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# FANCHER CREEK NURSERIES 



## ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUE

1914－1915

# INDEX TO FRUIT DEPARTMENT 

| Algerian Citrus | Page |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Algerian Citrus ............ 16 | Cherries | Hop Roots .................. 23 |  |
| Almonds ${ }^{\text {Ahuacate }}$........................12 18 |  | Hovenia ............................-. 19 | Persimmons |
| Alligator Pear ............... 18 | Citrus Fruits.........15-16-17 | Lemons ...-.........-15-16-17 | Pistachio |
| Apples .-..............-....... 5 | Crab Apples ................ 6 | Limes ......................... 15 | Plums |
| Apricots ..................... 9 | Currants ..................22-23 | Loganberry | Pomegranates |
| Artichoke ...................... 23 | Dewberry ................... 22 | Loquat ..................... 19 | Pomelos .... |
| Asparagus .................. 23 | Elaeagnus .................... 18 | Nectarines ................. 11 | Prunes |
| Avocado ....................... 18 | Feijoa ......................... 18 | Nut Trees .................. 11 | Quinces |
| Banana ........................ 18 |  | Olives .........................15 | Rhubarb |
| Blackberry .................. 22 | Gooseberries ........i...... 23 | Oranges ...................15-17 | Raspberry |
| Carob Tree .................. 18 | Grapes ................19-20-21 | Peaches ...................10-11 | Strawberries |
| Cherimoyer |  |  | , |

## INDEX TO ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

|  | Corchorus .................... 29 |  | Pomegranate $\qquad$ 31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cornus .............................. 42 | Judas Tree ........................... 25 | Poplar …- .....................-27-29 |
| Acacia ....................32-33 | Coronilla ...................... 42 | Juniper ....................... 37 | Primula .................-..... 53 |
| Achania ..................... 52 | Corylopsis .................... 30 | Kennedya .................... 47 |  |
| Agapanthus ................. 54 | Corypha ..................... 49 |  |  |
| Agaves ....................... 51 | Cotoneaster .................. 42 | Kolreuteria ......................... 26 | Redwood, California_.... 34 |
| Albizzia ..................... 24 | Cottonwood ................ 25 | Kudzu Vine ................ 47 | Requisites ...............59-60 |
| Akebia ........................ 46 | Crab, Flowering .......... 29 |  | Retinospora ................. 38 |
| Alder .......................... 24 | Crape Myrtle .............. 30 | Lantana ....................47-53 | Rhamnus ...................... 45 |
| Almond, Flowering...... 24 | Cryptomeria ............... 35 | Laurel ...................34-43 |  |
| Altea 29 | Cycas ........................ 49 | Laurustinus ................ 43 | Rhodotypos ................. 31 |
| mary | Cyclamen .................... 54 | Lavendula .................. 53 | Romneya .................... 54 |
| Ampelopsis .................. 46 | Cyperus ............-........ 52 | Leptospermum ........... 44 | Rosemary ................... 45 |
| Anthericum ................ 52 | Cypress ...............24-35-36 | Libocedrus .................... 37 | Roses ............... 54 to 59 |
| Apple, Flowering......... 29 | Dahlias ....................... 54 | Ligustrum .............30-44 | Russelia ..................... 48 |
| alia .....................29-40 | Daisy .......................... 52 | Lilac ......................-30-31 | Sabal ........................... 50 |
| raucaria .................... 33 | Daphne ....................... 42 | Linden ........................ 26 | Salvia ........................... 54 |
| Arborvitac ................... 33 | Daphniphyllum ........... 42 | Livistona ..................... 50 | Sansevieria ................... 54 |
| butus ....................... 40 | Dasylirion .................... 51 | Locust ....................... 26 | Santolina .................... 54 |
| istolochia ............... 46 |  | Locust, Honey ........... 25 | Sciadopitys .................. 38 |
| sh ...................24-27-28 | Decumaria ................... 47 | Madrona ...................... 37 | Seaforthia ................... 51 |
| sparagus .................... 52 | Deeringia .................... 42 | Magnolia ..................... 37 | Service Tree ............... 27 |
| Aspidistra ................... 52 | Dendropanax ............... 42 | Mahonia ..................... 44 | Shasta Daisy .............. 54 |
| ucuba ........................ 40 | Deutzia ....................... 30 | Maidenhair Tree ....... 26 | Shrubs, Deciduous ...... 29 |
|  | Diosma ....................... 42 | Mallow ....................... 53 | Shrubs, Evergreen ...... 40 |
| Bald Cypress ............. 24 | Dogwood .................... 30 | Mandevilla .................... 47 | Silk Vine .................... 48 |
| Bamboos ......................- 52 | Dolichos ...................... 47 | Manzanita .................. 44 | Smilax ......................... 48 |
| Bananȧ ........................ 52 | Dracaenas ..................... 51 | Maple ......................26-29 | Smoke Tree ............... 31 |
| berry ................29-40 | Duranta ....................... 42 | Marguerite .................. 53 | Snowball ...................... 31 |
|  | Echeveria .................... 52 | Maytenus .................... 44 | Snowberry .................. 32 |
| Begonia ...................... 52 | Elaeagnus .................... 42 | Melaleuca .................... 44 | Solanum ...................... 48 |
| Bignonia ..................... 46 |  | Melianthus .................. 44 | Sollya ........................ 48 |
| Big Tree, California.... 34 | Elm ........................25-29 | Metrosideros ............... 44 | Sophora, Weeping .... 29 |
| rch ......................25-28 | Empress Tree ............. 25 |  | Spirea ......................... 32 |
|  |  | Mock Orange .............. 31 |  |
| Bougainvillea ............. 46 | Erythrina .................... 30 | Muehlenbeckia ........... 48 | Sumach ....................... 32 |
| Box ......................40-41 | Escallonia .................... 42 | Mulberry .................27-29 | Sweet Bay ................. 43 |
| Brachychiton ............... 33 | Eucalyptus .................. 36 | Myoporum ................... 44 | Sweet Gum Tree......... 27 |
| room ........................ 41 | Eugenia ....................... 42 | Myrtle ......................... 44 | Sycamore ...............27-28 |
| roussonetia ............... 25 |  |  |  |
| Buckthorn ................... 29 | Euonymus ..........42-43-47 | Nolina ......................... 51 | Tecoma ....................... 48 |
| Bulbs and Tubers.......... 54 | Fabiana ....................... 43 |  | Teucrium .................... 45 |
| Burning Bush ............... 41 | Ferns .............................. 53 | Olea .-............................. 45 | Thorn ....................28-29 |
| aladium ...................... 54 | Ficus ........................36-47 | Oleander ..................... 45 | Thuyopsis .................. 39 |
|  | Firs -.....................38-39 |  |  |
| Camphor Tree .............. 34 | Flax, New Zealand...... 53 | Pagoda Tree ................. 27 | Torreya -..................... 39 |
| Cannas ........................ 52 | Forsythia .................... 30 |  | Tradesca |
| Carnations ......................... 52 | Fuchsia ............................ 53 | Pampas Grass .............. 53 |  |
| Carpenteria ..................... 41 | Garrya ......................... 43 | Pandanus ..................... 51 | Trees, Evergreen ...... 32 |
| Cassia | Geraniums .................... 53 |  | Trees, Weeping ....-...... 28 |
| Casuarina ...................... 34 | Gerbera ....................... 53 | Parasol Tree ................. 27 | Tritoma ....................... 54 |
|  | Grevillea .................... 36 | Parkinsonia ................ 38 |  |
| Ceanothus .......................... 41 | Gum Tree ..................... 36 | Passion Vine ................... 48 | Umbrella, Texas ......... 28 |
| edar ......................-34-35 | Hackberry .................... 25 | Peach, Flowering ........ 27 |  |
| ephalotaxus ............... 35 | Hakea .-............................ 43 | Pea Tree, Siberian........ 27 | Verbena, Lemon ...... 30 |
| Cestrum ...................... 41 | Heath ......................... 43 | Pelargoniums ............. 53 | Veronica ..................... 45 |
| Chamaecerasus ........... 29 | Hedysarum ................. 47 | Peony Tree ................. 32 | Vinca -....................... 54 |
| Chamaerops ................ 49 | Heliotrope .................. 53 | Pepper Tree ................. 38 | Violets ........................ 54 |
| Cherry ...........25-28-29-41 | Heuchera .................... 53 | Philodendron .................... 53 | Virginia Creeper ....... 48 |
| Choisya ....................... 41 | Hibiscus ..................... 53 | Phlox . ........................ 53 | Vitex .......................... 32 |
| Christmas Berry ......... 41 | Holly ......................36-37 | Phoenix ...................... 50 |  |
| Chrysanthemums ..--.... 52 | Honeysuckle .............29-47 | Photinia -........................... 45 | Walnut, False .-......... 25 |
| itrus .......................... 25 | Hop Tree .................... 25 |  | Walnut, Weeping ..... 29 |
| Clematis ...................... 46 | Hornbeam .................... 25 | Pittosporum ................ 45 |  |
| lianthus ........................... 47 | Hydrangea ....................... 30 | Plants, Bedding Bor- | Weigela ....................... 32 |
| Climbing Plants .......... 46 | Hypericum .................. 43 |  | Willow ....................... 28 |
| Coboea ........................... 47 | Imantophyllum .............. 53 | Plumbago ........................ 48 | Willow, Weeping ....... 29 |
|  | Ipomea -........................ 47 | Plum, Flowering ........ 27 | Wistaria ................48-49 |
| offee Tree, Kentucky.. 26 |  | Pogostemon ................. 53 | Xanthoceras ..............32 |
|  |  | Poinciana .................... 31 | Yellow-wood ............... 28 |
| a | Tacaranda .................... 37 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## FANCHER CREEK NURSERIES <br> INCORPORATED

GEORGE C. ROEDING

PRESIDENT AND MANAGER

## Fruit and Ornamental Trees Evergreens, Palms, Roses



ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOG SEASON 1914-1915



## ROEDING'S NURSERIES AND FARMS

The Roeding Place and Farms
640 acres, 6 miles east of Fresno
160 acres, Tehachapi, Kern County
Ornamental Nurseries
160 acres, $21 / 2$ miles N W of Fresno 20 acres, Laguna, Los Angeles Co.

General Fruit Tree Nurseries 160 acres, 18 miles east of Fresno 100 acres, Davis, Yolo County

Citrus Orchard and Nurseries 160 acres, Exeter, Tulare County 100 acres, La Habra, Orange Co.

Telephone, Telegraph, Postoffice and Express Address:

The Olive is a strikingly beautiful Avenue Tree


Calimyrna Fig Orchard on the Roeding Place

## To Our Friends and Patrons



HIS, our Illustrated Price Catalogue for the season of 1914-1915, contains, with brief descriptions and correct illustrations, the very best Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Palms, Roses, etc., for planting in the extreme western part of our country.

We desire to extend to our many satisfied customers our sincere thanks for their patronage, and the assurance that we are better able than ever to supply their wants. To those who have never dealt with us, but whom we should like to include among our friends, we shall be glad to demonstrate the high quality of our stock. our ability to handle all orders, and our high-class methods of doing business.

Our president and manager, Mr. George C. Roeding, is known the country over for his exhaustive research and untiring experiments in California horticulture. It is due to his personal efforts that Smyrna Fig culture has become such a prominent feature of the fruit-growing industries of the Pacific coast.

Our business principles may be summed up in the following:
To give our very best personal attention to all orders.
To ship goods promptly and insure their reaching our patrons in good condition.
To send out no tree or plant we would hesitate to plant ourselves.
To invite correspondence on any subject pertaining to our business
To place our services at the disposal of our patrons, and furnish advice on anything pertaining to our line.

At our local sales yards, $L$ and Fresno streets, Fresno, we will carry a fine line of ornamental plants to meet the demands of our customers who have found it inconvenient to visit our nurseries Our main office is located on third floor Holland Building. No. 2137 Fresno street, in very commodious quarters. From here we are in telephonic communication with all of our nurseries and departments.

## GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS

In growing and furnishing all nursery stock every care and precaution is exercised to have it true to name; still with all our care, mistakes are liable to be made, but we hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all stock that may be untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid. This statement is due notice to purchasers of nursery stock of the extent of our liability after the same has been accepted by the buyer.

## To Intending Purchasers

## Things to Observe

1. Ail orders should be legibly written on a separate sheet of paper, and not mixed up with the body of the letter.
2. In ordering please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty when no instructions accompany the order to use other varieties as nearly similar as possible.

It very often happens on orders of small assorted varieties, for a home orchard, that it is necessary to make substitutions. In making same, it is our invariable rule to consider our customer's best interests. On orders for commercial planting, substitutions are never made without first corresponding with the customer and making our recommendations before any alterations are made in the order.
3. Our packing and labeling are as perfect as possible, and we charge for the same only to cover the cost of material. Cartage to the railway or express office free of charge.
4. State distinctly how you wish us to shipby freight or express; also designate the route, otherwise we use our own discretion in forwarding.
5. After delivering to the carriers we cannot hold ourselves responsible for any loss or injury to trees or plants after they have been carefully packed and shipped, but we will do everything in our power, if any loss should occur, for the protection and recovery of our customer's property.
6. Orders to be sent by express, C. O. D., will be filled, provided one-half of the amount is sent with the order.
7. If any mistakes are made in flling orders, we will cheerfally rectify the same, but must reapectfully request our customers to notify us
at once, or, at the most, within ten days after receipt of the goods.
8. Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference.
9. We uniformly tie our trees in bunches of 10 , and grape-vines in bundles of 50 ; and we suggest to our patrons to make their orders for assortments as far as possible in multiples of these numbers.
10. Articles mentioned in the following list will be furnished at prices named as follows: Five at the 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate; 500 or more at the 1000 rate. Less than five of a variety at the single rate. This does not mean, as an illustration, that 10 pears, 10 apples, 10 plums, 10 nectarines would be charged at the 100 rate. To secure this rate it will be necessary to order 50 trees of one sort.
11. For the convenience of those who cannot be reached by railroad or express, packages of small trees, if in stock, not exceeding eleven pounds in weight, can be forwarded by parcel post, such articles to be charged at single rates, postage additional.
12. Please remember to write your name, postoffice, county and state as distinctly as possible: also give your nearest express office and raflway station, or if on a stage route, send ue special directions, giving us the name of the transportation company delivering the goods. Orders for export to Old Mexico, the Hawailan Islands, Cuba and South American point should give, in addition to the above, the steamship routes by which their orders are to be shipped.

All remittances should be by postoffice money order, registered letter, express order bank draft, or check. All orders from forelgn countries to be accompanied by draft or international money order.

## TO INTENDING PURCHASERS—Continued

## About Weights and Shipping

The question of freight eharges to distant points is a matter of serious consideration to such customers, and we are therefore submitting a few figures to give a clearer insight into the subject.
The general run of deciduous fruit trees. either in bales or cases, average about as follows: 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ pounds each: 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .11 / 2$ pounds each; 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{C} 1$ pound each; 2 to 3 ft , one-half of a pound each. Grape-vines, one-third of a pound each.

Deciduous ornamental trees from 6 to $\& \mathrm{ft}$ and $u p$ to 12 to $15 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to 6 pounds each.

Potted plants in from 3 to 6 -inch pots, packed in boxes, weigh from 4 to 12 pounds each.

Citrus trees, balled, packed in boxes. 40 pounds each, and with naked roots, 3 pounds each.

Palms. packed in boxes. with ball of earth. 2 to $3-\mathrm{ft}$. plants, 40 pounds, and gradually increasing to 110 pounds each on 5 to $6-\mathrm{ft}$. plants.

Grape cuttings 14 to 16 inches long, 80 pounds to the thousand cuttings, in either bales or boxes.

Eucalyptus, Cypress, about 100 to the Hat, 50 pounds per flat: hedge plants from 50 to 100 to the box, according to size, 50 pounds per flat

## Approximate Packing Charges

It is difficult to give these charges accuratels. as they will vary more or less, according to the condition of the trees; however, the figures given are taken from our records of charges for the run of shipments for sizes specified: 6 to 8 -ft. trees in bales, $\$ 3.00$ per $1000: 4$ to $6-\mathrm{ft}$. trees. $\$ 2.50$ per $1000: 3$ to 4-ft. trees. $\$ 2.25$ per 1000 ; 6 to 8 -ft. trees completely boxed, $\$ 6.00$ per $1000 ;$ 4 to $6-\mathrm{ft}$. trees, $\$ 4.00$ per 1000 ; 3 to 4 -ft. trees. $\$ 3.50$ per 1000

Grape-vines, in bales, 75 c per 1000 vines; in cases completely boxed, $\$ 3$ per 1000 vines.

Deciduous ornamental trees, 6 to $\& f t$ and up to 12 to 15 ft ., in bales, from 50 c to $\$ 1.00$ per 100 , and completely boxed, $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 2.00$ per 100 .

Potted plants in from 3 to 6 -inch pots, from 3 c to 10 c each.

Citrus trees, balled, packed in boxes, tops protected with burlap, 10 c per tree (boxes hold from 10 to 12 trees). in cases. completely boxed. 20 c per tree; naked roots. packed in moss in boxes, tops burlapped, 2c per tree; completely boxed, 3c per tree.

Palms. balled, in boxes, tops burlaped, from 10 c to 20 c per plant, according to size.

Grape cuttings packed in bales. 50 c per 1000 cuttings. and in cases, completely boxed. 75 c per 1000 .

Eucalyptus, Crpress and hedge plants, tops corered with burlap, in flats. 15 c per flat.

As has been previously stated, the weights and packing charges giren are merely a general average, and this data is supplied for the purpose of placing our customers in position to figure out about what their stock will cost them delivered at destination. We desire to assure our patrons that we only charge for packing to corer the cost of material used

## Freight Classification

It may not be generally understood that the method of packing a shipment of trees or plants is the basis on which freight charges are made. Nursery stock in bales or boxes completely covered with tule or burlap take a first-class rate. while in cases completely boxed the third-class rate applies. When trees are shipped without packing, the classification requires the payment of the double first-class rate.

In carload lots with a minimum of ten tons. class C applies, and this is as a rule from 50 to 75 per cent less than the first-class rate.
For local shipments in California, trees are either packed in bales, wrapped with tule. or in boxes, tops protected with burlap: for the difference between the first and third-class rates is so slight that nothing would be gained by boxing, for the increased cost would more than offset the saving in freight charges.
To distant points in Texas, Mexico, Colorado, and to other states and countries outside of Coliformia. When stock is to be a long time in transit. it is packed in paper-lined cases, not only with a view of having the trees carry botter. but also because of the saring in freight charges, the difference in classification being in many cases $\$ 1$ per 100 pounds.

We have made a very close study of traffic conditions, and our knowledge is used to secure in all cases the rery lowest freight rates for the benefit of our customers.

No accurate data can be given as to freight charges on orders for export. except that in a general way a shipment by water to Australia or Japan from san Francisco will cost about one-third less than it does from Fresno to Sar Francisco. a distance of 206 miles.

## Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre



Square Method-Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill: which. divided into the number of feet in an acre (43.⿹勹th) will give the number of plants or crees to an acre

Equilateral Triangle Method-Divide the number required to the acre "square method by the decimal sbb. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.


## Fruit Department

Certain varieties of trees grow stocky, making it impossible to grade them on a basis of their height. We reserve the right on such trees to grade them on a diameter or caliper basis, as follows: The measurements are made one inch above the intersection of the bud with the stock.

1 to 2 -inch caliper........ 8 to 10 -foot trees $3 / 8$ to $1 / 2$-inch caliper............ 3 to 4 -foot trees
$3 / 4$ to 1 -inch caliper........6 to 8 -foot trees $1 / 4$ to $3 / 8$-inch caliper........... 2 to 3 -foot trees
$1 / 2$ to $5 / 8$-inch caliper..........4 to 6 -foot trees

## PRICES SUBDECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

The difficulty of selecting varieties is a problem which no doubt confronts many of our customers, and in order to assist them in this we have placed an asterisk (*) opposite the names of such sorts which rank high in the planting of commercial orchards.

## APPLES



Alexander. Large; yellow, streaked red. Sept
*Arkansas Black. Valuable market variety; maroon, nearly black: Dec. to April.

Baldwin. Deep red. Nov. to Feb.
Ben Davis. Yellow, streaked red. Oct. to Jan.
Bismarck. Large; golden yellow; sept.
*Delicious. Brilliant dark red, with splashes of a golden yellow at the blossom end. Flesh fine-grained, highly flavored. Nov.
Duchess of Oldenburg. Yellow, streaked red; adapted to hot, dry climates. July.
Early Harvest. Bright straw-color; early July.
*Esopus Spitzenburg. Striped red and yellow; bright red; good. Nov. to March.
Fameuse or Snow. Greenish yellow, striped red; flesh remarkably white. Oct.
Gano. Regular and prolific bearer; deep dark red. Nov. to April.
*Gravenstein. Large; striped red and orange Most popular early variety on coast. Aug.
Grimes Golden Pippin. Golden yellow. Dec. to March.
*Jonathan. Yellow, covered with red stripes: great table and market variety, good keeper and productive. Oct. to Dec.
King David. Fruit large, wine-red, blotched yellow. Its high color and delicious flavor is causing it to be a winner. Oct.
*King of Tompkins County. Very large; yellow splashed crimson; fine for mountains. Sept.
Lady Apple. Bright red cheek; small, highly flavored. Dec.

Lawver. Showy bright red; great shipper; suitable for warm, dry climates. Dec. to May.


Delicious Apple
McIntosh. Very attractive; good size; bright deep red; flesh snow-white, tender. Valuable fall Apple.

## Apples-Continued

Maiden's Blush. Yellow with red cheek. Aug. Mammoth Black Twig. (Paragon.) Large; dark red; good keeper. Nov. to Jan.
Missouri Pippin. Yellow; striped red. Dec.
Northern Spy. Greenish yellow striped purplish red; productive; late keeper. Nov. to April.
*Red Astrachan. Large; deep crimson. A popular and productive early market variety adapted to interior valleys. July.
Red Beitigheimer. Large; cream-colored, flushed with light and dark red. Sept.
Red June. Deep red; very showy. June.
Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow. Oct.
*Rome Beauty. Large; exceptionally beautiful; yellow, shaded and striped with red. One of the most popular varieties. Nov. to Feb.
Smith's Cider. Large and handsome; yellow, shaded red. Nov. to Feb.
*Stayman's Winesap. Greenish yellow, splashed with red. Fine market apple. Jan. to May.
*White Astrachan. Greenish white; very showy; increasing in popularity. July.
Winter Banana. Fancy market fruit; large; pale yellow; pink blush. Nov.
*White Winter Pearmain. Pale yellow. Adapts itself to all conditions. A favorite commercia variety. Nov. to Jan.
*Winesap. Yellow, streaked red; excellent for cider. Nov. to Feb.
*Yellow Bellflower. Large, oblong; yellow; a standard in California. Oct. to Jan.
*Yellow Newton Pippin. Large; golden yellow; extensively planted in California. A promis ing commercial sort. Jan. to May.

## Crab Apples

| Prices- |  |  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1-year, 4 to 6 | feet. ........ $\$ 0.25$ | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ |  |  |
| 1-year, 3 to 4 feet........ | .20 | 1.80 | 12.00 |  |  |

*Red Siberian. Yellow, with scarlet cheek. Bears early and abundantly. Sept.
*Transcendent. Fruit very large; yellow striped red. Productive. Sept.
*Whitney No. 20. A vigorous, handsome grower great bearer; fruit large, smooth, glossy green striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm juicy. Aug.
*Yellow Siberian. Beautiful golden yellow. Aug.

## PEARS



We can supply the following varieties: Beurre Hardy, Doyenne du Comice. Easter Beurre. Glou Morceau, Howell, P. Barry, Winter Bartlett, Winter Nelis, on quince root. Trees budded on this root become decidedly dwarfed, bear earlier, produce large crops of fruit when only a few feet high, and are therefore desirable for small gardens.
*Bartlett. The leading commercial Pear of California for canning, shipping and drying, and more extensively planted than any other Large; golden yellow, red cheek; thrives in all parts of California. Aug.
*Beurre Clairgeau. Large; crimson; good shipper. Sept.
*Beurre Hardy. Large; greenish, covered with light russet. Flesh buttery. Sept.
B. S. Fox. Large, greenish-yellow, covered with golden yellow russet. Oct.
*Crocker Bartlett. (New.) In shape, oblong, acute, pyriform; large and of a rich golden yellow; netted and overspread with russet. Skin rather thick but quite tender. Flesh is yellowish, buttery, juicy, subacid to sweet and rich flavor Tree is remarkably vigorous. Nov.
Doyenne d'Alencon. Medium; skin rough yellow, shaded dull crimson. Dec.
Doyenne d'Ete. Small yellow, shaded bright red. One of the earliest. July.
*Doyenne du Comice. Large; greenish yellow, shaded with crimson. As a market pear ranks next to Bartlett. Oct.
Dana's Hovey. (Winter Seckel.) Skin greenishyellow netted with russet. Flesh yellowish, juicy, with rich aromatic flavor. Tree vigorous and heavy bearer. Nov.
*Easter Beurre. Large, roundish; fine-grained; most desirable. Oct. to Jan.
*Glou Morceau. Pale greenish yellow, marked with small green dots; flesh fine-grained with sugary flavor; fine shipper. Dec.
Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow; good bearer; hardy. Sept. and Oct.
Forelle or Trout. Lemon-yellow with large crimson specks. Sept. and Oct.
Howell. Large; yellow, with minute russet dots. Immensely prolific. Aug.
*Madeleine. The first early pear. Pale yellow, dotted with brown. June.
Lawson or Comet. Large; bright crimson on yellow ground; good shipper. June.
P. Barry. Large; yellow; juicy, fine-grained; excellent keeper. Tree vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Dec. to March.
*Seckel. Highly flavored variety; brownish green with russet brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery. Aug. to Sept.


## Winter Nells Pear

*Winter Bartlett. Large, resembling early Bartlett; yellow, slightly russeted on one side; tender, juicy. Flavor almost identical with summer Bartlett. One of the finest winter varieties. Nov.
*Winter Nelis. Medium; yellowish green, grayrusset dots; flesh yellowish white; excellent shipper. Dec.

## CHERRIES

| Prices on Mazzard and Mahaleb roots- | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 year, extra stocky, 4 to 6 ft . | \$0.35 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 1 year, 3 to 4 ft . | . 30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 1 year, 2 to 3 ft | . 25 | 2.00 | 18.00 |

## Except Burbank and Abundance-see special prices.

The Hearts, or Bigarreaus, are the sweet Cherries, the trees being strong and vigorous growers These are designated by the letter "H." The Dukes, or Morellos, which are the sour Cherries, by the letter "D." These grow slowly, the branches are slender; the leaves are thicker, smaller and of a deeper green.

Belle d'Orleans. H. Roundish, heart-shaped. light yellow, flushed with red. May.
*Bing. H. One of the grandest blacks. Its large size, firmness and delicious flavor have caused it to be in active demand. A thrifty grower and prolific bearer. Middle of June.
*Black Tartarian. H. An old favorite. Deep, purplish black. Late May.
Centennial. H. Pale yellow, marbled and splashed with crimson; flesh firm, sweet. Early June.
Chapman. H. One of the best early market varieties. Deep black; firm. April and May.
Early Purple Guigne. H. One of best. Purple; tender, juicy, sweet. April and May.
Early Richmond. D. Medium; dark red; juicy; very productive. Middle of May.
English Morello. D. Large; deep red; tree small and slender. July.
Governor Wood. H. Deep yellow, shaded red. Fine for canning and table use. Early June.
Lewelling. H. (Black Republican-Black Oregon.) Large size; black; young and profuse bearer. July.
*Lambert. H. Its large size, rich, glossy, deep red color, firm flesh, unsurpassed flavor, combine to make it one of the leading market varieties. Middle of June.
May Duke. D. Large; rich dark red. May.
*Napoleon Bigarreau. H. (Royal Ann.) A magnificent cherry of largest size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm, sweet; most popular all-round cherry. Late June.

## Burbank Introductions "Abundance"

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prices | . $\$ 1.00$ | \$7.50 | \$60.00 |

This latest introduction of Burbank' has unusual merit and is deserving of wide distribu tion. Seedling of Napoleon (Royal Ann). Tree a strong grower and an early and never-failing bearer of very heavy crops. Fully twice as productive as its parent, fruit larger, handsomer, as firm, better form and color, sweeter and far more delicious, never cracks. When canned, in appearance and color the very best. The most reliable and productive late cherry for shipping.

## "Burbank"

Each 10

100

This new cherry, introduced by Burbank, has been thoroughly tested out by practical cherry growers at Vacaville and its commercial value has been fully established. Ripens earlier than the Early Purple Guigne, and its size, firmness and flavor far surpasses that variety. Averages medium to large in size; skin deep purplish black; tree a beautiful grower, vigorous and erect.


Bing Cherries

## PLUMS

Prices of Plums, General Collection, on Almond, Myrobolan and Peach roots-


Except special varieties noted.

America. Originated by Luther Burbank. Fruit large; skin glossy coral-red; flesh yellow moderately firm, delicious; one of the most highly flavored plums.

Apple. Deep red with white marbling; large, firm and of fine flavor. Late July.
Bartlett. Yellow, turning to crimson; flesh sal-mon-colored, firm, juicy. Last of June.
Bavay's Green Gage. Reine Claude de Bavay.) Large; greenish yellow; juicy. Aug.
*Burbank. Medium; globular; cherry-red, with lilac bloom; flesh yellow. Late June.
Chalco. Large; cinnabar-red; fine flavor; tremendous grower; prolific. Eharly August.
*Climax. Very large; deep, dark red; flesh yellow, delicious flavor. Tree vigorous and very productive. Middle of June.
*Clyman. Reddish purple; firm and sweet. Valuable for shipping; very prolific. June.
*Diamond. Tree wonderful grower and heavy and regular producer. Fruit very large, oblong; dark purple with deep bloom. A splendid shipper. Middle of July to early August.
*Giant. Tree handsome, vigorous grower. Fruit large; flesh yellow; flavor good; freestone. Fine market variety. Late August.
*Grand Duke. Tree regular and prolfic bearer Dark purple; flesh greenish yellow, with rich favor; fine shipper. Late August.

## Plums-Continued

Ickworth Imperatrice. Deep purple, with golden fawn tracings; flesh greenish yellow. sept
*Jefferson. Large; greenish yellow; one of the best for canning. July to Sept
*Kelsey Japan. Rich yellow overspread with red; flesh yellow. Its large size and extended period over which it ripens makes it invaluable as a shipping plum. Firm. July to Sept.


## Wickson Plum

President. An English plum of very recent introduction. Very uniform on the tree, large and shaped like a yellow egg. Skin purple; flesh yellow and of fine texture. Remarkably sweet with no acidity under the skin. In the Vacaville district it is recognized as the most promising of market plums.

* Satsuma. (Blood Plum.) Large; dark red from skin to pit; firm; ships and keeps well; juicy Early July
*Shropshire Damson. Oral; dark blue; very firm; flesh greenish, juicy and sprightly. Late Sept.
*Simon Plum. (Apricot Plum.) Prunus Simoni. Large, cinnabar-red; flesh yellow, with pineapple and banana flavor. Early July.
*Washington. Large; yellow, with crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, sweet. Fine for
*Wickson. Tree strong, upright grower and heavy bearer. Heart-shaped; fiesh amber; juicy. Early Aug.
*Yellow Egg. Showy market variety and good for canning. Large; oval; deep golden; juicy; rather acid. July and Aug.


## Burbank's Latest Creations in Plums

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 year, 4 to 6 ft | . $\$ 0.50$ | \$4.00 | \$30.00 |
| 1 year, 3 to 4 ft . | . 40 | 3.00 | 25.00 |

BEACTY. Another of the Burbank introductions, having been accorded a leading place by the growers of shipping plums. Tree a most remarkably vigorous upright grower, with large healthy foliage. Fruit beautiful, oval crimson with amber crimson flesh. The largest of the early plums and ripening ten days earlier than Santa Rosa.

FORMOSA. This Japanese plum possesses such a combination of good qualities that brings it prominently to the front as a grand shipping fruit. Tree is a vigorous upright grower with large cherry-like foliage; fruit of the largest size, heart-shaped and of light cherry-red color. Flesh pale yellow, usually firm, sweet, rich, delicious, with delightful flavor. Ripens July.

GAVIOTA. This beautiful plum has qualities which are sure to make it a highly esteemed table and shipping fruit. Ripens two weeks after Formosa; is of a deep reddish purple color; flesh honey yellow; fragrant and sweet to the pit, which is so small in comparison with size of fruit that it might almost be called "seedlass."

APEX PLCMCOT. This new fruit ripens with the earliest plums. Tree a strong, compact, upright grower and good bearer even where apricots cannot be grown, and in seasons where some plums are failures. Fruit very large and handsome, globular, color deep pink or light crimson, free-stone; flesh honey-yellow, firm, rich, aromatic, apricot-like; unequalled in size, beauty, productireness and quality by any other early fruit.
SANTA ROSA. If there is any one fruit whose characteristics are individualized, they are markedly pronounced in this one plum. To begin with, it is extremely early, ripening the middle of June; it is very large; of a deep purplish crimson color, with pale blue bloom flesh near skin is a purple shaded with rosy scarlet and pale amber toward the stone, which is quite small. Has a slight acidity next to the skin, merely enough, however, to relieve fruit from cloving. Its qualities mas be summed up briefly by stamping it as a good grower, good bearer, fine shipper, good keeper, and in every way a money-maker.

## PRUNES

| Prune-On | Myrobolan root- | PRUNES | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 year |  | .. 4 to 6 ft . | \$0.40 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 1 year |  | . 3 to 4 ft . | . 30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 1 year |  | 2 to 3 ft . | . 25 | 2.00 | 16.00 |
| Prune-On | Peach and Almond |  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| 1 year |  | . 4 to 6 ft . | \$0.30 | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| 1 year |  | . 3 to 4 ft . | . 25 | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 1 year |  | 2 to 3 ft . | . 20 | 1.80 | 16.00 |

Except Standard and Improved French. See special prices.

Fellenberg. (Italian Prune.) Large; dark purple; flesh greenish yellow; freestone. Aug.
*French. (Petite Prune d'Agen.) Medium size purple; sweet and rich; standard for drying -the most extensively planted prune. Aug.
German. (Quetsche.) Long; purple blue bloom; flesh green, sweet; freestone. Aug.
*Hungarian. Tree is a vigorous grower, and heavy bearer. Very large; reddish violet juicy, sweet; profitable for shipment. Aug.
*Imperial Epineuse. (Imperial.) Very large; violet-purple; exceedingly sweet. Very valuable for drying and a great market variety on account of its size and quality. Sept.
*Robe de Sargent. Large; deep purple; flesh rich and sugary. A fine prune for drying; about ten days earlier than the French prune. Aug. and Sept.
Silver Prune. Largest size; pale yellow; profitable for bleaching and canning. Sept.
*Sugar. A Burbank introduction. Dark purple; flesh yellow, tender and rich; raluable for shipping green and for drying; a great bearer. Early Aug.
*Tragedy. Dark purple; flesh yellowish green very rich and sweet. Valuable shipper. Early July.



## Standard Prune

This late introduction of Burbank is a cross between Tragedy and Sugar Prune. It has been tried in a commercial way now for several years, and it undoubtedly has great possibilities as a high-grade Prune.

Burbank writes of it as follows:
"The trees are enormous and never-failing bearers, and strong, healthy growers. Wellgrown fruits measure four and a half inches
around one way by nearly six inches the long way. Skin dark reddish purple, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh honey-yellow, fine-grained, juicy, yet firmer than most other drying prunes. Is very sweet and a perfect freestone.
"This is without doubt the best combination drying and shipping prume ever grown. The final test as to the value of this prune is that, when dipped, the result is a quickly dried prune which is larger than any heretofore grown."

## New Prune, "Conquest"

One of Burbank's late introductions. The tree is a vigorous, healthy, rapid grower and unusually productive. The fruit is very similar to the French Prune in form, size, color and golden sweet rich flesh. The stone has been eliminated with the exception of a ting speck. The fruit is valuable and the tree is very productive. Ripens with the common French Prune and is in all respects very much like it in size, quality and appearance. Price $\$ 150$ each; $\$ 10.00$ per $10 ; \$ \% 5.00$ per 100.

## French Prune (Improved)



To term it anything else would simply be misleading. One of our leading growers called our attention to an orchard of this variety at Suisun, Solano County, in which extending over a period of years, large sizes were the rule rather than the exception. Growers in this section insist on having this variety in preference to the regular French Prune, knowing from vears of observation that without exception the fruit produced on the sport is identical in every particular, except in size, and in this there has never been any variation, the prunes averaging from 30 s to 40 s from year to year without exception. Careful investigation on our part convinces us of the merits of this improved type of French Prune which to all appearance is the genuine sort with the exception that the branches are inclined to droop some and that it produces without fail every year large crops of fruit, all of which are of the largest sizes. This demonstration of selection must appeal to every fruit grower.

## APRICOTS



Black Apricot. Dull, reddish-purple, covered with slight down; juicy, with pleasant flavor. June.
*Blenheim. (Shipley.) Above medium; deep yellow; juicy and rich flesh. In great demand both for canning and drying. Trees regular and heavy bearers. Middle of June.
*Hemskirke. (Alameda Hemskirke.) Almost as large as Moorpark, but earlier and more prolific; flesh bright orange; tender. June.
Large Early Montgamet. Fruit large, compressed; golden yellow. Early June.

* Moorpark. Very large; red on the sunny side; flesh bright orange. Late June.
Newcastle Early. Medium; fine quality; good shipper and valuable on account of its earliness. First of June.

Pringle. Small; clingstone; good quality; very early. Middle of May.
*Royal. The most extensively planted variety. Medium; flesh pale orange, with rich, vinous flavor. Early June.

Routier's Peach. (Peach, Bergetti's French.) Yellow; flesh yellow, juicy. June 15.

Smyrna. Introduced by our Mr. Geo. C. Rncding in 1901, from Smyrna. Large; flesh bright orange-yellow; freestone. Kernel is sweet, having all the properties of an almond. Middle of June.
*Tilton. Orange-yellow, with pronounced flavor; valuable for canning and shipping. June.

## QUINCES

| Prices on Quince Stock- | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 year, 4 to 6 ft . | . $\$ 0.35$ | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| year, 3 to 4 ft | . 30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |

Apple or Orange. Large; fine golden color; valuable for preserves or flavoring. Sept.
*Rea's Mammoth. Large, bright yellow; a strong grower, and very productive. Oct.

Champion. Large, bright jellow, ripening two weeks later than Orange. Sept.
*Pineapple. Originated by Luther Burbank. Flavor is suggestive of the pinerpple. Makes a superior jelly, can be eaten raw and will cuok as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple. Sept.
*Smyrna. Introduced by us from Smyrna. Very large and of a lively lemon-yellow; when cooked it is very tender, with a pronounced Quince taste and odor. Oct.


Apple Qulnce

## PEACHES



All varieties not designated as Clingstones are free.
*Admiral Dewey. Large and handsome; the first early yellow-fleshed variety to ripen; a good market sort. Middle June.

* Alexander. Large; greenish white, shaded deep maroon; juicy, sweet; a standard shipping sort. Early June.
Australian Saucer. Medium; flat; white shaded crimson; flesh white, sweet. July.
Bilyeu's Late. Large; white with blush cheek; flesh white; excellent late shipper. Oct.
Blood Cling. Medium; clouded purplish red; flesh deep red. July.
Briggs Red May. Greenish white, with red cheek; flesh white. Recognized market variety. Middle of June.
Crosby. Orange-yellow, splashed with carmine; valuable for shipping. Late Aug:
*Early Imperial. Deep yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh juicy and firm. Good for table and shipping. Last of June.
*Elberta. Very showy and one of the best market and table varieties Last of July.
*Foster. Large; yellow, dark red cheek; fine for drying, market or canning. July.
George's Late Cling. Large; yellowish white, splashed with red; flesh firm. Ships well. Sept.
*Hale's Early. Large; skin greenish, mottled red; flesh white, juicy, sweet. Recognized as a standard among shipping varieties. Early July.
*Heath Cling. Very large; creamy white, with faint blush; flesh white; hightly flavored and one of the best for canning. Sept.
Late Crawford. Very large, yellow with red cheek; flavor excellent; drys well. Early Aug.
Levis Cling. Strong grower; fruit deep golden yellow, slightly blushed on one side. Flesh clear yellow to pit; fine grained, excellent flavor. Ripens before Tuscan Cling. A popular canning peach.
Lery's Late, or Henrietta Cling. Deep yellow, shaded brownish red; of the largest size and one of the best for canning for home use. Oct
* Lovell. Leads all other clear yellow freestones medlum to large. One of the best drying and canning freestones. Dries even heavier than the Muir. First week in August.
*McDevitt's Cling. Large, golden yellow; flesh of superior flavor. In demand by the canners. Aug.
*McKevit's Cling. Creamy white, with dellcate blush; flesh firm, rich and sugary; as a canning peach it has few superiors. Late Aug.
Morris White. .Large; greenish white; flesh firm, sweet and juicy. First of Aug.
*Muir. Very large; flesh clear yellow, very rich and sweet. The leading drying peach of Callfornia; good for canning. Last of July.
Opulent. Originated by Luther Burbank. Medium to large, almost globular: creamy white, with crimson dots and blush; flesh firm, very juicy. Early July.
*Phillip's Cling. Large; yellow: flesh firm, clear yellow. Always commands the highest mar ket price for canning. Late Aug.
Picquets Late. Large; skin yellow with red cheeks; flesh yellow. Early Sept.
*Runyon's Orange Cling. Very large; yellow, with a dark crimson cheek. Early Aug.
*Salway. Large; flesh deep yellow; rich and sweet. Good for canning and drying. Middle of Sept.
Sellers ${ }^{\circ}$ Orange Cling. Very large; rich golden Middle of Aug.
*Sime Cling. An Improved Phillps Cling. Large to very large; golden yellow, with faint blush: fesh deep yellow, of fine texture, firm and rich; pit small. We regard it as the best clingstone for canning and recommend extensive planting. Ripens middle of August.
Sneed. Large, creamy white, with blush cheek; tender, juicy; valuable for early shipplng. Middle of May.
Strawberry. Medium white, marbled dark red; flesh white, julcy, with rich fiavor; good table sort. Early July.
*Susquehanna. One of the old standbys. Large; yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow. sweet, juicy. Aug.

Triumph. Identical with Admiral Dewey. Large, with small pit: yellow, covered with dark crimson in the sun; fesh bright yellow, juicy and sweet. Middle of June.
-Tuscan Cling. (Tuskena. Yellow Tuscan.) Very large; yellow. The best early canning peach; takes the lead over all other peaches in price. Middle of July.
Van Buren Dwarf. Tree very dwarf and ornamental; loaded with fruit when three feet high; fruit medium, yellow shaded red; flesh yellow. Middle of Aug.
*Wheatland. Very large; yellow, shaded red; flesh yellow; firm, melting, juicy. Aug.
Yellow St. John. Identical with Early Imperial. Favorite southern sort; medium; yellow, red cheeks. Late June.


Sims Cling

## Burbank Introductions "The Leader"

Price, 75 c each; $\$ 6.00$ for 10.
This and the following, originated by Burbank and described by him the earliest of all the Muir $X$ Crawford types, ripening near the coast in July. Unusually vigorous trees which never fail to produce a full crop of beautiful,
smooth, glohular, bright yellow fruit with deep crimson blush; flesh pure yellow, meaty, firm, very weet and delicious-far superior to any other. Freestone-exceedingly small stone. Has never shown any trace of curl leaf.

## "The National"

## Price, 75c each; $\$ 6.00$ for 10.

A giant Muir X Crawford Peach which, like the "Leader," is yellow, but is half covered with deep crimson-blush and crimson dots. Tree a strong grower and never-faling producer of very firm, nearly globular fruits. Freestonesmall stone. Flesh pale yellow, firm, superior quality, far excelling either parent. Ripening, from ten days to two weeks after the "Leader," and before the old Muirs and Crawfords. Entirely free from curl leaf.

A firm and most delicious Peach when canned, and unexcelled for drying and shipping. Extra handsome and extra good, also as a market or home peach.

## New Peaches

A new strain of peaches valuable on account of their extreme earliness, average flavor and shipping qualities. Trees are all strong growers and heavy and regular bearers.

| Prices on Peach roots- | Each 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| year, 4 to 6 ft . | . \$0.40 \$3.00 |
| year, 3 to 4 ft | $30 \quad 2.50$ |

CONNET'S SOUTHERN EARLY. Creamy white, with bright red blush; large, and of fine flavor; the tree is a vigorous grower. Last of May.
GREENSBORO. Originated at Greensboro, N. C. Among the earliest and largest. Creamy white, with dainty blush; a wonderiully vigorous grower. May 1.

EARLY COLUMBIA. Introduced in Oregon. Fruit very large. Skin white and blushed; flesh white. Valuable for shipping. Early May.
MAYFLOWER. One of the earliest peaches; red all over. Tree a strong grower, late bloomer and heavy bearer. Early May.
OKLAHOMA BEAUTY. Extremely large; nearly round, with high color. Among the finest in quality. Specimens measure 8 inches in circumference. May.
OKLAHOMA QUEEN. "Queen of Peaches." Larger than Greensboro in size, color and quality, one of the finest early peaches grown. Wonderfully productive. Middle of May.

NECTARINES

| Prices on Peach roots- | NECIARINES | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 year | .4 to 6 ft . | \$0.35 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 1 year | 3 to 4 ft . | . 30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |

Advance. Large; green, blotched with red; flesh greenish white. Early July.
Humboldt. Very large; bright orange-yellow, streaked crimson; flesh orange. A great improvement over the Boston, which we have discarded. Aug.
New White. Large; greenish white. Early July.

Stanwick. Very large; skin pale, shaded rich violet; flesh white, tender, juicy. The best all-round drying, shipping and canning sort. Aug.
Victoria. Tree a strong grower and very heavy bearer. Medium, roundish, oval, greenish yellow, pronounced crimson on sunny side. Rich in sugar. Aug.

## THE NUT TREES

Almonds

| Prices-O | Almond and Peach roots- | Amonds | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 yea |  | . 4 to 5 ft . | \$0.30 | \$2.50 | \$18.00 |
| 1 yea |  | .3 to 4 ft . | . 25 | 2.00 | 16.00 |
| 1 yea |  | . 2 to 3 ft . | . 20 | 1.50 | 12.00 |

*Drake' Seedling. Regular and abundant bearer; due largely to its late nowering. Soft shell.
Harriot's Seedling, or Commercial. One of the largest of the soft shells, with a sweet kernol. Tree very ornamental.
*I. X. L. Sturdy, upright grower; nut large; soft shell; bears heavily and regularly. Highly recommended by all orchardists.
Languedoc. One of the best of the forelgn varletles yet tried in California. Nut large; Kernel sweet.

## Almonds-Continued

*Ne Plus CItra. Large and rery long; soft shell. A rapid grower and regular, heavy bearer.

* Nonpareil. Weeping habit and forms a beautiful tree. One of the best. An extraordinary heavy bearer of the paper-shell type.
Peerless. Preferred by some to I. X. L., which it resembles, but the nut is larger.
*Texas Prolific. Closely resembling Drake's Seedling. Kernel very plump and of medium size, shell soft, hulls very easily. Never fails to produce a good crop.
The Jordan. The famous Spanish variety so long sought after by nut-growers. Nuts are long, With hard shells; the kernels are superior in flavor, long and plump and filling the entire carity. A strong grower and heavy bearer.


Eureka Almond
*ECREKA (New). This is a novelty only in the sense that it has never been offered for sale before last season. Blooms with Nonpareil, usually in full bloom March 1. Nuts mature September 1. One of the leading firms in San Francisco has bought the crop from this one orchard for a period of years and writes of it as follows: "The Eureka, on account of the similarity of the kernel in shape and flavor to the famous Jordan, commands the very highest price, and confectioners pay a premium to secure it." It differs in two essentials to the Jordan, being somewhat smaller in size and is a papershell. The tree is not only an exceptionally strong grower but is an unfailing heary cropper. Originated on the farm of A. M. Newland, Colusa, Cal. Trees are eighteen years old and a failure of crop has never been known. The commercial value of this nut has been established by sears of trial. Mr. Newland's orchard of this variety is extensive and he recommends it above ans other variety. To the prospective fruit grower, our words of commendation must be summed up by advising the extensive planting of this valuable variety which has so much to commend it."

## Chestnut Seedlings

4 to 6 feet........................................ 80.50
3 to + feet
American Sweet. The well-known native tree of the Eastern states; nuts small but sweet; very desirable in coast counties.
Italian, or Spanish. Introduced from Europe. Very ornamental; medium-sized nuts.

## Chestnut

Grafted Varieties


The grafted varieties come into bearing when four years old and produce nuts of superior quality. The trees have more distinctive character. For fruit and ornamental purposes they have few equals.

Marron Combale. French; nut large, sweet and highly flavored; glossy foliage.
Marron de Lyon. Similar to the preceding, bue the nuts are somewhat larger.
Numbo. Nuts large, handsome, and as finely Havored as any large Chestnut.
Paragon. Tree hardy, very productive; nut large.
Ridgely. One of the hardiest; nut of exceptionally good quality

## Pecan Seedlings

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 6 feet | 50.70 | \$6.00 | \$50.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet. | 60 | 5.00 | 40.00 |

## Pecans Grafted

$$
3 \text { to } 4 \text { feet........................ } \begin{aligned}
& \text { Each } 1.50 \\
& \$ 12.00 \\
& 100
\end{aligned}
$$

Too much cannot be said in praise of the improved types of the Pecans. The Paper-shell types, which we are offering for sale are so far superior to the common Pecans, that they cannot be considered in the same category. The Pecan thrives and produces fine crops of nuts in all localities throughout California, except in the immediate vicinity of the coast, where, on account of the fog and cool breezes they would be rather late in maturing, and it would, therefore, be inadvisable to plant them except for avenue purposes or specimen trees.

*Frotscher. One of the best; nuts cylindrical; shell thin, parting from the kernel easly.
Pabst. Nut cylindrical; soft-shell; kernel particularly well filled.
Russell. Vigorous and productive. Nut oval, pointed, very large; shell very thin.
*Stuart. A standard for commercial orchards; large; good shape and of fine appearance; always well filled; meat of good flavor.
*Success. One of the largest and best; shell very thin; kernel plump.
Van Deman. Large and oblong in shape; shell thin; kernels plump; good quality.

## The Pistachio

The Pistachio. Pistacia vera is the botanical name for the Pistachio nuts of commerce, sometimes called green almond. Very extensixely used for coloring and flavoring confectionery, imparting a peculiar but agreeable flavor which cannot be acquired from any other source. In the domains of the Sultan of Turkey, it is sold on the streets by vendors, who simply prepare the nuts for consumption by boiling them in salt water.

It thrives best in the warm interior valleys and gives promise of assuming important commercial proportions when the many new and valuable varieties introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture become more widely disseminated. The tree is dioecious, that is the male and female flowers are on different trees. It is therefore necessary to have trees of both sexes to produce nuts. The nuts are borne on the female tree in clusters somewhat like grapes, but more scat tering and are covered by a thin, purplish light green husk.

We list the grafted varieties as male and female-
4 to 6 feet.
Each
$\$ 2.5$
2 to 3 feet.................................................................. 2.0

## Walnut Seedlings

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 feet. | . \$0.40 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 4 to 6 feet. | . 30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |

American Black. Moderate grower, starting late in the spring. Nut is very hard, with corrugated exterior.
California Black. Rapid growing and desirable as a stock for grafting or budding; adapts itself to all conditions. Nut medium size, hard, smooth shell.

## WalnutsGrafted on California Black

We have practically discontinued the growing of the recognized leading varieties of walnuts from seed, for the reason of the variation in the seedlings which even the most carefui selection cannot overcome. Standardization of the established varieties can only be maintained by the selecting of grafting wood from trees which are known to be true to their type. Grafted trees worked on the California Black Walnut have so many points in their favor and one in particular is that they come into bearing several years earlier than the seedlings, making the difference in price in favor of seedling not worthy of consideration.


A'Bijou. (Large-fruited.) Immense in size; the quality of the kernel is excellent
Chaberte, Good size; kernel extra fine flavor; a good bearer; one of the best.

* Cut-leaved. A most graceful ornamental tree, particularly adapted to gardens and lawns foliage deeply cut and laciniated; nut large round, smooth shell; kernel sweet and well filled; very best quality.
*Franquette. The standard among walnuts, and commanding a higher price in the market than any other. Nut large, elongated. oval and very attractive in form; kernel full, sweet, with a very rich nutty flavor. Blooms late in spring.
*Mayette. This ranks with the Franquette as one of the leading commercial varieties. Imported under the trade name Grenoble; size large and unequalled as a dessert mut; an abundant bearer; starts very late in the spring.



## Franquette Walnut

Mayette Rouge. Identical with the Mayette, except that the nut is reddish.

Parisienne. Large; excellent; starts late. The nut is large and of fine shape.
*Placentia Perfection. A vigorous grower; commences to bear abundantly about the fifth year after planting. An improved Santa Barbara Soft-Shell, commanding $11 / 2$ to 2 cents per pound more than its parent.

## Walnuts of Recent Introduction

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 feet | . \$1.50 | \$12.50 | \$100.00 |
| 4 to 6 ft | 1.25 | 10.00 | 90.00 |

* Concord. This popular variety originated from a seedling planted years ago by the fa ther of Mr. George Westcott in Walnut Creek. Contra Costa County, Cal. The fact that the tree has been a strong grower, enormous bearer, producing large, smooth, round nuts, well filled, has placed it in the front rank as the sort to plant by all Walnut growers in this district. It is certainly worthy of trial in other sections of the state.
*Neff's Prolific. A rapid-spreading grower with smooth and clean bark. Blooms late but ripens its nut early. Nuts large, oval, slightly ribbed and tightly sealed. Trees fifteen years old iri orchard form have produced 215 pounds of fine, large nuts. Highly resistant to blight. Especially suited to Southern California conditions.
*Eureka. Regarded as one of the coming walnuts of the state. Tree is remarkably vigorous, upright grower, leaves and blooms fully three weeks later than seedlings of the Santa Barbara Soft-Shell, and is therefore very desirable in localities subject to late frosts. An immense producer and one of the most resistant to blight. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.


## Walnuts-Continued

-Willson. Originated by F. C. Willson and probably a seedling of the A'Bljou, to which it bears a very close resemblance as to size, which is, of course, exceptionally large. The shell is much smoother. If there is any criticism of this new introduction it is in respect to the nuts not filling as well as they should, but possibly this may be overcome by a closer study of the traits of the tree. The quality of the kernel is excellent. The variety is noted for its precocity, even in the nursery row being loaded with nuts. Valuable for planting in the confines of the home grounds.

## WALNUT TREES FOR TIMBER



Burbank's latest creations in rapid-growing timber trees.

Paradox. Grafted on California Black. It grows fully a third faster than the California Black, is very hardy and free from pests. Produces timber light in color and with fine, compact grain. In cold climates winter protection should be given the trees for two or three years. Very rarely produces any quantity of nuts.
Royal. Grafted on California Black. A stately. symmetrical tree, with all the good qualilies of the California Black, exceeding it by far in its rapidity of growth. The wood is exceedingly hard, close-grained and takes a silky polish, more nearly resembling the tropical mahogany. The scions for our grafted trees are taken from the original Poyal tree.

## Japanese Varieties

Each 10
2 to 3 feet......................... $\$ 0.60$ \$5.00
1 to 2 feet.
$.50 \quad 4.00$
Japanese. Nuts produced in clusters; shell smooth; kernel very sweet.

## NEW FIGS

## Smyrna Class

Each 10100


Special attention is called to our fig trees, which are two-rear-old roots, and not sappy, over-irrigated yearlings. Our endeavor is to promote stocky, well-matured wood in our trees, Heights of trees are based on caliper measurements. Tall, pithy trees having no well-ripened wood invariably die back to the ground.
*Calimyrna. Large to veery large; lemon-yellow ; pulp reddish amber, sometimes pale, turning dark just before falling: seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear, white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness unsurpassed by any other fig. Dries readily, dropping to the ground of its own accord Aug. to Oct.

Bardajic. Largest of the Smyrna class; a mag. niffcent table fig, with rich, deep purple pulp. Aug. and Sept.
Black or Purple Smyrna. Tree a dense, compact grower; frult small, globular: pulp dark amber. Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.
Black, or Purple Bulletin Smyrna. Very large; light purple. streaked gray; pulp reddish pink; rich, lusclous. Late Aug.
Kassaba. Large; almost globular; skin pale green: pulp reddish pink. Sweeter even than the Calimyrna. Sept.

## Wild, or Capri Class

The Smyrna Figs cannot be grown without Capri Figs. The Caprl Figs serve as a home for the minute insect Blastophaga grossorum, the only insect which can carry the pollen from the Capri Figs to the femalo flowers of the Smyrna types.
Each 10100


Roeding's Capri No. 1. Produces an abundance of all crops necessary for the Blastophaga.
Roeding's Capri No. 2. Produces an abundance of the Profichi crop.
Roedling's Capri No. 3. Figs of the Profichi crop; quite large; the earliest of all.
Capri Magnissalis. By far the largest of all Capri figs and more abundantly supplied with insect galls than any other variety.
Capri Milco. One of the most promising varieties. A good producer of all the crops necessary to perpetuate the insect. Profichi crop rather late in maturing and raluable on this account.


Calimyrna Fig

## Adriatic Class

This class of figs does not require pollination to mature its fruits. They will adapt themselves to a wider range of localities than the Smyrna types.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft | \$ 0.30 | \$2.00 | \$18.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | . 25 | 1.80 | 16.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft | 20 | 1.60 | 14.00 |

Bourgasotte Panache. The most ornamental of all flg trees. Fruit medium, green and Jellow. Early Aug.
Brown Turkey. The earliest large fig in San Francisco market. Color violet-brown. Identical with the so-called Magnolia Fig.
*Mission. (California Black.) Stands in the lead of all black figs for shipping and drying. Tree a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Late June and Aug.

San Pedro Black. Very large; violet-black; pulp red. Early in Aug.
San Pedro White (Fico de San Pietro). "Apple Flg." Excellent flavor: skin golden yellow; very palatable. Middle of June.
Verdal Longue (Sultana, Verdal Honde). Very rlch, sweet, aromatic. Sept. and Oct.
*White Adriatic. Frult large; greenish yellow: pulp carnation-red. Second week in Aug.
*White Endich. (Kadota.) Medium sized: thin white skin: pulp white. One of the best for canning and pickling. First week in Aug.

## OLIVES

| Manzanillo, Mission and other varieties | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 inch and up, caliper. | \$1.25 | \$10.00 | \$80.00 |
| $3 / 4$ to 1 in., caliper. | 1.00 | 8.00 | 60.00 |
| $5 / 8$ to $3 / 4$ in., caliper | . 80 | 7.00 | 50.00 |
| $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8$ in., caliper | . 70 | 6.00 | 40.00 |

Atroviolacea. Medium size; deep jet-black; a good oil olive. Late Oct.
CHEMLALY. (New.) Introduced by the U. S Department of Agriculture. This is the vari ety of Olive so extensively grown in Algiers for oil purposes. There are several hundred thousand acres of these Olives growing in Algiers on arid lands and the orchards are never irrigated. The trees are produsing with us for the first time and it is quite evident they are enormous bearers. The Olives are small and only adapted for oil purposes.
Corregiola. Small; high grade for oil. Nov.
Cucco. Large; valuable for pickling. Late Oct
Lucques. Crescent-shape; good for oil and pickling. Middle of Oct
*Manzanillo. One of the standards for green and ripe pickles. Produces oil of a very high grade. Very hardy, and a regular and prolific bearer. First week in Oct
Manzanillo No. 2. Valuable for green pickles; rich in oil. Middle of Nov.
*Mission. Tree a handsome, upright grower, and fine for avenues. Medium to large; excellent pickles; as well as a superior oil. Late Oct.
Nevadillo Blanco. Medium; deep black; rapid grower; and makes a pickle of superior flavor, but runs somewhat small in size. Sept.
*Obliza. Large; borne in clusters on the stems. Excellent for pickles. Middle Oct.
Pendulina. Grows in clusters and produces a high grade of oil. Last of Nov.
Razzo. Oval; medium; yields the finest grade of oil. Last of Nov
Rubra. Yields oil of highest grade. Early Nov.

| Prices-On Ascolano | and Sevillano only- |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | E.tch | 10 | 100 |
| 1 inch and up, caliper. . | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ | $\$ 110.00$ |
| $3 / 4$ to 1 in., caliper...... | 1.40 | 12.00 | 100.00 |
| $5 / 8$ to $3 / 4$ in., caliper...... | 1.25 | 10.00 | 80.00 |
| $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8$ in., caliper.... . | 1.00 | 9.00 | 70.00 |

*Ascolano. Large; early; among the best of the pickling varieties. Oct.
*Sevillano. The largest of all. The "Queen Olive" of commerce. Early Oct.


Sevillano Olive

## CITRUS FRUITS

## Oranges

On Sweet, Sour and Citrus Trifoliata roots-

| Sweet, |  | ur | Trifoliata roots- | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3 / 4$ to | , | in., |  | \$1.25 | \$10.00 | \$75.00 |
| 5/8 to | $3 / 4$ | in., |  | 1.00 | 8.00 | 60.00 |
| $1 / 2$ to | 5/8 | in., |  | . 80 | 7.00 | 50.00 |

Golden Nugget Navel. (New.) Oblong; good size; deliciously sweet; seedless. Nov. to March.
Joppa. Fruit large; red; nearly seedless; pulp very fine, sweet, juicy. April to July.
Mediterranean Sweet. Large; pulp solid and few seeds; ripens late. Feb.
Navelencia. (New.) Ripens sixty days after Washington; equal to the very best. April to June.
Ruby Blood. Medium; very smooth; pulp rich, juicy and melting. Jan. to April.
*Thomson Navel. Medium size; very smooth and thin; pulp juicy. Earlier than Washington Navel. Nov. to Jan.
*Valencia Late. Large; reaching the market when all other varieties are gone. A profitable variety.
*Washington Navel. In California it has reached its highest stage of perfection, and stands in the lead of all other varieties for its large size, lusciousness and sweetness of pulp. The most extensively planted variety on the market. Nov. to March.

## Special Varieties

## 3 to 4 ft ., each $\$ 1.50$; per $10, \$ 12.50$

Citron of Commerce. Large, weighing from 3 to 5 lbs ; shaped like a lemon; skin bright yellow, smooth and very glossy. The tree is of a dwarf habit, with large glossy leaves and very ornamental.
*Bearss Seedless Lime. Very large; seedleis; very juicy, with pronounced acidity. One of the best in cultivation. Hardy, enormously productive, and matures fruit year round.

Mexican Lime. Largely used in California tor hedges; fruit large and excellent.
Kumquat. About the size of a large gooseberry; rind sweet, juicy, acid, delicious and refreshing. Tree dwarf and desirable for pot and garden culture. May to July

Ponderosa Lemon. An ornamental type of dwarf habit adapted to small gardens. Fruit large and abundantly supplied with juice Of no commercial value.

Special Tarieties Cit us Fruits-Continued

* Natsuma. (Unshíu, Oonshiu.) Deep yellow: flesh very tender, juicy. Oct. to Dec.
st. Wichael. Small; round; firm; thin skin pulp juicy and rery sweet. Feb.
*Tangerine. (Dancy's.) Medium size; vers sweet; rind thin and separating readily March.

Willow-leaved Mandarin. Skin thin; flesh dark orange-yellow, spicy and aromatic. Dec. to Feb. Tree handsome.

New Seedless Lemon. Buds sent to Mr. Roeding from Algiers, and has been fruiting with us for the past three years. Tree a vigorous grower and quite prolific; fruit about the size of the Eureka, but pear shaped; thin skinned and rery juicy; absolutely seedless.

## Price for New Seealess Lemon only.

2-year buds on sour root. $3 / 4$ to 1 inch caliper, each \$2.50.

## Algerian Citrus Fruits

## 3/4 ft., $\$ 2.50$ each.

New Mandarin. Buds of this were forwarded to us several years ago by Dr. Trabut, the famous horticulturist in charge of the Erench Government Experiment Station, Algeria. The tree is not quite as vigorous as the ordinary Mandarin or Satsuma. It is more of a dwarfish habit and in addition to this is very striking on account of its willow-like foliage, making it a very handsome ornamental tree as well as being a heavy producer of most luscious oranges. The fruit is of the true Mandarin type with a few more speds. The flavor is of the best and the fact that it ripens fully a month earlier, combined with the fact that it is exceedingly ornamental, as well as being very prolific will make it a valuable acquisition for small gardens.

New Tangerine. A vigorous, upright grower like the Dancy Tangerine. The fruit bears very close resemblance to the ordinary Tangerine, is almost seedless and ripen fully three months earlier. It gives evers promise of being one of the most valuable of our late introductions in the citrus line and we take pleasure in recommending it.


Marsh's Seedless Pomelo


Eureka Lemon

## Lemons

|  |  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $3 / 4$ to 1 in., caliper.... | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ | $\$ 90.00$ |  |
| $3 / 8$ to $3 / 4$ in., caliper.... | 1.25 | 10.00 | 70.00 |  |
| $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8$ in., caliper... | 1.00 | 8.00 | 60.00 |  |

*Eureka. Medium size; sweet; smooth, glossy; abundant acid and very little rag. Very popular on account of its heary summer crop. maturing when Lemons are in greatest demand.
*Lisbon. Medium size; sweet rind and rery strong acid: fem seeds; a prolific bearer. Very hardy.
*Villa Franca. Oblong; rind thin, without any trace of bitterness: pulp acid. juicy nearli seedless. A fine commercial variety

## Pomelos

On sweet and Citrus Trifoliata roots-

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3 / 4$ to 1 in., caliper. | \$1.50 | \$12.50 | \$90.00 |
| $\bar{s}_{\text {s }}$ to $3 / 2 \mathrm{in}$., caliper | 1.25 | 10.00 | 70.00 |
| $1_{2}$ to 5 in.. calip | 1.00 | 8.00 | 60.00 |

*Marsh's seedless. Medium to large; skin very smooth. glossy, lemon-yellow color; pulp juicy with very little rag. The finest variety of Pomelo. The fruit will hang on the trees till late in September the following year.

Triumph. Medium size; peel smooth, clear. thin. and fine-grained: very hearr. one of the best.

Write for special low prices on commercial plantings of more than one hundred trees, of orange, lemon, pomelo, ete. Our stock is unusually fine this year, grown from buds of select strains from trees producing premium fruit, and if you will write us the kinds and varieties wanted, we will quote sou bs return of mail. describing the stock, freight rates, etc.

## Specimen Citrus Trees



A Standard Crowned Citrus Tree

## Orange, Lemon, Pomelo

To meet a growing demand for citrus trees for indoor, conservatory and lawn purposes, we are offering this season a magnificent stock of established trees properly trained for immediate effects. Not only are they objects of beauty, with their rich luxuriant foliage and symmetrical growth, but they possess an additional value on account of their early fruiting qualities. We can supply these extra fine trees in tubs, boxes and balled, if desired, at the following prices:

Tubs and Boxes
Dia. of Tub. Caliper. Crown Per Pair
$20 \mathrm{in} . . . . . .1 \mathrm{in}$. and up 28 in . to $32 \mathrm{in} \$$.
20 in....... 1 in. and up 24 in . to $28 \mathrm{in}$.
$20 \mathrm{in} . . .{ }^{2} .1 \mathrm{in}$. and up 20 in . to 24 in . 10.00
$16 \mathrm{in} . . . . \mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{in}$. and up 16 in . to 20 in . 8.00
Same sizes in boxes, $\$ 1.00$ per pair less.

## Balled

Caliper Crown Each 10100
Balled 1 in. up 20 to $24 \mathrm{in} . \$ 3.00 \$ 25.00 \$ 200.00$ Balled 1 in. up 16 to 20 in. $2.50 \quad 20.00 \quad 150.00$ Balled $3 / 4$ in. up 14 to 16 in. $2.00 \quad 15.00 \quad 125.00$

In less than carload lots the freight rates on citrus and ornamental trees and vines have been greatly reduced over those prevailing a year or so ago, making quite a reduction to purchasers in transportation. Our charges for boxing and packing cover only cost of material.


## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

## Pomegranates


25.00 low, with crimson cheek.
*Sweet-fruited. Fruit large, with sweet, juicy pulp; ripens in Sept.
*Wonderfal. The largest and most attractive of all. Valuable for shipment. Ripens early. Pulp a rich garnet color, with an abundance of juice, dark as port wine; exquisite flavor.


|  |  |  | Persimmon | ee |  | ngs |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Each |  | 10 | 100 |
| 4 | to | 6 | feet | \$0.40 |  | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 3 | to | 4 | feet | . 35 |  | 2.50 | 20.00 |

American. Fruit small, cannot be eaten except when frosted.

|  | Eqch | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , | . $\$ 0.50$ | \$4.00 | \$25.00 |
| t. | . 40 | 3.00 | 20.00 |


*Dai-Dai-Maru. Very large; light yellow; flesh delicious, firm. juicy. Sept.
*H chiya. Very large; conical; bright red with dark blotches; flesh deep yellow. soft and jelly-like when ripe. One of the best. Sept.
Hyakume. Very large; orange-yellow; few seeds: juicy and not astringent. Oct.
Mammoth Gosho. Very large; round. somewhat flattened. Specimens arerage 10 oz . Flesh red. Tree erect grower.
*Tane-Nashi. Very large; bright red; flesh yellow: seedless. A good market variety of fine quality. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Sept. Centurg. Recent introduction. Frui large, flat, sweet and juicy.
\% Yemon. Jarge; dull red; flesh deep yellow: seedless. When fully ripened one of the most delicious persimmons. Nov.

## Ahuacate (Avncado) Alligator Pear

A tropical or subtropical pear-shaped ol spherical fruit, of great food value, which wilj undoubtedly become one of the leadins commercial fruits of California. as all who have tested it so far are enthusiastic in its praise as an income producer.

Eqch
Seedlings, 2 to 3 feet
. $\$ 1.00$
Budded Varieties
4 to 5 feet. $\$ 4.00$

2 to ふ̀ feet
Harman. Oral or pyriform. Weighing 8 to 10 ounces. of good quality and hardy
Taft. Pyriform, of good quality, skin thick and woody, making it good for shipping.

## Banana

Leaves often 2 feet wide and 8 feet long make it a fine plant for decorative purposes.

In pots, 2 to 3 feet, each..............\$2.00
Cavendishii. Dwarf in habit; fruit yellow; small; in immense bunches.
Orientum, or Hart's Choice. Clear yellow, with unsurpassed fruity flavor.
Sapientum, or Orinoco. Rapid and robust; large dark green leaves; fruit large.

## Carob Tree (Ceretonia siliqua)

The saccharine seed-pots are of value as food for horses, cattle and hogs. A fine tree for dry situations, doing exceptionally well in the south ern part of this state. A fine avenue tree.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 3 to 4 feet. | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 feet. | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| In pots, $11 / 2$ to 2 | . 50 | 4.00 |

## Cherimoyer (Anona cherimolia)

 Custard AppleProduces fruit in great abundance, the flesh of which has the consistency of ice cream, with a custard flavoring.

Potted, each
$\$ 0.50$

## Elaeagnus Longipes

Bears an abundance of oval-shaped fruits of deep orange-red, which make an excellent jelly.
6 to 8 feet........................................................................ 15

Feijoa Sellowiana


Balled, 2 to 3 feet................................. 2.00
Fruit $21 / 2$ inches long by 2 inches across. Flesh thick, white, pulpy and watery with a sugary taste resembling the pineapple and guava, ane with a strong agreeable odor.


Alligator Pear


#### Abstract

\section*{Guavas}

Pot-grown, 2 to 3 feet.......... $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$


*Pear, or Lemon Guava. Grows to be a large shrub. Should be planted only in favored localities as it is somewhat tender; fruit pear shaped, yellowish; highly prized for jellies and jams.
*Strawberry Guava. Shrub or small tree, producing fruit of a fine deep claret color, with strawberry-like flavor.

## Hovenia Dulcis

A small, round-headed tree, with handsome shining foliage and small greenish flowers, succeeded by small, sweet, aromatic fruits with reddish flesh.

Each 10



## Jujube (Chinese Date Plum)

Beautiful ornamental tree, with bright glossy green, locust-like foliage. The pulp of the fruit is of a gingerbread color, having a pleasant agreeable flavor. Ripens in October.

Each 10
4 to 6 feet......................... $\$ 1.25 \quad \$ 10.00$

## Loquat Seedlings

A beautiful evergreen shrub or tree attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet, bearing pear-shaped fruits of a pleasant acidulous flavor and of lemon-yellow color.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 6 to 8 feet. | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| Balled, 4 to 6 feet. | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| Balled, 3 to 4 feet. | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| Pot-grown, 2 to 3 fee | . 75 | 6.00 |

## Budded Varieties

2 to 3 feet, each
$\$ 2.00$
*Advance. Very large; deep lemon-yellow; flesh firm, juicy, sweet. One of the best.
*Champagne. A large midseason variety similar to Advance; bunches large and fruit sufficiently far apart in clusters to permit full development.

Early Red. Earliest variety grown; highly recommended for Southern California planting.
*Premier. Fruit large, lemon-yellow; flesh melting, juicy and sweet; seeds small.

## GRAPES

Our stock of vines on their own roots, Phylloxera-Resistant roots and grafted on PhylloxeraResistant roots, is very complete. Our vines are grown on new land, causing them to have a fine, vigorous root system.

The vines will be supplied as follows: 500 at the 1000 rate, where this rate is quoted, in not less than 50 of any one variety; 50 at the 100 rate, in not less than 10 of a variety. In small lots of one or two of a kind, the 10 rate will apply, except in quantities of less than five vines, when the single rate will be charged.

## New Grapes

*Dattier de Beyrouth (Rosaki). Of the numerous varieties of Grapes which we have introduced from Europe in recent years, not one is to be compared to this magnificent variety. Bunches large, only slightly shouldered; berries loose, never compact. Berries very large; quite oval in form, of a beautiful golden amber and covered with a whitish bloom; very fleshy; juicy and sweet, with little or no acidity. Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. We predict a great future for this beautiful Grape. Aug.
On own root.... E0.25 $\$ 20 \begin{array}{llll}100 & 1000\end{array}$
*Sultanin known Thompson Seedless in everything except color. The berries are oval; medium in size and vary in color from a violet-rose to a deep coppery red, and are loose in the cluster. Early Aug.

Grafted .................. | Each |
| :--- |
| 0.75 |
| $\$ 6.00$ |
| $\$ 40.00$ |

## Foreign Table Grapes of Very Recent Introduction

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Price | \$0.50 | \$4.00 | \$30.00 |

A few years ago we introduced a number of new varieties of Grapes from France. It is only recently that we have observed these varieties sufficiently to feel at liberty to offer them for sale. They have been carefully tested in our trial grounds and their value has been fully determined. Our descriptions and recommendations are made from actual observation for several years.
Angulato. A very handsome grape, bluish black, large size, oval. Bunch large, closely set; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and crackling. A good table and market sort.
Buckland Sweetwater. A splendid English variety, exclusively grown for table use; bunch medium, compact; berries medium juicy; fine yellow skin when ripe. Aug.


Olivette Blanche
Damas Rose. Bunch large, compact; berry large, elongated; red; very fine. Nov.
Dronkane. As a late shipping Grape this sort has qualities which will cause it to be in great demand in the interior valleys. Bunches are very large, berries are oval-shaped, compactly set on the clusters. Berries of a metallic red, very firm and highly flavored. Nov.

## Grapes-Continued

Fosters Seedling. A strong-growing vine; bunches cylindrical; berries large, long, oval and of a beautiful golden amber color; flesh is very sweet with a peculiar attractive flavor distinct from other varieties. We regard this as one of the best sorts for home use. Sept
Gradiska. For home use this is a most desirable variety. The bunches are large, heavily shouldered; berries large, greenish white And of excellent flavor. A fine trellis Grape and a valuable dessert fruit. Sept.
*Gros Guilliaume. Among the Grapes of recent introduction this of the black type is the show fruit of them all. Bunches are of medium size but berries are as large as Damson Plums, with a coloring when used for table decoration that makes them look as if molded in wax. Flavor the very best. Ripe in early September, but keep well until the middle oi October. Enormous producers. Vines should be cane-pruned. Recommended for trellis ing.
*Joannenc, or Lignan. Ripe with us July 1. Much earlier and a far better Grape than the White Sweetwater. Bunch medium; berries compact, medium; flesh sweet and juicy golden yellow when ripe.
*Maraville de Malaga. It is no exeggeration to say that this Grape has a coloring of red which is later modified with a biuish tint. which will make it an excellent market variety. Bunches long and loose; berries large. conical, oval. Ripe in September and will keep in the best of condition until the middle of October; flesh crisp and juicy.
*Ohanes d' Almeria. Bunch above average. Berries are a beautiful solden color; fine flavor; good shipper. This rariety is imported from Spain in cork dust. Nov.
*Olivette Blanche. As this variety does not ripen until October it is adapted only to warm climates. The Grape is large, fully 2 inches long, never too close; berries long. olive-shaped, greenish amber, slightly brown on side exposed to sun; crisp, firm, with a neutral flavor. Vine very abundantly furnished with foliage and not only produces heavily but is a vigorous grower. As a market Grape and for trellising it is sure to take a prominent place.
*Olivette de Vendemian. This Grape bears a very close resemblance to the Almeria so extensively exported from Spain, packed in cork dust, with several important exceptions Vine stronger grower, not so subject to mildew; bunches and berries larger. In every way a better Grape and somewhat earlier in ripening. Oct.
Roedings Improved Thompson Seedless. This is a sport of the well-known Thompson Seedless. Berries are twice as large. The vine is a very strong grower but the canes are heavier and more closely jointed. The leaves are identical with the parent with the exception they have much heavier texture. We have propagated this variety for several years and know it comes true to the type. It is worthy of a trial and we can recommend it particularly as an arbor Grape
Trentham Black. An early, large black Grape of fine flavor. Bunches shouldered and tapering. A good bearer

## General Collection Foreign Grapes

For Table and Shipping

|  | Each | 10 | 100 | 000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Price | . 0.15 | \$1.00 | \$3.0 | \$20.0 |

*Black Cornichon. (Red Cornichon.) Bunches long, berries long: skin thick and dark. Flesh firm, good flaror' good shipper. Oct
*Black Hamburg. (Frankenthal.) Large: round; coal-black: flesh sweet and juicy. The famous English table Grape. An immense bearer. Late Sept.
*Emperor. Large; oblong; deep rose; une of the most profitable market Grapes. Withstands rain better than any other variety. Tine strong grower, heary bearer. Nor.


Gros Gulliaume

* Flame Tokay. Large; pale red, covered with bloom: flesh firm. sweet. Commands a good price in Eastern markets. Sept.
*Malaga. Very large; oral; yellowish green; fleshy: one of the best shipping Grapes. In. mensely productive thriving in almost any soil. Makes a good second quality raisin. Aug.


## Rare Foreign Grapes

For Table and shipping

Price

| Each 10 | 100 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 80.0 | 850 | 500 |

*Black Morocco. Tery large; black; flesh firm. juicy. sweet and crackling. N゙or.
Chasselas Ciotat. Bunches small, compact; fruit greenish-white, small, juicy. Leares laciniated. Ripe about Aug. 1.
Chasselas de Fontainebleau. (White Sweetwater.) Medium size; round: greenish yellow: pulp juicy, sweet. Late July.
Chasselas Golden. Berries of an amber color sweet and juicy. Late Aug.
*Golden Champion. Golden yellow: large round; flesh juicy; a magnificent table Grape Aug.
*Gros Colman. As large as Damson Plums; skin thin; dark; corered with bloom: flesh firm. with a pleasant vinous flavor. N゙ov
Lads Finger. (Pizutella di Roma.) Rare white Grape, highly esteemed for table use. Runches long and tapering. Vine a strong grower With luxuriant foliage. Late Sept.
*Purple Damascus. Bunches large: deep purple; skin thick; flesh meaty and juicy. Oct.
Rose of Peru. Large; fruit round: highly esteemed as a market variety. Oct.
Sabal Kanski. Large: coppery red: bunches aften weigh \& pounds. Sept.

*Alicante Bouschet. Red; gives a very superior wine; bright in color. Sept.
*Aramon Noir. Large; bluish black; thin-skinned; extensively planted in southern France Oct.
*Burger. German; produces a light, white winc of excellent quality. Sept.
*Carignan. Medium, slightly oblong; makes a superior type of red wine. Vine a fine grower and abundant bearer. Sept.
*Feher Zagos. Very productive in sandy soils: greenish; a valuable sherry grape. A good grape for interior valleys. Sept.
*Grand Noir de la Calmette. Makes a highly colored wine of delicate flavor. Sepr.
*Grenache. Heavy producer in the interior; makes an excellent claret. Always in good demand at the wineries. Sept.
Mission. Berries medium, round, purpie-black, sweet and delicious. Sept.
*Pedro Ximenes. (Sauvignon Vert.) Berries medium; greenish white; makes an excellent wine. Vigorous and prolific. Sept.
*Petit Bouschet. Medium; black; red pulp; largely used for blending clarets. Sept.
*Petit Syrah. (Serine.) Medium; black; one of the best of the claret types. Sept.
*Zinfandel. Round; dark purple; most extensively planted in California for claret. Sept.


Muscat Grapes

## Raisin Grapes

*Muscat. The variety so extensively planted
for raisins. Fine for table and wine. Sept. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Each } & 10 & 100 \quad 1000\end{array}$
sultana. Small; amber colored; seedless; makes fine seedless raisins. Aug.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Price | . \$0.15 | \$1.00 | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |

[^0]Zante Currant. (Black Corinth.) Bunches me dium: berries small, seedless; skin thin black; blue bloom; this is the variety producing the currant of commerce and imported from Greece under the name "Zante Currant." Aug. Each 10 Price
$\$ 0.25 \$ 2.00$

## American Grapes



## Except Campbell's Early

*Agawam. One of the best red varieties; large; pulp tender; sweet. Aug.
Catawba. Coppery red, becoming purplish when well ripened; vinous and rich. Sept.
*Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blueblack; sweet, pulpy, tender. Aug.

Isabella. Berries black; oval; juicy, sweet, with distinct musky flavor. An immense bearer and valuable market variety. Sept.
*Moore's Early. Very large; black, resembling Concord; ten days earlier. Aug.
Niagara. Pale yellow; flesh tender, sweet; one of the best whites. Sept.
Pierce. (Isabella Regia.) Of extraordinary size; exceedingly sweet. Cannot be surpassed by any of the American varieties. Late Sept.
Worden. Bunch and berry large; black; compact; handsome; fine table grape. Aug.
Campbell's Early. Extremely early. Bunch and berry large and glossy black, with blue bloom; very sweet and juicy. Aug.

Price ... 0.05 100 100
Foreign Wine and Table Grapes


## Grafted on R X R 3306

Alicante Bouschet Petite Syrah
Emperor
Sabal Kanski

## Grafted on K X R 3309

Muscat
Petite Syrah
Pierce
Grafted on R X R 101-14
Black Hamburg
Muscat Malaga

Zante Currant
Grafted on Riparia Glorie de Montpellier
Almeria
Alicante Bouschet
Grafted on Mourvedre X Rupestris 1202 Flame Tokay

Grafted on Aramon X Rupestris Ganzin No. 1
Emperor
Grafted on Rupestris St. George
Grenache
Zinfandel
Thompson Seedless

## Phylloxera-Resistant Grapes

These vines are all well established and have a fine root-system. They can be bench-grafted and planted in vineyard form, or in nursery rows this season.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aramon + Rupestris Ganzin No. 1 .... | $\$ 0.25$ | \$2.00 | \$6.00 | \$30.00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mourvedre }+ \text { Rupes }-~ \\ & \text { tris } 1202 \end{aligned}$ | .25 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 25.00 |
| $\underset{3309}{\text { Riparia }}+\text { Rupestris }$ | . 20 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 20.00 |
| Rupestris st. Georg | . 20 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 18.00 |

## THE SMALL FRUITS

## Phenomenal Berry

| Originated by Burbank; berries in clustof from 5 to 10 and somewhat larger than |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Loganberry, to which it has a clos |  |  |  |  |
|  | Each | 10 | 100 | 10 |
| Tips | \$0.20 | \$1.50 | \$6.00 | \$50.0 |

## Loganberry

Fruit is $11 / 4$ in. long, dark red; as large as the largest blackberry and partakes of the flavor of both the blackberry and raspberry; excellent for table, eaten raw or stewed; makes a fine jelly or jam. Ripe in May.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tips | \$0.1 | \$0.75 | \$6.00 | \$40. |

## Mammoth Blackberry

Supposed to be a cross between the wild blackberry of California and the Crandall's Early. Deep red; enormously productive and exceedingly early; fruit enormous size.

Tips $\ldots .{ }^{2} . .{ }^{2} 0.10 \quad \$ 0.75 \quad \$ 5.00 \quad \$ 40.00$

## Himalaya Blackberry

Imported originally from the Himalaya moun. tains by Luther Burbank. It is a remarkable grower, canes growing 40 feet in a single season; an enormous bearer, a good shipper; berry round; very few seeds and with almost no core. June to late fall.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |$\quad 1000$

## Blackberry

|  | Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 year | . $\$ 0.15$ | \$0.75 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |

*Erie. Largest size; coal-black.
Evergreen. Large; black, sweet. July to Nov.
*Kittatinny. Large; conical; juicy; sweet. Excellent.
Lawton. Large; ripens late; very productive.
Wilson's Junior. Large; black; very productive.

## Dewberry

Tips

| Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .$\$ 0.15$ | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 3.00$ | $\$ 20.00$ |

*Gardena. Large; glossy black; delicious; heavy bearer. Middle of May.
Lucretia. Very large; glossy black; luscious Dense foliage. May 1.

## Raspberry

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 year | \$0.15 | \$0.75 | \$3.00 |

*Cuthbert. Large; rich crimson; good shipper
Cumberland. Best of all; very productive of fine large fruit.
Golden Queen. Large; golden yellow; fine quality.
*Gregg. Standard blackcap; productive and hardy; occupies the same position amons blackcaps as Cuthbert among the red sorts: seeds large; best shipper.
*Hansell. Bright crimson; productive; very early
Marlboro. Very large; bright scarlet; excellent
Souhegan. One of the most valuable of the blacks; very large; early.

## New Raspberries

*SUPERLATIVE. New. Large; red; conical; a great improvement over all other varieties of raspberries. It is a continual bearer and is worthy of general cultivation.

```
                                    Each 10 100
Tips .................$0.40 $3.00 $25.00
```

CALIFORNIA SURPRISE. The value of this new red raspberry lies in the fact that it is superior to the Cuthbert. Begins ripening fruit from 6 to 8 weeks earlier and continues throughout the entire summer and fall. In size, shape and color it is similar to the Superlative.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tips | \$0.35 | \$3.00 | \$20.00 |

## Currants

Each 10100
 Except where noted.

Cherry. Very large; deep red.
*Fay's Prolific. Bright red; very sweet.
La Versaillaise. Large size; bright red.
*White Grape. Large; yellowish white.
*Crandall's Black. Only variety which will grow in the hot interior valleys; deep black; very large.

Each 10100
1 year ................... $\$ 0.20$ \$1.50 $\$ 10.00$
*Perfection. New. Large, bright red; rich sub-
acid flavor; plenty of pulp and few
Fully as large as Fay's and a very
bearer.


Perfection Currant
Pomona. Late introduction. One of the best Very large; berries red and bunches well filled.

Price
Each 10
............................ $\$ 0.40$ \$3.00

## ASPARAGUS

|  | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roots | 0.50 | \$1.50 | \$10.00 |

Conover's Colossal. A standard kind of first quality; tender and highly flavored.
Palmetto. A valuable variety, producing enormous and delicious sprouts.

## ARTICHOKE

Globe. Plant presents a very tropical appearance and is therefore a valuable addition to any garden. Flower-buds should be cut off as soon as they are well formed and before the scales open, otherwise they are tough and tasteless. Never allow flowers to mature, as plants will dwindle down and die.

Price

$$
\text { Each } 10 \quad 100
$$

## Jerusalem Artichokes

Jerusalem, Purple. An enormous cropper, producing from 15 to 20 tons to the acre.

Tubers
5 lbs .100 lbs.

Jerusalem, White. Resembles a potato more than an artichoke, having shallower eyes, much smoother skin than the preceding.

5 lbs .100 lbs.
Tubers
.$\$ 1.00 \$ 5.00$

## Gooseberries

In the mountains, at an elevation of 5000 feet and anywhere in the coast regions, the gooseberry thrives and produces an abundance of fruit.

## American Varieties

1 year

| Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 0.25$ | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 15.00$ |

*Downing. Good size; whitish green; good.
*Oregon Champion. Very large; brownish red
*Smith's Improved. Quite large; light green.

## English Varieties

Industry. Largest size; dark red.
Each
10
1 year
. $\$ 0.25$
$\$ 2.00$

## Strawberries

Price $\ldots \ldots . \ldots .$| 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 0.25$ | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 5.00$ |

Except where noted.
*Brandywine. Large; roundish; conical; flesh firm; a valuable medium to late variety.
*Jessie. Large; handsome; roundish; conical; dark red; plant vigorous and productive.
*Marshall. Very large; dark rich crimson; qual ity good; firm.

N New Strawberry, "Patagonia"<br>$10 \quad 100$<br>Price ............................ $\$ 1.00$ \$3.00

This magnificent new strawberry, which we offer, is sure to be in great demand in all straw. berry sections. It is not necessary to dwell on its possibilities further than to say that the vines are strong growers, the foliage large and stands upright, the berries have a delicacy of flavor and aroma combined with a firmness which is sure to make them popular both for home consumption and marketing.

## VEGETABLES AND ESCULENT ROOTS

## RHUBARB

Myatt's Linnaeus. Large; early; tender and fine.

|  |  | Each | 10 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Price........................$~$ |  |  |  |
| $\$ 0.15$ | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 8.00$ |  |

Burbank's Crimson Winter. Pale, greenish crimson; especially adapted to the long seasons of California.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Price $\quad . . . . . . \$ 0.20$ | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 10.00$ | $\$ 75.00$ |  |

Burbank's Giant Crimson Winter. A new and distinct variety which must not be confounded with Crimson Winter Rhubarb. A robust grower and prolific producer of mammoth stalks, three times the size of the older sort; thrives amazingly during the winter months; of fine flavor, suggestive of pineapple and ripe loquats.

Price $\quad .$|  |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Each | 10 |$\quad 100$

## HOP ROOTS

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Male | . \$0.20 |  |
| Female | . 10 | \$0.75 |



Artistic Garden Scene

## Ornamental Department

Space will not permit us to give more than a very brief description of ornamentais.

## DECIDUOUS TREES

ALBIZZIA Julibrizzin (Acacia Nemu). A handsome arenue tree. Feathery foliage; pink feathery flowers.
10 to 12 ft.
8 to 10 ft
6 to 8 ft

| Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 10.00$ |
| 1.00 | 8.00 |
| .80 | 6.00 |

ALDER, European (Alnus glutinosa). A rapidgrowing tree, well adapted to moist situations.
to 6 ft .
Each
. $\$ 0.60$
ALMOND, Double White (Amygdalus Davidiana alba). First tree to bloom in the spring. Double white flowers appearing before the leaves.

Double Pink (A. Davidiana rubra). Red flowers; very double.

Each 10 4 to 6 ft
$\$ 0.50 \$ 4.00$

ASH (Fraxinus). Important forest trees; Valuable for avenues and parks; forming tall, broad-headed trees. The wood is very valuable for the manufacture of carriages, tools, and for interior finish. Well adapted to California soils and climate.


American White (Fraxinus Americana). Magnificent arenue tree with broad. round head and dense bluish green foliage.
Europaan (F. excelsior). Beautiful. rapidgrowing tree with dark green leaves and black buds.
Flowering (F. Ornus). Moderate grower. with fragrant. greenish white flowers, borne in large clusters on ends of branches.
Green ( $F$. lanceolata). Of medium growth with slender branches and bright green leares. A fine specimen tree
BALD CYPRESS (Taxodium distichum). A deciduous coniferous tree, of slender habit. Trunk straight and tapering: very ornamental. Each 10
 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}. \mathrm{}$.1.00 7.50

BEECH (Fagus). Among the most beautiful of deciduous trees. with rich, glossy foliage. Do best in a cool. damp climate.
European (F. sylvatica). Compact head with foliage of deep, dark, glossy green.

Purple-leaved (F. sylvatica purpurea). A handsome tree with deep purple foliage in spring, changing to crimson in fall.

[^1]

Double Flowering Almond

BIRCH, European White (Betula alba). A rapid-growing tree with silvery white bark, and slender, drooping branches.

8 to 10 ft .
Each
$\$ 1.00$
6 to 10 f.
. $\$ 1.00$
6 to 8 it.......................... . 80 \$7.00
Purple-leaved (B. alba atropurpurea). A striking variety; leaves purple above, and of a lustrous metallic hue underneath: Each 8 to 10 ft . $\$ 1.50$


BIRD CHERRY (Cerasus padus). Wide-spreading tree with long racemes of white flowers in spring and bearing a small black fruit, resembling wild cherries. Each 10

BROUSSONETIA papyrifera (Paper Mulberry). A fine tree for city streets; of rapid growth and forming a compact head. Remarkable for its cylindrical catkins. Each


CATALPA. Highly ornamental tree with large bright green foliage and beautiful white flowers in showy panicles. Each 10
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . \begin{gathered}. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \\ 6\end{gathered} 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$

Except Bungei.
Common (C. Syringafolia). A rapid-growing, spreading, irregular tree, with large, hearrshaped leaves; flowers fragrant, white and purple, hanging in clusters.
Japan (C. Kaempferi). Somewhat dwarf in habit, with glossy green leaves. Flowers cream-colored, speckled with purple and yellow; very fragrant.
Western. (C. speciosa). Rapid grower; the most desirable where quick effects are desired.
Bungei. Forms a dense, round, umbrella-like head.

Each
8 to 10 ft ., fine heads
. $\$ 2.00$
6 to 8 ft., fine heads.
1.50

CTTRUS trifoliata (Trifoliate Orange). A small tree, armed with verv strong. stiff thorns; fruit of golden fllow. Fine for hedges. Each 10 $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$
COTTONWOOD (Populus Fremonti). Very rapid growing tree with a spreading head. A splendid tree for quick shade.
 American trees; grow rapidly; are longAmerican trees; grow rapidly; are longand not over particular as to soil. Wood hard; much used by wheelwrights. Our trees are all budded or grafted, insuring uniformity of leaf form and habit, making them particularly desirable for avenues.


American White (Ulmus Americana). A magnificent large tree, with drooping, spreading branches. One of the grandest of our native forest trees; requires moist soils.
Clemmeri. Of moderate growth, with narrow pyramidal head. A very popular avenue tree in Belgium.
Cork Bark (U. suberosa). Very desirable for streets and avenues; young branches very corky.
Golden English (U. campestris aurea). Foliage of a uniform bronzv gold rolor.
Huntingdon (U. glabra vegeta). Very erect habit; bark smooth; one of the finest specimen and avenue trees.
Monumental (U. Monumentalis). Dwarf variety, forming a straight and dense column.
Nettle-leaved (U. Montana crispa). Dwarf growing with long, undulating leaves.
Purple-leaved U. scabra atropurpurea). Leaves rich purple when young, changing to dark green when older.
Variegated (U. argenteo- variegata). Large leaves, spotted with silver.
EMPRESS TREE (Paulownia imperialis). A rapid-growing tropical-looking tree, with enormous round leaves and large clusters of purple flowers in spring. Each 10 to 12 ft................................. $\$ 1.50$
FALSE WALNUT (Pterocarya fraxinifolia). A grand shade tree, with spreading branches and compound foliage. Fruits light green, in pendulous clusters, 12 to 15 inches long.

8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{r}\text { Each } \\ \$ 1.25\end{array}$
6 to 8 ft................................... 1.00
HACKBERRY (Celtis) Nettle Tree. Valuable as shade trees, or as single specimens for a lawn. Wood is light and elastic; used for carving and small furniture. Foliage resembles the nettle leaf. Each 10

8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 1.00$
6 to 8 ft.......................... . 75 . 6.00
American (C. Occidentalis). A rare tree of larse growth, with numerous slender branches, and apple-like foliage.
European (C. Australis). A valuable ornamıntal tree of rare beauty; adapted to many soils and climatic conditions.

HONEY LOCUST, Common (Gleditschia triarinthos). Strikingly ornamental tree; with pinnate, glossy green foliage; greenish flowers and bean-like pods. Each 10

8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to 8 ft........................ . 60 5.00
HOP TREE (Ptelea trifoliata). A small tree, with short spreading branches and glossy green foliage. Flowers small, greenish white, followed in the fall by wafer-like fruits.

Each 10

HORNBEAM, European (Carpińus betulus). Foliage much crumpled, deep green; often used for hedges.

Each

JUDAS TREE (Cercis). Striking ornamental trees loaded with a mass of pea-shaped pink blossoms in early spring, before the leaves appear. Each 10


European (C. Siliquastrum). Spreading crown and purplish pink flowers.
White-Flowering (C. Siliquastrum album), Flowers pure white.


Rose Flowering Locust
KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (Gymnocladus Canadensis). An ornamental, hardy tree with rough bark, blunt, cane-like branches and bright yellow fragrant flowers. Each 10

KOLREUTERIA, Paniculata (Varnish Tree). Small tree; glossy divided foliage; yellow flowers. Fine for lawns. Each 10
8 to 10 ft......................... $\$ 1.00$
6 to 8 ft .
$\$ 1.00$
.75
$\$ 6.00$
LINDEN, American (Tilia Americana). Basswood. Shapely trees, with large, handsome foliage. Flowers creamy white and very fragrant. Each 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to S ft.
European (T. Europoea). Pyramidal tree, with symmetrical crown; leaves bright green, heart-shaped.

Each
6 to 8 ft .
. $\$ 0.75$
4 to 6 ft .
.60
LOCUST (Robinia). Adapt themselves to almost any soil conditions. Wood of the larger growing varieties is very hard and durable; valuable for posts and railroad ties. Varieties bloom from early spring till summer.


Black (Robinia pseudacacia). A good timber tree of very rapid growth. Flowers white.
Pink-Flowering ( $R$. decaisneana). A vigorous straggling grower with pink flowers; very ornamental.
Semperflorens. Medium-growing variety, producing an abundance of white flowers all summer.
Thornless (R. Inermis). Of medium growth with large, dark green leaves; thornless.
Cmbrella ( $R$. Bessoniana). The most ornamental locust, with compact round head making a fine shade tree; nearly thornless.
kose-Flowering ( R . hispida) . Dwarf-growing bristling branches; beautiful rose-colored flowers. Extra fine for ornamentation among shrubbery.

Each 10
6 to 8 ft .
$\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$
4 to 6 ft .

MAIDENHAIR TREE (Salisburia adiantifolia) Foliage fern-like, yellowish-green, curiously lobed, resembling maidenhair fern. Each

MAPLE (Acer). Valuable trees for street and park planting. Some varieties are valuable for lumber, which commands highest prices on account of its fine grain and hardness.

|  |  |  |  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | to | 12 | ft. | . $\$ 1.00$ | \$7.50 |
| 8 | to | 10 | ft. | . 75 | 6.00 |
| 6 | to | 8 | ft. | . 60 | 5.00 |

Except Reitenbach's Purple and Schwedler's Purple.
Ash-Leaved, or Box Elder (Acer Negundo). A fine, rapid-growing avenue tree; withstands both cold and drought.
California, or Large-Leaved (A. macrophylum). A strong-growing native tree; adapts itself to almost any location.
English (A. campestris). Stocky tree of compact habit with rough corky bark. A good variety for the interior, withstanding hot suns.
Montpellier (A. Monspessulanum). A handsome small tree, with rounded head, thriving in poor, dry soils.
Norway (A. platanoides). Large and handsome; deep green foliage and compact growth. A valuable avenue tree for interior valleys.
Silver, or Soft (A. dasycarpum). A large tree of rapid growth; foliage bright green above, silvery beneath. A favorite for streets and parks; grows remarkably well in interior valleys.
sycamore (A. pseudo-platanus). A rapid upright growing tree, with bright green foliage. Fine for streets and avenues, doing well in this valley.
Reitenbach's Purple (A. platanoides Reitenbachi). Purplish green foliage.

4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 0.75 \\ & \$ 6.00\end{aligned}$
Schwedler's Purple (A. platanoides Schwedleri). A vigorous grower, with large, bronzy red leaves, and young shoots of same color.

Each


Norway Maple


Silver or Soft Maple

MOUNTAIN ASH (Sorbus). These very ornamental trees all have handsome foliage turning orange-red in the fall. The scarlet fruits often remain on the branches all winter.
European (S. aucuparia). White flowers followed by brilliant red berries. Each 10 6 to 8 ft......................... $\$ 0.80 \$ 6.00$

MULBERRY (Morus). Rapid, dense-growing trees; popular for planting in hog pastures and chicken yards. A few trees planted near a cherry orchard acts as a protection from birds.
$\$ 1.25$



## Except Persian.

Lick's American (M. rubra). Fruit large, black and of exquisite flavor; tree a strong, thrifty grower.
Multicaulus (Chinese). Widely planted for silk-worm culture.
Russion (M. Tatarica). Of spreading habit and rapid growth. Valuable for timber.
White (M. alba). Medium-sized, glossy green foliage; fruit small, pale white.
Persian, or English (M. nigra). A slow-growing variety producing large and fine fruit; very productive.

Each
6 to 8 ft.......................... $\$ 1.00$

OAK (Quercus). Noted for their longevity; varieties range from stately trees having a spread of 100 feet to small shrubs." The value of the wood for furniture, flooring and other uses is well known.

Each

4 to 6 ft
$\$ 1.00$
.75
English (Quercus pedunculata). Of low, spreading growth; leaves dark green, fading to yellow and russet; brown in autumn.
Pin (Q. palustris). One of the most graceful and shapely trees for avenue planting.
Red American (Q. rubra). Of large size and rapid growth. A splendid specimen or avenue tree.
Scarlet (Q. coccinea). A rapid-growing pyramidal tree; especially beautiful in the autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.
Turkey (Q. Cerris). A rapid, symmetrical grower; short spreading branches, forming a broad, pyramidal head.
Valley, or Weeping (Q. lobata). One of the great and striking trees of California, with wide-spreading and slender drooping branches

PAGODA TREE (Sophora Japonica). A rare tree with dark green, compound leaves and creamy yellow, pea-shaped flowers.


PARASOL TREE (Sterculia platanifolia) A splendid thrifty tree with large, maplelike leaves, and greenish white flowers, followed by curious pod-like fruits. A fine street or lawn tree.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potted, 4 to 6 feet | . \$0.75 | \$6.00 |
| Potted, 3 to 4 fe | 60 | 5.00 |

PEACH, Flowering (Persica). They blossom in April, and the branches are covered with a mass of beautiful colored flowers, long before the leaves appear.

Each
$\$ 0.50$ 4 to 6 feet.................. $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$
Blood-Leaved (P. vulgaris purpurea). Foliage of a deep, blood-red color.
Double Red-Flowered ( $P$. vulgaris sanguinea plena). Flowers semi-double, bright red, superb.
Double Red Fringed (P. vulgaris rosea plena) Flowers double; fringed and rose-colored.
Double White (P. vulgaris alba plena). Flowers large; double, pure white.
PLUM (Prunus). Medium sized trees, used very effectively in grouping with other trees and shrubs.
Purple-Leaved (P. Pissardi). Wood and leaves dark purple.
4 to 6 feet................... $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$

Vesuvius (New Foliage Plum). A foliage tree like the Purple-Leaved Plum, but vastly superior in growth, and in the size and beautiful tints of the foliage, which is of a rich, metallic crimson color, with a crumpled surface like a Coleus. A splendid ornamental tree with edible purple fruit. Each 10100
4 to 6 feet............ $\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 5.00 \quad \$ 40.00$
POPLAR (Populus). Very rapid growing trees, thriving in a great variety of soil conditions. Fine for wind breaks and shade.

| to 15 |  | \$750 | 160.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 12 feet | . 75 | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 8 to 10 feet | . 60 | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet | 50 | 4.00 | 30.00 |

Aurea van Geerti (Populus). Has fine golden yellow foliage.
Balm of Gilesd (P. balsamifera candicans). A handsome tall tree with spreading branches. Most popular variety for shade and avenue planting.
Bolles' Silver (P. Bolleana). Very compact, upright grower with glossy leaves, green above and silvery beneath.
Carolina (P. Carolinensis). Very rapid grower. Valuable for avenue planting.
Lombardy (P. nigra fastigiata). Erect growing tree, with a tall spiry-like form.

SERVICE TREE (Sorbus domestica). A roundheaded tree, with white flowers and orange red fruits.

Each
6 to 8 feet. .............................. $\$ 0.75$
SIBERIAN PEA TREE (Caragana arborescens). Very ornamental; yellow pea-like flowers.

6 to 8 feet. .................................................................... 60
4 to 6 feet.
4 to 6 feet.
SWEET GUM TREE (Liquidambar styraciflua) Glossy green, star-shaped foliage, changing to bright red in autumn.

Each 10
6 to 8 feet.................. $\$ 1.25 \quad \$ 10.00$
SYCAMORE (Platanus). Plane Tree. In great demand for shade, and avenue planting; a rapid symmetrical grower, thriving in almost any soil.


sycamore-Continued
American ( $P$. Occidentalis). American Plane or Buttonwood. A well known, spreading tree, common throughout the United States.
European (P. orientalis). Erect-growing tree. with bright green foliage, and beautifully mottled trunk.
London Plane (Platanus aceroides). Of more pyramidal habit than the European Sycamore; leares more deeply serrated; and adapts itself to a wider range of climatic conditions.
TEXAS CMBRELLA Melia azedarach umbra(culiformis). One of the handsomest shade trees of umbrella form; shade very dense; foliage dark green. produces lilac-colored flowers.

Each 10


THORN (Crataegus). Srow in almost any soil; aroundant flowers in spring, are followed by showy fruits in fall.


Douole Scarlet (Crataegus monogyna Pauli) Small tree, with spreading branches. Flowers of a deep crimson.
Double White (c: monogyna alba plena) small. dourble, white flowers and lustrous green leaves
English Hawthorn (C. monogyna). Small tree with spreading, spiny branches; flowers single white; fruit scearlet
single Pink Thorn (C. monogyna punicea) Flowers in clusters, single, varying in color from rink to rose.
TCLIP (Jiriodendron tulipifera). Has light green, glossy, firdle-shaped leaves and Ereanish-yellow, tulip-shaped flowers. Each 10 : 1, 15 fest.................. $\$ 1.00$

75
$53 \$ 3.00$
W.MNT (Juglans). Amerioan Black and Cal ifornial Black. (See page 13.)

Whllow. Golden (Salix vitellina aurea). A hambsome tree hramehes golden yellow.

Batch 10
 Osier (S. viminalis). A low-growing tree valuable for basket-making and tring.
Each
$\$ 0.60$$\$ 5.00$
\ELLOW WOOI) (Cladrastis tinctoria). One of the finest American trees: foliage of a lighb green color: Howers pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented, appearing in May in great profusion.

Each
4 to 6 feet.
$\$ 0.75$

## WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

The weeping trees stand in a class by themselves and are particularly effective when used as specimens on a lawn or when grouped along the outer edges of larger-growing trees. They are budded or grafted on straight stems of the same species at a height of 6 to 8 feet from the ground.
ASH.
Each
6 to 8 feet
$\$ 2.00$
European Weeping (Fraxinus excelsior pendula). A fine lawn and arbor tree.
Golden Weeping (Fraxinus excelsior aurea pendula). Has bright golden yeliow bark.

BIRCH, Cut-Leaved Weeping (Betula alba pendula laciniata). Has a silvery white bark and slender drooping branches with deeply laciniated foliage. Each

6 to 8 feet.
. $\$ 1.50$
CHERRY, Japanese Weeping Flowering (Cerasus Japonica rosea pendula). A graceful tree, covered in spring with blossoms before the leaves appear. Each

4 to 6 feet............................................. 2.00


ELM, Camperdown Weeping (Ulmus scabra pendula). Branches of uniform weeping habit, overlapping regularly; leaves dark, glossy green.

Each
6 to 8 feet................................ $\$ 2.00$


## Camperdown Weaping Elm

MAPLE, Wier's Cut-Leaved (Acer saccharinum Wieri laciniatum). One of the most beautiful trees with cut foliage. Each
8 to 10 feet.
. $\$ 1.50$
6 to 8 feet.
1.25

MULBERRY, Teas Weeping (Morus alba Tatarica pendula). One of most graceful and vigorous weeping trees; the slender branches drooping parallel to the trunk. Each

6 to 8 feet.............................. . . $\$ 1.50$
FOPLAR, Tooth-Leaved Weeping (Populus grandidentata pendula). A rapid grower, with slender, drooping, cord-like branches and dark green serrated leaves. Eacr 8 to 10 feet:............................. $\$ 1.50$

SOPHORA, Weeping (Sophora Japonica pendula). Of regular and graceful habit; leaves deep, dark glossy green. Each 6 to 8 feet.. . $\$ 2.00$

THORN, Weeping (Crataegus monogyna pendula rosea). A pretty, drooping tree with pinlz flowers.

Each
6 to 8 feet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.50$


Teas Weeping Mulberry
WALNUT (Juglans regia pendula). Very ornamental; strong grower, and bears excellent, thin-shelled nuts.

Each

WHLLOW (Salix). Most rapid growing weeping tree, particularly adapted to moist locations.
Baron de Solomon. The most rapid growing of all Weeping Willows. Very recent introduction. Each 6 to 8 feet............................. $\$ 1.00$
Common (Salix Babylonica). The well known Weeping Willow. Each 10

6 to 8 feet. . . . . . . . . . . . .... $\$ 0.75$ \$6.00
New American (s. Babylonica dolorosa). Large, glossy leaves and very pendulous habit.

| Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 0.80$ | $\$ 7.00$ |
| .70 | 6.00 |

8 to 10 feet.................. 70 . 6.00
6 to 8 feet................ . $60 \quad 5.00$

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

ALTHEA, or Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus) Of the easiest cultivation and with large delicately hued, bell-shaped flowers appearing very profusely during the summer months. Each 10

4 to 5 feet.................... $\$ 0.40$ \$3.00

## EXCEPT MEEHANII

Boule de Feu. Double pink center, shading to red.
Jeanne d'Arc. Double, pure white.
Meehanii. Variegated leaves; single lilac. pink flowers.

Each
Price
. $\$ 0.75$
APPLE, Flowering Crab (Pyrus). Low-growing trees, admirable for the lawn or for lending color to low shrubbery

4 to 6 feet.................... $\$ 0.50 \quad \underset{\$ 4.00}{\text { Each }}{ }_{10}$
Floribunda. Single carmine and white.
Kaido. Single white and pink.
Medwietzkyanas. Double red.
Spectabilis alba flore pleno. Double white.
Spectabilis rosea flore pleno. Double rose.
ARALIA, Japonica (Chinese Angelica Tree) Resembles Aralia Spinosa, but much hardier. Each
3 to 4 feet
. $\$ 0.50$
Spinosa (Hercules' Club). A fine native variety, with large, doubly and triply pinnated leaves and large clusters of flowers. Each
$\$ 0.75$$\$ 6.00$ 4 to 6 feet

Each 10
BARBERRY.
3 to 4 feet.
. $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$
Common (Berberis vulgaris). Handsome distinct foliage and yellow flowers, succeeded by red berries.
Purple-Leaved (B. atropurpurea). A pretty shrub with purple foliage.
BUCKTHORN (Rhamnus catharticus). A fine, very robust shrub, with large dull green. rough foliage; blooms in April, succeeded by numerous small fruits.

Each 10
4 to 6 feet.................. $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$
CHAMAECERASUS alberti (Upright Honeysuckle). A small, upright bush, with narrow leaves, glossy branches, and fragrant pink flowers. Each 10 1 to 2 feet................... $\$ 0.40$ \$3.00

CHERRY, Flowering (Cerasus). Each 10 4 to 5 feet................... $\$ 0.50$ \$4.00

## Double Pink.

Double White.
COLUTEA Arborescens (Bladder Senna). Has yellow pea blossomed flowers in June, followed by reddish pods. Each

3 to 4 feet............................. $\$ 0.50$
CORCHORUS, Japanese rose (Kerria Japonica). Double rose-like flowers of the deepest yellow.

Each 10
4 to 6 feet.................. $\$ 0.50$ \$4.00

CORILOPSA spicat: (Flowering Hazel). An attrantive shrub, with hamisome follage and showy bright yellow, fragrant flowers.

Each
I : s. $\because 20$ : feet.
$\$ 0.75$


Hydrangea Otaska

CRAPE MYRTLE. Strong growing shrubs, flowers in large panicles, appearing all summer; requires severe winter pruning.

Each 10
3 to 4 feet................... $\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 5.00$

## EXCEPT WHITE

Pink (Lagerstroemia Indica rosea). Flowers pink; very free bloomer.
Purple (L. Indica purpurea). Flowers deep purple.
White (L. Indica alba). Flowers very much crimpled and ruffled

Each

DECTZIA. A very attractive, free flowering shrub. With long flower racemes.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & 10 \\ \$ 0.40 & \$ 3.00\end{array}$
3 to 4 feet.
\$0.40 \$3.00
Crenata candidissima (Double White). Flowers double: pure white.

Gracilis Rosea. Dwarf; flowers light rose.
Scabra (Pough-leaved). Flowers white; bellshaped.

DOCWOOD. Red Osier (Cornus sanguinea) Purplish branches and greenish white flowers, followed by small, black berries.

4 to 6 fest
Each $\$ 0.50$
3 to 4 fett................................. . 40
ELIERR (Sambucus).
Each 2 to 3 feet. $\$ 0.50$

European (S. nigra). Flowers produced in clusters.

Cut-Leaved (S. nigra laciniata). Leaves deeply cut.

Silver Variegated (S. nigra argentea). Leaves erged silvery white.

ERYTHRINA crista-gelli (Coral Plant). The flowers are bright brilliant crimson color. like immense peas. Flowers profusely from early spring till late in fall.

Strong heads
Each
$\$ 0.50$$\quad \$ 4.00$

IORSITHIA (Golden Bell).
Each 10 3 to 4 feet................... $\$ 0.50$ \$4.00
Viridissima. An upright grower with narrow dark green leaves and golden-yellow flowers.
HYDRANGEA. We will have a fine lot of forced plants in bloom ready for delivery in March. Ask for special quotations.
Avalanche. Large heads of pure white flowers. Each
12 to 15 inches........................ $\$ 0.75$
Bouquet Rose. Flowers rosy pink. Each
12 to 15 inches...................... $\$ 0.75$
Hortensis. Has large, dark green leaves and globular heads of rose-colored flowers. 15 to 18 inches............... $\$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00$
Thomas Hogg. One of the hardiest; flowers pure white; a profuse bloomer.

$$
15 \text { to } 18 \text { inches............. } \$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00
$$

Otaksa (Giant-Flowered). Immense blooms of a pleasing shade of pink; heads 12 to 15 inches in diameter not uncommon.

$$
15 \text { to } 18 \text { inches............ } \$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50
$$

Paniculata grandiflora. Immense heads, creamcolored in bud, pure white, changing to pink and bronze with age.

2 to 3 feet.................... $\$ 0.50$ \$4.00
LEMON VEREENA (Lippia citriodora). The old-fashioned farorite shrub, with long, narrow, pointed leaves, which emit a delightful fragrance. Each 10

LIGUSTRUM (Privet). Fine rapid-growing shrubs; good for hedges, or for training as specimens. Each 10


2 to 3 feet.................... . 30 2.50
Californin (Ovalifolium). A pyramidal shrub with bright green. narrow leaves; producing white flowers in June.
Ciliotum. Dwarf dense shrub, with short, rigid branches; leaves dense, glossy, dark green, leathery; flowers white, in erect, compact clusters.
Ciliatum variegatum. Similar to the preceding except that the leares have a yellowish variegation, pink when young.

Common Purple (Syringa vulgaris). An old favorite; very fragrant.
Common White (S. alba). Similar to preceding with white flowers.


Marie Legraye Lilac

## GRAFTED AND BUDDED VARIETIES

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 feet | \$0.50 | \$4.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet |  | 3.50 |

Japonica (Japanese). A new species from Japan; creamy white; blooms later than other lilacs.
Persica (Persian). With small foliage and bright purple flowers.
Persica laciniata (Cut-Leaved Persian). Erect grower, with slender branches; deeply cut foliage; flowers light purple.


Flowering Quince

## SINGLE

Alba. Creamy white.
Alba grandiflora. Pure white trusses, large flowers.
Charles X. Reddish purple.
Ludwig Spaeth. Fine, dark purplish red.
Marie Legraye. Large panicles; pure white; one of the best.

## DOUBLE

Charles Joly. Large truss; reddish purple.
Madame Casimir Perier. Large compact panicles; purest white.
Michel Buchner. Pale lilac.
President Grevy. Magnificent; beautiful blue panicles.

MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus). Very vigorous shrubs with handsome foliage; flowers white with orange blossom fragrance.

Each 10
4 to 6 feet. . ................... $\$ 0.50$. $\$ 4.00$
3 to 4 feet..................... 40 . 4.50
Coronarius (Garland Mock Orange). Flowers pure white, delightful orange-blossom fragrance; one of first to bloom.
Grandifforus (Large-Flowered).
Slender, twiggy habit, with fragrant flowers.
Inodorus (Scentless). Spreading branches, coated with brown bark; flowers very large, white, scentless.
Lemonei. Flawers yellowish white, semidouble; very fragrant.

POINCIANA Gilliesii (Bird of Paradise). Adapts itself to the poorest soils. Flowers light yellow, pea-shaped, 2 inches long, with brilliant protruding red stamens, appearing all summer.

Each 10
4 to 6 feet..................... $\$ 0.60$ $\$ 5.00$
3 to 4 feet...................... . 50 4.00

POMEGRANATE (Punica). These fine shrubs do particularly well in California; flowers are very double and appear all through the season, followed by briliant, showy fruits.


Double Scarlet (Punica rubra). Very rapidgrowing shrubs; flowers deep, double scarlet.
Double White (P. alba). Flowers double, creamy white.
Mme. Legrelle ( P . Legrellei), Very fine large scarlet flowers, edged with yellow.

## DWARF

IWarf Scarlet (P. nana rubra). A very handsome small shrub with beautiful double scarlet flowers; fruits brilliant red, very showy, but not fit to be eaten.
Dwarf White (P. nana alba). Very similar in habit to the preceding; flowers are double, yellowish white. Each 10

3 to 4 feet..................... $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$
QUINCE (Cydonia). The first shrubs to blossom in the spring; the blossoms appearing before the leaves. Each 10


Alba (Blush Japan Quince). Flowers white or delicate blush.
Ganjardi. Salmon orange.
Grandiflora rosea. Flowers pink; very showy.
Lemonei Flore Plena. Pink and white.
Macrocarpa. White.
Rubra Grandiflora. Flowers bright scarlet crimson.
Umbilicata. Flowers brilliant red, succeeded by large, showy fruit.
RHODOT POS kerrioides (White Kerria). Has deeply veined leaves and white flowers, followed by small, black berries. Each 3 to 4 feet............................ $\$ 0.40$

SMOKE TREE (Rhus cotinus). A low-growing shrubby tree, with clusters of feathery flowers, giving the appearance of a cloud of smoke.

Each 10
8 to 10 feet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.75$
4 to 6 feet................ . 50 \$4.00
SNOWBALL. Very attractive, free flowering shrubs. Each 10 3 to 4 feet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$
Common (Viburnum Opulús sterilis). Produces an abundance of pure white, globular flowers in May and June.
Japanese (V. tomentosum plicatum). Flowers pure, delicate white in large globular heads, appearing in May. Each 10 2 to 3 feet.................... $\$ 0.50 \$ 4.00$


Spirea Van Houttel

## -NOWHFRRY (Eymmhoricarnos).

libcemosus Mas small pink fowers and large winte berries which hang in clusters the sreater part of the winter. Each 10 $\$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.0 \mathrm{u}$
-lllifa (spiraca), Medium-sized shrubs, emfachay al whe bange of growth, color of flowers and seasom of hooming. Of easy colrure. Each 10 Ficept Anthony Winterer.
lBillardii alhat (Billard's). Whate thowers in dense spikes: blooms nearly all summer.
Repeveciana (Brialal Wreath). Well known, sraceful. arching branches and round cluscers of white flowers. Blooms in May.
Vinn Houttei (Van Houtte's). similar to the liridal Mreath. hut of far more graceful hahit. Blooms in April.
Anthony Waterer (Crimson Spirea). New. A strong spower: a free bloomer: an ideal pont-plant: a grand spirea. Each Si. 50
s[M.ACH (Rhus). Few shrubs are more picturesque. Their heauty lies in the gorgeousness of their foliage. Each
$\leqslant$ to 10 feet $\$ 0.75$

Glabra laciniata (Cut-leaved). Leares very large. deeply cut, and turning to a rich red in autumn.

Each
3 to 4 feet............................... $\$ 0.60$


Wiegela
TAMARIX (Tamarisk). Elegant, fine-मowering and handsome follage plant; thrives in all sroils. Jone of the best plants for subduing shifting sands.

Each
$\$ 0.60$
$\$ 5.00$
\& to fifeet.............................................. 4.00

Gallica (French Tamarisk). Follage exceedingly fine and feathery; flowers pink, small, very numerous.
Germanica (German Tamarisk). Compact growth: leaves bluish green, minute; flowers light pink.
Tamarix Hispida (T. Kashgarica). New. Very vigorous, upright grower; leares bluish green; flowers bright carmine-red.
TREE PEONY (Paeonia moutan). Introduced from Japan. The flowers are enormous in size, numerous and gorgeous in color. Blooms in April. Each In pots .............................. . $\$ 2.00$

VITEX agnus castus (Chaste Tree). A small tree with palmate leares, scented like lavender. Pale lilac flowers. Each 10 6 to 8 feet. ...................... $\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 5.00$
4 to 6 feet. .

WIEGELA (Diervilla). Hardy ornamental shrubs, from Japan; blooms after lilacs.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \text { to } 6 \text { feet } \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . \begin{array}{|c}
\text { Each } \\
3
\end{array}{ }^{10.50} \quad \$ 4.00 \\
& 3 \text { to } 4 \text { feet............................... } 40 \text { } 3.50
\end{aligned}
$$

Floridus rosea (Rose-colored). Flowers large and showy. Free-flowering. A splendid shrub, of compact growth.
Floridus candida (White-flowered). Continues to bloom through the summer. Vigorous and an erect grower.
Kosteriana nana variegata (Variegated-leaved Dwarf). Leaves beautifully variegated silvery white; flowers nearly white.
XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia (Chinese Flowering Chestnut). Leaves pinnate; flowers white.
$\qquad$
4 to 6 feet Each
3 to 4 feet................................. 60

## EVERGREEN TREES

We invite inspection of our evergreen stocks as it often happens we have an assortment of large sizes in specimen plants on which it is difficult to make quotations in this list.

This list includes trees that do not shed all their foliage at one time, thereby remaining green after deciduous trees are bare

All stock quoted in tubs and boxes are specimens which have been well established in their containers.

## ACACIAS

Although there are some 400 species of Acacia we have confined ourselves to varieties of wellknown merit, the uses of which are enumerated below. The Acacia finds the most tavorable conditions to its development in California.

Armata (Kangaroo Thorn). A spreading shrub, with yellow flowers; excellent for grouping. Each 10 Potted, 4 to 5 feet........... $\$ 0.50$ \$4.00 Potted, 3 to 4 feet........... 40 3.50
Baileyana. A fine specimen or avenue tree; blooms earliest of all; lemon-yellow flowers. One of the hardiest. Each 10 Potted, 6 to 7 feet...........\$1.25 $\$ 10.00$ Potted, 5 to 6 feet............ 1.00 7.50

Cultriformis (Knife-leaved). A small tree; leaves triangular shaped; blooms profusely; flowers deep yellow. Hardy. Each 10 Potted, 4 to 5 feet.......... $\$ 0.5 u \$ 4.00$ Potted, 3 to 4 feet.......... . 40 3.50
Dealbata (Silver Wattle). A rapid-growing tree; feathery foliage; golden yellow flowers in February. Very hardy. Each 10 Potted, 5 to 6 feet.......... $\$ 0.75 \$ 6.00$ Potted, 4 to 5 feet........... . 60 5.00 Potted, 3 to 4 feet........... . 40 3.50
Decurrens (Green Wattle). One of the best for parks or avenues; leaves feathery, dark green; flowers whitish yellow, appearing in May; upright habit; hardy. Each 10

Potted, 3 to 4 feet.......... . 50 4.00

Floribunda (A. Neriffolia). A beautitul street tree, of pendulous habit; long narrow leaves and bright yellow flowers. Fine for grouping.

| Potted, 5 to | 0.60 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Potted, 4 to 5 feet | . 50 |
| Potted, 3 to 4 feet | 4 |

Latifolia. Of a spreading habit; valuable for grouping; long glossy green leaves; flowers golden yellow

| Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 0.50$ | $\$ 4.00$ |
| .40 | 3.50 |
| .35 | 3.00 | Potted, 4 to 5 feet............ . 40 3.50 Potted, 3 to 4 feet........... . 35 3.00

Melanoxylon (Australían Black Wood). A strong grower; one of the best for parks and street ornamentation.

|  |  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Potted, 6 to 7 feet. ... $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 7.50$ |  |  |  |
| Potted, 5 to 6 feet.... | .75 | 6.00 | $\$ 50.00$ |  |
| Potted, 4 to 5 feet. ... | .50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |  |
| Potted, 3 to 4 feet.... | .40 | 3.50 | 30.00 |  |

Mollissima (Black Wattle). One of the finest. foliage feathery, dark green; flowers yellow, appearing in early spring. Each 10

| Potted, 6 | to 7 | feet. . . . . . . . . | $\$ 1.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Potted, | 5 to 6 | $\$ 7.50$ |  |
| Potted, | 4 to 5 | .75 | 6.00 |
| feet. . . . . . . . . . | .60 | 5.00 |  |

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Potted, } 4 \text { to } 5 \text { feet. ............... } & .60 & 5.00 \\ \text { Potted, } 3 \text { to } 4 \text { feet....... } & .50 & 4.00\end{array}$
Podalyriaefolia. Rare and unusually striking; foliage large, bluish green.

Potted, 3 to 4 feet.
Each
$\$ 1.00$
Pycnantha (Golden Wattle). Rapid growth leaves long and narrow, flowers fragrant, brilliant yellow, in pendulous clusters.

Each 10
Potted, 4 to 5 feet.......... $\$ 0.60$
$\$ 5.00$
ARACCARIA Bidwilli (Bunya Bunya Tree) A magnifient tree; branches in regular whorls, closely set with spiny, deep green leaves; handsome for lawn, and by far the finest and most attractive of aill evergreen trees.

Tubs, 4 to 5 feet......................... $\$ 5.00$
Tubs, 3 to 4 feet........................... 4.00
Balled, 3 to 4 feet..................... 3.00
Balled, 2 to 3 feet....................... 2.50
Potted, 2 to 3 feet..................... 2.00
Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 feet................... 1.50
Potted, 1 to $11 / 2$ feet................... 1.00
Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine). One of the handsomest of all trees; pyramidal in form and very symmetrical; very desirable for interior decoration; not adapted to outdoor culture even in the warm interior valleys.

Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 feet........ Each
Tubs, 3 to 4 feet....................... 4.00
Potted, 2 to 3 feet...................... 2.50
Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 feet.................. 2.00
Excelsa glauca. Similar to the preceding but the foliage has a bluish cast. Each Potted, 1 to $11 / 2$ feet.. $\$ 3.00$
Excelsa robusta compacta. Differs from Excelsa in its more robust and compact growth Color rich, deep green.

Each
Tubs and pots, $11 / 2$ to 2 feet......... $\$ 3.00$ Tubs and pots, 1 to $11 / 2$ feet
2.50

Imbricata (Monkey Puzzle). A fine tree of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed and overlapping each other.

Each Tubs and pots, $21 / 2$ to 3 feet......... $\$ 4.00$ Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 feet................... 2.50 Potted, 18 to 24 inches................ 2.00 Potted, 12 to 18 inches............... 1.00

ARBORVITAE (Thuya). The Thuyas are all of regular, symmetrical habit. They are roundish, pyramidal, and are well suited for massing or borders, also for hedges and windbreaks.

| Boxed, | 6 to 8 | feet. | \$5.00 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boxed, | 5 to 6 | feet. | 4.00 |  |
| Boxed, | 4 to 5 | feet. | 3.00 |  |
| Balled, | 4 to 5 | feet. | 2.50 | \$20.00 |
| Balled, | 3 to 4 | feet. | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| Balled, | 2 to 3 | feet. | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| Potted, | $11 / 2$ to | 2 fee | . 75 | 6.00 |

Special prices on application on specimen boxed plants, larger than listed above.


## Acacia Dealbata

American (T. occidentalis). A native species known as the White Cedar. Foliage bright green, yellow-green beneath; brown and bronze in winter.
Ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arborvitae). A dwarf, compact-growing variety.
Ever Golden (T. orientalis semperaurescens) Of compact growth; golden tinted the year round. One of the best.
Gigantea (Plicata). Branches spreading, regularly and closely set; foliage bright green, dark green beneath. The bark is brownish red and very attractive.
Golden (T. orientalis aurea) Elegant va riety, regular habit; foliage beautifully tinged with gold in the spring.
Hovey's Golden (T. occidentalis Hoveyi). Globular in outline with bright green foliage Well adapted for small gardens.
Lobbi Aurea (T. Lobbi). Similar to Gigantea, but has yellow foliage
Weeping (T. filliformis pendula). Weeping variety, with pendulous thread-like branches; foliage light yellowish green.
BRACHYCHITON (Sterculia acerifolia). Flame Tree. Of pyramidal habit, with large, light green, deeply lobed, maple-like leaves. This is a very popular and desirable tree for street and lawn planting. Not very hardy

> Potted, 3 to 4 ft .
> Each 10
> Potted, 2 to 3 ft $\$ 0.75$
> $60 \quad \$ 5.00$

Diversifolia (Victorian Bottle Tree). A magnificent avenue tree with graceful tapering trunk. Foliage bright, glossy green, deeply lobed; shape changes throughout the season
Populneum (Poplar-Leaved). Similar to preceding; leaves poplar-shaped
Prices of Diversifolia and Populneum-
Each

Bare Roots, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{I}^{1.50} 12.50$
Bare Roots, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$.
Bare Roots, 3 to 4 ft.......... $1.00 \quad 8.00$


California Big Tree
CALIFORNIA BIG TREE (Sequoia gigantea). A magnificent park, arenue or specimen tree, of pyramidal form; lower branches sweeping the ground. Foliage bluish green, completely covering the branches. This is the "Big Tree of California." The seeds are in roundish oblong cones, 2 to 3 inches long.


CALIFORNIA LACREL, or Bas Tree (Umbellularia). A rery rapid-growing tree, with glossy oblong leaves and foliage emitting an agreeable perfume. Each Ballerl. " to "ft... . $\$ 1.50$
Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft $\$ 1.50$
1.00
Potted. 6 to 12 in. .50

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD (Sequoia sempervirens). A valuable ornamental tree of rapid growth and of a tapering pyramidal habit. Leares dark green with two pale bands beneath. The seed-cones, measuring 1 inch or less in length, are borne on long, drooping stems. Timber world famous.


CAMPHOR TREE (Camphora officinalis). A most symmetrical ornamental tree, thriving in poor soil; foliage bright green. Well adapted for lawn, street and avenue planting

Potted, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$.
Potted, 3 to 4 ft...................... 75 6.00
Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$.

CASCIRINA (The Beefwoods). Native of Australia; extremely hard, of reddish color, hence the name. A valuable tree for the coast as well as for the interior. Fine for aremues and hedges. Requires heary pruning

Each 10

| Batled, 4 to | 5 | ft. | . 75 | 6.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potted. 3 to | 4 | ft | . 50 | 4.0 |
| Potted. 2 to | 3 | ft. | . 40 | 3.0 |

Equisetifolia (She Oak). Of very rapid growth, with drooping branches and dark green needle-like leares.
stricta (C. quadrivalvis). Is of more erect habit than the preceding, but does not grow so tall.

CEDAR (Cedrus). Of majestic habit; valuable for planting grounds or avenues, where shade is not an object. Will succeed all over California. Each 10


## Note prices on Rare Varieties.

Atlantica (Mt. Atlas Cedar). A handsome pyramidal tree; silvery green foliage; branches have an upright tendency.
Atlantica glaucea (Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar). Similar to preceding, irregular straggling when young, later becoming symmetrical. A striking and most beautiful tree.
Deodara (Himalayan, or Indian Cedar). Exceedingly handsome; drooping branches and silvery green foliage; very popular. The most rapid-growing of all cedars.
Deodara verticillata glauca (Blue Cedar). Very picturesque; branches rather irregular and clothed with silvery blue foliage; very distinct.
Libani (Cedar of Lebanon). Vigorous, compact growth; foliage dark green.


Cryptomeria Elegans SEE PAGE 35


Cedrus Deodara (See page 34)

## RARE VARIETIES.

Atlantica pyramidalis. Shrub or tree of pyramidal habit, with ascending branches. Each Balled, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Deodara aurea (Golden Variegated). Of striking habit; foliage tipped golden.

Each
10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft............... $\$ 2.00$
Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft............ $1.50 \quad \$ 12.50$
Deodara viridis (Green Cedar). Of graceful habit; foliage rich, lustrous green. Each 10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft............... $\$ 4.00$ \$30.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.................. $3.00 \quad 25.00$
CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei (Cluster-Flowered Yew). A graceful tree with Yew-like foliage; plum-like fruit in clusters.

$$
\text { Each } 10
$$

Tubs and Boxes, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . \$ 5.00$

Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, 3 to 4 ft................ $2.00 \quad 15.00$
Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} .50 \quad 12.50$
Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} .75$
Drupacea. A low bush with stiff spreading branches. Each 10 Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 1.50 \quad \$ 10.00$

CRYPTOMERIA Japonica (Japan Cedar). Large elongated, pyramidal tree, with straight, slender, tapering trunk; fern-like, upward spreading branches. Each 10
 Balled, 4 to 5 ft................ 1.2510 .00 Balled, 3 to 4 ft............... $1.00 \quad 7.50$
Japonica elegans (Elegant Japanese Cedar). Low, dense tree, with horizontal and pendulous branchlets; leaves soft, and of bronzy crimson in fall and winter.

Each
Balled, 5 to 6 ft. . . . . .......... $\$ 4.00$
Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, 2 to 3 ft............... $1.00 \quad 8.00$
Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.

CYPRESS (Cupressus). This includes numerous varieties well adapted to California, all having aromatic foliage. Not particular about soils but prefer deep, sandy loams.

## Each

10
Tubs and Boxes, 12 to $15 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 8.00$ Tubs and Boxes, 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . .6 .00$ Tubs and Boxes, 8 to 10 ft .4 .00 Tobs and Boxes, 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft}$. Tubs and Boxes, 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{C} .30$ Tubs and Boxes, 5 to 6 ft . 2.00 Balled, 6 to 8 ft............... $8.00 \quad \$ 15.00$ Balled, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$. Balled, 4 to 5 ft............... $1.00 \quad 7.50$ Balled, 3 to 4 ft................ . 75.6 .00 Potted, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$. Potted, 2 to 3 ft............... . $50 \quad 4.00$
Macrocarpa transplanted in flats, 10 to 12 in., $\$ 2.50$ per $100 ; \$ 20.00$ per 1000 .

## Note prices on Rare Varieties.

Arizonica (Arizona Cypress). Rare, slender, pyramidal; foliage pale, glaucous green, brown in winter.
Funebris (Funeral Cypress). A noble tree, with wide, drooping branches.
Goveniana (Goven's Cypress). Of erect growth, forming a handsome crown.
Knightiana. Rapid grower; foliage glaucous green.
Lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress). Graceful and conspicuous; branches horizontal, slightly pendulous; foliage dark green. Fine for grouping or single specimen.
Lusitanica. Of spreading habit, with pendulous branchlets; leaves glaucous.

Macrocarpa Guadalupensis (Blue Cypress): Branches spreading; foliage silvery blue; fine for grouping.
Macrocarpa (Monterey). One of California's famous trees; foliage grayish green; desirable for hedges.
Sempervirens fastigiata (Italian Pyramidal). Tall, tapering; branches erect, growing parallel with trunk; branches frond-like; leaves smooth, deep green.


Italian Cypress
SEE PAGE 35
C'infers-C'mitinued

## Rare Varieties.

Lawsoniana Argentea. A California species, drooping branches, foliage lovely sea green. Balled. $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{r}\text { Each } \\ \$ 1.00\end{array}$
Lawsoniana Coerulea Glauca. A Lawson type with foliage of immensely glaucous tint.

Lawsoniana erecta viridis (Erect Green Lawson Cypress). Upright, dense columnar habit; bright green foliage. Each Balled. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Lawsoniana lutea (Yellow Lawson Cypress). Young foliage; clear ycllow. Each Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Macrocarpa lutea (Monterey Golden). A form of the preceding; young foliage suffused with yellow.

Each


## EUCALYPTUS

## (The Gum Tree)

The trees is a native of Australia and serves a variety of purposes-for example, it is often planter in lamp, swamp places, where it acts as a sort of drain, arsorbing excess moisture and freduenty improving an otherwise malarial loradity. The rondmental value of the Eucalyptus is oronsiderable: its merits should not be overloroketed.

All varieties planted in flats contain about 100 plantis to the flat. As it is necessary to cut the flat in coase a smaller quantity is ordered, part fiato will be charged at $11 / 2$ cents per tree higher fhan the hundred rate.

Each 10


Corynocalyx. Beautiful, upright grower; distinct, bright. shiny leaves; timber very durable. A graceful avenue tree.
Crebrat (Narrow-Leaved Iron Bark). Extremely hardy; stands great extremes of heat. Wood hard, elastic; very heavy.
Globulus (Blue Gum). Broad, bluish leaves when young. More extensively planted than any other variety: wood when polished resembles hickory. Valuable for wagon work, bridges, tool-handles, insulator pins, and as firewood.
Polyanthema (Red Box). A fine avenue tree; leaves round. silvery; a late bloomer, not subject to drought and cold.
Rolusta (Swamp Mahogany). Well adapted to low ground; foliage deep, glossy green; immense clusters of white nowers in fall and winter make it desirable for bee-keepers.
Rostrata (Red Gum). Remarkably rapid grower. Wood takes a handsome finish and is desirable for interiors. Called "Red Mahogany" by the trade. Valuable for ties, fence-posts, piles, etc.
Rudis. An excellent arenue tree, of very rapid growth, and withstands both heat and cold. Wood hard and close-grained.
Tereticornis (Forest Red Gum). Fully as rapid a grower as the Rostrata; timber somewhat more durable.
Viminalis (Manna Gum). Very hardy; of rapid growth; fine avenue tree, with long, graceful, festoon-like branches.

RARE VARIETIES OF EUCAISPTUS


| Bosistiana <br> Citriodora | (Lemon |
| :--- | :--- |
| Scented) | Hemiphloia <br> Leucoxylon |
| Cajaputea |  |
| Leucoxylon rosea |  |
| Cornuta |  |
| Goniocalyx |  |
| Melliodora |  |

Ficifolia (Crimson-Flowering) A unique type; dwarfish habit, large, dark green leaves and great clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers. Seed-cones so large they are often used for pipe bowls.

Each
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.
$\$ 1.00$
Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
.75
FICUS elastica (Rubber Tree). Popular for indoor decoration; leaves large, dark, glossy green above, yellow beneath. Has a habit of staying bright and attractive even when neglected; is hardly practicable outdoors except along southern coasts. Each

Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig). Hardier than the above, with somewhat smaller leaves; valuable for indoor and outdoor planting.

Each
Potted, 3 to 4 feet...................... $\$ 1.25$
Potted, 2 to 3 feet
1.00

GREVTLLEA robusta (Silk Oak). Very graceful, fern-like leaves; of rapid growth; covered with bronze-yellow flowers in early summer. Resists drought; one of the most stately for avenue and lawn.

|  |  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Potted, 5 to 6 | $\mathrm{ft} \ldots .$. |  |  |  |
| $\$ 0.80$ | $\$ 7.00$ | $\$ 60.00$ |  |  |
| Potted, 4 to 5 | $\mathrm{ft} \ldots .$. | .70 | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| Potted, 3 to 4 | $\mathrm{ft} \ldots .$. | .50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots .$. | .40 | 3.00 |  |  |

HOLLY, European (Ilex aquifolium). A small tree; shining, dark green, thorny leaves; bright red berries in winter. Each 10

Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . \$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$
Potterl. 12 to 18 in........... $\quad .756 .00$
The following are varieties of green-leaved Holly, varying from the European in shape of leaves:

## Camelliaefolia <br> Mandersoni <br> Laurifolia <br> Hodgensis <br> Waltoni <br> Viridis

Golden Variegated. Imported well furnished plants. Very best varieties. Each Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 1.50$


## Grevillea Robusta

see page 36

JACARANDA mimosaefolia. Symmetrical tree; fern-like leaves; flowers blue or violet, appearing in early summer. Each 10

JUNIPER (Juniperus). Hardy and ornamental; of pyramidal or columnar habit; for hedges and windbreaks.

Each 10
Tubs and boxes, 6 to $\delta \mathrm{ft} . . . \$ 4.00$
Balled, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .{ }^{2} . . .{ }^{2} 1.2510 .00$

## Note prices on rare varieties.

Bermudiana (Bermuda Juniper). A very beautiful tree; foliage pale, bluish green.
Irish (J. communis Hibernica). An erect, dense, conical tree.
Japan (J. Japonica). Of pyramidal habit, with grayish green foliage.
Large-Fruited (J. Nexboriensis). Dense, pyramidal outline; foliage bluish green; leaves spiny.
Sabina (J. Sabina). Low shrub; trailing branches; foliage dense, dark green.
Virginiana (Red Cedar) Usually pyramidal; foliage green, or bronze-green.

## RARE VARIETIES

Chinensis Procumbens (Japanese Creeping Juniper). Valuable for rock work. A striking variety.

Each

Japan Golden (J. Japonica aurea). Spreading habit; foliage beautiful golden. Each Balled, 2 to 3 ft......................... $\$ 1.50$

Sabina, Variegated (J. Sabina variegata). Low trailing shrubs, small branchlets variegated with creamy white. Each

Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

LIBOCEDRUS (Incense Cedar). A valuable park and lawn tree, of pyramidal form; foliage bright green. Each 10

Boxed, 10 to 12 ft............. $\$ 8.00$
Boxed, 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .6 .60$
Boxed, 6 to 8 ft............ 5.00
Balled, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . .$.
Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{C} . . . \mathrm{C} .2 .00 \quad 15.00$
Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$.
Chilensis (Chilian Cedar). Silvery foliage; broad, drooping branches, ascending towards the summit, and quite erect at top.
Chilensis viridis (Green Chilian Cedar) Of same general type, but light green foliage. A magnificent evergreen.
Decurrens (Incense Cedar). Distinct, erect, compact; stout trunk, and bright, glossy green leaves.

MADRONA (Arbutus Menziesi). Foliage thick, leathery, bright green; bark smooth, brownish red; flowers white, fragrant; white berries. Each

Potted, 1 to 1 in ft................... $\$ 1.50$
MAGNOLIA. One of the grandest of broadleared evergreens; flowers fragrant, 10 to 12 in. across. Blooms abundantly in May and June, succeeded by cone-like fruits, bearing seeds of deep coral-red in October.
Grandiflora (Bull Bay). Foliage thick, brilliant green on the upper surface, and rusty underneath; flowers pure waxy white.

Each 10


Grandiflora Exoniensis (Exmouth Magnolia). Hardiest of Magnolias; begins blooming young; flowers large, pure white, double.



Magnolia Grandiflora
O. Ik (Querous). The evergreen oaks are among our most picturesture trees: recommendert for parks and avemues. Each 10 Roxed. s to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .56 .00$
Foxed.

 Fotcet. 3 to 4 ft.................... sit 5.00
Except Holly-Leaved.
California Live Oak (Q. agrifotia). The wellknown majestic evergreen. srowing abundantly along the shores of San Francisco Bay
Cork (Q. Suber). U'mright: outer bark furnishes cork of commeree. A rapid grower and admirably adapted for avenue, park and street.
Molly-Leaved (Q. Ilex). Nedium: of upright srowth: beautiful for grouping


ORANGE, seville (Citrus amara). Leaves deep green. aromatic; flowers white. fragrant: fruit bitter. This is the sour orange: extensirely used as stock for budding. Each Balled. 3 to $t \mathrm{ft}$.
. 8.00
PARKINsONIA aculeqta (Jerusalem Thorn). A rare and beautiful thorny tree. with needlelike leares: feathery, drooping branches and yellowish flowers. Suitable for lawns.


PEPPER TREE (Schinus Molle). A most picturesque park. arenue or shade tree. Feathery foliage, yellowish white blossoms followed by rose-colored or deep red berries.


PINE (Pinus). An important timber tree; usually tall, spreading, pyramidal or roundtopped. Valuable for parks, gardens and massing. Each 10 Balled, 8 to 10 ft. ........... $\$ 2.00 \quad \$ 18.00$

 Balled. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{Cl}^{1.00} \quad 7.50$

## Note Rare Varieties.

Austriaca (Austrian Pine). Robust, hardy. spreading: leaves rigid, dark green; thrives in exposed situations.
Coulteri (Bull Pine). Stout branches, drooping below, and ascending above, form a loose, pyramidal head.
Excelsa. Handsome tree with drooping silrery foliage. Hardy
Halepensis (Aleppo Pine). A fine variety, with rlense, bluish foliage.
Laricio (Corsican Pine). Erect: branches tend to curve round the tree; leaves long, dark green.
Maritima (Cluster Pine). A beautiful tree: leares stiff, twisted, bright, glossy green. From Srouthern Europe; of variable habit. Valuarle for the seaside.
Ionderosa (Yellow Pine). A great timber tree. Rapid grower, perfectly hardy
Radiata (Monterey Pine). Leaves slender and dark green. Well adapted to coast regions.
Strolus (Weymouth Pine). Very tall trees: branches horizontal, in regular whorls; leaves soft, bluish green.
Sylvestris (Scotrh Pine). Of robust growth, with pendulous branches; leaves bluish grean.
Torrevana (Sopledarl Pine). Branches spreading or ascending; leaves rigid, dark green.

## RARE VARIETIEA

Bunksiama. Branches slender; spreading; very
$\$ 1.50$

Montana (Swiss Mountain Pine). Handsome, spreading, low-growing; bright green leaves.
Balled. 1 to 11 in ft............................ 5

Potted 6 to 12 in..........................
Pinea (Parasol Pine). Branches spreading, usually clustered at top of tree. Each

Balled. i to $\mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

Balled, $1^{11 / 2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
RETINO iPORA (Japanese Cypress). Dwarf growing trees of the Cypress genus; make beautiful specimen plants. Do not grow well in the interior, it being too hot.


Ericoides (Japanese Cypress). Dwarf; foliage bright green abore, glaucous beneath; ruddy in winter.
Plumosa aurea (Golden Japanese Cypress). Dense growing, more conical than preceding. Young shoots and foliage golden yellow.
SCIADOPITYS Verticill:ta (Ưmbrella Pine). Branches in regular whorls; leaves deep green, lustrous. A fine lawn tree; not adapted to the interior ralley; does well on the coast. Each


## SPRCCES AND FIRG (Abies)

In habit of growth the Spruces are very similar to the Firs, but the branches stand out from the main stem more horizontally, and not so closely together. Distinguished from the Firs mainly by their drooping cones and linear flat leares on the upper side of the branches; the Firs have their needles short and scattered all around the branches. Each 10


Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .4 .00 \$ 30.00$ Balled, 3 to 4 ft............... 3.00 25.00 Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .{ }_{1} .50 \quad 20.00$ Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.
Note prices on Rare Varieties.


Abies Nordmanniana SEE PAGE 39


Colorado Blue Spruce
Alba (White spruce). Foliage silvery gray; strong aromatic odor when bruised.
Douglasi (Douglas Spruce). A rapid-growing native tree of symmetrical habit.
Excelsa (Norway Spruce). A lofty, rapid grower; branches of graceful drooping
Menziesii (Sitka Spruce). Similar to White Spruce; foliage rich blue or sage color.
Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir). Very symmetrical; foliage massive, dark green, glossy above, slightly glaucous below. Does well in the interior valleys.
Pectinata (European Fir). A noble tree. spreading branches, broad silvery foliage.
Pinsapo (Spanish Silver Fir). Very regular and symmetrical in habit; leaves bright green above, silvery beneath; adapted to warm climates.

## RARE VARIETIES

Pungens (Colorado Spruce). Branches in regular whorls, gradually receding toward top, and forming a conical outline. Leaves vary from green to silvery white. Thrives in dry climates.

Each Balled, 2 to 3 ft . . $\$ 3.00$ Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Pungens Glauca Kosteriana (Colorado Blue Spruce). A form of preceding. The most beautiful for garden or lawn; foliage silvery blue.
STERCULIA. See Brachychiton.
IHUYOPSIS. The Japanese Thuyas,
Beautiful conifers, thriving best in moist, cool climates; stand extreme cold.
Borealis (Nootka Sound Cypress). 120 feet.
Very desirable; pyramidal habit. Very desirable; pyramidal habit, with light, glossy green foliage.

Each
Balled, 6 to 8 ft . . $\$ 4.00$
Balled, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

Dolohrata (Hatchet-Leaved Arborvitae). Leaves shining green above, silvery heneath.

Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}. \ldots . . . \begin{array}{r}\text { Each } \\ \$ 1.00 \\ \$ 7.50 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$
Dolobrata variegata (Variegated Axe-Leaved Arborvitae). Similar to above; end of branches tipped with pale yellow.

Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . \begin{array}{r}\text { Each } \\ \$ 1.00 \\ \$ 7.50\end{array}$

TORREYA (Nutmeg Cedar) Beautiful Yewlike trees; well adapted to California conditions.

| Balled, 4 to 5 ft | \$3.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft | 2.50 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft | 2.00 |
| Potted, 2 to 3 ft |  |

Californica (California Nutmeg). A handsome Yew-like tree, with nut resembling nutmeg.
Nucifera (Japan Nutmeg). Branches regular whorls. Yew-like; leaves leathery, dark green. Bark bright red, contrasting strongly with the foliage.
CMBRELLA PINE. See Sciadopitys.
YEW (Taxus). Very desirable for park planting; densely clothed with dark green. Wood heavy, hard, close-grained, strong, elastic, reddish; highly valued for cabinet-making.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tubs and boxes, 5 to 6 | ft. . . . \$5.00 |  |
| Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 | ft. . . . 4.00 |  |
| Balled, 5 to 6 ft . | 3.00 |  |
| Balleã, 4 to 5 ft . | 2.50 |  |
| Balled, 3 to 4 ft . | 2.00 | \$15.00 |
| Balled, 2 to 3 ft . | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| Potted, 2 to 3 ft . | 1.00 |  |

Baccata (English Yew). Slow growth; densely branched, 'spreading head; dark green leaves.
Dwarf Golden (T. elegantissima). One of the most valuable dwarf, golden-leaved evergreens; new leaves bright straw color.
Irish Pyramidal (T. baccata fastigiata). An upright-growing variety; deep, dark green foliage.
Variegated Pyramidal (T. baccata fastigiata variegata). Same habit as above, but with part of the foliage striped and margined with silvery white or pale straw colored blotches.


Irish Yew

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS

IBELA. grandithora (llybial Abelia). Of strag-B-like flow sma all whitish pink, fragrant.

| Palleal 4 (10 - | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hallend. © 104 | 1. $\because 5$ | 10.00 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | 6.0 |
| Linded. $1^{2}=10$ | (i) | 5.00 |

NK.ILIA papyrifera (kice loper prant). Sman :ree of shrub: leates large. deepry bobed
 sieboldii (.lapanese Araliat). Large glossy Each 10
 sieboldii variegata (Japmese Variegated Ara-



ARBITUS Inedo (Strawberry Tree), Foliage dark green: hlooms in fall and matures edible fruits. identical in appearance with strawherries. Each Balled. \% to 4 ft......................... $\$ 1.50$ Potted. $\frac{1}{1}$ to 112 ft............................................. 1.00


Trained Box


Choisya Ternata
SEE PAGE 41
ACCCBA Japonica (Japanese Laurel). Leaves large, distinctly speckled with golden yel-


Japonica aureo-maculata (Gold Dust Laurel). A form of the above, with yellow spotted leaves. Each
 Potted, 11/2 to 2 ft....................... 75

AZARA microphylla. A graceful shrub, with dark shining green leaves; flowers greenish yellow succeeded by orange-colored berries.


BERBERIS Darwini (Darwin's Barbarry). A spreading shrub, with thick, leathery foliage; flowers orange-yellow, very fragrant, followed by dark purple fruit.


Illicifolia (Holly-Leaved Barberry). Of low, dense growth; brilliant red fruits, scarlet in fall. Each

Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .$.
Balled. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$. Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . .{ }^{2} . . . .$.
IIOX (Buxus). Shrubs of dense, rather slow growth, with shining foliage; valuable for grouning, lawn decoration and hedge purposes.
Specimen plants of the following varieties, established in tubs, for immediate effect or porch decoration, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 4.00$ each.

Each 10


Balearica. A handsome shrub, foliage light green.
Sempervirens (Tree Box). Large shrubs of dense habit; small foliage.
Sempervirens arborescens. Tall shrub or small tree. Suitable for tall hedge.

Sempervirens argentea-marginata (Silver Striped-Leaved Box Tree). Of the same habit as the above, but with silvery-striped Jeaves.
Sempervirens aurea (Golden Leaved Box Tree). Leaves striped and variegated with golden.
Handworthii. Erect grower, noted for the size and symmetry of foliage.
Sempervirens rotundifolia. Foliage large golden. Fine for single specimens.
Sempervirens Suffruticosa (Dwarf Box.) Small bush, with glossy, roundish leaves; extensively used for edging.

Each
Tubs, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft................. $\$ 2.00$
Balled, 1 ft....................... 1.00 \$7.50
Balled, 6 to 12 in...................... $\quad .50 \quad 4.00$
BROOM (Cytisus). Will succeed in almost any soil or situation. The large, pea-shaped flowers appear in the spring, followed by small pods; leaves rounded elongation of the stem.
Alba. With slender, erect, grooved branches, and white flowers. Each 10
 Andreana (C. scoparius Andreanus). New. A beautiful variety. Flowers golden yellow, rich, velvety purple and crimson wings.

Each

Scotch (C. scoparius). Drooping branches; covered in spring with bright yellow, peashaped flowers.

Each 10

Spanish (C. Hispanica). An upright growing shrub; flowers yellow, on long, drooping, leafless branches.

Each 10

BURNING BUSH (Crataegus Pyracantha). A thick, thorny shrub, foliage small, rich, bronzy, glossy green color; white flowers, followed by masses of crimson berries, persisting all winter. All of this family is very hardy, and withstands the coldest weather. Each Tubs and boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . \$ 2.50$ Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. ............... 1.00

$\$ 12.50$ 8.00 Crataegus Lelandii. Similar to the preceding, but of more vigorous growth, berries orange yellow. Each 10 Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$|  |
| :--- | $.25 \quad \$ 10.00$ Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$.

Crataegus Crenulata (New). A beautiful shrub in spring; brilliant in winter with masses of scarlet berries. Each 10 Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$.


CAMELLLA Japonica. Beautiful winter-flower ing evergreens, with dark glossy green foliage and magnificent waxy flowers of various colors.

Each Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . \$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2.00$ Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft......... 1.25 to 1.50
Double Pink. Blooms early; one of the best.
Double Red. Flowers very double; largest size; beautiful red.
Double Red and White. Flowers double red, striped .white; free-flowering.
Double White. Produces abundance of large, pure white, double flowers.
CARPENTERIA Californica. Tall shrub, with pure white, fragrant flowers. Each Potted, 2 to Each Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 1.50$
.75
CASSIA corymbosa (White Senna). An elegant shrub, with yellow flowers. Each Balled, 4 to 5 ft....................... $\$ 0.75$ Balled, 3 to 4 ft . .60 Potted, 2 to 3 ft....................... . 40
Floribunda. Many-flowered. Similar to the above; very free-flowering. Each Balled, 4 to 5 t. $\$ 0.75$ Balled, 3 to 4 ft .
.60
CEANOTHUS azureus. Flowers pale blue, leaves bright green above, downy beneath. Each Balled, 3 to 4 ft . $\$ 1.50$ Potted, 2 to 3 .ft. 1.00 Potted, 1 to 2 ft....................... . 75
Gloire de Versailles (Hybrid Ceanothus). Desirable late flowering shrub; with large blue flowers.
Thyrsiflorus (California Lilac). A splendid variety, with fine dark green foliage; flowers light blue.

CESTRUM aurantiacum. Free-flowering evergreen shrub; covered all summer with or-ange-colored flowers. Each Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 0.75$
CHERRY Evergreen. Very ornamental bush or small tree, with shining, dark, glossy green, holly-like foliage. The racemes of white flowers being followed by large red or black purple cherries

Each 10

$\$ 5.00$
Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$.
California Evergreen (Cerasus Illicifolia). With brilliant foliage, lighter than Holly. Found in the lower foothills of Caifornia.
Broad-leaved (C. integrifolia). Similar to preceding; leaves larger, with few spines; flowers more numerous, and the fruit much larger.
CHOISYA ternatal (Mexican Orange). Lowgrowing shrub; glossy, bright green, fragrant leaves and abundant, snowy, sweetscented flowers during the entire season.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Potted, } 11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . \begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 0.75 \\
\$ 600
\end{array} \\
& \text { Potted, } 1 \text { to } 11 / 2 \text { ft................. } 60 \quad 5.00
\end{aligned}
$$

CHRISTMAS BERRY (Heteromeles arbutifolia). A native shrub of California, growing abundantly in the coast counties, and thriving equally well in the interior. The red berries, which hang from November to February, are highly valued for decorative purposes.

Each
Balled, 4 to 5 ft...................... $\$ 2.00$
Balled, 3 to 4 ft................................... 1.50
Potted, 2 to 3 ft. ....................... 1.00
Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
COLLETIA CRUCIATA. Curious shrubs, with elliptic, flattened, prickly, spiny leaves. Covered in spring with small white flowers. Fine single specimen plants. Each 10
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Balled, } 3 & \text { to } 4 & \text { ft. ...................... } & .50 \\ \text { Potted, } 3 & \text { to } 4 & \$ 5.00 \\ 4.00\end{array}$
COPROSMA Baueriana picturata. Dense-growing shrub with rounded, glossy green leaves. Fine decorative specimen plants; makes a fine compact hedge.

Each 10
Baueriana Variegata. Similar in habit to the preceding; leaves variegated with yellow.

Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$.

Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.


Christmas Berry SEE PAGE 41

CORNUS Capitata (Erergreen Dogwood). A fine shrub, with showy, cream white flowers and scarlet fruits.

Each

CORONILLA glauca. Pretty evergreer shrub. corered with yellow flowers in summer. fragrant in daytime, scentless at night; foliage glaucous green.
Glauca variegata. Similar to the preceding, but leares are mottled rellow. Each 10

Balled. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.
COTONEASTER. Low, dense-growing shrubs. suitable for rockeries; thrive in any good, well-drained soil.

Each 10
Balled. 3 to 4 ft...............\$1.25


Horizontalis. Branches stout. almost horizontal; large. rose-colored flowers; leaves small. turning bright red in fall.
Microphylla. Flowers small, white, followerl by bright red berries in the fall and winter.
D.APHNE odora (White-Flowering). Low-growing: dark, glossy folliage and very fragrant white flowers in winter.
Variegated (D. odora variegata). Similar to above: leares are variegated and flowers jink

Each

$$
\text { Protted. } 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {. }
$$

\$1.5斤
D.APHNIPHYLICM macropodum. Effective


DATCRA arjorea (Angel's Trumpet). Large shruk or tres: legtes fo to 12 inches long. rovererel with fine "powder." Flowers creamy white trumpet-shaper. T to $s$ inches long. with a musk-like oodor. Blooms all summer. Earch
protted. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft...................80.690
DEFRIN(SIA celesoides. Pretty, graceful shrub; dight green foliage
Celesnides varieg"ta. Slender-growing shrub; White margined leares and long spikes of White forwers in summer.

Earch
Balled. 4 tr, 5 ft
$\$ 1.25$
Balled. 3 to 4 ft
50

DENDROPINAX Japonicus. Very unique and attractive: has maple-like leaves and bears white flowers and small, round berries.

Potted, 3 to 4 ft .
Each
DIOSMA ericoides (Breath of Heaven). Foliage heath-like; agreeably fragrant; flowers white, small, star-shaped; used in floral work. Plant hardy; very easily grown.

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
\text { Each } & 10 \\
. \$ 0.75 & \$ 6.00
\end{array}
$$

DCRANTA Plumieri (Golden Dew Drop). Blue flowers. oddly striped in great profusion all summer, followed by yellow berries.


ELAEAGNCS (The Evergreen Oleasters). Highly ornamental; foliage handsome; do well in any ordinary soil, and particularly well in the interior.

Each 10
Baled. 3 to 4 ft............... $\$ 1.25$


Reflexa pungens (Bronze Oleaster). Spreading shrub, bronzy brown branches; leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath.
Reflexa maculata (Golden Leared Oleaster). Foliage blotched golden yellow.
Reflexa variegata (Variegated Oleaster). Of same habit as two preceding, except leaves margined yellowish.
ESCALLONIA. Very free-flowering shrubs from South America. Thrive in almost any soil.
Montevidensis. Erect bush, cylindrical branches; roundish, dark glossy leares; flowers white, all summer.

Each
$\qquad$
Balled, 2 to 3 ft........................ 1.50

Rosea. In general, same as preceding; flowers light pink. Fach 10 Balled, 3 to 4 ft................ $\$ 1.25$ \$10.00 Balled, 2 to 3 ft.................. 1.00 7.50
Rubra. Branches erect, hairy; dwarf; shining green leares, bright red flowers.

Each 10
Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 1.25 \$ 10.00$

ECGENIA. Shrub or low-growing tree, very closely related to the Myrtle. Desirable as specimen plants and for hedges. Each

Apiculata. Thick, dark green leaves; small, fragrant, Myrtle-like flowers in abundance.
Mrrtifolia (Australian Bush Cherry). Glossy leaves; quantities of small, double white flowers.
ECONTMCS. Very desirable for hedges; stands pruning well; variegated varieties are very effective when planted alone; of easy culture. Heights 3 to 8 ft .

> Each

10


Balled. 2 to 3 ........................ 10.00
Turs and boxes 11 to 2 ft 1.25

## Potted. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .

Note prices on Rare Varieties.
Alatus. A fine, spreading variety with yellowish flowers.
Joponicus (Erergreen Eunnymus). Dense, upright; leaves dark. lustrous green.
Japonicus, Due d' Aniou (Golden-blotched Euonymus). Foliage light green, outer edges variegated. golden yellow band.
Japonicus aureus (Golden-Leaved Euonymus). Prized for its golden foliage.
Japonicus albo-marginatus (Silver Margined Euonymus). Compact growth; leaves have narrow white margin.
Japonicus argenteo variegatus (Silver Variegated Eunnymus). Upright; silvery variegated foliage.
Japonicus microphyllus (E. pulchellus) Dwarf; small. deep green leaves.

## RARE VARIETIES

Japonicus medio pictus. Moderate grower leares with yellow blotch in middle.

## Euonymus, Rare Varieties-Continued

Japonicus President Gouthier. A splendid variety with large leaves, beautifully variegated creamy white.
Japonicus compacta viridis (New). A very compact, erect growing variety, with bright green leaves.

Each
Tubs and boxes, 18 to $24 \mathrm{in} . . .$.
FABIANA Imbricata. A very erect-growing shruly with heath-like foliage and white funnel-shaped flowers.
GARRYA elliptica (The Quinine Bush). Leaves elliptical, dark green; shining above, hoary beneath; orange-colored flowers; black berries. Each

10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft............... $\$ 1.50$ \$12.50 Balled, 3 to 4 ft.................. $1.25 \quad 10.00$ Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$. HAKEA elliptica. Compact habit; older leaves glabrous, young shoots and leaves rusty bronze.

Each Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. Saligna (Willow-like). Bushy shrub; leaves tipped crimson; flowers white. Each Potted. 2 to 3 ft . ...................... 1.00
HEATH, Meditermpenn (Erica Mediterranea). Small and compact; leathery foliage, purplish pink flowers in spring. Each 10 Balled, 2 to 3 ft................ $\$ 1.00$ \$7.50 Balled, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft............. . 50 4.00
HYPERICUM Moseri-num (Gold Elower). Hardy; abundant single yellow flowers, 2 inches across; leaves dark green, ovate.

Each 10
Balled. 1 to $11 / 2$ ft............ $\$ 0.60 \$ 5.00$ Potted. 8 to 12 in.............. . 40 3.00 Henryii (New). A handsome, upright grower; flowers golden yellow. Each Potted. 1 to $11 / 2$ ft..................... $\$ 0.60$
LAGUNARIA Patersonii. Tall pyramidal; leaves whitish beneath. Flowers like Hibiscus; white to pink. Each 10
Balled. 4 to 5 ft................ $\$ 1.00$
Balled. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$. Balled. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . \quad .504 .00$

Euonymus Duc d'Anjou SEE PAGE 42


Mediterranean Heath

LAUREL (Laurus). A fine decorative shrub for lawns or for grouping in parks. Each Boxed, 6 to 8 ft....................... $\$ 5.00$ Boxed, 2 to 3 ft....................... 2.00 Balled, 5 to 6 ft....................... 3.00 Balled, 4 to 5 ft................................. 2.00 Balled, 3 to 4 ft........................ 1.50 Balled, 2 to 3 ft........................ 1.25 Except Sweet Bay.

English (Laurus cerasus). Broad, shining leaves; great clusters of creamy white flowers; purple berries.
Portugal (L. lusitanica). Dwarfish, with glossy dark leaves; flowers intensely fragrant at night.

Sweet Bay (L. nobilis). Upright; deep, dark green, fragrant leaves; covered in fall with shiny black berries. May be pruned or cropped into various shapes. Each 10

Tubs and boxes, 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . .$| $\$ 6.00$ |
| :--- |

Tubs and boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . .4 .00$
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft... 2.50
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.............. $2.50 \quad \$ 20.00$ Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .2 .00 \quad 15.00$ Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.

Sweet Bay, Trained Trees. Where formal effect is desired, nothing is more satisfactory than these specimens. Standards have straight stems 4 feet high with crown trimmed to glotular form. Pyramids trained in pyramid 1 form from base to leader; dimensions indicate diameter at base. Prices on application.
LACRUSTINUS (Virburnum Tinus). Abundance of white flowers in winter; valuable as a specimen plant; fine hedge plant.
 Except Variegated.
Grandiflorus (V. Tinus grandiflorum). Leaves and flowers much larger than preceding.

Rotundifolia (V. Tinus rotundifolium). Leaves rounded, glossy green; flower heads very large; never sun-scalds.

Variegated ( $V$. Tinus variegatum). Leaves blotched silvery Balled, 1 1/g to 2 ft.................... $\$ 1.00$


Lauristinus Rotundifolia see page 43

LEPTOSPERMCM laevigatum. A tall. gracefully arching shrub with grayish green foliage, producing a great profusion of white flowers.

Each

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Potted, } 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& \$ 0.75 \\
& \text { Potted. } 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \\
& .50
\end{aligned}
$$

IIGCsTRCM (Evergreen Privet). Ornamental shrubs or small trees, with shining green leaves and small whitish flowers. followed 1, black. round berries. Fine for tall hedges.

Each 10


> Except Japonica and Variegated.

Coriareum (Privet). Drarf: dense: short. rigid branches; leares dark green, shining

Lucidum (Shining Privet). Of rapid growth. and sprearling habit; leares leathery, light green.
sinense (Chinese Privet). Slender spreading leaves shining dark above, light beneath, rluish black berries covered with bloom.

Japonicum (Japanese Privet). Glossy, dark, leathery leaves; white flowers in clusters: furpiish berries. Each 10100 Nakerl Prorts, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 0.60 \quad \$ 5.00 \quad \$ 40.00$ Potted, 4 to 6 in.

Robustum variegatum. A fine variety. with leaves variegated yellow. Each 10 Protterl, if th $12 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . .80 .50$ \$4.00

MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Girape). Shining. purplish, prickly leaves; bright yellow flowers: berries blue-blark. A native variety extensively used for covert planting.

```
                                    Each 10
```

Prallerl, ${ }^{3}$ to 4 ft....................51.50
Fiallerl, 2 to 3 ft.............. 1.27
Falled. 11/2 to 2 ft............ 1.00

Japonica (Jaroanese Mahonia). Very distinct leares about a foot long; clusters of bright yellow flowers in long racemes; requires shade in hot climates. Each balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 1.00$

MANZANITA (Arctostaphylos Glauca). Native of mountain districts of California; racemes of white flowers, followed by red berries in fall: wood very hard; valuable for canes

Each 10
rotted. \& to $10 \mathrm{in} . . . . . .$.
MANTENUS BOARIA. A beautiful evergreen with pendulous branches and small, greenish flowers.

Each

IELIANTHIS major. Leaves grayish green over a foot long, deeply lobed: flowers reddish brown, in long spikes. Much used in subtropical gardening.

Each Balled. 1 to $11 / 2$ ft................... $\$ 0.75$
MELALECCA. These low-spreading shrubs are wonderfully well adapted to the interior valleys of California. Their free-Mowering qualities, combined with their rapldity of growth. makes them valuable acquisitions
Boxed, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}.$.
Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}$.
Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$.
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.
$\$ 1.50$
$\begin{array}{rr}1.25 & \$ 10.00 \\ 1.00 & 7.50\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rr}1.00 & 7.50 \\ .60 & 5.00\end{array}$
Armillaris. Flowers white
Decussata. Smooth leaves; lilac-colored flowers in August.
Ericifolia. Flowers pale yellow; leares leathery, spreading or recurved
Hypericifolia. Of spreading habit; flowers red.
Oppositifolia. Graceful foliage; scarlet flow ers.
METROSIDEROS Robusta. An odd shrub, covered with rich, crimson flowers, in dense racemes, in July.
Semperflorens. Leaves thick. lanceolate, reddish when young; flowers in reddish spike rather loose. Rapid grower. Each 10

Balled, 4 to 5 ft................ 1.2 25
Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$.
Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$.
MYOPORCM laetum. Quick growth; leaves large, glossy, oleander-like; small white flowers, pink berries. Grows well in nearly any soil. Each 10

MYRTLE (Myrtus). Classic shrub, with hand some, aromatic foliage, and fragrant white flowers, which appear all summer; effective for grouping.

Each 10
Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft............. $75 \$ 6.00$

Potted, 6 to 10 in............... . 25 2.00
Common (Myrtus communis). Dwarf shrubs; lustrous green leaves. Does well in the interior vialleys.
Microphylla (Small-leared Myrtle). Small dark green foliage set closely along branches. Fine ornamental shrub.
NANDINA domestica. Dwarfish; reed-like stems; glossy green leaves and tall spikes of white flowers. Masses of small red and white berries. Each

Balled. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . .$.


Mahonia Aquifolium-Oregon Grape

OLEANDER (Nerium). Oleanders are particu larly adapted to this climate; their deep green foliage and fragrant flowers of many colors, appearing all summer, combine to make most attractive decorative shrubs.


Album maximum. Single white.
Album plenum. Perfect white Oleander; flowers very double.
Atropurpureum duplex. One of the best doubles; deep carmine, streaked white.
Dr. Golfin. Bright lilac rose. single.
Laurifolium. Broad, laurel-like foliage; flowers rosy, pink and white; single.
Lillian Henderson. Double white; heliotropescented.
Madame Peyre. Double; ivory to straw color Mme. Planchon. Semi-double; rosy lilac.
Madam Sarah Bernhardt. Immense truss; single, delicate white, streaked pink.
Madoni grandiflorum. Creamy white, semidouble; fragrant; strong grower.
Mrs. F. Roeding. Originated by us, strong grower; very hardy; flowers double, finely fringed, color of La France rose.

Nankin. Single; salmon-yellow; of dwarfish habit; best yellow.
Nankin Variegated. Leaves beautifully variegated; flowers double, light pink.
Pierre Roudier. Semi-double; soft rose, edged bright rose.
Professor Durand. Very double; changing from creamy yellow to deep amber-yellow.
Purpureum. Single; deep carmine-crimson, shaded maroon.
Sister Agnes. Very large truss; single pearly white; very free-blooming.
Splendens giganteum. Double rose; very fragrant; largest of all Oleanders; blooms all summer.

OLEA fragrans (Japan Fragrant Olive). Small tree; sweet; fragrant; both white and yellow flowered varieties. Blooms continuously during winter.

Each Potted, 2 to 3 ft....................... $\$ 1.00$ Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft...................... 75

PHOTINIA Serrulata. Leaves glossy green, assuming most beautiful tints in winter; flowers small, white, in large flat corymbs, followed by bright red berries.

Each
Bare roots, 4 to 5 ft . $\$ 1.50$
Bare roots, 3 to 4 ft . ..... 1.25

PITTOSPORUM. Very ornamental, bright green and variegated foliaged plants, growing either compact with spreading branches, or upright.
Crassifolium
(Thick-leaved Pittosporum). Highly ornamental on account of pale, glaucous foliage; valuable for windbreaks.
Eugenioides. Upright grower; silvery, light green leaves; black stems; very fine for hedges.

Each 10
 Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . .{ }^{2} \cdot . .$.
Phyllroeoides. Slender graceful habit like Weeping Willow; flowers yellow.


Tobira (Japanese Pittosporum). Low-growing shrub, dark green leaves; fragrant flowers; pure white.


Oleander

Tobira variegatum (Väriegated Japanese Pittosporum). Same habit as the preceding; foliage margined white.

Each 10 Tubs, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. Balled, 4 to 5 ft............... 2.00 Balled, 3 to 4 ft................ 1.50 \$12.50 Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Undulatum (Wavy-leaved Pittosporum). Deep green, glossy leaves; flowers intensely fragrant at night.

Each Balled, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft..................... $\$ 0.75$ Potted, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft.................... 50

POLYGALA Dalmaisiana. Free-blooming; with rosy, pea-shaped flowers completely enveloping the plant all summer. Each 10 Balled, 2 to 3 ft............... $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 7.50$


RAPHIOLEPIS ovata. Compact-growing shirub; dark green leaves; white flowers in sulvmer, followed by black berries. Each 10 Balled, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$. Potted, 4 to 6 in..
$30 \quad 2.50$
RHAMNUS Alaternus. Very hardy shrub, with smooth, shining green leaves and short racemes of small greenish flowers. Each Balled, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.25$ Balled, 2 to 3 ft .
Alaternus variegata. Same as the preceding; leaves variegated, silvery white. Each

ROSEMARY (Rosemarinus officinalis). Well known hardy shrub; used to make medicinal tea. Each 10 Potted, 6 to $12 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . \$ 0.30 \quad \$ 2.50$

TEUCRIUM. Hardy plants with aromatic foliage; suitable for garden or rockwork.

Each 10
 Balled, 2 to 3 ft .
$.60 \quad 5.00$
Canadense. Useful for low grounds and moist borders; flowers purple to creamy.
Fruticans. Suitable for dry locations; leaves ovate; flowers blue. Has long blooming season.
VERONICA. Very showy, free blooming plants. succeeding in any good garden soil in sunny location. Fine hedge plants. Each 10 Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{C} \cdot . .{ }^{\circ} .50 \quad .500$
Andersonii variegata. Leaves glossy green, margined silvery; flowers violet-blue.
Carnea. Bush similar to Decussata except leaves small; flowers red.
Elliptica. Leaves small, light green; flowers large, violet, changing to pure white.
Imperialis. Large, dense spikes of amaranthred or crimson-purple flowers.

## CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS



## Ampelopsis Quinquefolia

AKEBIA. Graceful, hardy climbers with twining stems.

Each 10 Potted
$\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 4.00$
Lobata. Flowers purple; showy purple fruit. Quinata (Fire-leared Akebia). One of the hardiest of climbers; small, deep green foliage: violet-brown flowers; fruit showy, dark purple.
AMPELOPSIS. Hardy deciduous tendril creepers; fine for covering stone walls, chimneys and fronts of houses. Each 10 Potted ........................ $\$ 4.00$
Veitchii (Boston Iry). Leaves glossy green; glorious autumnal coloring; flowers small dense clusters of deep blue berries.
Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Common American Iry; luxuriant foliage assuming gorgeous colors in autumn.

NEW VARIETIES OF AMPELOPSIS


Engelmanni Shorter joints and more growth than quinquefolia.
Henryana. A remarkably vigorous grower with large peculiarly variegated foliage.
Stricta Sempervirens. Evergreen; clings well to walls; leaves smaller than Veitchii.

ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). Hardy, twining deciduous vine; large heartshared leaves and yellowish brown pipeshaped flowers. Each Forted $\$ 0.30$

IIIGNONIA. Beautiful miants with large showy flowers of the most delicate shades and colors.
Grandiflora (Trumpet Vine). Strong climber; large, orange-scarlet flowers; deciduous foliage. Each 10 Protted ........................ $\$ 0.40$ \$3.00
Capreolata (Cross Vine). Very vigorous grower; flowers extra large; beautiful shade of yellowish red; deciduous. Each Proted
. 0.50
Cherere. Flowers 4 inches long, blood-red, but yellow at base; one of the finest; evergreen; hardy. Each 10 Potted
$\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 5.00$

Queen of Sheba. A wonderfully rampant growing vine, producing large rosy pink Howers. Each Potted .................................. $\$ 0.60$ Tweediana. Strong grower, clinging; small evergreen leaves; flowers canary-yellow trumpet-shaped. Good for covering walls Potted ................................... $\$ 0.50$
Venusta. Vigorous grower; large, deep or-ange-colored Howers; will not withstand very much cold; evergreen. Each 10 Potted
$\$ 0.75 \$ 6.00$
130UGAINVILLEA. A very showy class of climbers, requiring some protection during winter, in the interior.
Braziliensis. Taller and with thicker leaves than Sanderiana; flowers deep rose, purple to greenish. Each Potted .....

Each
.$\$ 0.60$
Glabra sanderiana. Evergreen climber; deep rosy flowers in abundance. Each Potted ................................. $\$ 0.50$
Refulgens. Form of Braziliensis. Flowers blue.

Each Potted
. $\$ 0.50$
Spectabilis lateritia. Flowers larger than preceding, brick-red; very rare. Each Potted

Each
CLEMATIS. Vigorous deciduous climbers; do best in light, loamy, well-drained soil.
Duchess of Edinburgh. Flowers double white; strongly imbricated; fragrant.

Each Potted ................................ $\$ 0.75$
Flammula (Sweet Clematis) Slender, vigorous climber, prized for small, white, fragrant flowers. Hardy in the interior. Each Potted $\$ 0.50$
Jackmani. Large, intense violet flowers; very free. One of the most popular varieties.
Potted

Each
$\$ 0.75$

Mad. Edouard Andre. New; flowers large, claret-red; fragrant. Each Potted
.$\$ 0.75$
Montana (Mountain Clematis). Flowers white, dashed pink; very sweet; ideal for California.

Each Potted ...................................... 40
Paniculata. Hardy Japanese climbers; clusters of small, fragrant white flowers.

Each
$\qquad$
Viticella (European Sweet Clematis). Climbing; flowers blue or rosy purple; stamens yellow. Each Potted ................................. $\$ 0.60$


Hall's Japan Honeysuckle
SEE PAGE 47

CLIANTHUS puniceus (Parrot'a Bill). Evergreen vine: clusters of brilliant crimson fowers, shaped like a parrot's bill. Each Potted

COBOEA. Very profuse blooming; evergreen: very desirable for arbors and trellises.
Scandens. Flowers bell-like, violet purple; borne all summer. Each 10 Potted ......................... $\$ 0.25 \$ 2.00$
Scandens alba. Identical with the preceding, except that flowers are white. Each 10 Potted ......................... $\$ 0.30 \$ 2.50$

DECUMARIA barbara (Climbing Snowball). Showy deciduous vine; climbing by aerial rootlets; blooms freely; flowers white, fragrant.

Each Potted . $\$ 0.50$
DOLICHOS lignosus (Australian Pea Vine). Rampant-growing evergreen; flowers peashaped; rosy purple. peaPotted . $\$ 0.30$

EUONYMUS Japonicus radicans argentea-marginatus (Variegated Trailing Euonymous). Light green, sllver-edged foliage.
 Potted …................................................... $25 \quad \$ 2.00$
Japonicus radicans (Climbing Euonymus). Low, procumbent shrub with trailing or climbing branches, sometimes 20 feet long. Well adapted for covering walls, rocks or trunks of trees, clinging by aerial rootlets. Leaves roundish, generally dull green above with whitish veins. Potted

Each 10
FICUS repens (Climbing Fig). Evergreen climber; small, roundish, dark green leaves; attaches itself to walls like ivy. Each 10 Potted
$\$ 0.40$
$\$ 3.00$
HEDYSARUM multijugum. Showy climber; flowers violet, yellow blotches; suitable for rockwork. Each Potted
. $\$ 0.50$
HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera). Comprise a number of well known, hardy climbing vines. Potted ........................ $\$ 0.40 \quad \$ 3.00$
Aureo-reticulata (Variegated Leaved). Flowers yellow; fragrant; leaves netted and veined clear yellow; evergreen.
Periclymenum (Woodbine Honeysuckle). Flowers yellow, blotched red above; very fragrant; blooms all summer.
Chinese (L. Standishi). Half evergreen, flowers white and pink; fragrant.
Gigantea superba. Very vigorous grower, with large, downy leaves.
Halliana Japonica (Japanese Honeysuckle). Rampant evergreen climber; dark green, ovate leaves; flowers fragrant, white, changing yellow.
Red Coral (L. semperflorens). Strong, rapid grower; blooms all summer; flowers scarlet.
Yellow Coral (L. flava). Flowers pale yellow: corolla yellow, marked purplish outside; abundant red berries in fall.
IPOMEA Leari (Blue Dawn Flower). Rapid grower; bell-shaped, deep lilac flowers in clusters of 12 to 30 , opening in succession.

## Potted

Each
IVY (Hedera). Few evergreen climbing plants will thrive under so many varying conditions as the Ivy. Each 10 Potted ......................... $\$ 0.30$ \$2.50
English (Hedera Hellx). Large, thick, shining leathery leaves.
Giant (H. Canariensis). Large, roundish leaves; bright yellowish green; sometimea 8 inches broad.
Maculata major. Large leaves, spotted and striped yellowish white.
Maderiensis Var. Similar to Giant; leaves edged white.


Kudzu Vine
Variegated (H. variegata). Form of "Common English Ivy." Bright green leaves, margined and blotched, creamy shades.
Raegneriana. Handsome and distinct; leaves large, dark green, leathery.
JASMINE (Jasminum). Some varieties grow in shrub form; others are climbing or trailing. Graceful, hardy plants. Each Field grown plants.................... $\$ 1.00$ Potted
.50
Gracillimum. New evergreen Jasmine; clustered flowers pure white.
Grand Duke. Flowers large, double, white, fragrant.
Grandiflorum (Catalonian Jasmine). Freeblooming; flowers pure white, star-shaped, fragrant; foliage delicate; evergreen.
Nudiflorum (Naked-flowered Jasmine). Drooping branches; enveloped with bright yellow flowers in winter before leaves appear.

Primulium. New variety; same as above but flowers are fully double the size.
Officinale (True Jasmine or Jessamine). Slen-der-growing vine; produces abundance of snow-white, fragrant flowers all summer. The foliage is glossy and clean.
Revolutum (Italian Yellow Jasmine). Vigorous; rich yellow flowers all summer. Leaves thick, glossy and evergreen.

KENNEDYA, Assorted Varieties. Suitable for trellises; flowers white, pink and red. Each Potted
. $\$ 0.50$
KUDZU VINE (Pueraria Thunbergiana). Immensely vigorous; stems grow 60 feet in one season. Flowers purple, fragrant, peashaped.

Each 10
Field grown, strong roots.... \$0.75 \$6.00
LANTANA Sellowiana (Weeping or Trailing Lantana). Pretty trailing variety; flowers delicate rosy lavender, produced freely.

Potted ................................ $\$ 0.35$
MANDEVILLA suaveolens (Chili Jasmine). Fine summer climber; large clusters of fragrant, waxy, star-shaped blossoms. Each 10 Potted
$\$ 0.30 \quad \$ 2.50$


Passion Vine
MUEHLENBECKIA complexa (Wire Vine). Very fapid and showy climber: flowers small thich. waxy white, followed by transparent. glistening, icicle-like fruits. Each 10 Potted
$30.40 \quad \$ 3.00$
PANiOION VINE (Passiflora). All strong grow ng evergreen climbers. with brilliantly coled flowers. Each 10 Potted
80.50 \$4.00

Coerulea. Vigorous: hardy; flowers faintly scented, purple at hottom. white in middle. blue at ends: fruit yellowish.
Constance Elliott. Pure white, slight coloring at base of petals; very hardy
Ignea * ※ari-t Tacsonia) Flowers intense rimsor: showy and handsome.
Pink Tarsonia Mollissima). Flowers rosenealiz? inches across

PLCMBAGO. Very free blonming: can be train as a spreading shrub. Potted

Each 10
Capensis. Floners azure-blue color most
Capensis alla. Pure white. form of above
IUCSELIA eleg:ntissima. Leaves very small Protted

- ILK VINE (Periplosa (sraera) rof very rapid growth: deciduous. dark green glossy leaves. bi!nisi brown flowerg [oods fil=] with $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Earh } & 10 \\ 80.40 & 83.00\end{array}$

-MILAX Mresiphyllum aspragnides). Leserl


シリ.3:
-9LANCM jasminoider (Potato Vine). Rapid grower; dark green leaves; flowers white, Frw center. Each 10

Wendlandii. Rapid grower; large. glossy green leaves; immense clusters of lilac-blue glowerg all vinter. Each Protter

[^2] Hide: Elergreen rlinnber: ririlliant blue. tu Each 10

IECOMA. Beautiful, shows climbing plants resembling Bignonias.

## Potted

Each 10
\$0.50 \$4.00
Australis. Rapid giower: elegant thick green foliage and white nowers in greatest profusion makes it very desirable
dasiminoides (Australian Bower Plant). Bright shossy leaves: white flowers. shaded deep burple at throat
Capensis (Cape Honeysuckle). Flowers or-ange-red : about ㄹ inches long. in terminal
lasminoides aloa. Very rare: similar to Jas minoides but with white Howers.
Mackenii. Dark green leates, fummel-shamed fontrs: fight pink. striped red
Radieans (Trumpet ('resper') stmilal to bigmonia gramolithor hut eve?green: Howers sodrlet.
stins. Erect growth: Howers fratgram vellow blooms all summer.

TRIMPET VINE. see Bignonia grandiflora
VIRGINIA CRELPER. See Ampelopsis qui:a quefolis.
VTTI Capensis Evergran girape: fine for trel lis or cooering walls: fiuit blackish-red

Potted. large blants
Elch
Potted
WIsTARIA. One of the most desirable deciduous cimbing plants.
Brachybotrys. Short clustered Wistaria. Japanese species of low growth. Desirable for standards and bushy specimens. Flowers purple. Each Price

SU. 7


Wistaria Multijuga Alba
SEE PAGE 49

| Chinese | Double | Purple | (W. Chinensis | flore |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pleno). | Long | clusters | of pale, double | blue |
| flowers. |  |  | Each | 10 |
| Price |  |  | . $\$ 1.00$ | \$7.50 |

Chinese Purple (Wistaria Chinensis) Flowers pea-shaped in pendulous clusters a foot long. Price .......................... \$0.75 $\$ 6.00$

Chinese White (W. Chinensis alba). Chinese variety; pure white. Each 10 Price ......................... $\$ 0.75$ \$6.00

Magnifica (American Wistaria). Flowers pale lilac, with yellow spot; blooms after Chinese. Each 10 Price . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.60 \quad \$ 5.00$
Multijuga alba (Loose-clustered Wistaria). Flowers white, fragrant, in racemes. Each Price ................................... . $\$ 1.00$

Multijuga Pink (Pink-Flowering Wistaria). Same as preceding, but pink flowers; very rare. Each Price .................................... $\$ 1.50$
Multijuga Purple. Racemes longer and looser than Chinensis; flowers smaller. Each Price
.1 .00

## PALMS

No plants are more decorative, for indoors or out. The smaller and more tender varieties "set off" interior decorations, while the larger and hardier varieties are invaluable for garden, lawn and avenue. We carry a large stock in boxes and tubs, which have been taken from the open ground, and are well established. These can be used either for porch decorations or planted out in the open. Such plants give an immediate effect, and never go back, when transplanted.

All marked with an asterisk (*) are for indoors and conservatory decoration.

CHAMAEROPS. Hardy fan-leaved palms, with dark, hairy trunks, and very slender leaf stalks.

Each 10
Tubs and boxes, 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . . \$ 25.00$ Tubs and boxes, 10 to 12 ft . 15.00 Tubs and boxes, 8 to 10 ft . 10.00 Tubs and boxes, 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \quad 6.00$ Tubs and boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .4 .00 \quad \$ 35.00$ Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft . $2.50 \quad 20.00$ Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft . . 2.00 Balled, 6 to 8 ft............. 3.50 Balled, 5 to 6 ft............. 2.50 Balled, 4 to 5 ft............. 2.00 25.00 Balled, 3 to 4 ft. ............ $1.50 \quad 10.00$ Balled, 2 to 3 ft............. $1.00 \quad 8.00$ Potted, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. Potted, 10 to 12 in......... 50
4.00

Excelsa (Windmill Palm). The hardiest we have; leaves fan-shaped, deeply cut, very symmetrical.
Humilis (Dwarf-growing Fan Palm). Divided fan-shaped leaves; stems thorny. One of the hardiest
Nepalensis. Resembles Excelsa in habit, but is more dwarf; leaves smaller, stıff, more rounded; leaf-stalk shorter and stouter; leaves deep, dark green.

COCOS. Very graceful palms with curving pinnate leaves.

Each
Tubs and boxes, $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . \$ \$ 10.00$
Tubs and boxes, 4 ft . . 6.00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft ......... 6.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft. . ............... 3.00
$\$ 30.00$
25.00 Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.
20.00

## Excent Plumosus

Australis (Pindo Palm). Slow-growing, graceful, hardy; leaves silvery green. Fine for small gardens.
Bonneti. Hardy; gray green; excellent for house culture.


## Chamaerops Excelsa

Campestris. Similar to Australis except leaves more recurved and spiny.
*Plumosa. A quick grower; slender, smooth trunk; plumy, graceful leaves. Very extensively used in the southern part of the state for avenue planting. Each

*CORYPHA australis. Handsome Fan Palm. Leaves dark green, petioles heavy; suitable for hall decoration.

Each 10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft. .............. $\$ 2.00$
Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} .{ }^{1.00} \quad \$ 7.50$
Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$.
CYCAS revoluta (Sago Palm). A magnificent plant; many beautiful, pinnate, dark green leaves, uncurling from the top of the stem like ostrich feathers. (These Palms are grown in pots and tubs onily; quotations are based more on the number of fronds or leaves than on the size of the container.)

Each


8-in. pots ……............. $\$ 2.00$ to 3.00
4 and 5 -in. pots $\ldots \ldots . . .{ }^{2} .00$ th 1.25


Erythea Armata
ERYTHEA. Hardy Palms, with very large fanshaped leaves, on long stalks. One of our best Palms. Each 10 Tubs and boxes, 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . \$ 7.00 \quad \$ 60.00$ Tubs and boxes, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} \ldots 5.00 \quad 40.00$ Tubs and boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .44 .00 \quad 30.00$ Tubs and boxes, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . .33 .00 \quad 25.00$ Tubs and boxes, ${ }^{\text {Balled, } 3 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . . .2 .00} 1$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Balled, } 3 \text { to } 4 \\ \text { Balled, } 2 \text { to } 3 & \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .2 .2 .00 & 20.00 \\ & 15.00\end{array}$ Balled, 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . . . .{ }^{2} \cdot(1.25 \quad 10.00$ Potted. 10 to 12 in............ . 50 4.00
Armata (Blue Palm). One of the most graceful and striking of Fan Palms; color of leares gives the plant a silvery blue hue. Quite distinct and hardy.
Brandegei (Brahea Brandegei). New; tallest growing of fan-leared Palms; hardy.
Edulis (Guadalupe Island Palm). Like California Fan Palm; stem slender, graceful; leaves deep green, no filaments
JUBAEA spectabilis (White or Honey Palm). One of the hardiest; resembles Phoenix, but is more spreading and dwarf. Each Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft............ $\$ 6.00$ Tubs and boxes, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. Balled, 2 to 3 ft................................... 2.50 Balled, $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
KENTIA. More extensively used for house decoration than any other Palm. Their stateliness and graceful drooping foliage make them invialuable.

Potted, 7 ft.)
Potted, 6 ft .) Prices on application. Potted, 5 ft.) Potted, 4 ft .)

Each
Potted, 2 to 3 ft. .
$\$ 2.00$ Potted, $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
*Belmoreana (Curly Palm). Valuable for house; elegant, pinnate leaves, stems gracefully arched. Large sizes are specimen plants.
*Fosteriana (Thatch-Leal Palm). Robust growth; for house culture only. Large sizes are specimen plants
"TIVISTONA Chinensis (Latania Borbonica). Leaves large, fan-shaped, rich, dark green. Popular for house decoration.

Tubs and boxes, 5 ft .)
Tubs and boxes, 4 ft.) Prices on application Tubs and boxes, 3 ft.)


PHOENIX. The Date Palm. A very majestlc family, with massive trunks, and ascendIng, arching, pinnate leaves. Each 10 Tubs and boxes, 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 20.00$ Tubs and boxes, 8 to 10 ft. 15.00 Tubs and boxes, 6 to $8 \mathrm{lt}$. Tubs and boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft}$. Tubs and boxes, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}$. Tubs and boxes. 2 to 3 1t.. 2.00 Balled, 5 to $b$ et. Balled, 4 to 5 it... Balled, 2 to 3 ft.............. 1.50 12.50

Canariensis (Canary Island Palm). Handsomest of hardy Palms; leaves pinnate, deep dark green; effective for lawns.
Dactylifera (Fruiting Date Palm).
Trunk slender; leaves decidedly upright and of a silvery green. Produces the date of com. merce
Leonensis. Strong grower; trunk thick and heary. Fronds blue-green, spiny at base
*Pumila. Dwarf; graceful, arching branches from slender trunk. Never more $t h a n 6$ inches in diameter.
Reclinata (Dwarf Date Palm). Graceful drooping leaves; handsome for avenues or lawns. Will not stand much cold.
Sylvestris (Wild Date Palm). Leaves long, arched, bluish green; similar to Date Palm of commerce.
*RHAPIS fabelliformis (Ground Rattan). Pretty cane-like Palm, which suckers at roots like bamboo. Many fingered, dark green leaves, at ends of reed-like stems.

Potted

## Each

$\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 5.00$

* Humilis (Low-growing Palm). Similar to preceding: stems thicker and shorter and the palmated leaves are broader. Each Potted ....................... $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 4.00$
SABAL. The Cabbage Palms. A very hardy, graceful family; not very particular as to solls.

Each.
10
Tubs and boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . \$ 5.00$ Tubs and boxes, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . \mathrm{4.00}$ Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft ... 2.50
 Balled, 3 to 4 ft................ $2.50 \quad 20.00$ Balled, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$.
15.00

Potted, 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$.
Palmetto (Cabbage Palmetto). The Fiorida Palmetto; leaves long, heart-shaped, deeply cut; hardy and desirable.
Adansoni (Dwarf Palmetto). Leaves dark, rich green; smooth edged stems. Flower spikes rise 6 or 7 ft. above leaves. Withstands temperature of 10 degrees Fhr
Blackburnianum. Distinct, slow growing variety; leaves long, bluish green.


Jubaea Spectabilis
*SEAFORTHA elegans (Australian Feather Palm). One of the best for conservatory or greenhouse; pinnate leaves 2 to 10 ft . In length, dark green, perfectly smooth.

Each
Tubs and bozes, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . \$ 8.00$ to $\$ 10.00$ Tubs and boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .6 .00$ to 8.00 Potted, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{C} . . . \mathrm{e} .4 .00$ to 6.00 Potted. 2 to 3 ft............. 2.00 to 3.00 Potted, 1 to $11 / 2$ ft.......... 1.25 to 1.50

WASHINGTONIA. Tall growing, fan-leaved varieties, native to California and Northern Mexico.

Each
Tubs and boxes, 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . \$ 8.00$
Tubs and boxes, 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . .6 .00$
Tubs and boxes, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . .4 .00$
Tubs and boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . .3 .00$
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft ... 2.00
Tubs and boxes, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . .1 .50$
Balled, 6 to 7 ft............... 3.00 \$25.00
Balled, 5 to 6 ft............... $2.50 \quad 20.00$
Balled, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.............. $1.00 \quad 8.00$
During April and May, Washingtonias can be transplanted safely, taken up with naked roots, with all leaves removed except the center shoot. Write us for special prices on this stock. We have a fine stock of specimen plants in larger sizes in boxes. Prices on application.

Filifera (California Weeping Palm). Trunk attains diameter of 4 feet; leaves fan-shaped, with numerous divisions and whitish flaments; petioles stout, smooth, 5 to 6 ft . long, margined with hooked spines.

Robusta (W. gracilis). A distinct type; leaves drooping, much greener than preceding and with fewer white flaments. Petioles more heavily spined; much more rapid grower than $W$. filifera; trunk much more slender than that variety.

## AGAVES, DASYLIRIONS, DRACAENAS, YUCCAS

AGAVE Americana (Century Plant). The well known "Century Plant;" glaucous green lec-es. Neither this nor the following variety are difficult to grow, sandy loam being the best soil to use.
Americana variegata. Variegated form of preceding: leaves edged rich yellow.


DASYLIRION. Very ornamental desert plants, with slender spiny leaves; flowers in tall dense spikes. Each
Tubs and boxes, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . \$ 5.00$ Balled, 3 to 4 ft............... 2.00 \$15.00 Balled, 2 to 3 it............... 1.5012 .00

Glaucophyllum. A grand plant; compact head, fringed at edges with smals teeth.

Graminifolium (D. longifolium). Long, narrow leaves, drooping to ground; very desirable for lawn.
Quadrangulatum. Only species with entlre leaf margin, drooping dark green.
Wheeleri. Leaves have a spiral twist which gives the plant a peculiar appearance.

DRACAENA. Fine avenue and street trees for the coast; do not do well in the interior.



Agave Americana

Australis (Cordyline australis). Very flne; stout-branched stem; flag-like leaves.

Indivisa (C. indivisa). Fine for hall or porch; rapid grower; leaves long and narrow.

NOLINA Parrii. From Mexico. Like Dasylirion except their leaves are unarmed. Each

Balled, 3 to 4 ft........................ $\$ 2.00$ Balled, 2 to 3 ft......................... 1.50

PANDANUS utilis (Screw Pine). So called because of screw-like arrangement of leaves around stalk; leaves green, edged with small red spines.

Each
Fine strong plants.......... $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 2.50$
YUCCA. Very effectlve Palm-like plants, with spikes of white flowers; require little care, once established. Each

Balled, 4 to 5 ft....................... $\$ 2.50$

Balled, 3 to 4 ft........................ 2.00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft......................... 1.50
Aloifolia quadricolor. Beautifully varlegated, marked with narrow yellow and green stripes.

Aloifolia varlegata. Rapid grower; broas leaves, banded yellow.

Angustifolia. Tall-growing; long, narrow white-margined leaves; spikes of immenco creamy fowers.

Baccata (Spanish Bayonet). Low, compack grower; leaves rigid; yellowish green flown ers. Flower cluster 5 to 6 it. long.

Filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Compact grower; dark green leaves, and majesthe spikes of yellowish white flowerm.

Whipplei. Very fine; has a flower-like stem 8 ft . high.

## BAMBOOS（Bambusa）

Very useful and ornamental：they seem to du well in all reasomably good soils，and should be planted by every farmer．Decorative house plants，fine for laws or groupings．Whenerer used they should be given warm，rich soil．All ciarieties respond quickly to good treatment．

|  | Salled |  | umps | and potted． | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ． | to | i | ft ． |  | ．\＄1．25 | \＄10．00 |
| 1 | $t 0$ | 5 | ft． |  | 1.00 | 7.50 |
|  | （t） | 4 | ft． |  | ． 75 | 6.00 |
| 2 | to | 3 | ft ． |  | ． 60 | 5.00 |

Except Dendrocalamus．


Phyllostachys Nigra

Arundinaria Japonica（Arrow Bamboo）．Ex－ tensirely used for supporting pot plants． Will withstand severe cold．
Bambusa Henonis（Volatile Bamboo）．Thick and bushy．Excellent windbreak；feathery foliage，on graceful，arching canes．
Bambusa vulgaris（Common Bamboo）．Tall， quick growing；one of the best for tropical effects；attains height of 70 ft ．

Bambusa argentea vitatta．A hardy，dwarf species；leaves striped white；native of Jaran．
Phyllostachys Mitis（Ňoble Bamboo）．Stem often 6 inches in diameter；used for furni－ ture，elc．；young sprouts edible．
Phyllostachys nigra Black－stemmed Bam－ booo）．Blark stalks and branches．in con－ trast with bright foliage．

Phyllostarchys viridis slaucescens．One of the hardiest．Stems often 2 inches in diameter： attains a height of 25 feet．One of the most graceful of the Bamboos and deserving of wide culture
Phyllostachys Quillioi（riant Bamboo）．Stems 4 to 5 inches at base；leaves largest of all； grows 7\％feet high．Jeaves dark green． often spotted brown，glaucous on the under side．
Dendrocalamus latifolius．Erect stems，broad， long leaves；ratrid grower．

Each
「クロted， 2 to 3 餏．

## DECORATIVE，BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS

ABITLION（Flowering Maple）．Large，maple－ like leaves，golden and crimson flowers．As－ sorted varieties．

Each
Potted
.$\$ 0.25$
ICHANIA Malvaviscus（Turk＇s Cap）．Vigorous－ growing，similar to Abutilons；flowers bril－ liant crimson． Each
Potted， 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
ANTHERICUM vittatum variegatum（Phalan－ gium lineare）．Leaves dark green，beauti－ fully marked creamy white．Each

Potted
\＄0．75

## ISPARAGUS．

Each
12－in．tubs
$\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 4.00$
Hanging baskets ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1.00 to 2.50
7 and $\delta$－in．pots．．．．．．．．．．．． 1.00 to 1.50
i－in pots．
5 －in．pots
.50 to 1.25
5－in．pots ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 35 to ． 50
4 －in．pots ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 25 to ． 40
Plumosus．Beautiful climbing plant；bright green，arching，feathery foliage．
Sprengeri．Useful for decorative purposes； white flowers；red berries；fronds rich green， raluable for cutting，remaining fresh for weeks；an excellent house plant．
Tenuissimus．A beautiful climber．used for floral work．

ASPIDISTRA lurida．Foliage plant；long，dark green leaves；odd purplish flowers．

Lurida variegata．Similar to the preceding； leaves broadly marked with white．


BANANA，Abyssinian（Musa Ensete）．Magnifi－ cent foliage plants；very rapid growth．


BEGONIA．Showy foliage plants with many colored，delicate flowers．We have a fine collection．Flowering varieties．Each

Potted ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 0.30$ to $\$ 1.00$
Rex．Very large showy leaves．Each 4 to 6－in．pots．
$\$ 0.60$ to $\$ 1.50$
CANNAS，Assorted Varieties．Very attractive large，green leaves，shaded red and crim－ son．Flowers in variety of colors，spring till fall．List of varieties on application

Tubers
．$\$ 0.20 \quad \$ 1.50$
CARNATIONS（Dianthus Caryophyllus）．As－ sorted varieties．

Each
Potted
$\$ 0.25$ to $\$ 1.00$
CHRYSANTHEMUMS，Assorted Varieties．Write for list of varieties．Each 10


CYPERUS alternifolius（Ümbrella Plant）．Erect， jointless stems；long，narrow leaves，um－ brella shaped；requires plenty of water．

Each
Potted
$\$ 0.30$ to $\$ 1.00$
Papyrus（Egyptian Paper Plant）．Tall，erect stems， 4 to 8 ft ．high and a tuft of narrow， drooping leaves．Valuable for aquariums and damp soils．Each Potted
$\$ 0.30$ to $\$ 1.00$
I）AISY，English（Bellis perennis）．Pretty plants；numerous white to pink flowers，on stems 6 in．long．Each 10100 Price .$\$ 0.05 \quad \$ 0.40 \quad \$ 2.50$

ECHEVERIA（Cotyledon）Hen and Chickens． Succulent plants，suitable for rockeries，edg－ ing or carpet－beddings．

Each 10 Potted
\＄0．15 \＄1．00

EULALIA. Tall ornamental grasses, remarkably hardy; universal favorites for bedding. Each Clumps
$\$ 0.50$ to $\$ 1.50$
Evergreen. Larger and stronger than E. Japonica. For seaside locations.
Gracilis. Similar to E. Japonica, but with much narrower leaves.
Japonica (Japanese Eulalia). Narrow, drooping leaves, 6 to 9 ft . long.
Japonica variegata (Japanese Striped Grass) Long, narrow, white-striped leaves, 4 to 6 ft. long.
Japonica Zebrina (Japanese Banded Grass) Resembles preceding, but marked across the leaves.
Sempervirens. Larger and stronger grower than other sorts, light green.


Boston Fern

## FERNS

Prices vary according to number and quality of fronds per plant. Quotations on request.

Leading popular varieties as follows:
Each
10 to 12-in. baskets.
$\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 5.00$ 8 -in. pots or pans
1.00 to 2.50

6 -in. pots or pans
.60 to 1.50
4 -in. pots
15 to 25
$21 / 2$-in. pots ............
Assorted fern dishes
.75 to 1.50
Adiantum (Maidenhair Fern)
Asplenium nidus avis (Bird's Nest Fern).
Cyrtomium falcatum (Holly Fern).
Nephrolepis exaltata (Sword Fern).
N. exaltata Bostoniensis (Boston Fern).
N. exaltata Whitmani.
N. exaltata elegantissima.
N. exaltata Scotti (Dwarf Boston Fern).
N. exaltata Piersoni (Ostrich Plume Fern).

Pteris in assortment.

FUCHSIA, Assorted. We have a fine collection including the very best varieties. Each Potted
$\$ 0.25$ to $\$ 0.75$
GERANIUMS, Single, Double and Ivy-Leaved. We have used the utmost care in the selection, limiting our list to improved types. Assorted varieties.

Each Potted
. $\$ 0.20$ to $\$ 0.50$
GERBERA Jamesonii (Transvaal Daisy). Flower scarlet, similar in shape and size to Shasta Daisy.

Each Potted
\$0.35
HELIOTROPE (Heliotropium). Rich, fragrant flowers; dark green leaves. Assorted varieties.

Each 10
. \$0.30 \$2.50

HEUCHERA Sanguinea (Coral Bells). A hardy border plant with small red flowers; blooms from spring till fall. Each Potted
. $\$ 0.25$
HIBISCUS, rosea-sinensis, Chinese Varieties. Bright, glossy leaves; gorgeous flowers. Assorted colors. Each

Potted, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$.
IMANTOPHPLLUM hybridum. Lily-like; of easy culture; flowers long, in clusters; orange, changing to buff. Each 10 Potted
$\$ 0.75 \quad \$ 6.00$
IANTANA. We offer the best of the new varieties.

Each
Potted
$\$ 0.25$ to $\$ 0.59$
LAVENDULA vera (Lavender). The true, sweet Lavender. Fragrant blue flowers. July and August. Each Potted
\$0.25
MALLOW. In various colors. Flowers six inches across. Form of Perennial Hibiscus.

Potted .................................. $\$ 0.50$
MARGUERITE (Chrysanthemum frutescens) Paris Daisy. We grow both the white and yellow varieties. Each 10 Potted ........................ $\$ 0.30$ \$2.50

MINT (Mentha rotundifolia variegata). Pretty border plant, round, variegated leaves, having a pleasant, mint-like odor when bruised.

Each 10
Potted ........................ $\$ 0.20 \quad \$ 1.50$
NEW ZEALAND FLAX. Each

Balled, 3 to 4 ft........................ 1.50

Potted, 1 to 2 ft......................... . 75
New Zealand (Phormium tenax). Large erect, dark green leaves, with narrow, reddish brown margin.
Variegated (P. tenax variegata). Leaves shorter than preceding; marked with broad, creamy stripes.
PAMPAS GRASS (Gynerium argenteum). Leaves long, narrow, drooping; silvery plumes.
Argenteum roseum. Pink. Like preceding; plumes are fleshy pink.
Argenteum variegatum. Leaves edged silver. Clumps
bach 10

PANSY (Viola tricolor). Extra choice varieties, from best imported seed.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transplanted in |  |  |  |
| Flats | .............. $\$ 0.10$ | $\$ 0.40$ | $\$ 3.00$ |

PELARGONIUM (Lady Washington Geraniums). The best of the late introductions.

Potted
Each

LODENDRON Magnificent foliage plant. Leaves dark rich green color and more or less notched at the sides. A fine house plant or for conservatory decoration.

Each
Potted
$\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 10.00$
PHLOX, Assorted Varieties. Large range of colors; early summer till late fall

Each 10
Clumps ......................... $\$ 0.25$ \$2.00
POGOSTEMON Heyneanus (Patchouli Plant). Affords the celebrated Patchouli perfume.

Each
Potted
$\$ 0.30$
POINSETTIA pulcherrima. The well known plant; popular in Southern California. Long stems, large leaves and great scarlet bracts surrounding flowers, which appear in winter.

Each
Potted
$\$ 0.50$ to $\$ 2.00$
PRIMULA (Primrose). Free flowering; dark green foliage, stems of large flowers, varying from white to crimson. Each 10
Potted …................... $\$ 0.40$. . $\$ 3.00$


Romneya Coulteri
ROMVEYA Coulteri (California Tree Poppy). Perennial; large, white blossoms all summer. Each
Potted . $\$ 1.00$
SALVIA. Handsome, rapid-growing; blooms all summer. Each 10 Potted .......................... $\$ 0.25$ \$2.00
SANSEVIERIA. Leares 1 'to 3 ft . long, sword shaped; variegated with grayish white cross markings; flowers greenish white.

Potted ..................... $\$ 0.50$ to $\$ 1.00$
SANTOLNA (Lavender Cotton). Stands extreme drought and cold; valuable for borders: foliage silvery. Each 10

Potted ............................. $\$ 0.15$ \$1.00
Transplanted in Flats, $\$ 3.00$ per 100.
SHASTA DAISIES.
Each 10
Clumps
$\$ 0.30 \quad \$ 2.50$
THYME (Thymus) We grow the common Thyme, with plain green foliage; and the variegated variety. Each 10 Potted ......................... 0.20 \$1.50

TRADESCANTIA (Wandering Jew). Three varieties; fine for hanging baskets, jardinferes and vases. Each Hanging Pots ............. $\$ 0.50$ to $\$ 1.00$
TRITOMA uvaria (Red-Hot Poker). Late blooming; bright orange-scarlet flowers on long, stralght stems. Each 10 Balled, 2 to 3 ft.
$\$ 0.50 \$ 4.00$

VERBENA. Latest introduced varieties, suporior to old sorts. Each 10100 Transplanted in Flat $\$ 0.10 \quad \$ 0.50$
$\$ 3.00$
VINCA major (Periwinkle). Trailing plant; deep, glossy green leaves; trumpet-shaped, pale blue flowers.
Major variegata. Similar to the preceding; leaves have broad, creamy margin.

Each 10
Potted .......................... $\$ 0.20$ \$1.50
VIOLET (Viola odorata). Each 10100 Transplanted in

Flats $\cdot . . . \cdot . \cdot . . .$.
California. Single, blue violet; profuse bloomer; very fragrant.
Marie Louise. Deep blue-violet; creamy white; very fragrant.
Princess of Wales. Flowers of largest size, true violet-blue, very fragrant; long stems.
Swanley White. Large, double white flowers.

## BULBS AND TUBEROUSROOTED PLANTS

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus (African Lily). Long, fleshy leaves; flowers of bright blue Potted

Each
RYLLIS Hippeastrum hybrida. Flowers of enormous proportions; wide range of color and variations.
Belladonna. Flowers rosy pink; appearing on shoots in August. Each 10 Potted .......................... $0.30 \quad \$ 2.50$
CALADIUM esculentum (Elephant's Ear). Enormous heart-shaped leaves, growing luxuri antly in very moist situations in summer.

Each
Clumps
Each
CYCLAMEN latifolium. Small plant; round, fleshy leaves on long stems; odd-shaped flowers of various shades. November to May.

Each
Potted ....................... $\$ 0.50$ to $\$ 1.50$
DAHLIA. We grow a fine assortment of double and single varieties. Each 10 Tubers ....................... \$0.25 \$2.00

IRIS Germanica (German Iris). Hardy, early blooming; large, ornamental flowers of rich colors; early May. Each 10 Clumps ......................... $\$ 0.25$ \$2.00
Kaempferi (Japanese Iris). The well-known Japan "Flag," many colors. Flowers sometimes measure 10 to 12 in . across.
Price …......................... $\$ 0.30 \quad \$ 2.50$

## Field-Grown Roses

We have the finest assortment of fleld-grown, budded roses we have ever offered. This stock is growing at San Jose, California, and anyone acquainted with the grade of stock there will not hesitate to place his orders for these plants. The soil is particulary adapted to rose culture and the climatic conditions for growing this stock cannot be excelled anywhere in California. This stock will mature and be ready for shipment the latter part of November.

Varieties marked "Newest in roses," which will be imported, will be ready for shipment aboat February 1st., CNLESS DELAYED BY WAR IN ECROPE

## ABPREVIATIONS.

Atbreviations opposite each varlety in the following list indicate the class to which it belongs: Hav., Banksia; Ben., Bengal; Bour., Burbon; M. B., Hybrid Briar; H. N., Hybrid Nolsette; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual; II. T., Hybrid Tea; Misc., Miscellaneous; M., Moss; N., Nolsette; Poly., Polvantha; Pr., Prairie; Rug., Rugosa; T., Tea; Wich., Wichuriana.

## Standard or Tree Roses

Two-year heads budded on strong stocks. Each 10
Price
$\$ 1.25 \quad \$ 10.00$

## VARIETIES.

Baby Rambler. "Mme. Norbert Levavasseur (Poly.). Dwarf, bright crimson.
Bridesmaid (T.). Clear, bright pink.
Duchesse de Brabant (T.). Rosy pink.
Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen). (H. P.) White.
Gruss an Teplitz (Bour.) Dark crimson.
Improved Rainbow (T.). Pink, striped crimson.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.). Pure ivorywhite.
La France (H. T.). Sllvery pink.
Magna Charta (H. P.). Red.
Maman Cochet (T.). Rosy pink.

Niles Cochet (T.). Pink edged red.
Papa Gontier (T.). Brilliant carmine.
Paul Neyron (H. P.). Deep rose.
The Bride (T.). Pure white
Ulrich Brunner (H. P.). Cherry-red.
Yellow Maman Cochet (T.). Light yellow edged rose.

## Newest in Roses

We take pleasure in caling attention to a few varieties of roses which our Mr. Geo. C. Roeding saw in a number of different nurseries while or his recent trip to Europe. Many of these sorts are entirely new and have never been offered for sale before in the United States.

Among the immense list of new roses, it is a source of satisfaction to us to be in a position to offer for sale a few of the very best varieties Each
Price
\$0.75
CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H. T.). The color is varied from a deep velvety scarlet shaded to bright red and then to dark velvety crimson, as the flowers expand. Its fragrance is very pronounced.

ERNA TESCHENDORFF (Dwarf Poly.). Best of the roses of this type. The color is a brilliant carmine red, similar to Gruss an Teplitz. It is not only a very free bloomer, but in addition to this, the originator has instilled into this variety a permanency of color which has always been wanting in other roses of this family.
EXCELSA (H. Wich.). Flowers double, pright scarlet, produced in clusters; a fine novelty.
EDWARD MAWLEY (H. T.). One of the best of the new roses; flower large, dark velvety crimson, almost continuously in bloom.
FARBEN-KONIGIN (H. T.). The color is a carmine rose, inclined to somewhat deeper color on the outside of the petals; flowers very large and full.
GEO. ARENDS (H. P.). Called by the originator "Red Frau Karl Druschki." Flowers bright red carmine, borne on long stems; an extra good forcing rose.

HEINRICH MUNCH (H. P.). It has every characteristic of the Druschki with the exception that the plants are somewhat stronger growers and the flowers are more striking, both in bud form and when fully open. The petals are beautifully reflexed. It is sure to be accorded a high place among the list of new pink roses.


Juliet

HELVETIA (H. T.). Fine cut flower rose; inside of petals bright pink, outside fiery red; very free bloomer.

HERZOGIN MARIE ANTOINETTE (H. T.). One of the finest of the yellow roses; buds long, orange gold, opening well.
HIAWATHA (H. Wich.). Flowers rich crimson with white centre.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H. T.). This stands out as a leader among the immense assortment of new roses and is so distinct that it will win its way permanently as a standard when many other sorts are long forgotten. It is fine in bud, being full and well formed, and is equally good when it opens up. In color, it is a mixture of bright red and salmon pink As a grower, it is among the best.
JULTET (Hybrid Briar). A distinct type of rose. It is a wonderful grower, sending up long strong stems surmounted by flowers of most unique color; the outside of the petals is old gold; the interior, rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand; very large and full; delicious fragrance.

KONIGIN CAROLA. (H. T.). A seedling from Caroline Testout. Satiny rose with reverse of petals silvery rose. Very striking and free flowering. Even more so than its parent.
LAURENT CARLE (H. T.). Brilliant velvety carmine; flowers very large, of perfect form, not too full, always opening freely.

LIEUTENANT CHAURE (H. T.).
Vigorous grower; long buds borne on long stems. Will become a very valuable sort for forcing and as a cut rose. A cross between Liberty and Etoile de France. Velvety crimson shaded garnet.
LADY ASHTOWN (H. T.). This is recognized as being one of the best of its type in cultivation; very free bloomer and keeps a splendid color; pale rose shading to yellow at base of petals, reflex of petals silvery pink; buds long and pointed; flowers large and full.
LADY HILLINGDON (T.). A cross of Papa Gontler and Mad Hoste. A grand rose for either pot work or garden decoration. Blooms continuously, buds very long with a most pleasing shade of orange yellow. Particularly fine in the bud state.
LEUCHTFEUER (Bengal). Among the new roses for bedding or massing, there is probably no variety grown today which is more eflective than this rose of very recent origin. Its free blooming qualities and brilliant blood red color combine to place it among the top notchers.
MADAM EDOUARD HERRIOTT (Pernetiana). A very strong grower; flowers a unique blending of shrimp pink, copper, orange, and apricot.

MADAM JULE GROLEZ (H. T.). Another rose of very highest quality and entitled to a place at the head of the list among the roses deserving of the greatest recognition. Color a beautiful satiny China rose; flowers of large size; very double; of good form and very free flowering. Deserves to be planted extensively.

SUNBURST (H. T.). (Pernet Ducher, 1911). May be described as a glorified Mrs. Aaron Ward. Few roses have so many favorable points all combined in one plant. Its bronzy foliage; absence of thorns; its long pointed orange-yellow buds becoming deeper towards the center, carried on long, stifi stems, place it in the front rank among the new roses.

RAYON D' OR (H. T.). There is probably no yellow rose in existence today that possesses the remarkable coloring of this grand new rose. A vigorous grower, of fine branching habit, with $n$ ne bronzy green follage and oval shaped buds; tinged coppery orange. It is not only very attractive in this form but equally so when the flowers are expanded, on account of its fine substance and magnificent golden yellow coloring; in every way a superb rose.


Rayon D'Or
SEE PAGE 55
WHITE DOROTHY PERKKNS (H. Wich.). A sport from Dorothy Perkins; of the same habit as its parent; flowers pure white

WILLOWMERE (Peretiana). A very vigorous gromer, of erect habit. and few thorns; buds long; flowers large, shrimp pink, turning to rellow in center, edges carmine pink.

## Late Introductions

Price . $\$ 0.60$ \$5.00

Duchess of Wellington (H. T.). Intense saffron yellow stained with crimson, changing to deep coppery saffron yellow.
Florence Edith Coulthwaite (H. T.). Deep cream suffused with bright rose; petals reflexed and back delicate orange.
His Majesty (H. T.). Dark crimson, shaded deep rermillion edge of petals.
Lady Alice Stanley (H. T.). Deep coral rose, inside pale flesh.
Margaret Molyneux (H. T.). Saffron yellow shaded bronzy carmine.


Duchess of Wellington

Mary Countess of Llehester (H. © $)$ ) Crimson carmine delicately scented
Mrs. E.J. Holland (H. T.). Deep salmon rose shaded light at edge of petals.
Marquise de sinety (H. T.). This rose inspires onthusiasm as soon as it is seen. It is clear cellow fading to pale rose at edge of petals large, full and cup-shaped; very fragrant.

Nita Weldon (H. T.). Ivory white with faint bush on edge of petals.

## Scarce Varieties

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Price | . 80.40 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |

Dean Hole (T.). Silvery carmine, with salmon shadings. The flowers are large, of great substance and perfect in form, both as a bud and when fully expanded. A wonderful rose.

Flower of Fairfield (Poly.). Crimson.
Harry Kirk (H. T.). Color deep sulphur-yellow with a lighter shade on the edges of petals Flowers large, perfect form, buds long.


Harry Kirk
Kronprinzessin Cecilie (H. T.). Silvery pink, exquisite form.
Lady Crsula (H. T.). The flowers are large, and of a perfect form; delicately scented, and of beautiful pink color
Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.). Long buds borne on erect stems. Flowers large; Indian yellow, suffused with salmon-rose.
Pink Cherokee. A California introduction havi ng all the qualities of the White Cherokee possessing its vigorous growth, beautiful glossy foliage.
Rhea Reid (H. T.). Color varying from rose cerise to rich crimson-red. Large, full flowers; fine for forcing.
schneikopf (Poly.). An exquisite rose of snow white color, borne on slender, gracetul stems like Mlle. Cecille Brunner.
The Lyon (H. T.). Salmon pink shading into chrome yellow.
Walter speed (H. T.). A vigorous, erect grower of a deep lemon-yellow color becoming white as it develops.
Wellesley (H. T.). Fine shade of pink.
William Shean (H. T.). Purest deep pink, with shell-shaped petals forming extra long buds

## GENERAL COLLECTION.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Price | . \$0.30 | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |

Agrippina (Ben.). Deep crimson.
Alice Leroy (M.). Pink.
American Beauty (H. P.). Rosy crimson.
Augustine Guinoisseau, or White La France ( H . T.). Pearly white, tinted fawn.

Baby Rambler, '.Mme. Norbert Levavasseur'" (Poly.). Dwarf, bright crimson.
Banksia, White (Ban.). White.
Banksia, Single White (Ban.). White.
Baroness Rothschild (H. P.). Bright rose, shaded white.
Beauty of Glazenwood (Misc.). Coppery earmine and salmon yellow.
Belle Siebrecht (H. T.). Imperial pink.
Bessie Brown (H. T.). Creamy white; fragrant. A vigorous grower, flowering profusely
Betty (H. T.). Coppery rose.


Betty
Black Prince (H. P.). Dark crimson
Bridesmaid (T.). Clear, bright pink.
Capt. Christy (H. P ). Deep flesh.
Catherine Mermet (T.). Light flesh.
Cherokee, Single (Misc.). Pure white.
Cherokee, Double (Misc.). White.
Cheshunt Hybrid (H. T.). Cherry-carmine.
Clara Watson (H. T.). Pearly white, center shaded pale peach.
Clio (H. P.). Flesh color, center shaded rosy pink, large and of fine form.
Climbing Belle Siebrecht (H. T.). Imperial pink, identical with its parent, but of climb. ing habit.
Climbing Bridesmaid. Bright pink.
Climbing Capt. Christy (H. P.). Deep flesh.
Climbing Caroline Testout (H. T.). Clear pink.
Climbing Devoniensis (T.). White, center blush.
Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.) White.
Climbing La France ( $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{T}$. ). Silvery pink.
Climbing Mlle. Cecile Brunner (Poly.). Rosy pink.
Climbing Meteor (H. T.). Deep crimson.
Climbing Niphetos (T.). Pure white.


Bessie Brown

Climbing Papa Gontier (T.). A vigorous grower with beautifully formed buds; fine rosy crimson color.
Climbing Perle des Jardins (T.). Canary-yellow.
Climbing Wooton (H. T.). Velvety red.
Cloth of Gold (N.). Deep yellow, edged sulphur.
Comtesse de Frigneuse (H. T.). Golden yellow.
Crimson Rambler (Poly.). Bright crimson.
Docteur Grill. Clear buff pink, suffused yellow.
Dr. William Gordon (H. P.). Exquisite pink petals, edged white; borne on strong, graceful stems about 5 ft . long.
Dorothy Perkins (Wich.). Clear shell-pink.
Duchesse de Brabant (T.). Rosy pink.
Duchess of Albany, or Red La France (H. T.). Deep pink.
Eliza Sauvage (T.). Pale yellow.
Empereur du Maroc (H. P.). Velvety maroon.
Etoile de France ( $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{T}$. ). A superb rose, and a great favorite. The flowers are large and of fine form, borne on long stiff stems; very fragrant; color a lovely shade of clear red-crimson velvet.
Etoile de Lyo: (T.). Deep yellow.
Etoile d'Or (Poly.). Canary yellow.
Florence Pemberton (H. T.). Creamy white, suffused with pink.
Francisca Kruger (T.). Coppery yellow, shaded peach.
Franz Deegan (H. T.). Deep orange-yellow, merging white. Resembles its notea parenr, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, except color.


Captain Christy


Frau Karl Druschki

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen). (H. P.) A remarkably vigorous grower: flowers large, perfect in form, of the purest snow-white color.
Gen. Jacqueminot (H. P.). Shining crimson.
General MeArthur (H, T.). Fiery rea. A free bloomer and very fragrant.
Geo. C. Waud (H. T.). Glowing orange-vermillion. Flowers large, full and perfectly formed, with high pointed center.
Gloire de Dijon (T.). Buff-orange.
Gold of Ophir (N.). Apricot-yellow.
Grace Molyneux (H. T.). Creamy apricot, center flesh.
Greville, or Seven Sisters (Pr.). ight pink.
Gruss an Teplitz (Bour.). Dark crimson.
Helen Goul $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{a}}$ (H. P.). Carmine.
Hon. Ina Bingham (H. T.). Pute pink.
Hugh Dickson (H. P.). A vigorous grower, with handsome foliage; flowers very large, and of fine form, with large, smooth petals.
Improved Rainbow (T.). Pink, striped crimson.
Ivory (T.). Pure white.
John Cuff (H. T.). Deep carmine-pink; yellow at base of petals. Buds long and pointed; fragrant.
Jubilee (H. T.). Fiery maroon-crimson, often black.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.). Pure ivorywhite.
Killarney (H. T.). Flesh, suffused pink; the buds are long and pointed. One of the finest for massing.
La Detroit (H. T.). Shell-pink.
Lady Battersea, or Red Kaiserin (H. T.). Beautiful cherry-crimson, permeated with an orange shade; vigorous, erect habit.
La France (H. T.). Silvery pink.
Lamarque (N.). White, shaded sulphur-yellow center.
Liberty (H. T.). Crimson scarlet: very freeflowering.
Louis Van Houtte (H. P.). Rich crimson.
Mad. Abel Chatenay (H. T.). A strong grower, and iree bloomer, producing beautiful flowers of carmine-rose shaded with salmon.

Mme. Alfred Carriere (N.). White and yellow.
Mme. C. Testout (H. T.). Clear plnk.
Mme. de Watteville (T.). Salmon-white, tinged carmine.
Mme. G. Luizet (H. P.). Clear coral-rose, shaded lavender.
Mme, Jean Dupuy (T.). Golden yellow.
Mme. Leon Pain (H. T.). Silvery salmon, center orange-yellow.
Mme. Vermorel (T.). Coppery yellow, center shaded red.
Mad. Wagram (Climbing Paul Neyron). (T.) Rosy pink.
Mlle. Cecile Brunner (Poly.). Salmon-pink.
Maman Cochet (T.). Rosy pink.
Marchioness of Londonderry (H. P.). Ivorywhite.
Marechal Niel (N.). Deep sulphur yellow.
Marie Van Houtte (T.). Light yellow and rose.
Medea (T.). Lemon-yellow.
Meteor (H. P.). Deep crimson.
Molly Sharman-Crawford (H. T.). Very sturdy growth; flowers pure white, blooming profusely.
My Maryland (H. T.). Pink.
Niphetos (T.). Pure white.
Niles Cochet (T.). Pink edged red
Papa Gontier (T.). Brilliant carmine changing to rose and lilac.
Paul Neyron (H. P.). Deep rose.
Peace (T.). Pale lemon-yellow; buds long and pointed, expanding into a large broad-petaled flower of great substance and beauty.
Perle des Jardins (T.). Bright straw-color.
Perle von Godesburg (H. T.). Deep yellow, merging to cream.
Persian Kellow (Misc.). Deepest yellow.
Philadelphia Rambler (Poly.). Very deep crimson.
Pink Soupert (Poly.). Clear pink.
Prairie Queen (Pr.). Rosy red.
Prince Camille de Rohan, or La Rosler (H. P.). Dark crimson.
Reine Marie Henriette (H. T.). Cherry-red.
Reine Olga de Wurtemburg (H. T.). Rosy carmine.
Reve d'Or (T.). Fawn.
Richmond (H. T.). A constant bloomer; flowers deep scarlet; buds long and pointed.


Kaiserin Augusta Victoria


My Maryland SEE PAGE 58

Rosalind Or (H. T.). Scarlet-pink.
Rubens (T.). White tinted rose.
Rugosa alba (Rug.|). Pure white.
Rugosa rubra (Rug.). Rosy crimson.
Safrano (T.). Deep fawn.
Snowflake (T.). White.
Soleil d'Or (Misc.). Reddish gold, shaded nas-turtium-red.
Souvenir de Malmaison (Bour.). Flesh, edged blush.
Souvenir de Paul Neyron (T.). Creamy white, shaded rose.
Souvenir du President Carnot (H. T.). Rosy flesh, shaded deeper at center.
Sunset (T.). Golden amber, shaded ruddy copper.
The Bride (T.). Pure white buds and flowers large and delightfully fragrant.
The Queen (T.). Pure white.
Ulrich Brunner (H. P.). Cherry-red.
White Bath (M.). White; center blush.
White Maman Cochet (T.). Pure white, sometimes suffused with pink.
W. A. Richardson (N.). Orange-yellow.

Xavier Olibo (H. P.). Violet-crimson.
lellow Banksia (Ban.). Clear yellow.
Vellow Rambler (Poly.). Deep golden yellow and very sweet-scented.
Yellow Maman Cochet (T.). Light yellow edged rose.

## Valuable Reference Literature

## Books for Horticulturists

California Fruits and How to Grow Them Fifth edition, revised and extended. A Manual of Methods which have yielded greatest success. By Edward J. Wickson, A. M. Size of page, $61 / 2$ by $91 / 2$ inches, about 600 pages, bound in cloth and fully illustrated. Postage prepaid. $\$ 3$ per copy.

California Vegetables, in Garden and Field. Second edition, revised and extended. A manual of practice with or without irrigation for semitropical countries. By Edward J. Wickson, A. M. Sizes of page, 6 by $91 / 4,368$ pages, well printed and strongly bound in cloth; illustrated. Postage prepaid, \$2.

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| 24 in . | 7 in. | Is lbs. | 2.00 | 18.5 |
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