and winter months with bright red berries.

Daphne, *White Flowering*—A medium-sized, handsome-growing shrub, with deep green foliage, and white, very fragrant flowers, blooming during the winter months.

Christmas Berry (*Heteromeles Arbutifolia*)—A large native evergreen shrub with dark-green leaves; covered with clusters of red berries during winter; largely used for decorations.

Coronilla, *Glauca*—A small, pretty little shrub with small glaucous-colored foliage and beautiful yellow flowers from May to September. The flowers are fragrant in the daytime, but scentless at night.



DAPHNE.

Daphne, Variegated—Foliage edged with creamy white; flowers purplish.

Daphniphyllum, Macropodum—Leaves very large, broad, leathery; a Japanese shrub of great beauty.

Deeringia, Variegata—Slender-growing shrub; leaves margined with white; long spikes of white flowers during summer.

Diosma, Alba—BREATH OF HEAVEN. A handsome little shrub, with heath-like foliage and white, star-shaped flowers, produced in great abundance.

Duranta Plumieri—An elegant shrub, covered with pretty blue flowers in summer.

Eleagnus, Reflexa—A rapid-growing shrub with glossy green leaves, grayish green underneath.

Reflexa Argentea—Foliage beautifully blotched with yellow.

Escallonia—A class of free-flowering evergreen shrubs, all natives of South America, thriving well in any ordinarily good garden soil; flowers usually produced in terminal racemes.

Berteriana—Flowers white, leaves dark green, fully serrate.

Macrantha—Red flowers; rather large.

Leucantha—Flowers white, tinted rose.

Rubra—A variety of dwarf growth, having bright, shining green leaves and bright red flowers.

Eucalyptus—AUSTRALIAN GUM TREE. These are the very best trees to plant for shade or to serve as a wind-break that can be planted in Southern California, where the rainfall is very light in some seasons. In Northern California the more tender varieties will not endure the cold. Viminalis (Red Gum) has proven to be the best frost-resistant Gum Tree, and will succeed where the Blue Gum will not live. Some of the varieties are very ornamental when in bloom. Commencing to bloom in January, some varieties continue into August and September.

Amygdalina—Very long leaves and drooping branches; bloom from January until March.

Citriodora—LEMON-SCENTED. A fine ornamental tree, with lemon-scented foliage.

- Eucalyptus, Corynocalix***—SUGAR GUM. A very ornamental, rapid-growing variety, with dark green leaves.
- Ficifolia***—SCARLET-FLOWERING. The most ornamental of all the *Eucalyptus*; tree a moderate grower, with large, long leaves; flowers large, brilliant red, shading from crimson to scarlet. August and September.
- Globulus***—BLUE GUM. The fastest growing of the Gum Trees; valuable for its timber, as a wind-break and as a roadside tree; they can be pruned so as to make a more spreading tree by cutting the top back so that the lateral branches will spread out.
- Gunnii***—An attractive-looking, rapid-growing tree; one of the best frost-resisting of the genus.
- Leucoxydon***—WHITE GUM. A tree of moderate growth, with white and pink flowers in early spring.
- Melliadora***—HONEY-SCENTED. A strong grower, with light-green foliage.
- Occidentalis***—One of the most handsome and thrifty growers, with white flowers.
- Piperita***—PEPPERMINT GUM. Yields a quantity of oil, and is of remarkably quick growth.
- Robusta***—SWAMP MAHOGANY. A handsome, symmetrically branching tree; leaves long-pointed; flowers large white in February; fine avenue tree; will grow in wet land.
- Sideroxydon***—RED-FLOWERING. Elegant upright tree of moderate growth, with drooping branches and light glaucous-blue foliage; flowers red, loose, in drooping branches; February to May; is one of the most striking-looking trees when in bloom.
- Viminalis***—RED GUM. This and the Blue Gum have been most extensively planted in Central California; it is a very rapid-growing variety; hardier to resist frost and drouth than the Blue Gum; when established it will resist 10° Fah., and perhaps a lower temperature; it is of tall growth, with drooping reddish branches.
- Viminalis Fertilis***—A variety of the above; of extraordinarily strong growth.
- Eugenia, Australis***—An evergreen shrub with general habit of a Myrtle.
- Euonymus***—An interesting genus of shrubs mostly esteemed for the beautiful variegation of the foliage. They are of the easiest culture, and form excellent subjects for low, close hedges, or borders for large beds.
- Japonica***—Bright green, glossy leaves.
- Japonica Duc d'Anjou***—A beautiful variety, the center of the leaves being variegated with a golden yellow.
- Japonica Golden-leaved (Aurea)***.
- Japonica Golden-margined (Latifolia Aurea Marginata)***.
- Radicans Variegata***—A creeping variety, with silver-edged foliage.
- Silver-variegated***.

Fabiana, Imbricata—An erect-growing shrub, with peculiar, dark green foliage and numerous, tub-shaped, white flowers,

Ficus, Elastica—The true India Rubber tree. One of the best plants for table and house decoration. The large, thick, leathery leaves enable it to stand excessive heat and dryness, but not frost.



FICUS, ELASTICA.

resembling that of a strawberry; makes an excellent jelly.

Habrothamnus, Elegans—A strong-growing, shrubby plant of climbing habit, bearing panicles of small, trumpet-shaped, purplish-red flowers.

Fasciculatus—An evergreen shrub, with deep purplish-red flowers.

Heath (Erica)—All the Heaths are low-growing, and succeed best in a shady situation.

Capidata—An erect-growing variety with white flowers.

Mediterranean—A handsome, dwarf, compact-growing, little evergreen, with light, feathery foliage and abundant purplish-pink flowers.

Multiflora—A low-spreading shrub with purplish flowers.

Vagans Alba—CORNISH HEATH. A dwarf variety with white flowers.

Holly, European—A beautiful small tree, with prickly, dark green foliage; grows moderately fast and is covered during the winter months with bright red berries. The variegated varieties are remarkably handsome lawn plants; the leaves are variously marked with yellow or white, and some are very curiously shaped; habit of growth similar to the European. We offer the following distinct sorts:

Macrophylla—A more hardy variety of the Rubber tree, and makes fine specimens when planted on the lawn.

Garrya, Elliptica—An evergreen shrub indigenous to this State, with elliptical leaves, dark green and shining above, hoary beneath; flowers yellowish, borne in elegant pendulous catkins 6 to 9 inches in length.

Grevillea, Robusta—A beautiful tree of rapid growth, with fern-like, dark green foliage and orange-colored flowers; makes a fine lawn tree.

Guava, Strawberry Guava (Psidium Cattleianum)—The Guava is an ornamental evergreen shrub with thick and shining foliage, and bears when only two feet in height. The fruit is smaller than an English Walnut, of a fine claret color, and with a flavor

- Holly, Golden Queen**—Leaves large, much mottled with gray and green, and with a broad, well-defined, continuous margin of deep, golden yellow.
- Golden-variegated**—Leaves having a large blotch of creamy yellow surrounded by a green border; a distinct variety.
- Silver-tricolor**—Leaves long, mottled with green and grayish green, and with a distinct and tolerably even margin of creamy white.
- Silver-variegated**—Leaves long, central part creamy white, with gray blotches; margin dark green.
- Hypericum, Morserianum**—A low-spreading shrub, covered with large, yellow flowers resembling single roses. They bloom continuously from spring until late in the fall.
- Hircinum**—A variety of the above of more upright and stronger growth.
- Laurel, Elliptica**—LILY OF THE VALLEY SHRUB. Flowers white, deliciously fragrant; leaves large and broad,
- English** (*Cerasus Laurocerasus*)—Broad, large, shining foliage; large panicles of creamy white, fragrant flowers.
- English Large-leaved**—A variety of the above with very large leaves.
- Portugal**—A very compact, pyramidal, small tree, or large shrub, with glossy, dark green leaves; long panicles of creamy white, very fragrant flowers in great profusion.
- Nobilis**—SWEET BAY. One of the most ornamental shrubs; leaves and berries very fragrant,
- Laurustinus**—The handsomest of our winter-flowering shrubs, with clusters of small, pretty, white flowers in great abundance; well adapted for ornamental hedges.
- Grandiflora**—A variety whose flowers are much larger than the old sort.
- Roduntifolium**—This variety is a very upright and erect grower; leaves roundish; flowers are formed in large umbels on all the terminal shoots.
- Variegated**—Leaves blotched with creamy white.
- Ligustrum, Japanese**—A large evergreen shrub, or small tree, with curled, leathery, dark green, glossy leaves, and white flowers. Very desirable as single specimens or as a hedge plant.
- Japanese Variegated**—Habit and growth similar to preceding; leaves, however, are margined and blotched with creamy white; very pretty.
- Tricolor**—A new variegated sort, finely marked and very vigorous.
- Loquat**—A handsome ornamental tree, with large, crumpled, glossy, dark green foliage, fragrant white flowers, and producing a beautiful, tart, golden yellow, edible fruit, about the size of a small plum.
- Variegated**—A handsomely variegated form of the common variety.
- Madrone** (*Arbutus Menziesii*)—A native of the Pacific Coast, of moderate growth, with thick, leathery, green foliage and smooth bark, turning brownish red. Fragrant white flowers, succeeded by bright red berries.

- Magnolia Grandiflora***—The most beautiful of all American evergreens. It is a native of the Southern States, but perfectly at home here. No garden is complete without it. Erect growth, pretty habit, large, rich foliage, and produces immense, extremely fragrant, pure white flowers. The following improved varieties of this noble tree have each some distinguishing characteristic in a marked degree—extremely fine foliage, delicious fragrance, or decided habit of flowering while yet small.
- La Gallisonniere***—A hardy variety; leaves with upper surface glossy green, under surface russet brown.
- Oxoniensis, Double White***—The hardiest of the varieties of *Magnolia Grandiflora*, succeeding well as far north as Portland, where the more tender sorts would entirely fail. Unlike most of the other varieties, which do not bloom until comparatively large, this magnificent sort will produce large, fragrant, double, white flowers when only a few feet high. In other points it resembles the *Grandiflora*.
- Praecox du Grand Jardin***—An early flowering variety; tree a moderate grower; flowers medium size.
- Fuscata***—BANANA SHRUB. A pretty dwarf shrub with small leaves and yellowish white flowers with a delicious scent, similar to that of a ripe banana.
- Mahonia Bealii***—A very distinct species with erect, unbranched stem and leaves about one foot long, of a yellowish-green tint; large yellow flowers in long racemes.
- Facicularis***—Foliage dark green, somewhat shining; flowers yellow.
- Japonica***—Unbranched stems and yellowish-green flowers.
- Manzanita (Arctostaphylos Glauca)***—The well-known native shrub, with white flowers that are produced in racemes during the winter months, followed by red berries.
- Melaleuca, Decussata***—An Australian tree of moderate growth, with glabrous foliage and lilac-colored flowers in lateral heads.
- Ericafolia***—A medium-sized shrub, with heath-like leaves and white flowers.
- Oppositifolia***—A handsome shrub, with graceful foliage and scarlet flowers.
- Styphilioides***—Upright-growing shrub, with fine, feathery, plume-like white flowers.
- Metrocideros, Semperflorens***—Flowers large, rich crimson, in dense cymes; a highly interesting shrub, commonly called "Bottle Brush."
- Murraya Exotica***—A shrub or small tree, with pinate leaves and large, white, fragrant flowers, quite like those of an orange.
- Myoporum, Laetum***—An evergreen shrub with white flowers, spotted brown and star-shaped leaves, glossy and peculiarly speckled.
- Myrtle, Common***—A dwarf shrub, with shining dark green leaves and fragrant flowers.
- Double-flowering***—Similar to the above, but having double flowers.

Myrtle, *Microphylla*—A variety with dark green, diminutive foliage, set closely along the branches.

Thymifolia—Thyme-leaved.

Variiegated—A variety with handsomely variegated foliage.

Nandina, Domestica—A pretty evergreen, bearing tall spikes of handsome white flowers, and covered through fall and winter with masses of red berries.

Oak, Quercus Acuta—An evergreen tree from Japan; leaves oblong, light green and glabrous below.

California Live Oak—The well-known grand old California evergreen, which adds so much beauty to our lowland scenery, where it abounds and grows to perfection.

Cork—A variety of evergreen Oak; the outer bark furnishes the cork of commerce; it is both ornamental and useful.

Cuspidata—An evergreen variety from Japan, with thick, small leaves and edible acorns; the wood is much used for furniture; the tree does equally well as hedge plant, or singly, as a handsome garden ornament.

Holly or Holm Oak (Quercus Ilex)—A grand variety; a large shrub or medium-sized tree, with elliptic, oblong, toothed leaves, glabrous above, velvety below.

Olea Fragrans, White—JAPAN FRAGRANT OLIVE. A native of Japan, with white flowers and serrated leaves, shining above and paler beneath; flowers extremely fragrant; blooming continually during the winter months.

Yellow—Similar to the preceding; flowers yellow.

Oleander—A class of plants too well known to need description, but unfortunately not receiving the attention they should; they are the most profuse blooming of evergreen shrubs, lasting from May till November; they require a full exposure to the sun to keep them healthy. The following varieties will be found among the best and most distinct of the different colors:

Dr. Golfin—Single, very bright lilac rose.

Double Pink—The well-known variety.

Lilian Henderson—Most perfect double white.

Mad. Chas. Baltet—Rosy carmine, semi-double.

Mad. Dubois—Single, pure, white.

Mad. Peyre—Semi-double, straw color.

Madonni Grandiflora—Large white, semi-double.

Prof. Durand—Yellow, semi-double.

Purpureum Grandiflorum—Single, purple.

Single White.

Variiegated—Leaves beautifully variegated, and margined yellowish white.

Orange, Bouquet des Fleurs—A handsome-leaved variety bearing beautiful waxy flowers, which can be forced under glass.

Golden Variiegated—Leaves with yellowish-white markings.

- Orange, Seville**—Tree a strong grower and very ornamental, whether in bloom or fruit; it will endure more frost than any other kind; flower large and very fragrant; fruit very large, flat, of a bitter acid flavor when ripe, and remains on the tree for a long time; used for marmalade.
- Osmanthus Aquifolia**—A small evergreen, with dark, shining leaves, very much resembling a Holly; flowers small, white and very fragrant.
- Marginata Alba**—A variety of the above, with leaves margined white.
- Pepper Tree**—A well-known tree of rapid spreading growth, with handsome, glossy, feathery, light-green leaves, and reddish berries in autumn; it bears pruning well, and under the knife, if well staked, becomes a splendid street tree.
- Photinia, Serrulata**—A native of China, with spreading head, bright, glossy, shining leaves, and large corymbs of white flowers; as the leaves become old they assume the most beautiful autumn tints and shades.
- Pittisporum, Eugenioides**—A distinct and beautiful large shrub of upright, conical and rapid growth, with crumpled leaves of a glossy, shining, light-green color; a most handsome lawn tree.
- Nigracans**—A large shrub of symmetrical growth; leaves dull green, glabrous and shining.
- Tobira**—Low spreading shrub, with dense, dark-green leaves and fragrant, white flowers.
- Tobira Variegata**—Foliage of a lighter green than the foregoing, and variegated with white.
- Polygala, Dalmatiana**—A profuse flowering shrub, with purple, pea-blossom-shaped flowers, and pretty, light-green leaves.
- Privet, California**—A strong-growing, pyramidal shrub, with bright green, medium-sized leaves, and white flowers in June; ornamental, and one of the best of hedge plants.
- Evergreen**—The well-known hedge plant; leaves dark green; spikes of fragrant white flowers in June; if symmetrically pruned it can not be surpassed as a hedge plant.
- Ibota**—A pretty, small shrub from Japan, with slender twigs.
- Raphiolepis, Ovata**—A beautiful, compact, low-growing shrub, with leathery, dark, shining green leaves and fragrant white flowers, followed by black berries in profusion.
- Rhododendron**—GRAFTED VARIETIES. Magnificent flowering evergreen shrubs—the finest and most hardy of all evergreens. They prefer a somewhat shaded situation. Our collection embraces the leading sorts of the various colors.
- Ponticum**—Flowers purple, often spotted on the upper lobe, and freely produced in short terminal corymbs.
- Rosemary**—The well-known hardy evergreen shrub, whose foliage is often used to make Rosemary tea, a decoction for relieving headache.

Sterculia, diversifolia—BOTTLE TREE, also known as *Brachychiton*. A tree of pyramidal form; leaves of various shape, lanceolate entire or three-lobed glabrous. A handsome evergreen tree of moderate growth, preserving its pyramidal form as it grows to size.

Veronica, Andersonii—One of the best evergreen flowering shrubs; flowers violet blue.

Imperialis—A variety with beautiful amaranth-colored flowers.

Variiegated—A very handsome shrub with variegated foliage and blue flowers.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

The Deciduous Flowering Shrubs cannot be surpassed in beauty and gorgeous coloring, when in bloom, by any of the Evergreen shrubs; when planted with the latter, they make a fine contrast. Pruning should be done so as to preserve their natural shape, and after blooming, and not in winter, otherwise the flowers would be cut off with the prunings on the new wood. Lilacs, Snowballs, Mock Oranges, Weigelias and Deutzias have their flowers on the young growth made the season previous.

Almond—The dwarf, double-flowering Almonds produce, in the greatest profusion, perfect, double, finely formed flowers. At the blossoming each little bush is one mass of bloom.

Double-white Flowering—Beautiful white flowers in May.

Double-red Flowering—An abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers.

Apple, Flowering—The double-flowering Crabs cannot be surpassed when in bloom in early spring and when in fruit.

Atropurpurea—A handsome Crab, with dark purple flowers, produced in large corymbs on all its branches, followed by a dark red fruit.

Bechtel's Double Rose-colored Crab Apple—This is a true American Crab Apple, producing quantities of fine, very fragrant, full double flowers, closely resembling roses. It is one of the rarest, most truly meritorious novelties lately introduced. Its beauty and worth are recognized by the most noted and reliable horticulturists in the country, and those who plant it on our recommendation will be thankful for the hint.

Halleana—A handsome bush, with long, leathery leaves; the whole plant is covered with rose-colored, half double flowers, hanging in long, slender stems; fruit size of a pea, brownish red, and hanging on until late.

Scheideckeri—SCHEIDECKER'S CRAB. When in bloom, is covered with pink flowers, flushed with rose, produced in large abundance all along its branches.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—The Altheas are fine, free-growing, free-flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation, and are particularly desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when very few other trees and shrubs are in blossom. We have the various colors in double sorts, from pure white to violet.

- Althea, Variegated-leaved***—A very showy, distinct kind; leaves highly variegated with light yellow; flowers double purple.
- Azalea, Indian or Chinese***—A section of evergreen varieties, blooming continuously from November to June, or even later, and of the greatest value for all purposes, whether for decoration, cutting, or exhibition. There are a great number of garden seedlings and hybrids, including every shade and color. Our selection embraces, however, only the best single and double sorts. Succeeds best in a shady situation.
- Occidentale* (*Rhododendron Californicum*)**—A deciduous shrub from two to six feet high. Flowers numerous in terminal umbels; lobes yellow, spotted within; leaves glabrous, paler beneath.
- Pontica***—A species growing from four to six feet high, with small, shining, hairy leaves, and yellow or orange and red flowers in May.
- Berberry, Common***—A handsome shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal, drooping racemes, succeeded by orange-scarlet fruit.
- Purple-leaved***—An interesting shrub, growing four to six feet high, with violet-purple foliage and fruit; very effective in groups.
- Broom (Genista) Andreana***—A beautiful new variety of the common Broom, having the superior petals golden yellow, and the lateral ones of a beautiful, velvety crimson purple; very free flowering.
- Candicans***—Flowers white.
- Scotch, or Common Broom***—Flowers yellow; April to July.
- Spanish***—Flowers yellow, fragrant, in terminal racemes, from July to September.
- Portugal***—Flowers white.
- Calycanthus, Floridus***—SWEET SHRUB. The well-known variety, with rich foliage and fragrant wood, and having double purple, very fragrant flowers.
- Praecox***—A vigorous-growing variety, having larger leaves than the preceding.
- Caragana, Arborescens***—A shrub or small tree, with yellow flowers in early spring; very hardy; a native of Siberia.
- Cercidiphyllum, Japonicum***—A new ornamental shrub of pyramidal habit, having the young leaves red when first produced.
- Ceanothus, Americanus***—JERSEY TEA. A small shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in panicles; May and June. One of the best shrubs for growing in shady places.
- Chamaecerasus, Alberti***—A low, somewhat creeping shrub; narrow leaves, and violet, bell-shaped flowers,
- Cherry, Flowering***—These are very ornamental when in bloom, especially the drooping and Japanese varieties.
- Double-red Flowering (Sieboldii)***—A Japanese Cherry, with large, semi-double, white flowers tinged with red, forming large clusters, and so numerous as to almost conceal the branches.
- Red-flowering***—A variety of the above with large, single flowers.

- Cherry, Japanese Weeping**—Branches slender, and droop gracefully to the ground; flowers rose colored; a fine specimen for a lawn.
- Large Double-flowering**—While in flower, a remarkably attractive tree, the blooms being so numerous as to conceal the branches, and each bloom resembling a miniature rose; white.
- Ranunculiflora**—An upright grower, producing large, double, white flowers, somewhat like those of a *Ranunculus*.
- Corchorus, Japonica**—A slender, green-branched shrub, five or six feet high, with globular, yellow flowers from July to October.
- Silver-variegated**—A dwarf variety from Japan, with small, green foliage edged with white; very slender grower. One of the prettiest and most valuable of dwarf shrubs.
- Crape Myrtle**—A most splendid genus of flowering shrubs of free growth and free habit, blooming profusely during midsummer.
- Pink**—Rose or pink colored flowers; makes showy hedges.
- Purple**—Bright purple flowers; free bloomer.
- Regia**—Beautiful rose color in the morning, growing deeper through the day.
- Scarlet**—Deep crimson, distinct.
- White**—Pure white; a pretty shrub.
- Currant, Crimson-flowering**—Deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring.
- Yellow-flowering**—Sweet-scented, yellow blossoms, with pink stamens.
- Cytisus Purpureum**—An erect shrub, with dark green leaves and purple flowers.
- Deutzia**—Fine hardy shrubs, with fine habit, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers. They are beautiful and popular, and of the easiest cultivation. The flowers are produced in racemes four to six inches long.
- Crenata**—White flowers tinged with pink.
- Fortunei**—Single white.
- Gracilis**—Dwarf, compact habit; flowers double, pure white; the first to flower and the most beautiful.
- Dogwood, Red-flowered** (*Rubra*)—No introduction of recent years has met with so much favor as this. The flowers are of a deep rose color, not merely white, faintly tinged with pink. When full of flowers in early May, no prettier object can be conceived.
- Red-twigged**—A native species, very conspicuous in winter, when the bark is blood-red.
- Siberica**—Bears bunches of white flowers in May. In winter the young shoots become a deep blood-red color.
- Elder, Golden-leaved**—Solid golden leaves; one of the best golden-leaved shrubs; effective among other plants.
- Erythrina, Crista-Galli**—CORAL PLANT. A beautiful, summer-flowering plant, with dark crimson, coral-like flowers in large, terminal spikes.

- Euonymus, or Spindle Tree***—A somewhat slender-growing shrub, with shining, green foliage, and medium-sized, scarlet berries.
- Exochorda, Grandiflora***—A fine shrub, producing large, white flowers in May; one of the finest shrubs of its season.
- Filbert, Purple-leaved***—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves; distinct and fine.
- Genista, Candicans***—A small shrub, covered with yellow flowers in spring.
- Hibiscus, Mutabilis***—CHANGEABLE HIBISCUS. The large, double flowers of this rare plant are pure white in the morning, changing to a pink at noon, and by night are of a uniform light red. The contrast between them and the newly opened ones is very striking.
- Honeysuckle***—The following varieties are of erect, shrubby habit; the other sorts will be found under the head of Climbing and Trailing Plants.
- Tartarian***—A slow-growing kind, well adapted for ornamental hedges; pink flowers.
- Tartarian, White***—Forms an erect, high bush, with creamy-white, fragrant flowers.
- Grandiflora***—A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers striped with white in June.
- Hydrangea, Hortensia***—A native of Japan. An elegant plant, with large leaves and large, globular heads of rose-colored flowers.
- Paniculata Grandiflora***—Immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers, which change to pink, and finally to purple blossoms, from early August to frost. One of the best ornamental shrubs.
- Thos. Hogg***—Flowers of the purest white, of very firm texture; invaluable for florists' use and all decorative purposes.
- Lemon Verbena***—A shrub well known for the agreeable fragrance of its leaves; indispensable in the formation of bouquets.
- Leycesteria, Elegans***—A beautiful shrub when in bloom, from the contrast between the deep green hue of the leaves and stem, and the reddish purple of its large flowers and berries.
- Lilac***—A well-known class of shrubs, indispensable in every garden; highly ornamental, perfectly hardy, and succeeding well in any ordinary garden soil. They are the most satisfactory and most beautiful of spring flowering shrubs. Besides the common purple and white varieties, many splendid hybrids have been introduced to our gardens, a few of which we describe below:
- Common Purple***—Too well known to need any description; a good grower; flowers and young wood both fragrant.
- Common White***—Similar to above, but with white flowers.
- Alba Grandiflora***—Very large trusses of pure white flowers.
- A Fleurs d'Oranger***—Flowers creamy white.

Lilac, Frau Dammann—The best white Lilac in our collection; the truss is immense; flowers medium size and pure white.

Chas. X—A strong, rapid-growing variety, with large, shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish purple.

Charles Joly—Double; very dark reddish purple; superb.

de Croncels—Carmine-red in bud, lilac when open; large truss.

Gigantea—Flowers blue; vigorous grower, with large leaves and spikes.

Gloire de Lorraine—Individual flowers large, red in bud, lilac when open.

Gloire de Moulins—Flowers very large, rosy-lilac in color and very fragrant.

Japonica—A new species from Japan; foliage dark green, glossy; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles; grows quite large, and blooms much later than any of the others.

Lemoinei Flore Pleno—Panicles large; flowers reddish purple; semi-double; fine.

Ludwig Spath—Panicles long; individual flowers large, dark purplish-red; the finest of its color.

Michel Buchner—A new, double-flowering sort; color pale lilac; very distinct and fine; an acquisition.

Persian—Small foliage and bright purple flowers.

Persian Cut-leaved—A variety with deeply cut leaves and reddish-purple flowers.

Pres. Grevy—A beautiful blue; very double and very large; extra fine.

Pres. Massart—Red in bud, purple when open; large panicles; fine.

Rothmagensis Rubra—A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant; one of the finest Lilacs.

Rubella fl. pl.—Flowers lilac.

Rubra de Marley—Flowers purple; the variety most extensively used by the Parisian florists for forcing.

Rubra Insignis—Dark red in bud, purple when open; large truss; superb.

Villosa—A species from Japan, large, branching panicles; flowers large, purple in bud, white when open, and fragrant; flowers late.

Virginalis—Pure white; large, compact panicles.

Magnolia, Chinese—Shrubs and small trees; they do best if they are allowed to grow bushy as a shrub; all flowers very small, early—some in February.

Conspicua—Fine, large, white flowers, which are very fragrant.

Gracilis—Moderate grower; flowers reddish purple.

Kobus—A tree of medium size, bushy growth; flowers bluish-white, and fragrant.

Lennei—Foliage large; flowers dark purple; a superb variety.

Purpurea—A small tree, or rather large shrub; flowers are dark purple and cup-shaped.

Rubra—A strong-growing variety, with deep red flowers.

Magnolia, Soulangeana—Largest of the Chinese Magnolias; spreading head; produces in the greatest profusion white flowers with purple at the base of the petals; flowers in March.

Stellata—A variety of dwarf habit, producing white, semi-double flowers earlier than any other Magnolia, and blooming from January to March.

Maple, Japanese—The Japanese Maples should be allowed to grow into shrubs and planted in places that are shaded, where they do best.

Atropurpureum—DARK PURPLE-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental.

Atropurpureum dissectum—CUT-LEAVED PURPLE JAPAN MAPLE. One of the most striking and handsome of the Japanese Maples; form dwarf and weeping. The leaves are of a beautiful rose color when young, changing to a deep and constant purple as they become older. They are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant, fern-like appearance.

Atrosanguineum—BLOOD-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five-lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June; a charming variety.

Japonicum—Large, deep-green foliage, somewhat circular.

Japonicum Variegatum—Large, deep-green, fern-like leaves, splendidly fringed and variegated with silvery white.

Mock Orange—SWEET SYRINGA (*Philadelphus*). A valuable class of shrubs of vigorous habit; large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in great profusion.

Coronarius—Pure white, highly scented.

Coronarius Flore Pleno Albo—Double-flowering.

Grandiflorus—Very showy, large flowers, slightly fragrant.

Golden-leaved—A very pretty plant of medium size, with golden-yellow foliage; it keeps its color the entire season, and makes a striking contrast with purple-leaved shrubs.

Paliurus, Aculeatus—CHRIST'S THORN. A hardy shrub armed with stipular prickles and having greenish-yellow flowers in June and July; this variety is supposed to have furnished the crown of thorns placed on the head of Christ before his crucifixion.

Photinia Villosa—A large shrub bearing clusters of white flowers in May and red-dish berries in autumn.

Plum, Double-flowering (*Prunus Triloba*)—A highly interesting and desirable shrub; flowers a delicate pink, very full and double, and set closely on the slender branches.

Tomentosa—A pretty species from Japan, with plaited leaves and small red fruit resembling Currants.

Poinciana, Gilliesii—From Eastern Africa; showy yellow flowers; hardy.

- Pomegranate, Double Red**—Flowers double scarlet: makes a pretty little tree when trained up.
- Double White**—A fine, free-growing shrub, with abundant, double, creamy white flowers.
- Dwarf**—A dwarf variety, blooming freely even when very small; flowers rich, brilliant orange-scarlet; very desirable also as a hedge plant.
- Mad. Legrelle**—Large double flowers of a rich aurora, the petals deeply edged with white.
- Pterostyrax, Hispidum**—A large shrub or small tree from Japan, having fruit covered with stiff, dense hairs; leaves large; showy white flowers in corymbose racemes.
- Purple Fringe, Mist Tree, Smoke Tree** (*Rhus Cotinus*)—A much-admired shrub for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers.
- Crimson**—A variety much admired for its beautiful crimson flowers.
- Quince**—The following varieties of the Japan Quince rank among our choicest shrubs; their brilliant flowers, borne in great profusion, are among the first to appear in spring, covering every branch, branchlet and twig.
- Japan Scarlet**—Bright crimson-scarlet flowers.
- Japan White**—A very beautiful variety, with delicate white and blush flowers.
- Rhodotyus, Kerrioides**—Highly ornamental, with handsome foliage, and having large, single white flowers.
- Rose Acacia**—Valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand in May and continue for several weeks.
- Rhus vinicifera**—JAPAN LACQUER OR VARNISH TREE. Leaves very long, resembling those of a Walnut.
- Snowball**—An old, favorite shrub, of large size, with large, globular clusters of pure white flowers.
- Japanese** (*Plicatum*)—Of upright, bushy growth, bearing heads of white flowers in great profusion.
- Snowberry, Variegated**—A shrub of very pretty habit; foliage, flowers and fruit small, the former variegated; fruit purple, hangs all winter.
- Spirea**—This comprises a large class of elegant, low shrubs of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over almost the entire summer.
- Anthony Waterer**—A new Spirea with very large heads of deep pink flowers; it is of low, bushy growth, and continues to bloom during the summer.
- Prunifolia fl. pl.**—This is the variety well known as Bridal Wreath; flowers double, pure white.
- Reevesii flore pleno**—A beautiful, double-flowering variety.
- Thunbergii**—Single white flowers in bunches, often forming in April; very graceful in appearance; branches drooping.
- Van Houttei**—A very good kind; flowers white, in bunches, and appear in April.

- Staphylea, Colchica***—A hardy, branching shrub from the Caucasian Mountains, growing three to five feet high and having erect, terminal racemes of flowers, seven to eight inches long.
- Pinnata***—ST. ANTHONY'S NUT. Flowers in racemes in May and June; fruit white, pistachio-flavored; six to twelve feet high.
- Styrax, Japonica***—A very valuable shrub, loaded in May with white flowers, hanging downward on long stems.
- Sumach, Cut-leaved*** (*Rhus glabra laciniata*)—A very striking plant; leaves very large, deeply cut, drooping gracefully from the branches, and turning to a rich red in autumn.
- Tree Paeony***—These comprise a large class of handsome flowering shrubs, attaining a height of six to eight feet with proper care; the flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, numerous, and enormous in size.
- Vitex Agnus Castus***—CHASTE TREE. A large, irregular-growing shrub, or small tree, with light blue flowers in spikes in summer; peculiar odor.
- Weigelia***—A valuable genus of plants from Japan; they produce, from April to June, superb, large, trumpet-shaped flowers, of all shades and colors from pure white to red.
- Abel Carriere***—Flowers deep rose.
- Dr. Baillon***—Flowers dark red.
- Hendersonii***—Deep rose-colored.
- Lavallei***—A fine variety; dark reddish; the darkest variety.
- Rosea***—An elegant shrub and an old favorite; fine, rose-colored flowers.
- Van Houtti***—Carmine.
- Variegated-leaved***—Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated foliage; flowers scarcely white; one of the best dwarf variegated shrubs, and stands the sun well.
- White Fringe***—A large shrub of roundish form, with drooping racemes of pure white flowers in May.
- Xanthoceras Sorbifolia***—Forms a large shrub; foliage resembling that of the Mountain Ash; flowers white, reddish-copper-colored at base, disposed in racemes eight inches long; flowers expand in April.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS AND PLANTS

The Most Useful Class of Plants for Covering Cottages, Verandas, Walls, Trellises, Etc.

- Akebia, Lobata***—A newly introduced variety from Japan; flowers pale purple in nodding or pendulous racemes; blossoms in February; a tall, climbing shrub.
- Quinata***—A very distinct and beautiful climber from Japan, with neat, small, sub-evergreen leaves, purple flowers and ornamental fruit.
- Ampelopsis, Engelmanni***—A new variety with shorter joints than the *Quinquifolia*; a good, rapid climber, growing six to ten feet in a season.
- Quinquefolia***—AMERICAN IVY, OR VIRGINIA CREEPER. A very rapid climber, with beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn.
- Veitchii***—JAPAN CREEPER, OR BOSTON IVY. Leaves smaller than those of the American, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green, changing to a rich crimson in autumn.
- Bignonia, Grandiflora***—TRUMPET VINE. The well-known variety, with large, orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers.
- Speciosa***—Leaves ovate, shining, flowers delicate mauve, finely veined deep purple.
- Thunbergii***—Bearing clusters of trumpet-shaped, crimson flowers.
- Venusta***—Large, crimson, funnel-shaped flowers, with a spreading border.
- Bougainvillea, Glabra Sanderiana***—A very beautiful climber, with deep, rosy, distinctly veined flowers.
- Spectabilis***—A variety with deep, rose-colored flowers, larger than the above.

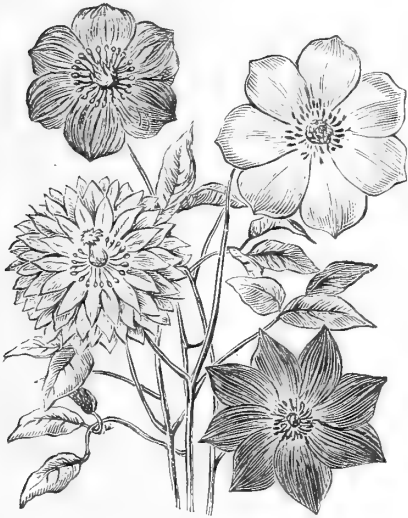
Clematis—The Clematis are elegant, slender-branched climbers of rapid growth, with fine foliage and beautiful, large flowers of various colors; they are perfectly hardy, and can not be excelled as climbing plants in any situation; they are very particular as to soil, that of a loamy texture being the most suitable; thorough drainage is indispensable to good, healthy growth; large, deep holes should be dug, and if the soil is heavy it must be replaced; in planting, the roots should all be spread out, and plants pruned down to one-half their height; they should never be allowed to get very dry; an annual manuring should be given, and tops pruned off in December.



BOUGAINVILLEA SANDERIANA.

an annual manuring should be given, and tops pruned off in December.

Clematis, Duchess of Edinburgh—The best of the double whites; deliciously scented; June and July.



CLEMATIS.

Henryii—Large, finely formed, of a beautiful creamy white; July to October.

Jackmanii—Intense violet purple; one of the very best varieties; June to November.

Jackmanii Alba—White.

Kermesina—Red flower, medium size.

Madam Edouard Andre, or Red Jackmanii—A beautiful variety of an entirely new color; flowers large, abundant and sweet scented.

Madam Grange—Crimson violet, red bar in center; July to October.

Montana—Remarkably free growing and profuse blooming; flowers white with a dash of pink, and very sweet scented.

William Kennet—Deep lavender, ribboned with carmine lilac.

Clianthus, Puniceus—A beautiful, hardy trailing shrub from New Zealand, with bright crimson flowers in clusters.

Cobaea, Scandens—A remarkably rapid-growing summer climber, with handsome foliage, and producing large, purple, bell-shaped flowers in great profusion during the fall months.

Decumeria, Barbara—SELF CLIMBER. Clinging by rootlets as Ivy does; foliage a shining green; flowers white, and bloom in clusters.

Dolichos, Lignosus—AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE. A very pretty climber, with purple, pea-shaped flowers.

Honeysuckle, Aurea Reticulata—From Japan; a handsome, small-leaved variety, with foliage beautifully netted and variegated with yellow.

Belgian—Blooms all summer; flowers red and yellow and very fragrant.

Fuschioides—Flowers brilliant scarlet; curious and interesting; one of the finest.

Halleana—HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. A strong, vigorous, almost ever-green sort; flowers pure white, changing to yellow; very fragrant.

Sinensis—CHINESE. A well-known variety, holding its dark-green foliage very late; blooms in July and September; very fragrant.

Yellow—Bright yellow and orange-colored flowers.

Ipomæa Mexicana—Flowers large, tubular, purple, with crimson throat.

Ivy, Giant—A very hardy kind, with large, thick, leathery leaves.

Irish—Large, dark green, luxuriant leaves.

Variegated—Leaves green and yellowish white.

- Jasmine, Catalanian**—Flowers pure white, double and deliciously fragrant.
- Capensis**—White flowers, very fragrant; free growing.
- Ligustrifolium**—Fragrant, white flowers, with large, shining foliage.
- Nudiflorum**—Numerous yellow flowers, from November through the winter.
- Officinale**—Fragrant, white flowers; delicate, beautiful foliage; hardy.
- Revolutum**—ITALIAN JASMINE. Flowers bright yellow, in open clusters.
- Kennedy, Rosea**—Large, light-green foliage, with racemes of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers during February and March.
- Rubicunda**—Flowers dull, dark red.
- Violacea Carulea**—A variety with blue flowers.
- Lycium Barbarum**—MATRIMONY VINE. A half-climbing plant, bearing small, pink flowers in summer, followed by berries, which turn a beautiful scarlet in autumn.
- Vulgare**—Flowers purple.
- Mandevilla, Sauveolens**—CHILLE JASMINE. Beautiful, white, fragrant flowers, an elegant, graceful climber.
- Manettia, Bicolor**—An ornamental climber, with large, funnel-shaped flowers; bright scarlet at the lower portion and yellow towards the top of the tube; fine for pot-culture.
- Passion Vine** (*Passiflora*)—An extensive genus of climbing plants, mostly of American origin, and nearly all highly ornamental in foliage and fruit. They are best adapted for covering large structures.
- Coerulea**—Flowers faintly scented, purple at the bottom, white in the middle, and blue at the ends; fruit yellowish.
- Colvillei**—Whitish, tinged with blue.
- Constance Elliott**—White; very hardy.
- Pink**—The flowers are very large, and produced in great abundance during the summer and fall.
- Scarlet** (*Tacsonia Von Volxemi*)—Scarlet.
- Phaseolus, Caracalla**—SNAIL VINE. Large flowers, purple and yellowish mixed; a fine climber.
- Physianthus, Albens**—A beautiful climber, flowering through summer and fall; flowers pure white, fragrant.
- Silk Vine** (*Periploca*)—A rapid-growing climber, with glossy foliage and clusters of purplish-brown flowers.



PASSION VINE.

- Smilax***—The most useful vine growing, being adapted for vases, baskets, trimming in rooms, and for twining around designs of cut flowers.
- Solanum, Jasminoides***—A deciduous twiner, with bluish-white flowers deeply cleft and spreading.
- Sollya, Heterophylla***—AUSTRALIAN BLUEBELL. An evergreen twiner from Australia, with small, pretty, blue, bell-shaped flowers.
- Swainsonia, Galegifolia Alba***—Foliage long, graceful; flowers pure white, produced in sprays resembling sweet peas.
- Grayana***—Similar to the preceding, with pink, pea-shaped flowers.
- Tecoma, Australis***—Flowers yellowish white, tinged inside with purple or red; foliage a dark glossy green.
- Jasminoides***—A fine climber; flowers borne in large panicles, single, bell-shaped; corolla white, streaked with red in the throat; must be seen to be appreciated.
- Trumpet Vine***—See BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA.
- Virginia Creeper***—See AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA.
- Vitis Heterophylla***—JAPANESE GRAPE. An ornamental vine, producing loose bunches of blue-colored berries in the autumn, which are most attractive.
- Wistaria, Magnifica***—Flowers in dense, drooping racemes, of a pale lilac; foliage very graceful; vigorous.
- Chinese Purple***—The handsomest racemes of purplish-white flowers are borne about the middle of April.
- Chinese Double Purple***—With double flowers.
- Chinese White***—White flowers.
- Multijuga***—JAPANESE. Bears racemes of flowers, from two to three feet in length, of a light-purple color.
- Multijuga Alba***—A pure-white-flowered sort.

BAMBOOS

Bamboos cannot be too highly recommended for garden decoration. This class of plants form one of the striking characteristics of the vegetation of China and Japan, where many species occur that are hardy here in California. They thrive best in a deep, rich soil, and require plenty of water when in a growing state. Under the general name of Bamboo are included species belonging to several genera, as *Arundinaria*, *Bambusa*, *Phyllostachys*, etc.

Aurea—This very handsome species forms elegant tufts, with its slender, much-branched stems, which attain a height of from six to ten feet, and are of a light green color in a young state, ultimately changing into a yellowish hue.

Castillonis (*Phyllostachys*)—Stems and leaves beautifully variegated, the former reaching a height of five to seven or more feet; the leaves, sometimes as much as from seven to nine inches in length and two inches broad, are a dark green, striped with bright orange.

Falcata (*Arundinaria*)—A very ornamental species, sending up young shoots, long and graceful like the slenderest of fishing rods, while the older ones are branched into a beautiful mass of light green foliage.

Hindii (*Arundinaria*)—Leaves very long and narrow, dark glaucous green; growth compact; stems five to seven feet high.

Metake (*Arundinaria*)—One of the best known of all the hardy Bamboos; erect, thickly tufted stems, which are entirely covered by the sheaths of the leaves; leaves one foot long, smooth and shining above and glaucous beneath.

Palmata (*Bambusa*)—A beautiful and effective species, well distinguished by the large size of its leaves, which are one foot long by three inches broad; stems grow from four to five feet in height.

Nigra (*Phyllostachys*)—The most striking of all the Bamboos. Its dark stems and plumes of light green foliage present one of the most remarkable contrasts in nature.

Simoni (*Bambusa*)—Leaves long and narrow, occasionally striped with white; stems growing with great rapidity, nearly glaucous at the joints; branchlets numerous, closely crowded.

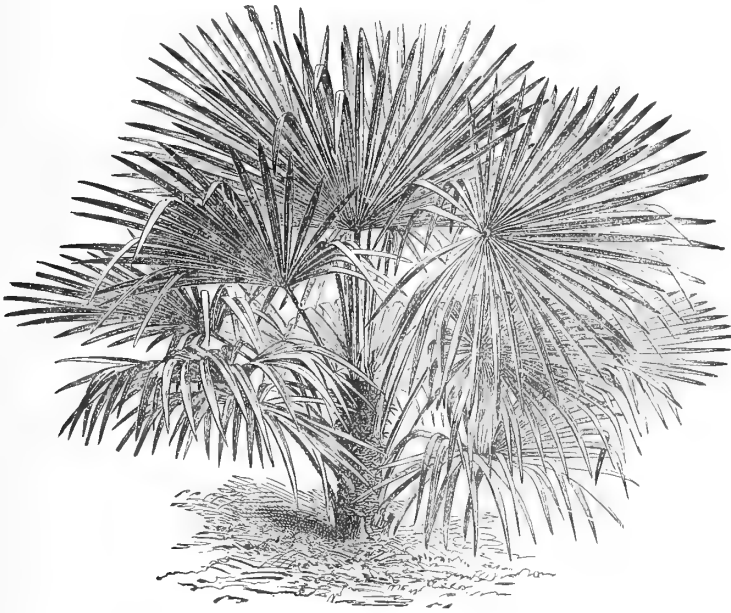
Tessellata (*Bambusa*)—A species with larger leaves than any of the hardy Bamboos; stems growing from three to four feet high.

Verticellata—Stems six to eight feet high, thickly crowded; the leaves are narrow and short, streaked longitudinally with white.

PALMS, DRACAENAS, AGAVES, YUCCAS, ETC.

PALMS

Palms have now become almost indispensable in all decorations, whether for apartments, conservatories, or the production of tropical effects in landscapes, for which the hardiest sorts are so useful and appropriate. When planted out, no class of plants makes such a grand display, and none are of more easy culture. Rich soil, mulching, and watering will, in a short time, produce grand specimens, amply repaying the extra care. We have a large stock of all the leading sorts, especially of the hardy ones, which we distinguish with an *.



CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA.

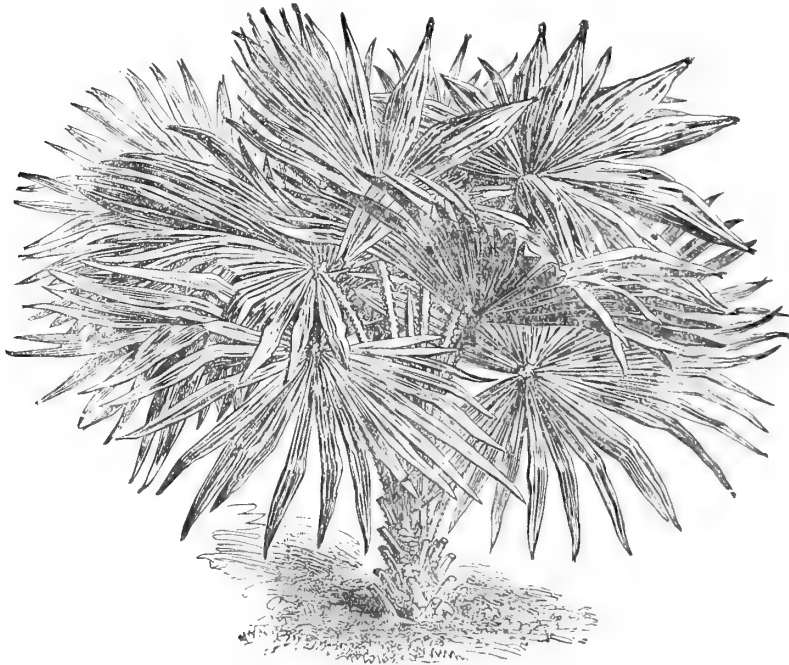
Areca, Lutescens—One of the most graceful and beautiful Palms for decoration; the foliage is of a bright, glossy green, with rich golden-yellow stems.

****Chamærops, Argentea***—A variety of *Chamærops excelsa*, with a glaucous tinge.

****Excelsa***—JAPANESE FAN PALM. A very hardy palm, with an erect stem twenty to thirty feet high, and dark green, erect, fan-shaped leaves, deeply cut into narrow segments. The *Chamærops* will endure more frost than any other variety of Palm.

****Fortunei***—Similar in appearance to the preceding, but having larger and broader leaves cut half way or more down; segments pendulous toward the tips.

- ****Chamærops, Humilis***—ITALIAN PALM. A Fan Palm of dwarf habit; it is a native of southern Europe, and very hardy; makes a splendid specimen if planted by itself on a lawn.
- ****Nepalensis***—A handsome and unique variety of Japanese Fan Palm. The leaves are smaller and the leaf stalks shorter and stouter than in the usual type; they project at almost right angles to the main trunk, creating a pretty and interesting appearance. Severe winds do not mar their beauty in the least.
- ****Tomentosa***—A variety of the *humilis* with glaucous-colored foliage.

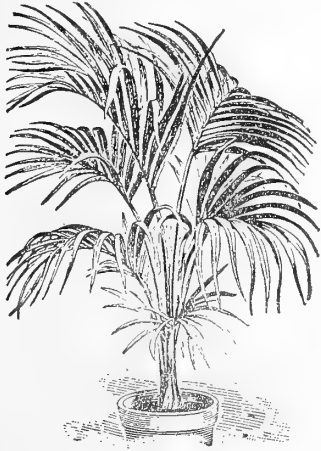


CORYPHA AUSTRALIS

- ****Cocos, Australis***—A beautiful and hardy Palm from Brazil; leaves pinnate, blue-green and recurved; grows twenty-five to thirty-five feet high.
- Corypha, Australis***—A fan-leaved Palm of great beauty, from Australia; leaves dark green; an elegant decorative plant for apartments or conservatories; growth rapid.
- Cycas, Revoluta***—SAGO PALM. A native of China and Japan, with cylindrical, usually embraced stems, terminating in a crown of handsome, deeply cut, pinnate leaves of thick texture.
- ****Erythea, Edulis***—GUADELOUPE ISLAND PALM. A fine Palm from Guadalupe Island. The style and rapidity of growth are somewhat similar to the California Fan Palm, but the leaves are a much deeper green in color, and have no hairy or thread-like filaments attached.

**Eyrthea, Armata*—A slow-growing, hardy variety, with glaucous or bluish-colored foliage.

**Jubea, Spectabilis*—COQUITO PALM. A handsome and hardy Palm from Chile; leaves pinate and of regular form; the most southern of American Palms.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

the foliage is similar to that of *Latania Borbonica*, but smaller and more gracefully recurved.

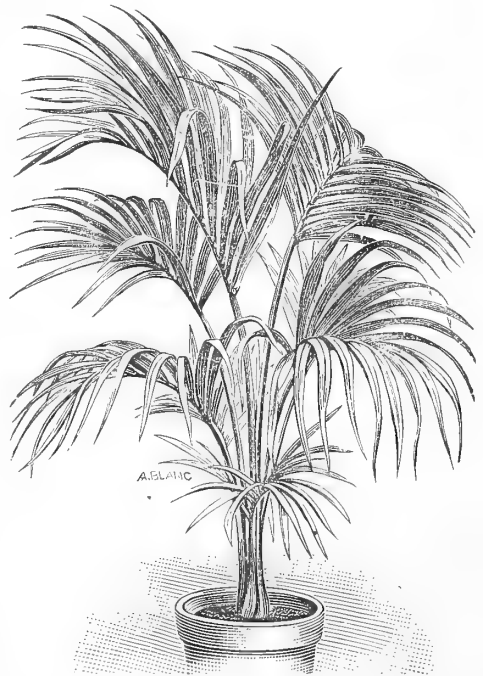
**Phoenix, Canariensis*—CANARY ISLAND PALM. The handsomest and hardiest species of the Date Palm family. Being a rapid grower, it soon develops into beautiful specimens, with pinnate, dark green leaves, from six to twelve feet long; the division linear, lance-shaped, very much pointed. It, and the following varieties, comprise the grandest ornaments of our gardens, parks and lawns, contributing a graceful and charming tropical appearance to any landscape. It is fully as hardy as the native Fan Palm, and differing so widely from that variety in its habit of growth, color and style of foliage, a finer contrast can not readily be imagined when the two are planted either opposite or alternately in rows.

Kentia, Belmoreana—A beautiful, strong-growing, conservatory variety, with deep-green, crisp foliage.

Fosteriana—The finest of the *Kentias*, and the best Palm for house decoration; a free grower and healthy; foliage bright green, gracefully recurved; whole habit graceful.

Latania, Borbonica—Large, deeply divided, fan-shaped leaves, rich dark green in color; one of the popular Palms in cultivation for decorative work; of easy culture and comparatively hardy.

Levistonina, Rotundifolia—One of the prettiest of Palms, especially suitable for table decorations;



KENTIA FOSTERIANA.

***Phoenix, Dactylifera**—From this species we derive the well-known dates of commerce. At various points in this State, wherever the plants have become of sufficient age, they are successfully producing their glorious fruit. It is highly ornamental, in addition to its usefulness.

Reclinata—An elegant species, with long, handsome leaves, having a pendulous habit. It is not quite so hardy as some of the other sorts, but in protected situations succeeds admirably.

***Pritchardia, Filifera** (*Brahea Filamentosa*)—The well-known California Fan Palm; it is a native of the



LEVISTONIA ROTUNDIFOLIA.

southern part of this State, of erect, rapid growth, with immense, fan-shaped leaves of a light-green color, having numerous long, hair-like filaments attached.

***Sabal, Blackburniana**—A slow-growing variety from Bermuda; leaves long, blue-green, very convex at back.

***Mexicana**—A robust grower; a large Palm more stocky than the following; not common.

***Palmetto**—THE CABBAGE PALMETTO. Famous for its historical associations and imperishability of its wood under water; a native of the Southern States; leaves long, numerous divided and deeply cleft.



PHOENIX RECLINATA.

***Washingtonia, Sonorae**—WASHINGTON PALM. This new palm is one of the hardiest and most beautiful known. It resembles somewhat, in growth and foliage, our well-known California Fan Palm; its leaves retain their green color during the winter months, and remain green for many years after they are developed. This is the second time this Palm has been disseminated in California, some fifteen years ago seeds having been received from an unknown source, the plants from which are now found growing throughout this State, often side by side with the California Fan Palm, when the distinct appearance of the form and leaves is easily recognized.

DRACAENAS

Dracaena, Australis—A palm-like tree, with long, flag-like leaves; invaluable in landscape gardening.

Indivisa—Leaves narrower, longer and more pendulous than the preceding.

Fosterii—A handsome variety of slower growth than either of the above; leaves broader, drooping, and of a light-green color.

AGAVES

The Agaves are noble, massive-growing plants, and form magnificent ornaments for vases. All Agaves, Nolinias, Yuccas and Dasyliirions are natives of the arid regions of the Southern States, Territories and Northern Mexico; they will grow in the driest places, without any water at all, if once established.



CENTURY PLANT,
VARIEGATED.

Agave, Americana—The well-known, so-called Century Plant.

Americana Variegata—A variegated form of the preceding, the leaves having a dark green center broadly margined with rich yellow.

Coerulescens—Leaves with a decided glaucous bloom.

Ferox—Large-growing, deep green leaves, with formidable, red spines.

Shawii—Flowers in dense clusters on large panicles two feet long; leaves grow in rosette form, two feet in diameter, deep green.

Sisalana—Yields the well-known Sisal Hemp.

YUCCAS

An extensive genus of handsome plants variously known as Adam's Needle, Spanish Bayonet, etc., inhabiting the Southern United States, Mexico and Central America. They make beautiful objects if properly placed, and thrive splendidly where other plants could not live. The flowers of all the species are large and showy, mostly white, borne on large spikes from two to four feet long.

Yucca, Aloefolia Rubra—A very striking-looking plant, with brownish, stiff leaves.

Aloefolia Variegata—Leaves variegated green and white, the white sometimes tinged with pink.

Aloefolia Quadricolor—Leaves variegated similar to the preceding, with the exception that instead of the green being in the center of the leaf, it is divided and runs along the edges in narrow stripes.

Filamentosa—A variety of compact growth, with dark green leaves and majestic spikes of yellowish-white flowers.

Pendula—Leaves finely curved; one of the best plants for vases,

Plicata—A very ornamental kind.

DASYLIRION

Yucca-like plants, natives of Mexico, and hardy here. Popular scenic plants in the semi-tropical gardens of southern Europe. Leaves usually narrow and grass-like, gracefully drooping; recommended as fine decorative plants.

Dasyllirion, Gracilis—Leaves recurved two to three feet long, less than one inch broad, with sharp, marginal spines.

Glauca—A variety with spiky, glaucous, linear leaves.

Longifolium—Leaves longer than the type, pale green or glaucous.

Serratifolium—Flowers white; panicle dense, one foot long; leaves two feet long, nearly one inch broad; marginal teeth; stem stout.

NOLINA BELDINGI

One of the stateliest of the whole Yucca family, now for the first time introduced; a native of the Cape region of Lower California, where it grows to a height of 15 to 20 feet, with a very dense and wide crown, producing at the same time 8 to 10 flower spikes 6 feet long, each spike containing hundreds of white, lily-like flowers.

PANDANUS UTILIS—SCREW PINE

A grand decorative plant for centers of vases or grown as a single specimen; it is called Screw Pine from the arrangement of the leaves upon the stem; leaves long, recurved, dark green, with the edges thickly and finely serrated.

Pandanus, Veitchii—A variety similar to the preceding; leaves striped white and green.

ROSES

We make the growing of Roses a specialty and test all the new varieties on our own grounds. Many of the new roses introduced in the past few years have proven very similar to old and well established sorts. Others after careful trial we have found lacking in vigor of growth or freedom of bloom or both. It is true however that several really desirable novelties have been obtained. The new classes and the new varieties which we offer for the first time will, we conscientiously believe, be found to be entire novelties and highly satisfactory additions to the most fastidious collections.

Our large stock and great variety of hardy and tender Tea Roses enables us to furnish assortments adapted to any locality, either North or South.

Intending purchasers are cordially invited to visit our grounds and inspect the plants when in bloom. In making selections we will always be ready to assist, giving our best judgment as to the varieties suitable for any particular locality. Our roses are grown entirely out of doors, either budded or grown on their own roots from cuttings and will be found hardy and vigorous. Many object to budded roses on account of the suckers they sometimes throw out, but if proper attention is paid to the planting this will rarely be an annoyance. Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from three to four inches below the surface of the ground.

Planting and Pruning.—The ground should be thoroughly prepared and a good coat of well rotted manure spaded in to a depth of at least 15 inches. Light sandy soils should have a coat of heavy loam or adobe worked in with the manure. When setting care should be taken to straighten out the roots and those that are bruised cut back to the sound part. Plant three or four inches deeper than they stood before and press the dirt well around the roots with hand or foot. After setting cut the tops off from ten to twelve inches above ground. Tree roses should have the branches shortened in and thinned out so that from five to eight remain to form the head. To produce large flowers all roses should be pruned back each season before they make any new growth; limbs should be thinned out and those left cut back to one-third or one-half their length; a good coat of manure should be given them each winter and thoroughly worked in the soil.

Mildew—When the plants become covered with a whitish-looking mold or dust the disease is mildew. This is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedy is powdered sulphur, and should be applied as soon as the disease makes its appearance. This may be done by placing the sulphur in a piece of burlap and shaking it over the plants in the morning when the dew is on.

TREE ROSES

Tree Roses are grafted on hardy rose stalks four feet high, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty. In this shape we grow only such varieties as will make well-shaped, symmetrical heads. Those marked with a star (*) can be supplied in this form.

NEW ROSES

Crimson Hermosa—GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. This is the "reddist of all red roses;" in color it is the richest scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson as the flower matures; in size it is larger than Hermosa; very fragrant, a free, strong grower, and most profuse bloomer.

Balduin—HELEN GOULD. An excellent variety, with large, full flowers of fine form; bright, glowing carmine; a free and continuous bloomer.

Dorothy Perkins—Large clusters of double flowers; soft, light pink in color; very fragrant and lasting.

Gardenia—Flowers bright yellow, changing to a cream color when open; very fragrant; free bloomer.

Ivory—A sport from Golden Gate, with large, pure white flowers.

Liberty—One of the finest early flowering roses; in color a warm, rich, carmine-scarlet, and surpassing its rival, the well-known Meteor, in abundance of bloom, size and color.

Queen of Edgely, or Pink American Beauty—A sport of American Beauty; color a bright pink; flowers large and deep, cup-shaped; very fragrant, like its parent.

Soleil d'Or—This is the first of a new class of roses between the Persian Yellow and the Hybrid Perpetual, Antoine Ducher; large, globular flowers, varying in color from gold and orange to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium-red.

TEA, OR EVER-BLOOMING ROSES

This group, with their delicious fragrance, their delicate neutral tints, and their free-flowering qualities, is undoubtedly entitled to the distinction of being the most choice, desirable and popular of all the families of roses. As a class, they are sensitive of neglect; the soil can scarcely be made too rich for their reception. Most of the varieties, being of moderate growth, require rather close pruning. The flowers are most highly valued in the bud.

***Amazone**—Yellow, reverse of petals veined with rose; long, well-formed buds.

***Anna Oliver**—A superb rose; very large, full form, very double, and good substance; color lovely creamy blush shaded with deep carmine, tinged and edged with silver-rose; very fragrant.

***Annie Cook**—A seedling from Bon Silene, of a delicate shade of pink; an American rose of great merit.

Beaute Inconstante—Bright capucine-red, shaded and lined carmine and bright yellow; a novel and distinct color.

Belle Lyonnaise—Pale lemon-yellow; a fine sort.

***Bon Silene**—Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds, which are valued very highly for bouquets and decorative purposes; deep rose color, sometimes bright, rosy crimson; very sweet and beautiful.

***Bougere**—Flowers extra large, very double and full; sweet tea scent; color, bronze-rose or violet-crimson, delicately shaded with lilac.

Bridesmaid—A rose of American origin; clear, bright pink; identical with its parent, Catherine Mermet, excepting as regards color.



BRIDESMAID.

***Catherine Mermet**—A very beautiful rose, valued highly for its beautiful buds; color clear, shining pink, with delicately shaded amber and fawn center; large, globular flowers; one of the very finest varieties; a strong grower and good bloomer.

Christine de Noue—An elegant, deep-red rose, of fine texture and size; forces finely, and is altogether one of the best new Tea Roses.

- Climbing Devoniensis**—A sport from Devoniensis; as productive as the old sort, with the advantage of being a vigorous grower.
- Climbing Niphetos**—A very elegant new rose, same as Niphetos, except that it is a vigorous climber.
- Climbing Perle des Jardin**—Identical with Perle des Jardin and equally good in every way, but of vigorous climbing habit.
- Climbing Souv. de Wooton** (New)—A splendid variety, a sport from Souv. de Wooton, with which it is identical, excepting in its strong, rampant, climbing habit of growth, which often reaches 15 feet in one season; wonderfully free blooming; flowers bright magenta red, large, full, and of fine form.
- Climbing White Pet** (New)—An unusually strong grower, with handsome, clean foliage and pure white, very double flowers, borne in clusters, and produced in great profusion.
- Comtesse de Frigneuse**—Delicate canary yellow; large, full, well formed; bud long and pointed; very free flowering.
- Comtesse Riza du Parc**—A fine variety; color bright coppery rose, tinged and shaded with soft violet crimson; flowers large, very full and sweet; a profuse bloomer.
- Coquette de Lyon**—Canary yellow; medium size, fine form, full; growth vigorous.
- ***Cornelia Cook**—Large, fine buds; creamy white.
- ***Devoniensis**—Beautiful creamy white and rosy center; large, very full and double; sweet tea scent; one of the finest roses.
- ***Doctor Grill**—Coppery yellow, suffused with rose.
- ***Duchess de Brabant**—Soft silvery blush, changing to deep rose, edged with silver.
- ***Duchess of Edinburgh**—Flowers of good substance; color deep rosy crimson.
- Eliza Sauvage**—Yellow to white; a profuse bloomer.
- Etoile de Lyon**—Brilliant chrome yellow; large, finely formed buds and flowers.
- ***Gloire de Dijon**—Fawn, tinted with salmon and rose; few roses have obtained such wide and well-deserved popularity as this sort.
- Golden Gate**—The flowers are extra large, very full, and finely formed; the buds are long and of the most desirable form; the color is a rich creamy white, beautifully tinged with fine golden yellow.
- ***Gold of Ophir**—Bright salmon and fawn; habit very vigorous.
- ***Grace Darling**—A fine rose; color porcelain rose, elegantly shaded with vinous crimson; medium size, handsome flowers; very sweet.
- ***Homer**—Rosy pink with salmon shade.
- Jules Finger**—Flowers extra large and finely formed, very full and sweet; color bright rosy scarlet, beautifully shaded with intense crimson.
- La France**—Silvery rose, changing to pink; very large, full, globular; a constant bloomer, and the sweetest of all roses; an invaluable sort.
- La Sylphide**—Blush with fawn center; very large and double.

- Letty Coles**—Still regarded as one of the finest roses of its color; soft, rosy pink, shaded with intense crimson; extra large, full globular form, very double; exceedingly sweet tea fragrance.
- Luciole**—Carmine rose, tinted with saffron yellow, base of petals coppery yellow; large, long, well-shaped bud; very fragrant.
- ***Madame Chedanne Guinoisseau**—A valuable and exceedingly beautiful variety. flowers clear golden yellow, large, very full and sweet; buds long and pointed; first-class in every way.
- Maman Cochet**—Flowers large full; clear carmine rose, shaded with salmon yellow; a free bloomer.
- Madame de Vatry**—A splendid rose, large, full form; very double and sweet; color rich crimson scarlet; very bright.
- ***Madame de Watteville**—This grand rose is one of the most beautiful varieties introduced; the color is a remarkable shade of creamy yellow, richly tinged with carmine, while the large, shell-like petals each have a wide border of crimson; the flowers are finely rayed, large, very full and highly perfumed.
- ***Madame Falcot**—Nankeen, changing to yellow; very pretty both in bud and when expanded.
- Madame Hoste**—An exceedingly beautiful rose; extra large, full flowers of excellent substance; color fine canary yellow, deepening at center to rich golden yellow; grand for forcing.
- Madame Joseph Schwartz**—A lovely rose; extra large, globular flowers, very full and deliciously sweet; color pure white, elegantly tinged and shaded with pale yellow and rosy blush.
- ***Madame Lambard**—A first-class rose; extra large, full flowers, very double; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, passing to salmon and fawn shaded with carmine; buds and reverse of petals deep, rosy crimson.
- ***Madame Maurice Kuppenheim**—A remarkably pretty rose; flowers of elegant form, large, full and double; color pale canary-yellow, faintly tinged with pink, shaded with coppery rose, sometimes soft, rosy flesh; very sweet.
- ***Madame Scipion Cochet**—Beautiful creamy rose, with deep crimson center; flowers large, somewhat tulip-shaped, quite full and very sweet; a good, constant bloomer.
- ***Madame Welch**—Pale yellow, deep orange center, often shaded with reddish copper; flowers large, well formed and very double.
- ***Marie Lambert**—Beautiful, pale flesh color, passing to rich creamy white; large, regular flowers, full and well-formed buds; delightfully perfumed.
- ***Marie Van Houtte**—White, slightly tinged with yellow, border of the petals tipped with rose; flowers quite full and well formed; a superb rose.
- Marquise de Vivens**—Novel shade of violet-crimson, with center and base of petals creamy yellow; large, full flowers; a constant and profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Pierrepont Morgan—A sport from Mme. Cusin, but in every way much superior to that variety; the flowers are much larger and very double; petals are broad and massive; prolific bloomer; color intensely bright cerise or rose-pink.



NIPHETOS.

- * **Niphetos**—Pure white, very large and globular; a very popular rose; the best white tea.
- * **Papa Gontier**—Extra large, finely formed buds and flowers, full and fragrant; color brilliant carmine, changing to pale rose, reverse of petals purplish red; the best red tea rose yet introduced.



PAPA GONTIER.

***Perle des Jardins** (Pearl of the Gardens)—This is the best yellow tea rose; an abundant bloomer; buds are very large; flowers of the deepest yellow; highly fragrant.

***President**—Splendid, large flowers and buds, very double and full; color soft, rosy crimson, changing to brilliant carmine, shaded purplish red; fragrant and beautiful.

***Princess de Sagan**—Velvety crimson, shaded with blackish purple, and reflexed with amaranth; of medium size; full.

***Princess of Wales**—Outer petals rosy yellow; center golden yellow; large and of perfect form.

***Princess Stephanie**—Flowers large; petals prettily imbricated, full and sweet; color salmon-yellow, delicately flushed with rosy crimson, passing to pale pink.

***Rainbow**—The color of this lovely rose is a deep Mermet-pink, striped and splashed in the most fanciful way with rich Gontier shades; the base of the petals is of a rich amber.

***Reine Marie Henriette**—Large, compact, finely formed flowers, very full and regular, borne in clusters and tea-scented; color clear cherry-red; very pretty and desirable; a strong climber.

***Reine Olga de Wurtemberg**—Large, full and fine; color rosy flesh, delicately tinged with salmon-yellow; petals margined with crimson; blooms in clusters.

***Safrano**—Buff, shaded yellow; free bloomer; beautiful buds.

***Shirley Hibbard**—Beautiful nankeen-yellow; small flower, extra fine in bud.

***Souvenir de Lady Ashburton**—A fine shade of rich coppery red, delicately suffused with pale orange-yellow; highly scented with true tea-rose odor.

***Souv. de Wooton**—A red tea rose of American origin; flowers perfectly double, very fragrant; shoots long, erect.

***Souvenir d'un Ami**—Pale rose, sometimes slightly suffused with salmon; very large, full, globular, highly perfumed; an old favorite.

***Sunset**—This magnificent rose is a sport from Perle des Jardins, which it strongly resembles, except in color; the flowers are of large size, fine, full form, very double and deliciously perfumed; the color is a remarkable shade of rich golden-amber.

***The Bride**—An ever-blooming pure white rose of large size and most perfect form; the buds are pointed and the ends of the petals are slightly curved back; it is a very free-blooming variety, and has the most delicious tea fragrance.

The Queen—Large, pure white, the offspring of Souv. d'un Ami, whose many qualities it possesses; it is a continuous bloomer, producing successive crops of buds and flowers in great profusion; the buds are beautifully formed and exquisitely scented.



RAINBOW.

***Triomphe de Luxembourg**—Buff rose; large, and good in the bud; healthy habit; a very desirable sort.

Viscountess Folkestone—Creamy pink, center deep salmon-pink; large, free and sweet-scented.

W. F. Bennett—A fine rose, in profusion of bloom unsurpassed by any of the monthly roses; it produces extra fine buds of the most brilliant crimson, with a delicious fragrance.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

A class produced by crossing varieties of the preceding and following divisions. They are all of moderate growth, must have close pruning, and be grown in rich soil.



MADAM C. TESTOUT.

Augustine Guinosseau, or White La France—A pure white La France, having just a breath of rose-tinted blush delicately clouding the depths of its broad, luxuriant petals; buds and flowers extra large, very full and finely formed, and delightfully perfumed; it blooms all through the season.

Belle Siebrecht—A truly superb rose, a cross between La France and Lady Mary Fitzwilliam; color a solid pink of the richest shade (a rare color); flowers sweetly perfumed and large, beautifully formed, and of long, tapering shape; a free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Cheshunt Hybrid—Red, shaded with violet; large, full, slightly fragrant; very distinct.

Duchess of Albany, or Red La France—It resembles La France, but is more vigorous in growth, and much deeper in color; it is a continuous and free bloomer, producing a great abundance of lovely buds all through the season. A lovely rose in every way.

***Kaiserin Augusta Victoria**—A German variety, and one of great interest to the rose grower; color pure ivory white; a large, full flower, magnificent in bud; stems long, and bearing large, strong canes with handsome foliage.



METEOR.

***Madam Caroline Testout**—A really grand rose, of the La France type, but larger and of better color. It is clear pink; there is nothing in the rose line can approach it in color; the flower is as large as Baroness Rothschild, and as free as La France.

Meteor—Color rich velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and striking; buds and flowers are large, and elegantly formed, and borne on nice long stems. It is a vigorous, strong grower, and free bloomer.

Souvenir de Pres. Carnot (New)—The finest rose offered in many years; the combination of colors, pink and white tints, is the loveliest we have ever seen; the beauty of form cannot be surpassed; in addition it is a strong, free grower, with handsome foliage, easy to manage and easy to propagate.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

The varieties of this inestimable and truly popular group differ greatly in all their characteristics, and so require somewhat different culture and treatment. As a general rule, however, they thrive best in any good, rich soil. They are perfectly hardy, and will stand the most severe winters, where the tender varieties of Tea Roses would not survive. Close pruning is generally required, but should be regulated to some extent by the rate of growth of each variety, those of vigorous habit not requiring to be cut back so much as those of slower growth. The flowers range in color from the purest white to the deepest crimson, with the intermediate shades of pink, blush, cherry, carmine and peach.

American Beauty—An ever-blooming Hybrid Perpetual. Its color is a deep, glowing rose; the shape is globular; very double, with a delicious odor.

Anna de Diesbach—In color, the most lovely shade of carmine; very large, double flowers, fragrant.

Baroness Rothschild—Pale, delicate rose, shaded with white; large and globular. A grand rose; one of the very best.

Baron de Bonstettin—A strong, vigorous grower; large very double flowers; very dark red, almost black; fragrant and fine.

Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild—Flowers extra large, full and double; color bright carmine, passing at center to clear pink; petals delicately edged with white; exquisitely perfumed.

Black Prince—Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black; cupped form; large and fragrant.

Captain Christy—Delicate flesh color, deeper in the center. This is a very desirable variety.

Dinsmore—A grand rose, flowers large and perfectly formed, color rich crimson scarlet, very showy and handsome.

Duke of Edinburgh—Bright crimson, fine cupped form; very vigorous grower.

Earl Dufferin—Fine velvety crimson, beautifully shaded with rich, dark maroon; very large, full and finely formed; fragrant and a free bloomer.

****Empereur du Maroc***—Deep, velvety maroon; small size; very distinct and beautiful.

****Fischer Holmes***—Bright scarlet; imbricated; one of the best.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson-scarlet; esteemed one of the finest roses.

General Washington—Brilliant rosy crimson.

Giant of Battles—Brilliant fiery crimson.

Gloire Lyonnaise—Color salmon-yellow, passing to rich creamy white, finely tinted with orange and fawn; this is a beautiful rose.

****Gloire de Margottin***—A grand rose, believed to be one of the finest of recent years; color dazzling red; large, and of a regular symmetrical form, somewhat globular, very full and deliciously scented; a very free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Glory of Waltham—Brilliant crimson, with fiery red center; very bright and showy; large, full and regular flowers, highly scented.

Her Majesty—The largest rose ever introduced. It is of immense size, perfect form and exquisite coloring, being a delicate but bright pink, shaded with rosy salmon.

Jean Liabaud—Intensely bright crimson, with violet shading; extra fine.

John Hopper—Deep rose, with crimson center, fine form.

Lady Helen Stewart—Bright scarlet crimson; flowers fully rounded out, petals large and thick; highly perfumed and very beautiful.

Lady Mary Fitzwilliam—Bright, delicate flesh color, somewhat resembling Captain Christy.

***Mabel Morrison**—White, faintly flushed with pink; extra.

Madame Charles Wood—Brilliant red, changing to bright rose.

***Madame Gabriel Luizet**—One of the most beautiful of roses; it is extra large, with broad, shell-like petals, elegantly formed; very double and full; delightfully perfumed; color is an exquisite shade of clear, coral-pink, beautifully suffused with lavender and pearl.

***Magna Charta**—A splendid rose; very fragrant; color clear rosy red, beautifully flushed with violet crimson.

Marchioness of Lorne—A grand flower; rich, fulgent rose color, with vivid carmine centers; large, very double, cupped form; buds long and handsome, the outer petals large; very sweet, and free flowering.

Margaret Dickson—This rose is almost a pure white in color, strong in growth and quite free flowering; the finest Hybrid Perpetual rose of recent years.

***Merveille de Lyon**—Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup-shape; a superb variety.

***Mrs. John Laing**—One of the very best of its class; color clear, bright pink, exquisitely shaded; the buds are long and pointed, the flowers extra large and full, borne on long stems; exceedingly sweet.

***Paul Neyron**—Dark rose; very large, and of good habit.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Very deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full; a good rose of splendid color.

***Ulrich Bruner**—Brilliant cherry-red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; vigorous and hardy.

Vick's Caprice—Flowers large, with a ground color of soft, satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with carmine; it is beautiful in bud form, being quite long and pointed; also plainly showing the stripes and markings.

Xavier Olibo—Scarlet, shaded with black; large, full and globular.

MOSS ROSES

These are distinguished from other roses by the moss-like substance which surrounds the flower buds. With few exceptions, they require close pruning, rich soil and high culture. On account of their beautiful buds they are great favorites.

Captain John Ingram—Dark, velvety purple.

Elizabeth Rowe—Bright, satiny pink; very large and double; fragrant and finely mossed.

Etna—One of the finest; very large and full; delightfully fragrant; color bright crimson, shaded with purple; very mossy.

Laneii—Red, shaded purple.

Luxembourg—Bright crimson-scarlet; large and very mossy.

Mousseline—Extra fine; large, very full and delightfully fragrant; color pure white, sometimes delicately shaded with rosy blush, elegantly mossed and very beautiful; a continuous bloomer.

Prolific, or Perpetual White Moss—White; very pretty in the bud.

NOISETTE, OR CHAMPNEY ROSES

The Noisette Roses are of American origin. The group is naturally of free growth, with a tendency to produce large clusters of delicate-colored flowers during the greater part of the season. Nearly all the varieties make magnificent climbers, require but little pruning, and will grow well in almost any soil.

***Celine Forestier**—Pale yellow, deeper towards the center; an excellent rose.

***Claire Carnot**—Yellow, bordered with white and carmine rose; medium size, full and well formed; growth vigorous.

***Cloth of Gold**—Deep yellow center, with sulphur edges; a magnificent rose.

***Lamarque**—White flowers; an excellent variety.

L'Ideal—Coppery rose, reflexed with metallic tints of copper and gold; large, full and distinct.

***Marechal Niel**—One of the largest and most beautiful roses grown; flowers extra large, very double and deliciously perfumed; color deep golden-yellow; buds of immense size.

***Reve d'Or**—Deep yellow; large and full.

***William Allen Richardson**—Orange-yellow; flowers small, of the Madame Falcot type.

BOURBON ROSES

The varieties of this class vary greatly in growth and other features, but most of them are of vigorous habit, and have dark, lustrous foliage.

Gloire de Rosamanes—Brilliant crimson; semi-double; continuous and profuse bloomer.

Hermosa—Bright rose; a most constant bloomer.

Mrs. Bosanquet—Pale flesh color; large, double. fine.

Red Bourbon—Dark, rich crimson; of most robust growth; will flourish in exposed situations, and continue to bloom through the season.

Santa Rosa—Shell pink, inclining toward crimson.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Delicate flesh color, tinted with fawn; very large and double.

POLYANTHA ROSES

A group from Japan, distinguished from all others by paniced blooms. They are most constant and profuse bloomers, and exceedingly beautiful and fragrant; growth low and compact; thornless.

Crimson Rambler—A beautiful, new, hardy, climbing Polyantha rose; a wonderfully strong, vigorous grower, often making shoots 15 feet long in a season; the flowers are bright crimson, produced in immense clusters; a grand pillar rose.

Clotilde Soupert—Medium size, very double and beautifully imbricated, produced in clusters; liable to vary, producing often red and white flowers on same plant.

Gloire des Polyantha—Rosy pink, well-formed flowers in immense clusters.

Mademoiselle Cecil Bruner—A very beautiful and valuable rose; the flowers are very full and regular, perfectly double and fragrant; color clear, rosy pink, passing to white.

Perle d'Or—Charming and very distinct; color coppery gold, changing to fawn and salmon; flat, rayed form; very double, and elegantly perfumed.

Pink Soupert (New)—A seedling from Clotilde Soupert, with rosette-shaped flowers, varying from pale pink to red.

Polyantha Grandiflora (New)—Large panicles of pure white, bramble-like flowers, produced in great profusion in the blooming season; of climbing habit and robust growth; very useful to cover old fences, trees, buildings, etc.; very hardy.

BENGAL, OR CHINA ROSES

Natives of China. They are of moderate, ranching growth, with flowers and foliage both small. They require rich soil and close pruning; have no fragrance, but in spite of this are a very valuable class, on account of the profusion of crimson buds which they furnish.

***Agrippina**—Rich, velvety crimson; moderately double; fine in bud; one of the best.

***James Sprunt**—A climbing sport from Agrippina; crimson, the same color as the parent, but the flowers are fuller and larger; desirable.

PRAIRIE ROSES

This class is indigenous to the country, and for rapidity of growth they equal or excel the Ayrshires, and surpass all other climbers in hardiness. They bloom in large clusters late in the season.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, variegated carmine rose and white; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white to crimson.

Prairie Queen—Clear, bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact, and globular; very double and full; blooms in clusters; one of the finest.

PROVENCE, OR CABBAGE ROSES

A very old class, supposed to have been known to the Romans, and derives its name from the great number of petals or flowerleaves. Habit drooping and straggling; foliage massive; flowers generally globular and very fragrant. They demand good culture and close pruning.

Belle des Jardins—Purplish red with white; strong grower.

Common Provence (Centifolia or Cabbage Rose)—Rose color, large, full, globular, very fragrant; a very desirable garden variety.

Tricolor des Flanders—White, striped with red, purple and violet.

AUSTRIAN ROSES

Natives of the south of Europe, having single flowers of a yellow or coppery-yellow color. They are very hardy as a class, and must not be severely pruned, merely cutting away diseased or superfluous branches.

Austrian Copper—Yellow and red.

Harrisonii—Flowers fine golden yellow, of medium size, cupped form, habit pendulous. An abundant bloomer.

Persian Yellow—Bright yellow, small, nearly full, well formed; small foliage, faintly scented like the Sweetbrier.

JAPAN, OR RUGOSA ROSES

A class introduced recently from Japan. They are remarkable for their dark green, dense foliage, and the purity of color of the flowers. High culture and light pruning will bring out their beauties in the highest degree.

Chedanne Guinoisseau—Vigorous, healthy grower, with handsome foliage, and large, full flowers of a beautiful satiny rose color; free bloomer.

Rugosa Alba—Single white, large and fragrant.

Rugosa Alba Plena—Similar to the above, but has double flowers.

Rugosa Rubra—Deep, rose-tinged violet; single, fragrant.

BANKSIA ROSES

Also natives of China, and almost too well known to require further remarks. It is well to say, however, for the few who may not be acquainted with them, that they are among the most rapid-growing climbers, and most useful for covering arbors, bare

walls, old stumps, and other unsightly objects. They are thornless, will succeed under any ordinary circumstances, and require but little care.

Single White—A sport from the White Banksia and originating on these grounds; flowers single in large clusters; quite distinct.

White—Pure white, very double, small flowers, with the delicate fragrance of the violet.

Yellow—Clear yellow, small and very double.

ROSA WICHURAIANA

MEMORIAL ROSE

A distinct and valuable variety from Japan; it is of a low, trailing growth, its stems creeping along the earth like an Ivy; the flowers are produced in the greatest profusion, in clusters, on the end of every branch; they are pure white and very fragrant. This variety is valuable as a covering for walls and banks and for use in cemeteries.

HYBRID WICHURAIANA ROSES

The habit of these roses is the same as that of the Wichuraiana.

Manda's Triumph—Large clusters of pure white, double flowers, two inches in diameter, sweetly scented; growth free, with luxuriant foliage.

Pink Roamer—Flowers single, in close heads, nearly two inches in diameter; color light, rich pink; fragrant.

South Orange Perfection—Perfectly formed double flowers in great profusion; color soft bluish pink at the tips, changing to white.

Universal Favorite—Double flowers of beautiful rose color; fragrant; the most vigorous of its class.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

The many admirable qualities possessed by the varieties gathered under this heading warrant our placing them in a separate class. They are far from receiving the attention they deserve, each being noted for some distinct and prominent peculiarity not found in any other Rose. Without them a collection of the "Queen of Flowers" is not complete.

Cherokee, Double—This is a strong climber, and has double white flowers.

Cherokee, Single—Large, single, pure white flowers.

Dundee Rambler (Ayrshire) (New)—Vigorous climber, with small white flowers tinged rose as they open fully.

Empress of China (Hardy Climber)—An exceedingly rapid grower and perpetual free bloomer; vigorous and hardy; flowers of medium size, very graceful form, and high fragrance; color, soft dark red in bud, changing to lighter red or pink as it expands; blooms from May till December; introduced from China.

Fortune's Yellow—This rose is also known by the following names: Beauty of Glazenwood, San Rafael, Watkins and Hester. Flowers yellowish-orange, large, semi-double; a splendid wall rose.

LORD PENZANCE'S HYBRID SWEET BRIARS

Apart from their extreme beauty they are most interesting, being crosses between common Sweet Briars and various other roses. Like their parent, the common Sweet Briar, their foliage is deliciously scented. The flowers are single, and of the most beautiful tints.

Amy Robsart—Deep rose.

Anne of Gierstein—Dark crimson.

Flora McIvor—White-tinted rose.

Lady Penzance—Fawn, changing to Austrian copper.

Sweet Briar—Leaves very sweet-scented; single pink flowers in May, followed by reddish-yellow seed-pods in autumn.

White Rambler (Thalia)—Small or medium; daisy-like, pretty white flowers in large clusters; fragrant; very ornamental.

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia)—A hardy, climbing rose, with very neat, pretty foliage; the flowers are in clusters, yellow in the bud, changing almost to white when fully expanded.

CLIMBING ROSES

These will be found described in the various preceding classes to which they belong. We collect them under this heading for the convenience of our patrons. They are very useful, and highly valued for training over arbors, trellises and verandas; and as screens for unsightly objects such as fences, walls, etc., they can not be surpassed.

Climbing Devoniensis, Tea.

Climbing Perle des Jardins, Tea.

Climbing Souv. de Wooton, Tea.

Climbing White Pet, Tea.

Gloire de Dijon, Tea.

Gold of Ophir, Tea.

Reine Marie Henriette

Reine Olga de Wurtemberg, Tea.

Gloire de Margottin, Hyb. Per.

Glory of Waltham, Hyb. Per.

Celine Forrestier, Noisette.

Claire Carnot, Noisette.

Cloth of Gold, Noisette.

Lamarque, Noisette.

L'Idéal, Noisette.

Baltimore Belle, Prairie.

Greville, or Seven Sisters, Prairie.

Prairie Queen, Prairie.

Double White, Banksia.

Single White, Banksia.

Yellow, Banksia.

Dundee Rambler, Ayrshire.

Cherokee Double, Cherokee.

Cherokee Single, Cherokee.

Fortune's Yellow, Evergreen.

Empress of China, Hardy Climber.

Wichuraiana, Wichuraiana.

White Rambler.

Yellow Rambler.

Dorothy Perkins, Hyb. Wych.

Marechal Niel, Noisette.
 Reve d'Or, Noisette.
 William Allen Richardson, Noisette.
 Crimson Rambler, Polyantha.
 Polyantha Grandiflora, Polyantha.

Gardenia, Hyb. Wych.
 Manda's Triumph, Hyb. Wich.
 Pink Roamer, Hyb. Wych.
 South Orange Perfection, Hyb. Wich.

DECORATIVE BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS

Abutilon—CHINESE BELL-FLOWER, FLOWERING MAPLE. The Abutilons are general favorites, on account of their easy culture and continuity of bloom, presenting a magnificent appearance throughout the summer with their freely produced, bell-shaped flowers of various colors.

Duc de Malakoff—Flowers crimson veined.

Eclipse—A pretty trailing variety, with large foliage beautifully marked with dark green and yellow; flowers bright yellow with crimson throat; fine for vases or hanging baskets.

Golden Fleece—Flowers bright yellow, a strong grower and very free bloomer. The plants are symmetrical in growth, forming perfect pyramids, covered with blooms the entire season.

Megapotamicum—Scarlet and yellow flowers; of trailing habit.

Sansation—Color of flowers a flaring orange-salmon, veined red; petals overlapping and curled.

Savitzi—Large, deep green foliage, with a broad, white margin; the plants grow dwarf and compact

Souv. de Bonn—The silver-edged Abutilon. A most distinct and striking novelty, and the most wonderful variegated Abutilon yet introduced. It is a strong grower, with a large, bright green foliage, distinctly edged with a broad band of creamy white. Flower bright orange-red.

Achania, Malvivirus—TURK'S CAP. A pretty plant, remarkable for the beauty of its scarlet flowers and its dark green, heart-shaped, sharply pointed leaves.

Achillea—The Pearl. One of the very best white-flowered plants for the border. The blooms are borne in the greatest profusion on strong, erect stems the entire summer.

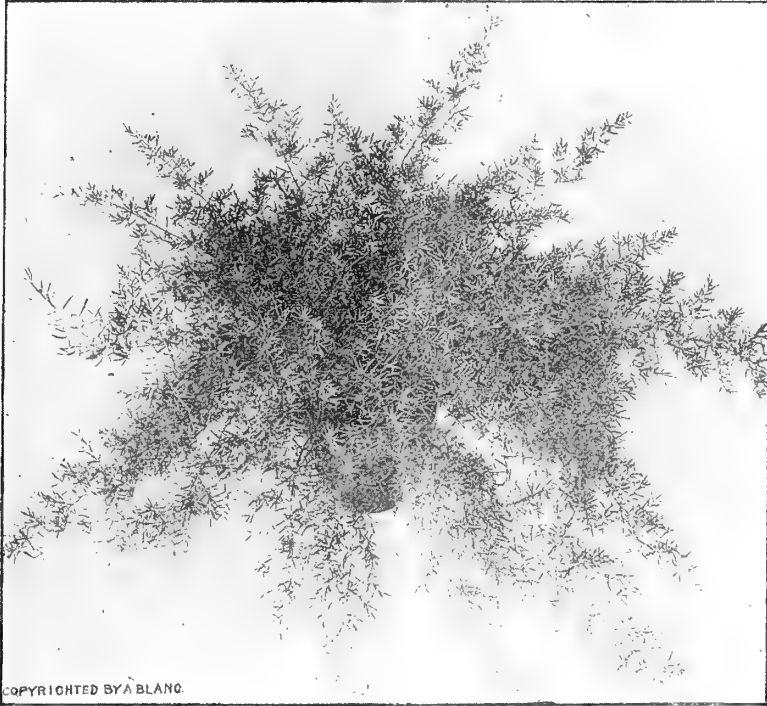
Anemone Japonica—One of the most desirable herbaceous plants. As a cut flower we consider the Anemone invaluable.

Alba—Pure white, with yellow center and dark eye. Very free bloomer.

Armeria—SEA PINK, THRIFT. Narrow, grass-like leaves; rose-colored flowers on long stems; a pretty and satisfactory border plant.

Arundo Donax—Tall-growing, cane-like shoots 10 to 16 feet in height, with long, arching leaves.

Donax Variegated—A tall, graceful plant, with ribbon-like foliage, beautifully striped white.



ASPARAGUS SPRENGERII.

Asparagus, Plumosus—A beautiful climbing plant, with bright green, gracefully arched foliage, surpassing Maiden Hair Fern in grace, delicacy of texture, and richness of color.

Plumosus Nanus—A graceful, climbing *Asparagus*, its bright green foliage being much finer than that of the most delicate fern; it will last for weeks after being cut; an excellent house plant.

Sprengerii—A beautiful new variety of this graceful class of plants; especially useful to grow as a pot plant, or for planting in hanging baskets.

Aspidistra, Lurida—Useful foliage plant, with deep green leaves, and remarkable for producing its flowers under the ground.



ASPIDISTRA VARIEGATED.

Aspidistra, Lurida Variegata—A variety of the preceding, having foliage marked with broad stripes of white.

Banana, Abyssinian (*Musa Ensete*)—The most gigantic of the genus, with leaves of a bright green color; planted out in a lawn or flower garden, it produces a very tropical effect.

Begonia, Alba Picta—A pretty species, of compact growth; the leaves are glossy green, freely spotted with a bright, silvery white.

Argentea Guttata—Foliage a rich green, spotted with silver; a free bloomer.

Haageana—One of finest Begonias yet introduced; flowers are of the largest size, a creamy white

with just sufficient pink to give them a bright, cheerful glow; the foliage is a bronze-green above and red below.

Rex—A most ornamental, fancy-leaved species.

Rubra—Dark-green leaves; flowers scarlet-rose, glossy and wax-like.

Thurstonii—A distinct and pretty variety, with thick, heavy foliage of rich metallic green above and bright red underneath; color of flowers a fine pink.

Bocconia, Cordata—PLUME POPPY. An attractive plant, growing six to eight feet high, with large foliage and long spikes of white flowers in August.

Brugmansia, Knightii—Flowers large, double white, trumpet-shaped.

Canas—Plants used largely in sub-tropical gardening for the grand effect which their rich and varied colored leaves produce. They combine the most striking tropical foliage with flowers many of them equal to a Gladiolus. In addition to a fine collection of the old standard sorts, we also offer the following assortment of improved new French Cannas.

Admiral Courbet—Flowers very large, of a light lemon-yellow, flamed, striped and spotted with crimson; foliage pea-green.

Alphonse Bouvier—Flowers large, a brilliant crimson, almost approaching scarlet when it first opens, changing to a deep, dazzling crimson as the flowers fully develop; the foliage is of a rich, deep-green color.

Allemania—The upper petals of the flower are salmon, with broad border and markings of yellow-white; lower petal is dark salmon, marked with yellow in the center.

Austria—Pure canary-yellow of soft, even shade; a magnificent variety.



CANNA.

Canna, Beaute Poitevine—Bright, rich crimson.

Cinnabar—Cinnabar-red, distinctly edged with golden-yellow.

Florence Vaughan—A grand yellow of bright golden shade, heavily dotted with bright red. Very broad petals, forming an elegant flower. The best of all the yellows.

Egandale—The finest, freest and earliest of all the dark-leaved varieties; flower soft, currant-red.

Geoffrey St. Hillaire—Flowers large, orange, overlaid with scarlet, very distinct; foliage bronzy-purple.

Italia—Bright scarlet, with broad, golden border. The effect of the broad bands of these two colors in these enormous flowers is very imposing.

Madam Crozy—Flowers of a dazzling crimson-scarlet, bordered with golden-yellow, a marvellous and rich combination of colors; the foliage is of a rich green.

Miss Sarah Hill—Flowers are of a rich carmine; foliage light green.

Mrs. Kate Gray—Flowers are of a rich orange-scarlet, overlaid with gold, and measure from six to seven inches across; foliage of a bright, glossy green.

President Meyer—Flowers are of a rich cherry-carmine, produced in tresses of immense size; has a broad, bronzy foliage.

Queen Charlotte—Enormous flower spikes, rich scarlet-crimson, broadly banded with canary-yellow.

Sam Trelease—Flowers are of a rich, glowing scarlet; the edges of the petals are marked with a distinct yellow band, with broad, yellow throat.

Admiral Avellan—Dark-leaved; rich orange-scarlet color, overlaid with salmon.

Burbank—The new California hybrid, with giant, orchid-like flowers. The plant is a very strong grower, five to six feet high, with leaves of a texture like rubber; flowers of gigantic size; color rich canary, with a few carmine spots in throat.

Carnations—The most useful and beautiful of cultivated plants; their beautifully formed and various colored flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. They are of the easiest culture, and are alike valuable for the flower-garden in summer or the decoration of the conservatory or window-garden in winter.

Buttercup—Deep rich yellow, with a few streaks of clear carmine; flowers large and very double.

California Gold (New)—Color bright yellow, with light markings of soft red.

Dr. Tevis—One of the best scarlet Carnations.

Ethel Crocker—Flowers very large; a perfect shade of pink.

Elsie Ferguson—Flowers clear, deep orange, lightly flaked with vermillion.

E. H. Childs—Very dark pink; extra large flowers.

Flora Hill—Very large white.

Governor Roosevelt (New)—Color deep rich brilliant scarlet, heavily shaded with maroon.

Carnations, Grace Runyon—Ground color of flower white, penciled with light rose.

Harriet Bradford—Ground color of flower white; petals edged with scarlet and lined with same color.

Harrison's White—Pure white.

Helen Dean—Color a light clear pink; petals deeply fringed; extra large.

Iris Miller—Light salmon, shaded with yellow, lightly flaked with rose.

John Hinkle—Brilliant dark crimson; petals deeply fringed; extra large.

Leslie Paul—Very deep rose color; extra large; grand shape.

Lavender—Light lavender in color, shading to flame color in center; flowers of large size, having a satin lustre.

Lizzie Guilbert—Bright scarlet; a strong grower.

Madam Albertini—Flowers very large; center round and full; color a delicate flesh pink, with a strong clove fragrance.

Mayor Pingree—Clear lemon yellow.

Morello—Scarlet crimson, shaded with maroon.

Mrs. Geo. M. Bradt—Clear white, edged and striped with scarlet.

Mrs. McBurney—Clear salmon.

Mrs. Thos. W. Lawson—Flowers of immense size, borne on wonderfully long, strong, stiff and erect stems; color dark, cerise pink.

Prosperity (New)—The ground color is a pure white, overlaid with pink mottles, deepening towards the center. The flowers are of immense size, measuring fully four inches in diameter.

Purple King—Flowers large and double, purple, and deeply fringed; a vigorous grower and very free bloomer.

Queen Louise (New)—Flowers pure white, borne on long stems; a free bloomer.

Rose Queen—Color soft, pure rose; flowers large and well formed.

Sophie Sievers—Color rich, golden yellow; surpassing Buttercup in color, size of flower, and freedom of blossom.

Triumph—Pure bright pink.

William Scott—Flowers extra large, deeply fringed, and of a deep, rich pink.

Caryopteris, Mastacanthus (Blue Spires)—A handsome, hardy perennial plant introduced from China, producing flowers in great profusion the whole length of its branches all summer; the color is a rich lavender or sky blue.

Chrysanthemum—Of this beautiful Queen of Fall Flowers we cultivate about fifty of the best varieties, selections from the Japanese, Large-flowered, and Pom-pone or Bouquet sections, and including all the various colors and divers prominent shades thereof.

Admiral Dewey—Deep chrome yellow.

Carrie Bell—Delicate shell pink.

Feu du Champsaur—Pure white.

Mavourneen—Beautiful flesh pink.

Meta—Large white.

Chrysanthemums, Nagoya—Clear bright yellow.

Silver Wedding—Pure glassy white.

Shilowa—Brilliant crimson.

Willowbrook—Large; pure white.

Xeno—Bright pink.

Yellow Mayflower—Clear lemon yellow.

Zoraida—White.

Coreopsis, Lanceolata—A beautiful hardy border plant, grows 15 to 18 inches high, and produces its bright, golden-yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season.

Cyperus, Alternifolius—A pretty plant, throwing up numerous erect dark green, jointless stems, supporting a quantity of long, narrow leaves, arranged in an umbrella-like head. Habit compact; an elegant window plant.

Gracilis—A pretty form, with narrow foliage.

Desmodium, Penduliflorum—A very showy plant when in bloom; it sends up shoots 4 to 5 feet that are covered with rose-colored flowers; blooms late in fall, when there are few shrubs in flower.

Echeveria—Succulent plants, more or less ornamental, particularly so when in flower, and useful either as pot-plants, for rockeries, edgings, or carpet bedding.

Secunda—Dwarf variety, with downy leaves, red edges; flowers yellow and red.

Secunda Glauca—Foliage of pretty glaucous tint.

Eulalia, Japonica—A beautiful ornamental grass, forming large clumps, with long, graceful foliage.

Gracillium—JAPAN RUSH.—A beautiful ornamental grass, with narrow, graceful foliage.

Japonica Variegated—A variety similar to Japonica, having foliage with alternate strips of creamy white and green.

Japonica Zebrina—One of the most beautiful of grasses; foliage marked cross-wise, presenting alternate bands of white and green, of varying width, but well defined.

Fern, Adiantum cuneatum—The well-known Maiden Hair Fern.

Adiantum gracillimum—The smallest, most graceful Maiden Hair.

Asplenium bulbiferum—A handsome Fern of rapid growth and easy culture, with long, pendulous, light green fronds; remarkable also for forming young growing plants on the old leaves.

Microlepia Hirta Cristata—A most useful decorative Fern, beautifully crested.

Nephrolepis Cordata, Compacta—A most desirable dwarf-growing Sword Fern.

Nephrolepis Exaltata—SWORD FERN. A most graceful and beautiful Fern; multiplying very fast—throwing out vines on which grow several plants again.

Fern, *Nephrolepis Exaltata Bostoniensis*—BOSTON SWORD FERN. A variety having fronds which frequently attain a length of four feet; these arch and droop over very gracefully, making this an excellent plant for a table or pedestal.

Pteris tremula—A beautiful variety, with long, bright green, gracefully arching fronds; a splendid room-plant.

Fuchsia—When in full bloom, one of the most graceful of cultivated plants—nothing can surpass the beauty of a well-grown specimen. They delight in a light, rich soil, and may be grown either as pot-plants or planted out in border. In either case they should be protected from the hot mid-day sun. Our collection embraces all the distinct double and single varieties of any merit.

Chas. Blanc—Single; sepals dark red; corolla dark purple.

Duke of Albany—Single purple; drooping; very fine.

Jupiter—Very large and fine; extra double; corolla rosy purple, with bright scarlet sepals.

M. Alphan—Single; large rosy-violet corolla; soft scarlet sepals.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—Largest double white.

Phenomenal—Largest double purple.

Pillar of Gold—A beautiful variegated *Fuchsia*; leaves are bronzy to red, shaded olive-green and yellow. Trained against a wall, it forms a beautiful object.

Gaillardia, Grandiflora—One of the finest hardy perennials; the flowers are large, produced on long stems; the center is dark reddish brown, while the petals are variously marked with rings of brilliant scarlet-crimson, orange and vermilion, and often a combination of all these colors on one flower.

Gazania, Splendens—Flowers bright orange, with a black spot at the base of each petal; a handsome border plant.

Geranium—This favored genus is too well known to need any description. It is enough to say they are the most useful class of flowering plants in cultivation, and in none has there been greater improvement for the past few years.

Alpine Beauty—A fine double white variety.

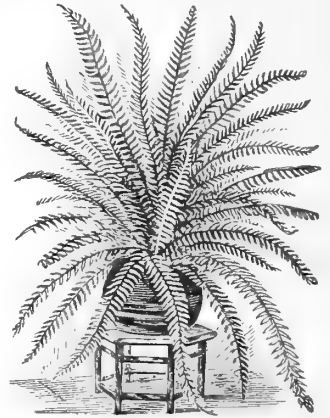
Gettysburg—Bright crimson-maroon, of beautiful shade, flowers very large and fine form; single.

Henry de Boni—Double white.

Marshal McMahon—One of the best of the bronze.

Queen of the West—Single; rich scarlet; compact habit.

Re Umberta—Double, brilliant orange-red, with brighter shadings.



BOSTON FERN.

Geranium, S. A. Nut—Double; dark crimson.

Souv. de Marande—Single; the upper petals are crystal-white, margined with rosy-carmine, which shades to a peach-blossom pink; the lower petals are a deep coral color, with blotch of pure white in the center.

Ivy-leaved.

Beauty of Castle Hill—Double; soft shade of rose, with dark blotch on upper petals.

Chas. Monselet—Double; color fiery red; upper petals beautifully marked.

Garden's Glory—Double; bright scarlet.

Incomparable—Double; a fine shade of rosy-carmine.

Jean d'Arc—Large double white.

Helianthus—SUNFLOWER. A class of perennial herbs hardly requiring description in this country. All are of easy culture in almost any moderately good soil. The taller-growing ones are well adapted for planting in a shrubbery, or in the back rows of herbaceous borders.

Multiflorus Major—Only differs from the preceding in its larger flower heads.

Orgyalis—Height six feet; flowers yellow, comparatively small, numerous, and forming a large panicle; very graceful.

Rigidus—Flower heads glistening golden-yellow, about four inches across; August; height three feet.

Hollyhocks—Of this deservedly popular class of plants we can furnish a collection of fine double sorts of all colors.

Hunnemannia Fumariæfolia—GIANT YELLOW TULIP POPPY. The plant grows about two feet high, quite bushy, with beautiful, feathery, glaucous foliage; large buttercup-yellow poppy-like blossoms during summer until frosts.

Iris, German—One of the early spring flowering plants; flowers of large size and exquisite colors; they thrive well in low, wet ground.

Japanese (*Iris Kaempferii*)—Flowers much larger than the above; colorings and markings rich.

Iris, Variegated—A pretty, hardy, herbaceous plant, with variegated foliage, and similar habit of growth to the well-known family of *Fleur-de-lis*.

Lily of the Valley—Large, luxuriant foliage; small, fragrant, bell-shaped flowers in pretty racemes.

Lippia Repens—A good substitute for lawn grass; thrives in any soil; rapidly covering the ground with a very close matting, covered in summer with tiny, pale, lilac flowers.

New Zealand Flax (*Phormium Tenax*)—Large, flag-like leaves; very ornamental.

Variegated—This fine variety has yellow lines along the foliage.

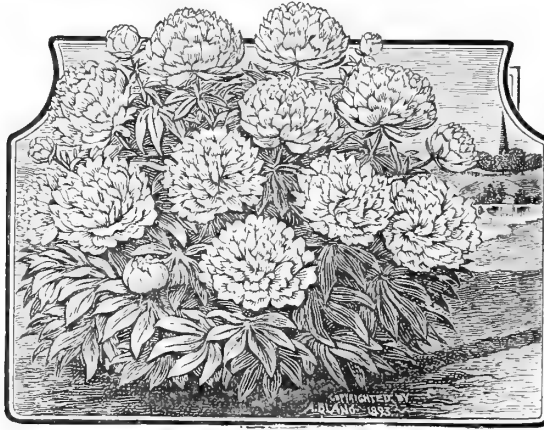
Variegated Colensoi—A dwarf-growing variety; green leaves, with white edging; very useful for bedding purposes.

Pampas Grass—The finest ornamental grass in cultivation; long, narrow, graceful, dark green foliage, and silvery plumes on stems 6 to 8 feet high.

Pampas Grass, Madam Rendatleri—With beautiful, rosy pink plumes.

Marabout—The most compact and finest of all the white sorts.

Variegated—Similar to the preceding, but not quite so strong a grower; the foliage is beautifully edged with silver.



PAEONY HERBACEOUS.

Paeony Herbaceous—Are the most hardy and easily grown of all the garden flowers. In delicacy of tint and fragrance, the Paeony more nearly approaches the rose than any other flower. Their extreme hardiness and easy culture are important in favor of their extensive cultivation. In our collection will be found the best and most distinct sorts.

Amabilis—Light rose.

Amabilis Grandiflora—Light red; very double.

Carnea Elegans—Pink.

Comte de Paris—Light rose.

Delachii—Dark red.

Delicatissima—Light pink,

Edulis—Violet rose.

Elegantissima—Pink.

Formosa Alba.

Francis Ortegal—Amaranth red.

Grandiflora Carnea Plena—Delicate blush; very large flower.

Grandiflora Nivea—Large, white, double flower.

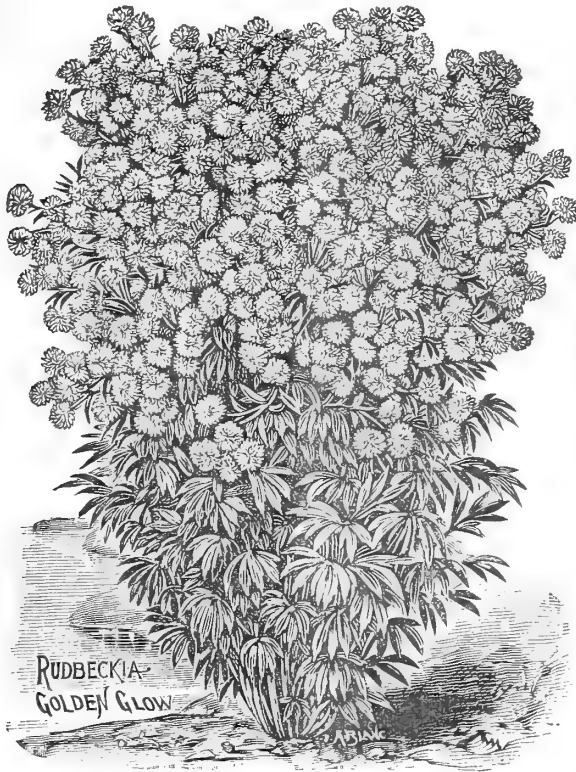
La Coquette—Flesh color.

Officinalis—Dark crimson.

Palida—White, tinged red.

Peach—Pink.

Pottsii—Rose color.



RUDBECKIA (GOLDEN GLOW).

Paeony, Reevesii—Double; deep red.

Sinensis rosea odorata—Large; double; crimson.

Triumph du Nord—Rose shaded lilac.

Pelargonium—More commonly known as “Lady Washington” Geranium; a beautiful class of plants for the conservatory or window during spring and early summer.

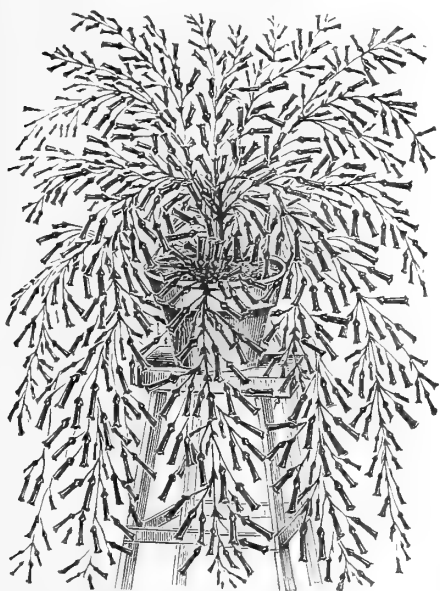
Agatha—A fine flower of good form; upper petals bright crimson, blotched with maroon and margined white; under petals blush white, feathered with bright crimson.

Beauty of Oxtou—Upper petals very rich maroon, darkly blotched; under petals very dark crimson, light centers; all petals margined with white.

Captain Raikes—Flowers very large and full; color dark fiery crimson; petals crispy and of great substance.

Dr. Masters—Very rich shade of dark red; upper petals grandly blotched with black; lower petals also shaded with black.

- Pelargonium, Duke of Albany***—Rich crimson-maroon, margined with rosy lake, light center, surrounded with rose shading.
- Duchess of Bedford***—Flowers of purest white, prettily fringed with feathered spots of delicate rose on upper petals.
- Duchess of Teck***—Very large trusses of extra large, semi-double white flowers.
- Embassy***—Pure white, the two upper petals blotched with deep violet-maroon.
- Lord Derby***—Shaded rosy-magenta, white margin and throat.
- Mabel***—Upper petals brilliant dark-maroon, under petals soft rosy-pink, large white center.
- Mad. Thibaut***—White, blotched and marbled with rose, upper petals marked with crimson-maroon, large white center.
- Mad. Vibert***—Ground color rose, almost covered with black-maroon blotches; light center and edges.
- Milton***—Large, pure white flowers; upper petals blotched maroon.
- Plateau***—Upper petals rich crimson, blotched maroon, under petals bright crimson, shaded dark crimson, light center.
- Prince of Pelargoniums***—Vermilion-scarlet flowers, relieved by a blush-white center, upper petals flushed crimson.
- Princess Maud***—Full orange-carmine flowers, margined with white, white center surrounded with violet, upper petals blotched and feathered with maroon.
- Queen Victoria***—Crispy petals of a rich vermilion color, broadly margined pure white; the upper petals blotched with maroon.
- Rustic***—Upper petals rich crimson, blotched and shaded maroon, under petals rich crimson, light center, shaded with violet.
- Striata Elegans***—Flowers large, magenta-rose, flecked or barred with elegant blue-mauve.
- Variogated***—Deep rose color, striped with white.
- Platycodon, Grandiflorum***—A valuable perennial, bearing handsome, large, bell-shaped, deep blue flowers.
- Mariessii***—A new variety; does not grow more than a foot in height, bearing deep-blue, bell-shaped flowers, nearly three inches across.
- Plumbago***—Showy herbaceous plants, with large clusters of pretty blue flowers, a color which, being comparatively scarce, ought to secure them a place in every collection.
- Capensis***—Lavender-colored flowers; climbing habit.
- Capensis Alba***—Flowers white.
- Romneya, Coulteri***—CALIFORNIA TREE POPPY.—A hardy perennial, with large, white flowers and a bunch of yellow stamens, resembling large, single Pæonies; fragrance like a Primrose.
- Russelia, Elegantissima***—A very striking, semi-trailing plant, throwing long spikes of rush-like, branching foliage, liberally covered with brilliant, coral



RUSSELLIA ELEGANTISSIMA.

bearing in great profusion bright scarlet globular berries.

Strelitzia, Regina—BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER. Large, orange and purple flower in April and May, abundantly produced; leaves ovate oblong, in long-stalked sheaths 2 to 3 feet high.

Swainsonia, Galegifolia Alba—A beautiful, new, ever-blooming plant, with pure white flowers, produced in sprays of from twelve to twenty flowers, each resembling a sweet pea; a rare decorative plant for window or conservatory.

Galegifolia Rosea—Identical with the above, except that the flowers are rose-colored.

Grayana—A pink-flowering variety.

Verbena—One of the most useful and popular plants for bedding out, affording a constant succession of bloom, and an endless variety of colors and markings. Our collection embraces scarlet, purple, crimson, pink, blue, white, etc.

red flowers; especially adapted for hanging baskets, vases or window boxes.

Rudbeckia-Golden Glow—One of the most beautiful fall-blooming flowers, and continues for a long time. The flowers are double golden-yellow, on 4 to 6 feet long stems.

Sagina, Ptilifera—A hardy, evergreen, moss-like plant, suitable for grass edging on flower beds.

Selaginella, Emiliana—A most beautiful and distinct species, of bold but very graceful habit, growing about 10 inches high.

Solanum, Pseudo-capsicum—JERUSALEM CHERRY. A very useful pot plant for winter decoration, It is of branching habit, with small, oblong, bright green and shining leaves, and



STRELITZIA REGINA.

Violet, California—Clear violet purple; flowers very large; long stems; single.

Marie Louise—Double; purple, with white center.

Swanley White—Large, double, white.

Princesse de Galles (Princess of Wales)—Large circular flowers; color true violet blue that does not fade; long stems; a strong grower with large, very dark foliage; a grand variety of French origin.

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS ROOTED PLANTS

Agapanthus, Umbellatus—A noble plant, producing large umbels of bright blue flowers.

Amaryllis—Bulbous plants, chiefly from the Cape of Good Hope and South America; all the kinds are eminently ornamental.

Belladonna—Large, charming white flowers, richly flushed with rosy red; very fragrant.

Formosissima—ST. JOHN'S LILY. Crimson scarlet.

Johnsoni (*Spectabilis*)—Wine red, with white stripes.

Lindeni—Colors varying from nearly white to dark crimson.

Longifolia Alba-Crinum Capensis—Large white flowers, deliciously fragrant.

Lutea—Golden yellow flowers; blooms in fall.

Caladium, Esculentum—ELEPHANT'S EAR. A tropical plant of the well-known Caladium family, growing to a height of four or five feet, with a corresponding breadth; the leaves are of immense size, often eighteen inches by two feet.

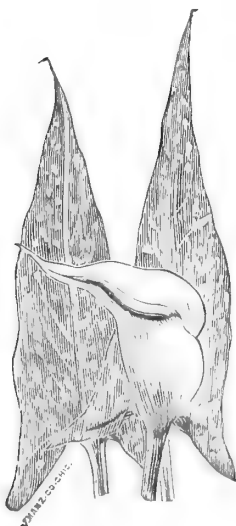
Calla Lily—LILY OF THE NILE. The well-known variety so common in our gardens; large; deep, green, tropical foliage, and beautiful, large, pure white flowers.

Black—A remarkable variety from the Holy Land; flower the shape of the Calla, rich dark purple, green underneath; stalk brown-red; leaves large, wavy, rich green veined with light green; the whole plant has a most stately and elegant appearance.

Italian Giant—A very distinct variety from Italy; habit much more dense and compact than the ordinary Calla; leaves very dark green and glossy, and of unusual substance.



AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS.



CALLA LILY,
SPOTTED LEAF.

Calla Lily, Little Gem—This is a dwarf variety of the old Calla; it can be used with telling effect in many places where the tall Calla could not, on account of its tall growth; it commences to bloom when very small.

Spotted-leaf—Similar to the well-known white Calla, but having its glossy, dark, rich green foliage marked and dotted with numerous white spots.

Crinum, Amabilis—Large (two to three feet long), drooping leaves; long, tubular, white flowers, pink inside.

Dahlia—The different species of Dahlias compose, as a whole, one of the most showy classes of autumn-flowering plants; beginning to flower in August, they are a perfect mass of bloom until stopped by frost.

Autumn Glow—Orange-salmon.

Bellona—Salmon-red.

Bird of Passage—Lilac, edged pink.

Bob Ridley—Scarlet, tipped white.

Charm—Peach color.

Charlotte Dorling—White, shaded pink.

Dr. Boyers—Scarlet, tipped white.

Doodas—Clear yellow.

Duke of Rochester—Golden yellow, shaded brown.

Jewell—Buff, shaded light crimson.

Juarezii—CACTUS DAHLIA. Crimson.

Lady Paxton—White, bordered lilac.

Queen Mab—Maroon.

White Rose—Large, clear white.

Single.

Gracilis Perfecta—Rich scarlet.

Rob Roy—Large, deep scarlet.

Dahlias, Cactus (New).

Aegis—Color rich cardinal-scarlet.

Austin Cannell—Color light crimson-rose, shading lighter towards the edges.

Chas. Woodbridge—A magnificent light crimson, shaded purple.

Cinderella—Royal purple, deepening to a rich, velvety shade in the center.

Geo. Marlow—Primrose-yellow, shaded amber.

Green's Gem—A rich, glowing, orange-red, bright and fiery.

Hohenzollern—A rich, bronzy, orange-red color.

John H. Roach—A fine, soft yellow.

Kingfisher—Purplish-crimson; petals curled and curved in an elegant, irregular manner.

Mr. Moore—Deep claret; one of the best dark varieties.

Miss Anna Nightingale—Clear yellow, flaked and heavily edged with scarlet.

Mrs. A. Beck—A rich salmon-red, with scarlet reflex.

Queen Wilhelmina—Deep garnet, shading lighter at base of petals.

Dahlias, Strahlen Krone—A rich and glowing cardinal-red.

Sparkler—Rich, glowing carmine.

Gladioli—The cultivation of this magnificent flower is very simple; it thrives in any soil except the heaviest clay. By planting from February to June, flowers may be had from spring until winter. The bulbs should be planted four inches deep, and, if possible, in the full sunshine.

Cardinalis—Scarlet.

Colvillei—Purple striped.

Queen Victoria—Salmon scarlet, feathered white.

Lily, Auratum—GOLD-BANDED LILY. The golden-rayed Japan Lily; flowers horizontal, of great beauty, and delicious fragrance.

Album—Fine pure white.

Candidum—ST. JOSEPH'S LILY. The common white Lily; flowers trumpet-shaped, large, and fragrant.

Longiflorum Harrissii—BERMUDA LILY. The great value of this Lily is its very free-blooming qualities; color purest white, and very fragrant.

Rubrum—Deep rose, spotted.

Montbretia, Crocosmiaeflora—An exceedingly beautiful bulbous plant; flowers in long spikes, like a Gladiolus; color beautiful orange and crimson.

Narcissus, or Daffodils—Double and single varieties.

Tuberose—This valuable plant is too well known to need any description. To reach their greatest perfection they should be given a very rich soil and good cultivation.

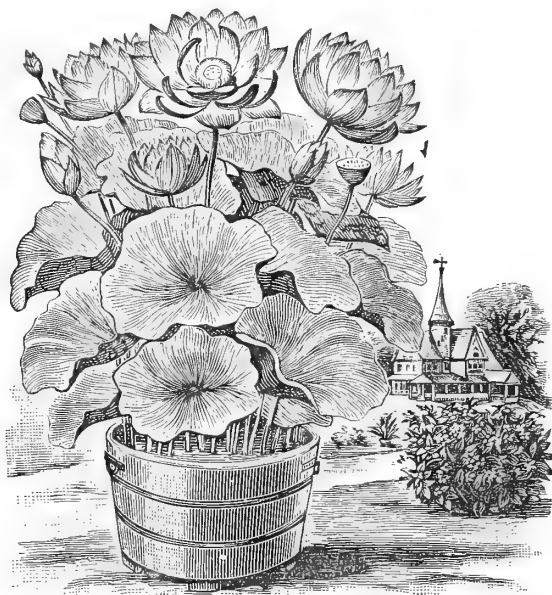
Italian—The well-known variety.

Pearl—A variety of dwarf habit, with large, prettily imbricated flowers.

AQUATIC PLANTS

We would call attention to the following list of plants. They are all easily grown. All will be found to be very beautiful for their flowers and foliage and for their fragrance. They all succeed if planted in ditches, ponds, or near artesian wells. The soil should be made rich.

Nelumbium, Speciosum—THE EAST INDIAN OR EGYPTIAN LOTUS. The flowers are very beautiful being of a rose-pink color; when opened they are of a creamy white and pink and very sweet-scented; perfectly hardy and very vigorous.



EGYPTIAN LOTUS.

Nymphaea, Flava—FLORIDA WATER LILY. Flowers yellow with delicate fragrance; the leaves are variegated with brown. This variety is extremely vigorous with us, and blooms very freely.

Odorata—FRAGRANT WATER LILY. This is the native North American Water Lily. Its lovely white flowers are very fragrant; it can be successfully grown in a tub where the mud is rich; it will produce flowers six inches, and leaves thirteen inches across.

Odorata Rosea—FRAGRANT ROSE-FLOWERING WATER LILY. A very handsome variety, similar to the above, but with rose-colored flowers.



FRAGRANT WATER LILY.

Papyrus Antiquorum—The true Egyptian Paper plant; it grows from five to eight feet high and supports at the top a tuft of long thread-like leaves giving it a graceful and striking appearance.

CATALOGUES

THE following Catalogues are published, some annually, others at intervals as becomes necessary, and are mailed free to customers as soon as issued, and to all new applicants on receipt of amount in stamps, named below.

- No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Figs, Olives, etc., 4 cents.
- No. 2. Descriptive Catalogue of Shade, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Climbing Plants, etc., 6 cents.
- No. 3. Catalogue and Price List, free.
- No. 4. Catalogue of Phylloxera-Resisting American grapes, free.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY,

Niles, Alameda Co., Cal.

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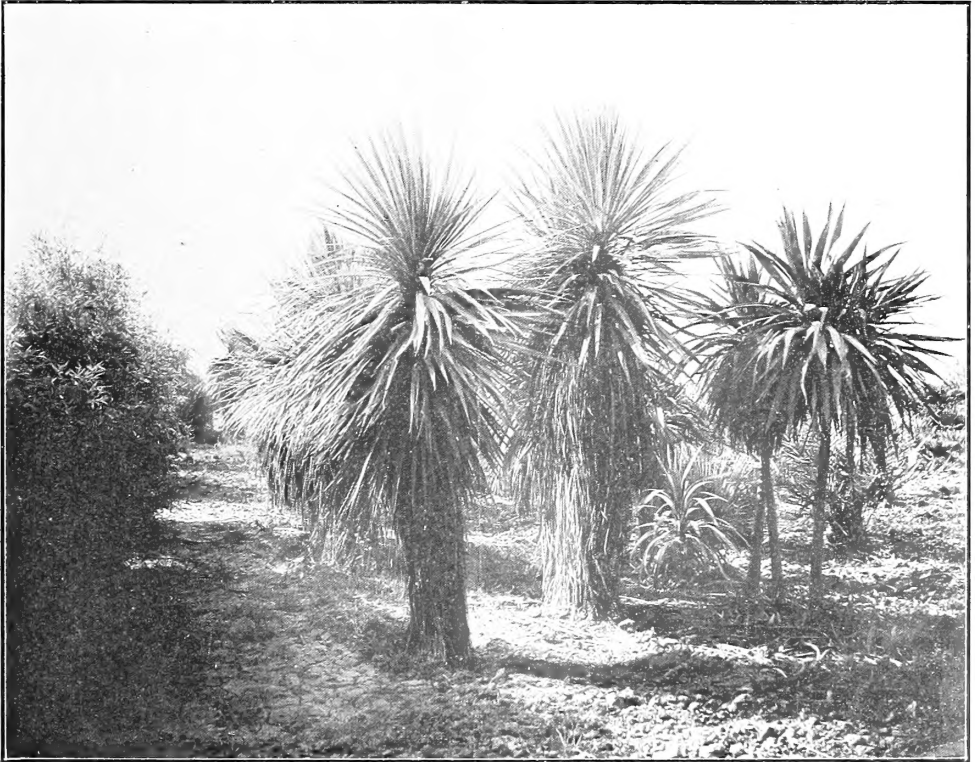
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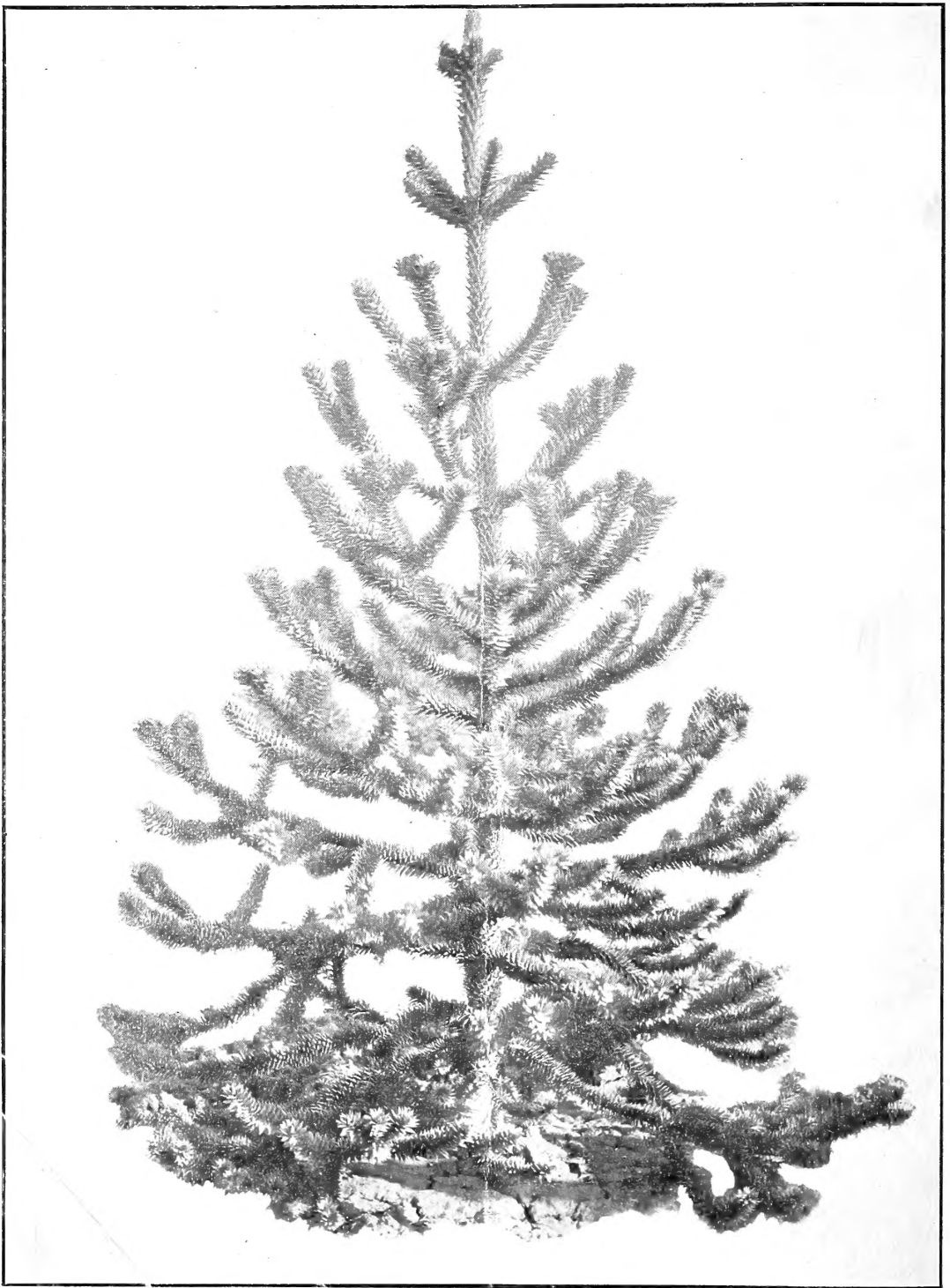
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BAMBOO

DRACENA AUSTRALIS

DRACENA FOSTERI



ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA (CHILI PINE)