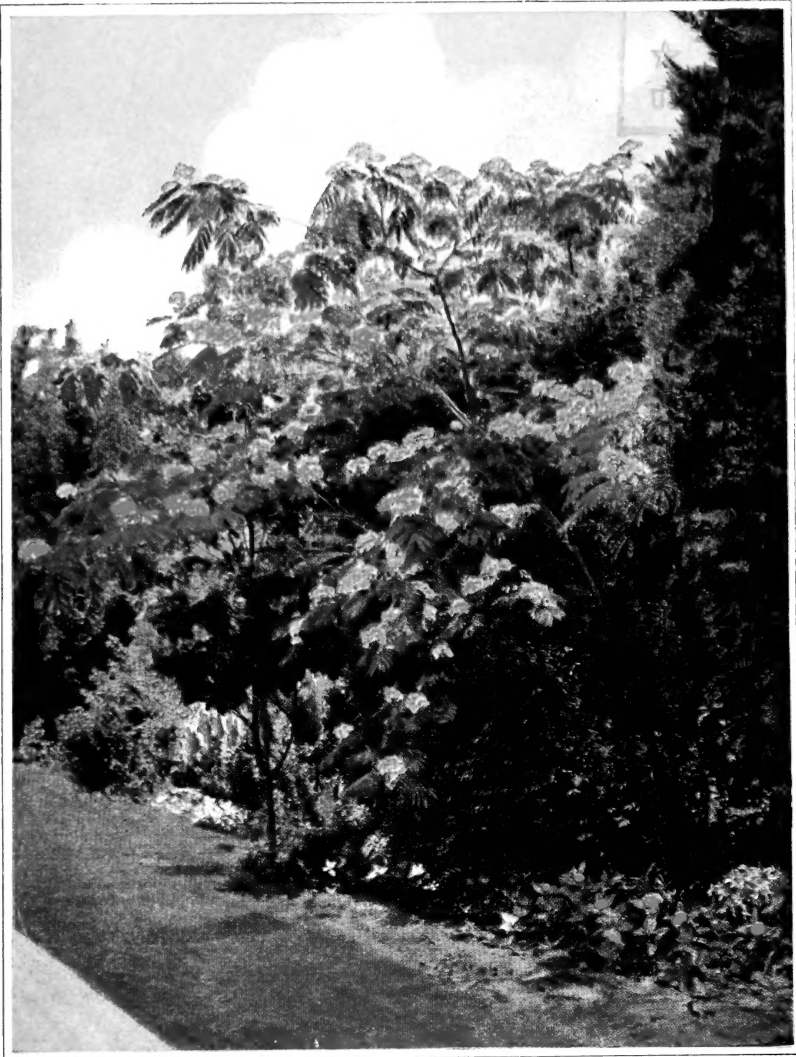


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





MIMOSA. See page 28



JAPANESE NURSERIES

GENOA • TEXAS

15 miles south of HOUSTON

HOUSTON

2518 Main Street.... Phone L 0819
7400 Lawndale Avenue....Phone W 1359

« « BRANCHES » » »

GALVESTON

2623 Broadway
Phone 457

Please Observe When Ordering

Use the Order Sheet. Use the Order Sheet enclosed, giving information called for. Its use will save both your time and ours, and will reduce the possibilities of errors in filling your order.

Terms. Cash in full with order. Send Post Office or Express Money Order, Bank Draft, or Personal Check. No order will be sent C.O.D. unless accompanied by one-fourth the amount. No shipping orders will be accepted for less than \$1.00.

Shipping Charges. All transportation charges are to be paid by the purchaser and will be collected at destination, unless arrangements are made to prepay shipment. Our responsibility for goods sold ceases upon their delivery, in good condition, to forwarding companies. Claims for loss or damage must be made upon the latter. We shall, however, gladly assist customers to secure prompt delivery, and in case of delayed freight shipment, we will start a tracer immediately upon request. Every means at our command will be offered to our customers to recover damages or losses that may have happened to the stock during transit. (NOTE:—Small orders for roses, deciduous fruit trees, and small potted plants may be forwarded by mail.)

Substitution. When out of varieties or sizes ordered, we will substitute with others as nearly similar as possible, unless instructed to the contrary. We never make substitutions on large orders for commercial planting without first consulting the customer.

Packing. We will make no charge ordinarily for packing on retail orders to any points in the United States, Canada, or Mexico. When extra packing is necessary for shipment, a charge will be made only to cover the cost of packing materials.

Guarantee. We guarantee every plant we offer to be true to name; however, it is understood that should any stock prove to be otherwise, the Japanese Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and not for any greater amount. Where planting is done by us for our patrons under special arrangements, such service will include only a six-months' guarantee for the successful living of the plants, and excepting damage of the plants through flood, drought, freeze, frost, or any other causes beyond our control, we will replace those that were lost with others of equal quality or refund money. We require, however, that the customers follow explicitly our instructions in care of the plants after they have been set out. Such special arrangement must be in writing, signed by both the purchaser and the Japanese Nursery Company.

Claims. Any error that we may make will be gladly rectified by us provided that our customers enter such claims within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

ABBREVIATIONS

In this Catalogue the hardiness of the various items is indicated by capital letters following each name. These letters have the following significance:

TT., Very Tender. Adapted only to South Florida and the lower Rio Grande sections where frost is a rare occurrence.

T., Tender. Hardy only in regions where heavy freezing weather does not occur; temperatures much below freezing are likely to cause damage.

SH., Semi-Hardy. Ordinarily will stand midwinter temperatures of 20 to 25 degrees Fahr.

H., Hardy. Hardy in all parts of the southwestern and southern states.

HH., Very Hardy. As a general rule, will stand midwinter temperatures of zero or lower degrees Fahr.

The figures immediately following the capital letters indicate the approximate mature height in feet, except that followed by "Sp." the width of spread is indicated instead of height. These estimates are for trees in their natural habitat, or, in some cases, in Houston and vicinity.

Being at best only approximations, these guides as to hardiness and ultimate size are not guaranteed as either minimums or maximums. These features are inherently variable in every species of tree, and their determination is further complicated by varying conditions; therefore no one can accurately predict them.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

Camphor-Tree

Camphor-Tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*). SH. 30. Has dense, glossy, bright green foliage. A rapid grower, well adapted for general planting as shade, avenue, or specimen tree, especially near seashore regions.

	Each
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	\$2 00
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	3 25
6 to 7 ft. B.&B.	4 50
7 to 8 ft. B.&B.	6 00
Larger specimens, prices on application.	

Cleyera

Japonica. SH. 8. A compact-growing, medium-sized evergreen with thick, glossy leaves which turn red before falling. Creamy white flowers in late spring.

	Each
8 to 12 in. B.&B.	\$0 75
2 to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 25
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	\$3.75 to 4 50

Elaeagnus

Thorny Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus pungens*). H. 10. All Elaeagnus are useful and desirable where a spreading shrub is required. They bear creamy yellow, fragrant flowers in winter, followed by red, pendulous fruit about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. This variety has spiny, drooping branches with silvery leaves dotted beneath with brown scales. The species grows well in any well-drained soil and sunny location.

Fruitland Elaeagnus (*E. pungens Fruitlandi*). H. 8. Leaves large in both dimensions and silvery beneath.

Bronze Elaeagnus (*E. pungens reflexa*). H. 8. A fine drooping shrub having stems covered with frosty, shiny scales and leaves covered with bronze scales beneath. It has long, slender branches and is a heavy bearer of fruits.

Simon Elaeagnus (*E. pungens simoni*). H. 8. Leaves are longer than those of the Fruitland variety and are covered with silvery scales beneath.

Above 4 Elaeagnus—	Each
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	\$1 25
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	1 50
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	2 00
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	3 00

Goldenleaf Elaeagnus (*E. pungens maculata*). H. 6. Similar to the species type, but leaves have a large, deep yellow blotch in center. A very beautiful shrub. Not many in trade.

	Each
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	\$1 00
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	1 25
18 to 24 in. B.&B.	1 50
24 to 30 in. B.&B.	2 00
30 to 36 in. B.&B.	2 50

Yellow-edge Elaeagnus (*E. pungens variegata*). H. 6. Similar to species type but with yellow-margined leaves.

	Each
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	\$1 75
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 25
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	3 00
3½ to 4 ft. B.&B.	4 00

Eurya

Japonica. SH. 8. Slow, compact-growing shrub with thick dark green, glossy, small leaves of highly ornamental value. 12-18" \$1.50 each.



Camphor-Tree

Eugenia

Myrtifolia (Bush Cherry). T. 12-15. Usually grown as a trained pillar or pyramid to any desired height. Its glossy, myrtle-like leaves are bronze in new growth. May be trained as a tub specimen when trimmed. Plants in 1-qt. containers, 35 cts. each.

Euonymus

Spreading Euonymus (*Euonymus sieboldianus*). H. 8. An evergreen shrub which lies close to walls without actually clinging to them. Has slender, occasionally procumbent branches with light green foliage. Bears scarlet berries.

2 to 2½-ft. spread. B.&B.	\$0 75
2½ to 3-ft. spread. B.&B.	1 25

Winter Creeper (*E. radicans acutus*). H. 15. Cl. A useful ground-cover or substitute for ivy as it trails or climbs by rootlets. Leaves and stems smaller than the above.

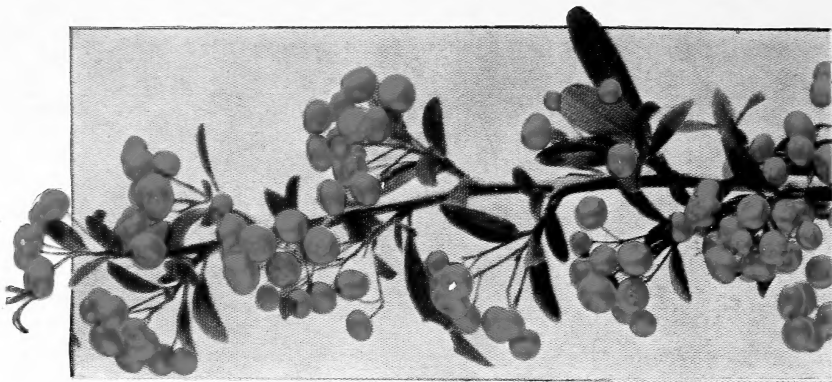
	Each
1½ to 2-ft. spread. B.&B.	\$0 75
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B.&B.	1 00
2½ to 3-ft. spread. B.&B.	1 25

Bronzeleaf Winter Creeper (*E. radicans coloratus*). H. 15. Cl. Similar to the above, but its leaves are narrower and undersides have a red hue in winter. A very beautiful creeper. Each

1½ to 2-ft. spread. B.&B.	\$1 00
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B.&B.	1 25

Upright Japanese Euonymus (*E. japonicus erectus*). H. 10. An evergreen shrub with shiny green leaves. Grows well on the coast or in inland valleys. Used as hedge or pruned specimen, or against walls, to which it lies close without actually clinging.

	Each
1½ to 2-ft. spread. B.&B.	\$1 00
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B.&B.	1 25
2½ to 3-ft. spread. B.&B.	1 50



Laland Firethorn

Feijoa

Sellowiana (Pineapple Guava). H. 8. Glossy green leaves with silvery gray, velvety growth beneath. Purplish white flowers with red stamens. Delicious fruit with aroma suggestive of pineapples, strawberries, and bananas. Hardy and easy of culture. Used as ornamental as well as fruit tree. Each

1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 25
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 50
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	\$1.75 to 2 00
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	\$2.25 to 3 00

Firethorn

Laland Firethorn (*Pyraecantha coccinea lalandi*). H. 10. A slender, erect plant, bearing a wealth of bright orange berries which it holds during fall and winter. Each

3 to 4 ft. B.&B. with berries	\$1 75
4 to 5 ft. B.&B. with berries	2 25
5 to 6 ft. B.&B. with berries	3 00

Horizontal Laland Firethorn. A variation of the above, being spreading instead of erect. Each

1 to 1½-ft. spread. B.&B.	\$0 50
1½ to 2-ft. spread. B.&B.	75

Nepal Firethorn (*P. crenulata*). H. 15. Tall-growing, upright plant suitable for hedge as well as specimen shrub. Bears orange-red berries in abundance. Leaves are long, narrow, and glossy green. Each

2 to 2½ ft., bushy. B.&B.	\$2 00
2½ to 3 ft., bushy. B.&B.	2 75

Yunnan Firethorn (*P. yunnanensis*). SH. 15 Sp. Its leaves and mass of red berries present a very striking aspect in fall and winter. A wide-spreading variety. Each

1½ to 2-ft. spread. B.&B.	\$1 50
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B.&B.	2 00
2½ to 3-ft. spread. B.&B.	2 50

Formosa Firethorn (*P. formosana*). T. 8. Upright in form with unusually narrow leaves. Brilliant red berries in fall and winter. A fine variety but too tender to become widely used except in extreme southern Texas. Each

2 to 3 ft. B.&B.	\$1 50
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	1 75
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	2 25

Kansu Firethorn (*P. kansuensis*). T. 7. New berried variety introduced from China. Bears enormous masses of the brightest red berries. Vigorous and wide spreading. Each

3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	\$2 25
3½ to 4 ft. B.&B.	3 00

Gardenia • Cape Jasmine

Common Cape Jasmine (*Gardenia florida*). H. 8. The best-known variety in the South. Large, glossy leaves and big, double, white flowers emitting a heavy fragrance. Sold by florists as cut-flowers. Blooms from May to June. Each

12 to 15 in. B.&B.	\$0 75
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	1 00
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	1 25
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 75
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 00
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	2 50

Fortune Cape Jasmine (*G. fortunei*). H. 8. Similar in many respects to Veitchi, but leaves and flowers are larger. Blooms all through spring, summer, and fall. Decidedly harder than either Veitchi or Florida (Common Cape Jasmine). Each

12 to 15 in. B.&B.	\$1 00
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	1 25
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	1 50
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	2 00
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 50
In 2½-in. pot.	25
In 1-qt. container.	50
In 1-gal. container.	1 00

Dwarf Creeping Cape Jasmine (*G. radicans*). SH. 4. Sp. Beautiful, compact, creeping shrub producing masses of pure white blossoms about ½ to 1 inch in size. Has very small, glossy leaves. Grows to about 1 foot high. Blooms all through spring and summer. Makes a fine border plant.

Variogated Creeping Dwarf Cape Jasmine (*G. radicans variegata*). Leaves are variegated with white stripes, otherwise similar to above.

Dwarf Erect Cape Jasmine (*G. stricta nana*). H. 3. Similar to the dwarf creeping Cape Jasmine, except that its habit is upright and is more symmetrical. Desirable for borders of medium height or formal gardens. Better than boxwood, for which it may be substituted. Hardier than Radicans.

Above 3 Cape Jasmines—	Each
8 to 10-in. spread. B.&B.	\$0 50
10 to 12-in. spread. B.&B.	75
12 to 15-in. spread. B.&B.	1 00
15 to 18-in. spread. B.&B.	1 35
1½ to 2-ft. spread. B.&B.	1 75
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B.&B.	2 25

Prices for low hedge or border plants in larger quantities on application.



Dwarf Creeping Cape Jasmine (*Gardenia radicans*). See page 4

GARDENIA, continued

- Winter-blooming Cape Jasmine** (*G. veitchi*). T. 5. A semi-dwarf bush with beautiful, glossy dark green leaves; bears familiar white flowers. Referred to as Winter-blooming Cape Jasmine and used by florists as greenhouse plants for winter flowers. Can be made to bloom all year round. Each
- In 2½-in. pot.....\$0 25
 - 10 to 12 in., in 1-qt. cans..... 50
 - In 1-gal. containers.....75 cts. to 1 00
- Golden Berry Cape Jasmine** (*G. japonica*). Very upright tree. Leaves extremely dark green. Large, single flowers followed by yellow berries about 2 inches long. Makes an attractive ornamental plant in winter. Each
- 3 to 4 ft. B&B.....\$2 00
 - 4 to 5 ft. B&B..... 3 00

Holly • Ilex

- American Holly** (*Ilex opaca*). H. 25. The hardiest of all broad leaf evergreens, sometimes referred to as "Christmas Holly." Staminate and pistillate flowers are borne on different trees, as in the case with almost all Hollies, and only the pistillate trees bear berries. *In ordering Holly, if the berry-bearing kind is desired, this should be specified.* Each
- 3 to 3½ ft. B&B.....\$2 00
 - 3½ to 4 ft. B&B..... 2 50
 - 4 to 4½ ft. B&B..... 3 00
 - 4½ to 5 ft. B&B..... 3 50
 - 5 to 6 ft. B&B..... 4 00
- Add 25 per cent for berry-bearing variety
 Prices on specimen trees 7 to 12 feet high will be quoted on application.

HOLLY, continued

- English Holly** (*I. aquifolium*). SH. 15. Dark, glossy, strongly spined leaves on short, spreading branches. Female trees bear large scarlet berries. Each
- 2 to 2½ ft. B&B.....\$2 00
 - 2½ to 3 ft. B&B..... 3 00
 - 3 to 4 ft. B&B.....\$4.00 to 5 00
- Large specimens on application.
- Chinese Holly** (*I. cornuta*). H. 15. Similar to the above, but leaves are darker green and larger. Bushy and compact, and much more adapted to warmer climate than the English Holly. Very showy and perfectly at home from Gulf Coast regions to New Jersey. Each
- 12 to 15 in. B&B.....\$1 00
 - 15 to 18 in. B&B..... 1 25
 - 1½ to 2 ft. B&B..... 1 75
 - 2 to 2½ ft. B&B..... 2 00
 - 2½ to 3 ft. B&B..... 2 50
 - 3 to 4 ft. B&B..... 3 50
- Berry-bearing Chinese Holly** (*I. cornuta femina*). H. 15. A berry-bearing variety of the above.
- Add 25 per cent to above prices
- Hybrid Chinese Holly** (*I. cornuta hybrida*). H. 15. This differs from the above in that the leaves have only one spine instead of several, as in the regular Holly leaves. The trees we offer are propagated from cuttings of a tree full of berries. We are confident they will show berries in time, if not the first year. Each
- 12 to 15 in. B&B.....\$1 25
 - 15 to 18 in. B&B..... 1 50
 - 1½ to 2 ft. B&B..... 2 00
 - 2 to 2½ ft. B&B..... 2 50

HOLLY, continued

Broadleaf Holly (*I. laifolia*). H. 18. Has very large, oblong leaves without spines, resembling somewhat the English Laurel. A slow grower but a choice evergreen tree. Each

1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 50
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	2 00
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 50
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	3 00

Dahoon Holly (*I. cassine*). H. 12. Bright, thin leaves with soft spines. Produces an abundance of red berries. Rather a rare variety grown by only a few nurseries. Prices listed below are for well-berried plants.

Narrow-Leaf Dahoon Holly (*I. cassine angustifolia*). H. 12. Leaves are narrow, about 2 to 3 inches long. Bears deep red berries in abundance. One of the best berry-bearing Hollies.

Above 2 Hollies— Each	
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 25
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 75
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 25
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	3 00
3½ to 4 ft. B.&B.	3 50
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	\$2.50 to 5 00

Myrtleleaf Holly (*I. myrtifolia*). H. 12. A variety of the above with much smaller and narrower leaves, resembling Myrtus leaves. Female trees bear small red berries. Each

2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	\$1 75
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 50
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	3 25

Yaupon (*I. vomitoria*). H. 20. A bushy Holly with leaves much like those of boxwood. Strikingly attractive in winter when laden with scarlet berries. Easy of culture and stands heat and cold equally well. Its naturally compact, dwarf, slow-growing habit makes it an excellent hedge. It is almost immune to insects and to plant diseases. Each

12 to 15 in. B.&B.	\$0 75
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	1 00
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	1 25
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 50
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	1 75
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	2 25

Yaupon, continued Each	
3½ to 4 ft. B.&B.	\$3 00
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	4 00
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	5 00
6 to 7 ft. B.&B.	\$6.00 to 7 00

Add 25 per cent to above prices for berry-bearing trees. Prices on larger specimens on application.

Standard Shaped Yaupon

Stem	Width	Height	Price
15 in.	12 in.	27 in.	\$2 00
18 in.	15 in.	33 in.	2 75
21 in.	18 in.	39 in.	3 50
24 in.	21 in.	45 in.	4 75
30 in.	24 in.	54 in.	6 00
36 in.	28 in.	64 in.	7 50
42 in.	32 in.	74 in.	10 00

Ball-Shaped Yaupon

Diam.	Price	Diam.	Price
12 in.	\$2 00	24 in.	\$5 00
15 in.	2 50	28 in.	6 25
18 in.	3 25	32 in.	7 50
21 in.	4 00	36 in.	10 00

Pyramidal-Shaped Yaupon

Height	Width at base	Price
15 in.	8 in.	\$2 00
18 in.	10 in.	2 00
21 in.	12 in.	2 25
24 in.	15 in.	2 75
30 in.	18 in.	3 50
36 in.	21 in.	4 75
42 in.	24 in.	6 50
48 in.	28 in.	8 00

For berried specimens add 50 per cent to above prices. Prices on larger specimens on application.

Weeping Yaupon (*I. vomitoria pendula*). H. 12. For informal hedge or single specimen, this Yaupon with pendulous branches is very valuable. Only in 5 to 10-foot sizes, either in standard tree form or pyramid shape, some with berries, some without. Prices on application.



Pyramidal Yaupon

Ball Yaupon

Standard Yaupon

Jasmine • Jasminum

Italian Jasmine (*Jasminum revolutum*: *J. humile*). H. 8. A hardy, dark green, erect shrub. Bright yellow, star-shaped, fragrant flowers. Each

2 to 2½ ft. B&B.	\$1 00
2½ to 3 ft. B&B.	1 25
3 to 3½ ft. B&B.	1 50
3½ to 4 ft. B&B.	1 75
4 to 5 ft. B&B.	2 25

Primrose Jasmine (*J. primulinum*). H. 6 Sp. A rambling evergreen shrub with arching branches. Produces a profusion of bright yellow flowers in spring.

Florida Jasmine (*J. floridum*). H. 6 Sp. Erroneously called *J. humile*. A hardy Jasmine from Japan, with rather small, dark green foliage and golden yellow flowers in spring, summer, and late fall till frost.

Above 2 Jasmies—	Each
15 to 18-in. spread. B&B.	\$0 75
1½ to 2-ft. spread. B&B.	85
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B&B.	1 00
2½ to 3-ft. spread. B&B.	1 35
3 to 4-ft. spread. B&B.	1 75

Spanish Jasmine (*J. grandiflorum*). T. 6 Sp. White, fragrant, star-shaped flowers. Finely proportioned foliage on slender, graceful branches. Resistant to heat and hardy in temperatures as low as 25 degrees Fahr. Each

1½ to 2-ft. spread. B&B.	\$1 00
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B&B.	1 50
2½ to 3-ft. spread. B&B.	2 00
In 1-qt. containers.	40
In 1-gal. containers.	75

Grand Duke of Tuscany Jasmine (*J. sambac*). T. 5. Semi-climbing shrub with heart-shaped, glossy green foliage. Intensely fragrant, very double, white flowers. Each

In 4-in. pots.	\$0 50
In 5-in. pots or 1-gal. containers.	1 00

Winter Jasmine (*J. nudiflorum*). H. 6 Sp. Although this is a deciduous variety, shedding all its leaves in autumn in the North, we list it here with the other Jasmies as it retains its leaves all year round in the South. Each

15 to 18-in. spread. B&B.	\$0 50
1½ to 2-ft. spread. B&B.	75
2 to 3-ft. spread. B&B.	1 00

Bare-root plants at one-half price

Laurel • Laurus

Grecian Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*). T. 15. The true Laurel of history and poetry. Has dark green, glossy, aromatic leaves, yellow flowers, and dark purple fruit. Each

1 to 2 ft., in 1-gal. container.	\$0 75
2 to 2½ ft. B&B.	1 00
2½ to 3 ft. B&B.	1 50
3 to 4 ft. B&B.	2 00

Large, bushy specimen on application.
Carolina Cherry Laurel (*Lawocerasus caroliniana*). H. 25. Locally called "Wild Peach." Large, bushy plant with bright green leaves, finely toothed around the edges. Has white flowers followed by black fruit. A valuable native evergreen. Each

1½ to 2 ft. B&B.	\$1 00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.	1 25
3 to 4 ft. B&B.	1 75
4 to 5 ft. B&B.	2 50
5 to 6 ft. B&B.	3 50
6 to 7 ft. B&B.	4 75
7 to 8 ft. B&B.	7 00

Larger specimen trees on application.



American Holly. See page 5

LAUREL, continued

English Cherry Laurel (*L. officinalis*). H. 10. Large, leathery, dark, glossy leaves closely resembling sweet viburnum, with which it is sometimes confused. Flowers and fruit resemble the Carolina Cherry Laurel. Thrives in sun or partial shade. Should be used more extensively in the South. Each

15 to 18 in. B&B.	\$1 00
1½ to 2 ft. B&B.	1 25
2 to 2½ ft. B&B.	1 50
2½ to 3 ft. B&B.	2 00
3 to 3½ ft. B&B.	2 50
3½ to 4 ft. B&B.	3 50

Ligustrum • Privet

This is a most useful and valuable group of plants for landscape work in the greater part of the coastal region, and far into the interior. Very few broad-leaved evergreens give the immediate effect and the lasting satisfaction that Ligustrum offers. We have many varieties.

Amur River Privet South (*Ligustrum sinense*). H. 12. The most commonly used hedge Privet. Almost evergreen in the South. The name "Amur River" is misapplied to this. It should be called "Chinese Privet." 10 100

1 to 1½ ft., branched, bare roots	\$0 50	\$2 50
1½ to 2 ft., branched, bare roots	60	3 50
2 to 2½ ft., branched, bare roots	75	4 50
2½ to 3 ft., branched, bare roots	1 00	6 00
3 to 4 ft., branched, bare roots	1 25	7 50
4 to 5 ft., branched, bare roots	1 50	10 00

Prices of larger trees on application.

Prices on specimen trees, sheared and B&B.	Each
2½ to 3 ft. B&B.	\$0 75
3 to 4 ft. B&B.	1 00
4 to 5 ft. B&B.	1 25
5 to 6 ft. B&B.	1 75
6 to 7 ft. B&B.	2 00

Prices on large sheared specimens on application.

LIGUSTRUM, continued

Japanese Privet (*L. japonicum*). T. 18. Upright and quick-growing plant with large, broad leaves of rich green. Suitable for foundation plantings and tall hedges. Each

1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$0 50
2 to 3 ft. B.&B.	75
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	1 00
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	1 25
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	1 50
6 to 7 ft. B.&B.	2 00
7 to 8 ft. B.&B.	2 75

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Yellow-leaf Privet (*L. japonicum aureum*). SH. 20. Differs little from the above except that its leaves are golden yellow. Each

4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	\$1 25
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	1 50

Painted Ligustrum (*L. pictum*; *L. excelsum superbum*). SH. 12. Similar in form to Japanese Privet but leaves are beautifully variegated with yellow and pale green. Branches with new growths are used by florists in designs and sprays for color effect. Each

1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 25
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 75
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 25

Prices on larger specimens on application.

Waxleaf Privet (*L. lucidum compactum*). H. 8. Various called by trade, *Ligustrum lucidum*, Griffing's Waxleaf, Compact Waxleaf, etc. It is the handsomest Privet ever grown. Introduced by the Japanese Nursery Company in 1912. A vigorous grower, easy of culture, with thick, dark green, waxy leaves. Compact in form. Indispensable as foundation plants and as individual specimens. Hardy as far north as Baltimore, Md. Grows in shade or sun.

Crinkly Waxleaf Privet (*L. lucidum recurvifolium*; *L. lucidum repandum*). H. 8. Differs from Waxleaf Privet in having a wavy or twisted leaf, as the name indicates. Of upright growth, with slender branches.

Above 2 Waxleaf Privets— Each

12 to 15 in. B.&B.	\$0 75
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	1 00
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	1 25
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 50
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 00
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	2 50
3½ to 4 ft. B.&B.	3 00
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	4 00
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	\$5.00 to 7 00

Prices of larger specimens and sheared standard specimens on application.

California Privet (*L. ovalifolium*). H. 12. A stiffly upright form with larger leaves than the Amur Privet and deciduous in nature. Used extensively for hedges in the North and along the coast, where it is almost evergreen the year round.

1 to 1½ ft., branched, bare roots	\$0 50	\$2 50
1½ to 2 ft., branched, bare roots	60	3 50
2 to 2½ ft., branched, bare roots	75	4 50
2½ to 3 ft., branched, bare roots	1 00	6 00
3 to 4 ft., branched, bare roots	1 25	7 50
4 to 5 ft., branched, bare roots	1 50	10 00

Prices of larger trees on application.

California Privet, Variegated. Gold and silver. Each

1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 75
2 to 2½ ft.	1 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 25

Pyramidal Waxleaf Privet (*L. lucidum pyramidalis*). H. 12. A horticultural form of Waxleaf Privet that grows upright and does not spread like that variety. Each

3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	\$1 50
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	2 00
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	2 50

Graceful Privet (*L. lucidum gracilis*). H. 15. Leaves of this variety are narrower and more pointed than any of the preceding. Branches are gracefully arched. Each

3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	\$1 50
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	2 75

Prices of larger sizes on application.

Lowdense Privet (*L. ovalifolium nanum compactum*). H. 3. A dwarf form of California Privet. Dark green foliage which changes to a coppery purple after frost. Hardy and easy of culture. Makes a fine dwarf hedge. Each

8 to 10 in. B.&B.	\$0 25
10 to 12 in. B.&B.	35
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	50
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	75

Prices 50 per cent less for bare-root plants

Quihou Privet (*L. quihoui*). H. 10. A Chinese Ligustrum of fall-blooming habit. Has narrow, glossy, dark green leaves. Especially useful as an informal hedge. Each

1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$0 50
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	65
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	75
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	85
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	1 00

Weeping Quihou Privet. H. 6. 5 Sp. Similar to the above, except that its branches arch and droop, giving a graceful effect. Makes a very dense hedge. Each

1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$0 50
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	75
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	1 00

Prices 50 per cent less for bare-root plants

Sheared specimen in ball shape— Each

2 to 2½-ft. diam. B.&B.	\$1 50
2½ to 3-ft. diam. B.&B.	2 00

Weeping Chinese Privet. 5 Sp. Similar to Amur River Privet South, but it has graceful drooping branches. Useful particularly as a dense, broad hedge. Each

1½ to 2-ft. spread. B.&B.	\$0 50
2½ to 3-ft. spread. B.&B.	75
3 to 4-ft. spread. B.&B.	1 00

"Baby Doll" Privet (*L. sinense nana compacta*).

H. 4. A new dwarf variety of Amur River Privet South which has very small leaves and may be trimmed to a low, compact hedge without difficulty. Makes an excellent sheared specimen. Introduced by us.

Hedge plants—

10 to 12 in., bare roots	\$0 75	\$6 00
12 to 15 in., bare roots	1 00	6 00
15 to 18 in., bare roots	1 25	10 00
1½ to 2 ft., bare roots	1 75	15 00
2 to 2½ ft., bare roots	2 00	17 50
3 to 3½ ft., bare roots	2 50	20 00

Specimen plants— Each

15 to 18 in. B.&B.	\$0 40
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	50
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	75
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	1 00
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	1 25

Sheared-ball specimen plants— Each

12 to 15-in. diam. B.&B.	\$1 25
15 to 18-in. diam. B.&B.	1 50
20 to 24-in. diam. B.&B.	1 75

Loquat • *Eriobotrya japonica*

(SH. 15)

An evergreen, broad-leaved tree known as "Japan Plum." Bears sweet-scented, white-panicked flowers in autumn, followed by golden fruit in the spring. Fruit may be eaten fresh or used for making jams, jellies, pies, and preserves.

Advance. Grafted on hardy quince stock. One of the best Loquats for general use. Large, deep yellow fruit in big clusters. Ripens March to June. Each

1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 25
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 75
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 00

Seedling. Grown from seed. Selected for its fine fruit and dark green leaves. Each

1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 00
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 50
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	1 75
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	2 25

Magnolia

Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*).

H. 40. The stateliest and grandest broad-leaved evergreen of the Southern forest, famous for its huge, white, fragrant flowers and beautiful, broad, glossy leaves. Suitable for specimen lawn planting or for avenue planting. Thrives in rich soil in shade or sun. Each

1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 00
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 25
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	1 50
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	2 00
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	2 50
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	3 50
6 to 7 ft. B.&B.	5 00

Larger specimens on application.

For deciduous Magnolias, see Flowering Shrubs on page 20.

Mahonia

Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*). H. 5.

Dark, lustrous, holly-like leaves, bright coppery red in spring and fall. Dense clusters of yellow flowers in spring followed by clusters of purplish berries. Thrives in all climates but prefers shade and ample moisture. Each

10 to 12 in. B.&B.	\$0 75
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	1 00
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	1 50
18 to 24 in. B.&B.	2 00

Leatherleaf Holly Grape (*M. bealei*; *M. japonica*). H. 6. Large, thick, leathery leaves

of grayish color. Same preferences as above. A rare and choice ornamental shrub. Each

8 to 12 in. in 1-qt. containers	\$0 50
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	1 25
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	1 75

Agerita (*M. trifoliata*; *Berberis trifoliata*). H. 8.

A native shrub of southwestern Texas valued for its profusion of yellow flowers, its edible, ornate fruit, and its leaves of distinct form and color. Thrives best in dry places.

Swasey Agerita (*M. swaseyi*; *Berberis swaseyi*).

H. 4. Native to arid sections. Valued for its thin, dainty leaves, and its brilliant red berries that persist for several weeks.

Above 2 Mahonia— Each

10 to 12 in. B.&B.	\$0 75
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	1 00
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	1 25
18 to 24 in. B.&B.	2 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Myrtus • Roman Myrtle

True Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*). SH. 8. This variety and others listed have highly aromatic, glossy green leaves. Flowers are fragrant, white, and nearly an inch across. Bears inconspicuous bluish black fruit. Well adapted near the coast and in the South. Each

15 to 18 in. B.&B.	\$0 75
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	1 35
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 75
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Rosemary Myrtle (*M. communis microphylla*).

SH. 6. Similar to the above but has much smaller leaves. Dwarf in nature. Each

1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 50
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 75

Dwarf Compact Myrtle (*M. communis compacta*). SH. 4. Differs from Rosemary Myrtle

only in being dwarfish and compactly branched and leaved. Each

8 to 10-in. spread. B.&B.	\$0 50
10 to 12-in. spread. B.&B.	75
12 to 15-in. spread. B.&B.	1 00
15 to 18-in. spread. B.&B.	1 25
18 to 24-in. spread. B.&B.	1 75

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Variiegated Myrtle. T. 6. Leaves are beautifully variegated green and white. Otherwise similar to True Myrtle, but not so large. Shapes well. Makes a fine low evergreen hedge. Each

12 to 15-in. spread. B.&B.	\$1 00
15 to 18-in. spread. B.&B.	1 25
18 to 24-in. spread. B.&B.	1 75

Nandina

Nandina (*Nandina domestica*). H. 6. A beautiful shrub from Japan with numerous, upright, reed-like stems springing from the same root. Leaves are rich red when young, dark green at maturity, and assume a coppery red hue in winter. Produces clusters of red berries in winter. Grows best in soils containing lime. Each

10 to 12 in. B.&B.	\$0 50
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	75
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	1 00
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	1 25
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 75
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 25
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	3 00

Sweet Olive • Osmanthus

Sweet Olive (*Osmanthus fragrans*). SH. 10. Upright, bushy plant with glossy dark green foliage and small clusters of exquisitely sweet-scented flowers. Prefers sun near the coast and shade inland. Blooms very freely during spring and fall. Each

8 to 12 in.	\$0 50
12 to 15 in.	75
15 to 18 in.	1 00
8 to 12 in. in 1-qt. containers	50
2 ft. in 1-gal. containers	1 25

American Sweet Olive (*O. americana*). H. 15.

A fast-growing shrub with leaves about 3 inches long. Produces fragrant white flowers in late fall. A good evergreen shrub that can stand zero temperatures. Each

In 1-qt. containers	\$0 50
In 1-gal. containers	75

Oleander • Nerium T. 10

Well-known evergreen flowering shrub of the South. Has many upright stems with handsome slender leaves and an abundance of single or double flowers in a choice variety of shades. Well adapted to seashore conditions but will thrive anywhere that severe freezing does not occur. The white and yellow are hardiest, standing temperatures as low as 25 degrees. All varieties will send up new growths if tops are frozen.

Single-flowering Varieties: White, Pink, Very Light Pink, Beautiful Cerise.

Double and Semi-double Varieties: White, Pink with White Stripes, Dark Red, Yellow.

	Each
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	\$0 50
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	65
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	85
2 to 3 ft. B.&B.	1 00
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	1 50

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Double Shell-Pink and Double Salmon.

	Each
12 to 15 in. in 1-gal. cans	\$1 00
15 to 18 in. in 1-gal. cans	1 25

Persea • Red Bay

Red Bay or Bull Bay (*Persea borbonica*). H. 25. A native evergreen tree with large yellowish green leaves which have the spiciness of bay leaves.

	Each
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	\$2 00
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	2 50
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	4 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Photinia

Low Photinia (*Photinia serrulata*). H. 12. Handsome, hardy evergreen with thick, leathery leaves, sharply toothed, red during the fall and winter. Great heads of white flowers in spring, followed by red berries.

	Each
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	\$0 50
2 to 3 ft. B.&B.	1 50
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	2 00

Red-leaved Photinia (*P. glabra rubra*). An improved variety having very conspicuous red leaves on new growths. Very attractive among other evergreens during growing season. Should be clipped often to induce new growth. Cutting-grown or grafted plants.

	Each
12 to 15 in. in 1-qt. cans	\$0 75
15 to 18 in. in 1-gal. cans	1 00
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	2 00

Pittosporum

Tobira (*Pittosporum tobira*). SH. 10. Leaves of lustrous green, forming dense, globular heads which can be pruned. Bears small, white, fragrant flowers similar to orange blossoms in early spring.

	Each
9 to 12-in. spread. B.&B.	\$0 75
12 to 15-in. spread. B.&B.	1 15
15 to 18-in. spread. B.&B.	1 75
1½ to 2-ft. spread. B.&B.	2 25
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B.&B.	2 75
2½ to 3-ft. spread. B.&B.	3 00

White-Spot Tobira (*P. tobira variegatum*). SH. 10. A form of the above with leaves beautifully variegated in green and white.

	Each
In 1-qt. containers	\$0 40
In 1-gal. containers	75

Plumbago

Cape Plumbago (*Plumbago capensis*). T. 3. A semi-dwarf, climbing shrub, really intermediate between perennial and shrub. There are two varieties: Pale Blue and White. Each

In 1-qt. containers.....\$0 35

In 1-gal. containers..... 50

Medium. B.&B.....\$1.00 to 1 25

Large. B.&B.....\$1.50 to 2 00

Raphiolepis

Evergreen Hawthorn

Indian Hawthorn (*Raphiolepis indica*). H. 5. Long, bluntly toothed, oblong leaves. Bears fragrant, pink flowers in loose, glabrous panicles, followed by purplish berries. Useful along borders or in foreground.

Each

12 to 15 in. B.&B.....\$1 00

15 to 18 in. B.&B..... 1 50

Rosemary

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). H. 4. A low-growing shrub, native of southern Europe. Has light gray leaves and pale blue flowers borne on numerous upright stems.

Each

1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.....\$1 00

2 to 2½ ft. B.&B..... 1 50

Rubber Tree • Ficus

Small-leaf Rubber Plant (*Ficus nitida*). Attractive, thick-topped, upright tree used for ornamental purposes in houses; symmetrical in form.

Each

In 1-qt. containers.....\$0 35

In 1-gal. containers..... 75 cts. to 1 00

In 8 to 10-in. pots.....\$1.50 to 3 50

India Rubber Tree (*F. elastica*). One of the best house plants. In pots or tubs, \$1.00 to \$10.00 each.

Fiddle-leaf Rubber Tree (*F. pandurata*). A showy tree with distinctly fiddle-shaped leaves about 1 foot long. In pots, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each.

Lofty Rubber Tree (*F. altissima*). Has large, shiny leaves. Suitable as house-plant. In pots or tubs, \$1.00 to \$4.00 each.

Sophora

Texas Mountain Laurel (*Sophora secundiflora*). H. 10. A small shrub with violet-blue, fragrant flowers. Green, glossy leaves.

Each

15 to 18 in. B.&B.....\$1 50

1½ to 2 ft. B.&B..... 2 00

2 to 2½ ft. B.&B..... 2 75

In 1-qt. cans..... 40

Viburnum, Evergreen

Sweet Viburnum (*Viburnum odoratissimum*). SH. 10. Leaves are shiny green. Flowers are similar to Laurestinus. Red fruit which finally turns black. Does not bloom when young.

Each

12 to 15 in. in 1-qt. containers.....\$0 35

15 to 18 in. in 1-gal. containers..... 75

Sandankwa Viburnum (*V. suspensum*). SH. 6. Branches and flowers of this Viburnum are drooping. Produces clusters of sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers in very early spring, followed by red berries.

Each

10 to 12 in. in 1-qt. containers.....\$0 45

12 to 15 in. in 1-gal. containers..... 75

15 to 18 in. B.&B..... 1 00



Abelia grandiflora

Flowering Shrubs

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS

Abelia

Glossy Abelia (*Abelia grandiflora*). H. 6. Small shining green leaves on graceful red branches; clusters of pinkish white, fragrant flowers in much abundance throughout summer. Each

1 to 1½ ft. B&B.....	\$o 60
1½ to 2 ft. B&B.....	85
2 to 2½ ft. B&B.....	1 00
2½ to 3 ft. B&B.....	1 35
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	1 75

Acacia

Sweet Acacia (*Acacia farnesiana*; *Huisache*). H. 12. A highly branched, thorny shrub with mimosa-like leaves and yellow balls of very fragrant blooms in spring. Native of Texas and Mexico. Each

2 to 2½ ft. in 1-gal. cans.....	\$o 75
2½ to 3 ft. in 1-gal. cans.....	1 00

Althea • Rose of Sharon H. 15

This is one of the hardiest and most widely adapted of all flowering shrubs. It requires little water and blooms freely all summer long. Althea may be grown in tree or bush form and kept from 5 to 8 feet tall by pruning.

Totus Albus. Single; snowy white.
Jeanne d'Arc. Double; pure white.
Single White with Red Throat.
Amplissima. Double; red.
Duchesse de Brabant. Double; dark red.
Lady Stanley. Pink and white, variegated; double.

Single Purple.

All above Altheas—	Each
1 to 1½ ft., bare roots.....	\$o 25
1½ to 2 ft., bare roots.....	35
2 to 3 ft., bare roots.....	40
3 to 4 ft., bare roots.....	50
4 to 5 ft., bare roots.....	60

Azaleas

Flower lovers everywhere know and appreciate this gorgeous flower which, from February to April, presents a most spectacular riot of colors in Southern gardens. Contrary to general opinion, Azaleas are easily transplanted and grow readily provided that certain necessary requirements are met. The plants require acid soil, either natural muck or peat moss added to the neutral soil. To the prepared soil, about one-fourth to one-half pound of aluminum sulphate per square yard, well raked in, will keep the soil in proper condition. Azaleas require semi-shade and good drainage. During hot, dry weather they should be watered frequently.

Indica Azalea • Azalea indica (SH. 5)

Large, double or single flowers which sometimes measure 4 inches across. Some varieties are practically dwarf while others grow rapidly into large shrubs. Varieties may be had that will extend the blooming period from January to May.

Alba. Rather upright, hardy grower, with dull-colored, hairy leaves. Pure white flowers in midseason.

Brilliant. A good grower with small dark green leaves and watermelon-pink flowers. Very good variety.

Criterion. Compact grower with flowers the color of strawberry ice cream, streaked with deeper pink and margined white. Late bloomer; very attractive.

Elegans. Fast and rather upright grower with light-colored pink flowers early in the season.

Formosa. Very fast grower with large dark leaves and big purplish pink flowers.

INDICA AZALEAS, continued

- Orchid.** Upright grower, with light orchid-colored flowers of medium size. Very early.
- Phoenicea.** Hardy, fast growing, with medium-sized leaves and flowers of purplish pink. Looks very nice with white flowers.
- Pride of Mobile.** This Azalea was formerly known as "Watermelon-Pink." Very hardy, fast grower, with beautiful pink flowers. Profuse bloomer.
- President Clay.** Good grower with orange-red flowers. Midseason.
- Prince of Orange.** Spreading grower with deep orange-red flowers a little after midseason. Very nice variety.
- Rosea.** Fast grower, with big, hairy leaves and large, single white flowers tinted with rose. Evergreen.
- Salmon.** Very hardy, midseason bloomer, with pleasing, salmon-colored, medium-sized flowers.
- Vittata fortunei.** Fast, upright grower with pale-colored leaves. White and lavender variegated and light lavender flowers intermixed. Starts blooming in fall and continues all winter and spring.
- William Bull.** Very hardy, upright grower. Exceptionally double orange-red flowers that will last a long time. One of the best.
- | | |
|--|--------|
| All Indica Azaleas— | Each |
| 8 to 10-in. spread, with buds. B&B... | \$0 60 |
| 10 to 12-in. spread, with buds. B&B... | 85 |
| 12 to 15-in. spread, with buds. B&B... | 1 25 |
| 15 to 18-in. spread, with buds. B&B... | 1 75 |
| 1½ to 2-ft. spread, with buds. B&B... | 2 25 |
| 2 to 2½-ft. spread, with buds. B&B... | 3 00 |
- Prices of larger specimens on application.

Kurume Azalea • *Obtusa japonica*
(H. 4)

- Plants are compact and free flowering, the brilliantly colored flowers completely obscuring the foliage of the plant. Blooms in spring. Will thrive anywhere in Texas except in warmest sections.
- Christmas Cheer.** Small, deepest crimson, very attractive flowers. Compact grower with small shiny leaves. Very good variety.
- Coral Bells.** Compact grower with small, round, glossy leaves. Little dainty, bell-shaped pink flowers in profusion.
- Flame.** Bright orange-red flowers early in the season. Evergreen.
- Hardy Firefly.** Compact grower, very hardy, with good-sized single flowers of brilliant fiery red. One of the best. Evergreen.
- Hinamoyo.** Early-blooming, fast-growing, upright plant with soft pink flowers that will hide the plant. Evergreen.
- Hinodegiri.** Fiery red flowers literally smother the entire plant, even when very small.
- Hortensia.** Good-sized, soft pink, hose-in-hose flowers are produced in large trusses. Medium height.
- Mauve Beauty.** Flowers of a delicate mauve shade literally cover the entire compact, dwarf plant.
- Peach Blow.** Fast growing, with delicate peach flowers.
- Pink Pearl.** Large, beautiful salmon-rose blooms, shaded lighter toward center, with prominent markings, borne in big cluster.
- Salmon Beauty.** Large, hose-in-hose, salmon-pink flowers and light green foliage.

KURUME AZALEA, continued

- Snow.** A favorite. Purest white, good-sized, hose-in-hose flowers and beautiful glossy leaves.
- Yayegiri.** Fast grower with shiny narrow leaves. Beautiful salmon-red hose-in-hose flowers in midseason. Very young and profuse bloomer.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| All Kurume Azaleas— | Each |
| 6 to 8 in., with buds. B&B..... | \$0 75 |
| 8 to 10 in., with buds. B&B..... | 1 00 |
| 10 to 12 in., with buds. B&B..... | 1 50 |
| 12 to 15 in., with buds. B&B..... | 2 25 |
| 15 to 18 in., with buds. B&B..... | 3 00 |
| 18 to 24 in., with buds. B&B..... | 3 50 |

Amoena Azalea • Amoena
(HH. 5 Sp.)

- Small leaves which assume a bronze tinge in the winter. Of compact, twiggy habit. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts. Flowers are a rosy purple. Makes good border and bedding plant.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| | Each |
| 6 to 8 in., with buds. B&B..... | \$0 50 |
| 8 to 10 in., with buds. B&B..... | 65 |
| 10 to 12 in., with buds. B&B..... | 85 |

Torch Azalea • *A. kaempferi*

- Large plant with single red flowers borne profusely rather late in the season. This evergreen Azalea can stand the winter in Boston without any protection.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| | Each |
| 6 to 8 in., with buds. B&B..... | \$0 75 |
| 8 to 10 in., with buds. B&B..... | 1 00 |
| 10 to 12 in., with buds. B&B..... | 1 50 |
| 12 to 15 in., with buds. B&B..... | 2 25 |
| 15 to 18 in., with buds. B&B..... | 3 00 |
| 18 to 24 in., with buds. B&B..... | 3 50 |

Banana Shrub

- Michelia fuscata; Magnolia fuscata SH. 8**
- An evergreen, dwarf, spreading bush with glossy dark green leaves about the size of wax-leaf privet. Cream-colored flowers having a fragrant scent suggestive of ripe bananas.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| | Each |
| 12 to 15 in., bushy. B&B..... | \$1 00 |
| 15 to 18 in., bushy. B&B..... | 1 50 |
| 1½ to 2 ft., bushy. B&B..... | 2 00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft., bushy. B&B..... | 2 50 |
| 2½ to 3 ft., bushy. B&B..... | 3 50 |

Barbados Cherry
Malpighia glabra T. 3

- A fine dwarf shrub with small leaves and an abundance of small, pink, fragrant flowers, followed by red fruit about a half-inch in diameter. If top freezes, comes up again in spring. Fast grower.
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Each |
| 10 to 12 in. B&B..... | \$0 50 |
| 12 to 15 in. B&B..... | 75 |
| 15 to 18 in. B&B..... | 1 00 |
| In 1-qt. can..... | 35 |
| In 1-gal. can..... | 50 cts. to 75 |

Bottle-brush

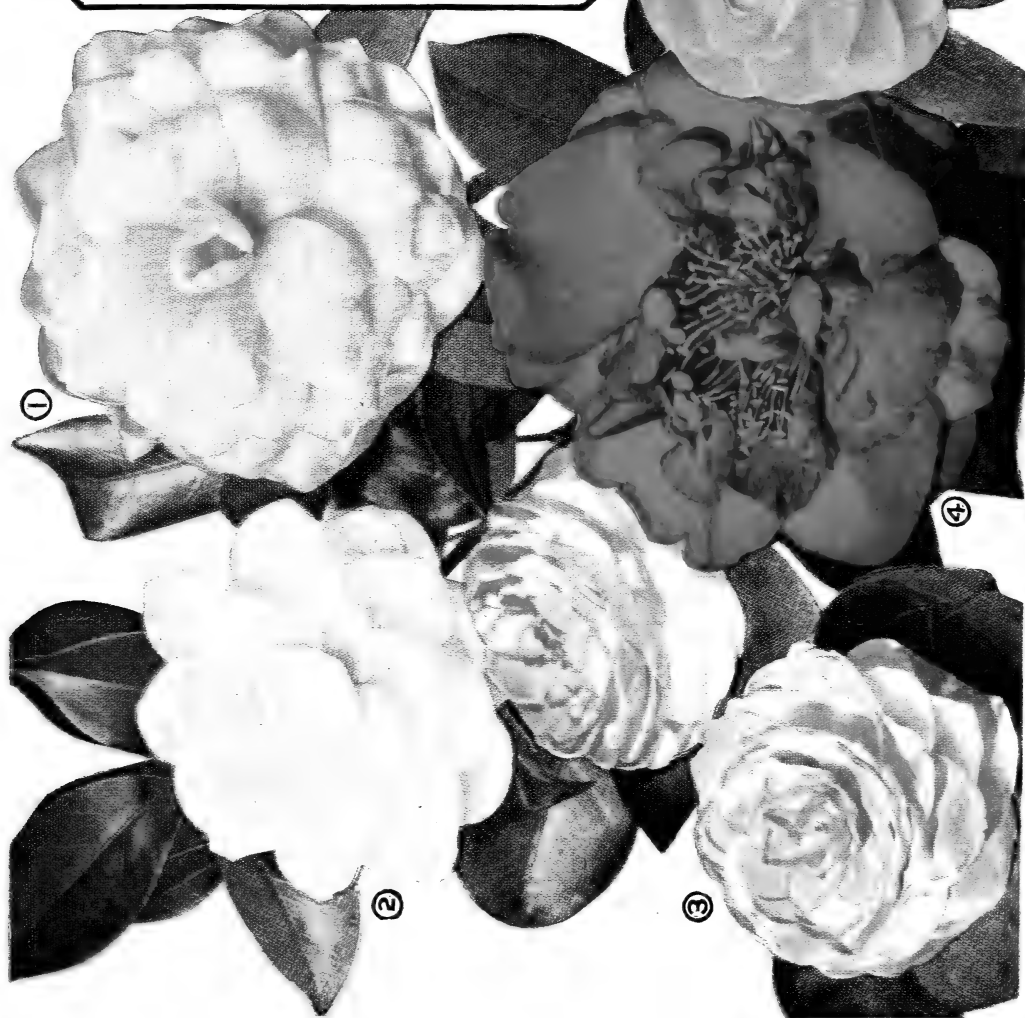
- Callistemon rigidum SH. 8**
- Rapid growing; hardy in frostless regions; thrives in alkali soil. Has long, bright red anthers which form a cylindrical flower resembling a bottle-brush in shape. In 5-in. pots, \$1.25 each.



INDICA AZALEAS

Some of Our Fancy Camellias

1. Large, light pink, double-flowering Camellia.
2. Mathotiana alba. Free flowering. Pure white.
3. One of choicest variegated Camellias.
4. Semi-double; dark red.
5. Rosita. Double; deep rose-pink.



Camellia

Common Camellia

Camellia japonica H. 15

A handsome evergreen shrub of compact form, with rich, glossy, dark green leaves. The exquisite, perfectly moulded, waxy flower is beautifully tinted and never fails to draw constant admiration when it unfolds in midwinter. It thrives best in a semi-acid soil and should have some protection from the sun in midsummer, especially while young.

CLASS A—Very rare and unusual kinds

Chandleri elegans. One of the largest peony-flowering Camellias. Cherry-red with white variegation. Some are thick, peony-form flowers with 500 petals but others are loose peony form with yellow stamens.

Herme. Very large, loose, peony-form flower of elegant shape, pink and red variegated with white margin and has faint scent. One of the best.

Monarch. Deep pink flower of enormous size, having many clusters of stamens and petals inside of larger outer petals, making a single flower equal to a bouquet. Beautiful foliage and a compact grower.

Mrs. Abby Wilder. Peony-shaped white flowers of medium to large size, with tiny splashes of pink. Compact and good grower.

Otome. Very double, shell-pink flowers with each end of petals fading to lighter shade of shell-pink.

Semi-Double Blush. Delicate flesh-color, with beautiful yellow stamens. Noble and simple in form and color.

All Class A Camellias—	Each
10 to 12 in., branched. B.&B.	\$1 50
12 to 15 in., branched. B.&B.	1 75
15 to 18 in., branched. B.&B.	2 00
1½ to 2-ft. specimens, with buds. B.&B.	5 00
2 to 2½-ft. specimens, with buds. B.&B.	7 00
2½ to 3-ft. specimens, with buds. B.&B.	10 00

CLASS B—Most popular kinds

Auguste Delfosse. Medium-sized, high-centered, bright red flowers, similar to the peony, with many small petals in the center.

Brown's Red. Dark red, semi-double form with pointed, dark green leaves.

Cheerful. Double, clear, bright cherry-red blooms of medium size with pointed center and cupped petals.

Duke of Orleans. Creamy white with tiny specks of pink. Good-size, peony-form flowers having stamens intermixed with inner petals.

Elizabeth. Very double white sort with petals crinkled at end, and, once in a great while, pure pink flowers of same form will appear. Thick, dark green foliage. Strong grower. One of the best.

Gloire de Nantes. Large, semi-double, cerise blooms with center petals often twisting. The very large dark green leaves and big bold flowers make this one of the most attractive Camellias.

Jarvis Red. Deep blood-red, semi-double flowers with golden stamens. A very attractive flower with an abundance of dark green foliage. Popular.

Kellintonia. An open, peony-type flower of orange-red with stripes or blotches of white. Always blooms profusely and has good foliage.

Mathotiana alba. Good-size, very double, white flowers and large, light-colored leaves. Blooms rather late in season.

Pink Perfection. Very double, clear shell-pink flowers of dainty form are borne when the plants are very young. Blooms early and continues for a long time.

Purity. An exquisite and symmetrical flower of waxy snow-white, very double, and exposes its yellow stamens in the center as it unfolds.

Rev. John Bennett. Orange-red, semi-double flowers of good size, often having stamens twisted with petals. Rather small, roundish, dark green foliage. Very compact but good grower.

Rosita. Very double, small-petaled, bright rose-pink blooms. A vigorous grower and the latest to bloom in the winter.

T. K. Variegated. Semi-double, light pink blooms with darker pink margins, of elegant form and coloring, with large clusters of yellow stamens. Small leaves. Compact but fast grower.

Tricolor. Semi-double flower of almost pure white to red and intermediate colors on same bush. Dark green, glossy leaves.

All Class B Camellias—	Each
10 to 12 in. B.&B.	\$1 00
1 to 1½ ft. B.&B.	1 25
1 to 1½ ft., without buds. B.&B.	2 00
1 to 1½ ft., with buds. B.&B.	3 50
2 to 2½ ft., with buds. B.&B.	4 50
2½ to 3 ft., with buds. B.&B.	6 00
3 to 4 ft., with buds. B.&B.	9 00

CLASS C CAMELLIAS

Enchantress. Very profuse bloomer. Flowers rosy pink, peony form. One of the very fast and hardy growers but does not bloom young.

Lady Campbell. Double red flowers of good size.

Lily. Double white flowers of medium size. A fast grower.

Sangdon. Semi-double, shell-pink blooms. Fast grower.

Sarah Frost. Double, rose-red flowers. Very good, compact grower.

All Class C Camellias—	Each
10 to 12 in. B.&B.	\$0 50
1 to 1½ ft. B.&B.	80
1½ to 2 ft., without buds. B.&B.	1 50
1½ to 2 ft., with buds. B.&B.	2 50
2 to 2½ ft., with buds. B.&B.	4 00
2½ to 3 ft., with buds. B.&B.	5 00
3 to 4 ft., with buds. B.&B.	7 00

Camellia sasanqua H. 20

Freer grower than Standard Camellia and blooms in early winter. Flowers are generally single but occasionally semi-double or double.

Pink or White. Single pink or white flowers.

	Each
2 to 3 ft., with buds. B.&B.	\$1 50
3 to 4 ft., with buds. B.&B.	2 00
4 to 5 ft., with buds. B.&B.	2 50

Plants without buds at 40 per cent less than above prices

Mine-No-Yuki (Snow-on-Mountain). Double pure white flowers.

	Each
2 to 3 ft., with buds. B.&B.	\$2 50
3 to 4 ft., with buds. B.&B.	3 50
4 to 4½ ft., with buds. B.&B.	4 00
4½ to 5 ft., with buds. B.&B.	5 00

Plants without buds at 40 per cent less than above prices



Crape Myrtle. See page 17.

Boxwood • Buxus

English Box (*Buxus sempervirens*). H. 8. A very slow-growing plant with dark green, shiny leaves. Largely used for shearing into formal shapes and for hedges.

Each	
6 to 9 in. B.&B.	So 50
9 to 12 in. B.&B.	75
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	I 00
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	I 25

Prices of larger trimmed specimens on application.

Japanese Box (*B. japonica*). SH. 4. Of compact growth, making it suitable for use as trimmed specimen, for porch and garden decoration, or as a low hedge. Hardy in lower South Texas.

Each	
3 to 4 in., bare roots	So 10
4 to 6 in., bare roots	12

Butterfly Bush • Buddleia

Lindley Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia lindleyana*).

H. 5. Arching branches with small, dark green, glossy leaves. Blooms entire summer, when it is covered with 8-inch spikes of dark purple flowers. Easily grown under all conditions. Full sun.

Each	
In 1-gal. containers	So 60
2 to 3 ft., bushy. B.&B.	I 00
3 to 4 ft., bushy. B.&B.	I 50

Ile de France. H. 4. Large spikes of fragrant rosy purple flowers; 6 to 12 inches long. Thrives in full sun. In 1-gal. container, 75 cts. each.

Ox-eye Butterfly Bush (*B. davidi magnifica*).

T. 8. Flowers are purple and very fragrant. Blooms all through summer. A good garden variety. Sun. In 1-gal. container, 75 cts. each; B.&B., \$1.00 each.

Barberry • Berberis

Agarita (*Berberis trifoliata*). See *Mahonia trifoliata*.

Swasey Barberry (*B. swaseyi*). See *Mahonia swaseyi*.

Redleaf Japanese Barberry (*B. thunbergi atropurpurea*). H. 4. Has brilliant bronzy red leaves. Semi-deciduous and very hardy. Each

10 to 12 in. B&B.....	\$0 50
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	75
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	1 00

Bauhinia

Purple Bauhinia (*Bauhinia purpurea*). T. 15. A very showy small tree with broadly lobed leaves. Flowers are purple or white, with long narrow petals. In 1-gal. containers only, 75 cts. to \$1.00 each.

St. Thomas Tree (*B. tomentosa*). T. 15. A showy tree with small, broadly lobed leaves. Flowers are yellow with red or chocolate blotch on one petal. In 1-gal. container, \$1.00 each.

Bird-of-Paradise

Caesalpinia gilliesii SH. 10

Shrub having feathery, compound leaves and clusters of yellow flowers with long rose-colored stamens. Blooms during about five months of the year. Each

2 to 3 ft., bare roots.....	\$0 50
3 to 4 ft., bare roots.....	75
In 5-in. pots.....	1 25

Crape Myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica H. 20

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstramia indica*). H. 20. The great panicles of crimped flowers which flaunt a riot of color from early summer to late fall never fail to draw admiration. A universal favorite. We offer a variety of colors.

Indica rosea. Pastel pink.

Red. A rich watermelon-red.

White. Snow-white tufts of flowers.

Purple. Rich lavender-purple.

	Each
1½ to 2 ft., bare roots.....	\$0 35
2 to 3 ft., bare roots.....	40
3 to 4 ft., bare roots.....	50
4 to 5 ft., bare roots.....	60
5 to 6 ft., bare roots.....	75
6 to 7 ft., bare roots.....	\$1.00 to 1 50

We have White Crape Myrtle trained in standard tree form, with stems 4 to 6 feet high. They are excellent for avenue planting or along cement walks, etc. \$1.25 to \$2.00 each, B&B.

Dwarf Lavender. Dwarf Red.

These are by nature spreading and do not grow higher than 5 feet. They are truly a great acquisition. Each

1½ to 2 ft., bare roots.....	\$0 50
2 to 2½ ft., bare roots.....	60
2½ to 3 ft., bare roots.....	75
3 to 4 ft., bare roots.....	1 00

Queen of Crape Myrtles (*L. indica regina*). T. 8. This new introduction has immense flowers of a beautiful shade of imperial lavender. Very much admired by flower lovers. In 1-qt. containers, \$1.00 each.

Coral Tree

Erythrina crista-galli T. 10-15

Large, corky trunk. Long spikes of big, brilliant red, pea-like flowers in the spring. Sometimes called "Cry-Baby." In 1-gal. containers, \$1.25 each.

Cape-Honeysuckle

Tecomaria capensis SH. 6

A fairly upright shrub with a few reclining branches. Clusters of orange-red flowers borne in great profusion from May to first heavy frost. The plant is not hurt by the freezing of its tender parts. Each

In 1-qt. containers.....	\$0 35
In 1-gal. containers.....	75
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	50
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	75
1½ to 2 ft. B&B.....	1 00
2 to 2½ ft. B&B.....	1 50

Chilopsis linearis

Desert Willow; Flowering Willow H. 8-15

Tall shrub resembling the willow, producing bell-shaped flowers of lilac striped with yellow. Succeeds well in dry climates. Blooms through the summer. Each

3 to 4 ft., bare roots.....	\$0 40
4 to 5 ft., bare roots.....	60
5 to 6 ft., bare roots.....	75

Citrus trifoliata • Hardy Orange

(H. 12)

Used as understock in the citrus belt in the grafting of oranges, etc. Makes a barrier hedge of unimpeachable efficiency on account of its heavy thorns. Bears fragrant white flowers. Each

1½ to 2 ft., bare roots.....	\$0 15
2 to 2½ ft., bare roots.....	20
2½ to 3 ft., bare roots.....	25
3 to 4 ft., 2-yr., bare roots.....	35

Coralberry or Indian Currant

Symphoricarpos orbiculatus; S. vulgaris

Hardy shrub that will grow in shade. Carries coral-red berries all winter. Each

1 to 1½ ft., bare roots.....	\$0 25
1½ to 2 ft., bare roots.....	35
2 to 3 ft., bare roots.....	50

Cornus

White-flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

H. 15. A veritable tuft of white cloud on branches amid leafless surroundings. Blooms early in spring. Flowers are slightly suffused with pink. Bears red berries in fall. One of the best native flowering shrubs. Each

1½ to 2 ft., bare roots.....	\$0 40
2 to 3 ft., bare roots.....	50
3 to 4 ft., bare roots.....	75
4 to 5 ft., bare roots.....	1 00
5 to 6 ft., bare roots.....	1 25

Prices on larger specimens on application.

Pink-flowering Dogwood (*C. florida rubra*).

H. 12. Large, deep pink flowers. Blooms early in spring. Like the above in other respects. Each

2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	\$1 50
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	2 00
4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	2 50

Deutzia

Double Rose Deutzia (*Deutzia crenata rosea*). H. 8. Hardy and vigorous. Drooping branches covered with a profusion of double white flowers, tinged with pink.

Pride of Rochester Deutzia. H. 8. Double; white, tinged pink.

Above 2 Deutzias—	Each
2 to 3 ft., bare roots	\$0 40
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	50
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	75

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Flowering Almond

Prunus; Amygdalus

Double Pink-flowering Almond (*Prunus glandulosa; Amygdalus rosea nana*). A wealth of double, light pink flowers borne on short stalks, completely hiding the branches in early spring.

	Each
1 to 1½ ft. B.&B.	\$0 75
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	1 00
2 to 3 ft. B.&B.	1 25

Single Pink-flowering Almond. H. 6. Same as preceding but with single pink flowers. Early in spring trees are literally covered with pink flowers before leaves come out, followed by small, cherry-like, edible fruits.

	Each
1 to 1½ ft. B.&B.	\$0 50
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	75
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 00

Flowering Pomegranate H. 6

Showy, large flowers borne freely in the early summer. A fast-growing shrub with rich bronzen-green foliage. Highly recommended for landscaping purposes.

White-flowering Pomegranate. Large, double waxy white flowers.

Double Red and White Variegated Flowering Pomegranate. Very showy.

Double Red-flowering Pomegranate. Large, showy scarlet flowers.

Single Red-fruiting Pomegranate. A very hardy variety that bears conspicuous fruits.

Above 4 Pomegranates—	Each
1½ to 2 ft., bare roots	\$0 40
2 to 2½ ft., bare roots	50
2½ to 3 ft., bare roots	60
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	75
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	1 00

Dwarf Evergreen Pomegranate (*Punica granatum nana*). SH. 3. A nearly evergreen variety of *P. granatum*, valuable because of its dwarf habit. Red flowers are followed by small red fruits that remain several weeks after maturity.

	Each
In 1-qt. containers	\$0 25
In 1-gal. containers	50
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	75
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	1 00
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	1 50

Baby Doll Pomegranate. A very dwarf form of the above, its maximum height being 12 to 15 inches. Bears an abundance of flowers and fruits.

	Each
In 1-qt. container	\$0 50
In 1-gal. container	.60 cts. to 75

Flowering Peach H. 12

Unsurpassed for obtaining beautiful, prolific masses of color in the garden during the spring. Grown with ease.

Early Red-flowering Peach. Clear ruby-red. Very showy.

Double White-flowering Peach.

Above 2 Flowering Peaches—	Each
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	\$0 50
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	75
5 to 6 ft., bare roots	1 25

Flowering Plum

Prunus triloba H. 8

Resembles Double Pink-flowering Almond, but the flowers are wider and cling close to the branches. Bush is somewhat larger also.

	Each
2 to 3 ft., bare roots	\$0 40
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	50
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	60

Flowering Quince • Cydonia

Flowering Quince (*Cydonia japonica rosea*). H. 6. A handsome, low-headed, bushy plant that blooms early in spring. Glossy foliage in summer. Prefers sunny spot. Flowers rosy red. Our trees are cutting grown and must not be confused with seedling kinds.

Scarlet-flowering Quince (*C. japonica sanguinea*). H. 5. Produces bright scarlet flowers throughout the spring and summer. Not so profuse a bloomer as the above. Growth dwarf.

White-flowering Quince (*C. japonica alba*). Produces pure white flowers and tree is a vigorous grower.

Apple-Blossom Flowering Quince. This grows rather upright, symmetrical, and compact to greater degree than more common forms. Flowers are white and pink blended.

Apple-Blossom Flowering Quince. This grows rather upright, symmetrical, and compact to greater degree than more common forms. Flowers are white and pink blended.

Above 4 Flowering Quinces—	Each
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$0 75
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 00
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	1 25
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	1 75
3½ to 4 ft. B.&B.	2 50

Dwarf Flowering Quince (*C. maulei*). H. 2½. A unique variety, dwarf in habit, never growing more than 2½ feet high. Produces vermilion flowers throughout the entire year. i ine for the rock-garden.

	Each
2-yr. bush, medium. B.&B.	\$1 00
3-yr. bush, large. B.&B.	1 50

Golden Bell • Forsythia

Border Forsythia (*Forsythia intermedia*). H. 8. Deciduous shrub with deep yellow flowers early in winter before leaves appear. This variety has wide-spreading, arched branches and is the earliest blooming variety.

	Each
2 to 3 ft., bare roots	\$0 35
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	50

Honeysuckle • Lonicera

Winter Honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*). H. 6. A large shrub with numerous spreading branches. Produces pinkish white, fragrant flowers in early spring.

	Each
1 to 1½ ft., bare roots	\$0 25
1½ to 2 ft., bare roots	35
2 to 3 ft., bare roots	45
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	50

Chinese Hibiscus

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis TT. 8

A tender evergreen shrub valued for its gorgeous, showy, trumpet-shaped flowers which measure 6 to 7 inches wide in some varieties. Tops will freeze in winter but will come out from roots in spring if roots are not frozen. We have select varieties to offer.

Agnes Gault. Immense, long trumpets of coral-pink. Single. A Hawaiian hybrid. In 1-qt. container, 75 cts. each.

Bright Pink. Light pink with red throat. Very large, single flower.

Brilliantissima. Immense, single trumpets of solid scarlet. Richer and clearer than any other red Hibiscus.

Double Red. Large, double red flowers. Known as *Miniatus semiplenus*.

Double Rose-Pink. Resembles a double rose-pink peony.

Double Salmon. Without red throat. Known as *Aurantiacus*.

La France. Medium-sized, single, delicate pink flowers. Small leaf. Upright plant. In 1-qt. container, 50 cts. each.

Peachblow. Lovely light pink with peach cast. Double.

Pedunculatus. Blooms profusely all seasons of the year except a short period in winter. Small, rosy pink blooms about 1 inch long.

Salmon. Single; salmon, with red throat.

Versicolor. Double; red and white variegated.

All Hibiscus, except where otherwise noted— Each
 In 1-qt. container.....\$0 35
 In 1-gal. container.....50 cts. to 75
 Large specimen plants, B&B...\$1.00 to 2 00

Kerria japonica

Semi-deciduous shrub with slender, arching branches. Covered with small bright yellow flowers throughout the spring and summer. Thrives in sun or shade.

Each
 1 to 1½ ft., bare roots.....\$0 50
 1½ to 2 ft., bare roots.....65

Hydrangea

Hydrangea hortensis; *H. opuloides* H. 4

The immense flower-heads and huge bright green leaves make it a favorite for Texas gardens. In some cases the flowers are blue when planted in soil containing iron, pink in limy soil. Thrives best in a shady location and in moist, loamy soil. We offer Hydrangeas in three colors: White, Blue, or Rosy Pink.

Each
 1 to 2 stems. B&B., or in pot 40 cts. to \$0 50
 2 to 3 stems. B&B.....60 cts. to 75
 4 to 5 stems. B&B.....\$1.00 to 1 25
 5 to 7 stems. B&B.....\$1.50 to 2 00

We have these blooming in pots for the holidays. Prices according to size and number of flowers. Write for prices.



Hibiscus

Lantana

COMMON LANTANA • *Lantana camara*
 (SH. 5)

A woody perennial with flowers borne in numerous cymes. Grows rapidly. A popular everblooming shrub. We offer the following color combinations:

Biencourt. Pure pink.

Caprice. Pink and yellow.

Golden Queen. Very dwarf. Pure bright yellow.

J. S. Schultz. Best ox-blood-red.

Lavender Queen. True lavender.

Radiation. Popular semi-dwarf sort. Red and yellow-orange.

Salmon King. Salmon.

Schmidt. Red, blood-orange, and yellow.

Tethys. White.

WEeping LANTANA • *L. sellowiana*
 Perennial

A trailing form of the above with slender branches and small green leaves. Flowers are a deep lavender-blue. Makes a fine substitute for verbena as a border plant as it is free flowering and less subject to diseases or insects.

All of above Lantanas— Each
 In 1-qt. container.....\$0 35
 In 1-gal. container.....50
 B&B. plants, according to sizes, 75 cts. to 2 00

Lespedeza formosa

Purple Bush Clover

Perennial

A low-growing shrub throwing up strong, wiry shoots each year from the crown. Bears an abundance of rose-purple flowers in long drooping branches in early spring and fall.

Each
 Small divisions.....\$0 35
 Medium divisions.....50
 Large clumps.....75

Lilac • Syringa

Persian Lilac (*Syringa persica*). H. 8. Well-known shrub with sweet-scented, lavender flowers. They do not bloom in the South unless grafted on some suitable stock. Ours are grafted. Each

2 to 2½ ft., bare roots	\$0 35
2½ to 3 ft., bare roots	60
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	75

Magnolia

DECIDUOUS CHINESE VARIETIES

Lily Magnolia (*Magnolia liliflora*). H. 15. A bushy shrub with many upright stems. The sweet-scented flowers are purplish pink outside and white inside, 4 to 6 inches wide. Moist loamy soil is preferable. Does well in shade or partial sun. Rather slow grower. Each

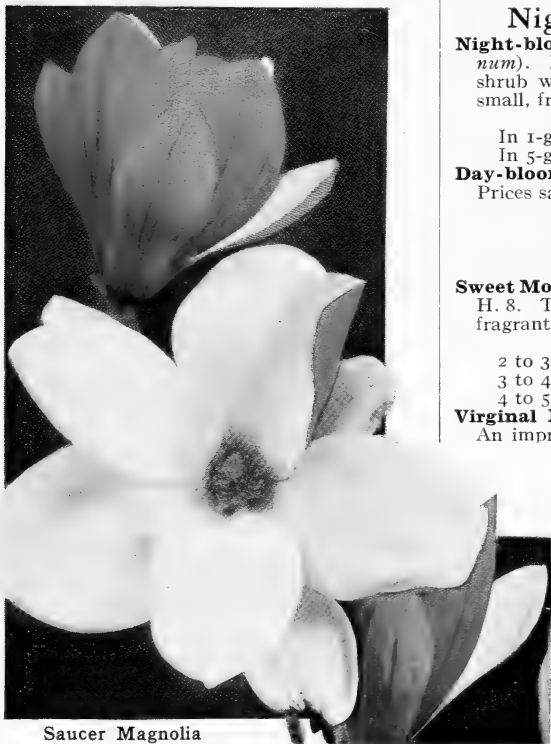
2 to 3 ft., 2 to 4 stems. B&B.	\$1 50
3 to 3½ ft., 3 to 5 stems. B&B.	2 00
3½ to 5 ft., 5 to 7 stems. B&B.	3 00
5 ft. up, 7 to 10 stems. B&B.	\$4.00 to 5 00

Prices of specimen plants of larger sizes on request.

Purple Lily Magnolia (*M. liliflora nigra*). H. 15. Same as above, but flowers are larger and very deep purple outside, with pale purple inside. This is a rare variety. Treat same as above. Each

3 to 4 ft., bushy. B&B.	\$3 00
4 to 5 ft., bushy. B&B.	4 00
5 ft. up, bushy. B&B.	5 00

Prices of large specimens on request.



Saucer Magnolia

MAGNOLIA, continued

Saucer Magnolia (*M. soulangeana*). H. 20. Large, tulip-like blooms that appear early in spring before the big dark green foliage appears. The sweet-scented flowers are wine-colored outside and white inside. Unlike the preceding kind, this variety grows like a tree. (See illustration.) It is rare and scarce. Prefers partial shade. Each

3 to 4 ft., branched. B&B.	\$3 00
4 to 5 ft., branched. B&B.	4 00
5 to 6 ft., branched. B&B.	5 00
6 to 7 ft., branched. B&B.	\$6.00 to 7 50

Lenne Magnolia (*M. soulangeana lennei*). Big leaves and cup-shaped large, bold flowers which are deep reddish purple outside and white inside. 18-24" \$3.00 each.

Star Magnolia (*M. stellata*). A dwarf grower with numerous delicate pinkish white, water-lily-like flowers in early spring. One of the most beautiful Magnolias. 18-24" \$3 50 each.

Parkinsonia aculeata

Also known as Jerusalem Thorn and as Retama. A large, showy ornamental shrub with bright green bark; evergreen in the coastal belt. Bears yellow, fragrant flowers in loose racemes, followed by seed-pods about 5 inches long. Foliage consists of feathery, reed-like branchlets which hang in bunches. Thrives in dry soil. Each

3 to 4 ft. B&B.	\$1 00
4 to 5 ft. B&B.	1 50
5 to 6 ft. B&B.	2 00
6 to 7 ft. B&B.	2 75

Night-Blooming Jasmine

Night-blooming Jasmine (*Cestrum nocturnum*). During the day, an ordinary green shrub with very slender branches; at night, small, fragrant, creamy white blooms open. Each

In 1-gal. containers.	\$0 40
In 5-gal. containers.	1 25

Day-blooming Jasmine (*C. diurnum*).

Prices same as above.

Philadelphus

Mock-Orange; Syringa

Sweet Mock-Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*). H. 8. Tall, arching branches, covered with fragrant, creamy white blossoms in spring. Each

2 to 3 ft., bare roots	\$0 50
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	65
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	75

Virginal Mock-Orange (*P. virginalis*). H. 8.

An improved form of Mock-Orange that is a much more profuse bloomer. Large, double, white, fragrant flowers. Blooms April to May. Each

2 to 3 ft., bare roots	\$0 60
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	75
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	1 00

Poinciana regia

Royal Poinciana

Severally named Peacock Flower, Bird-of-Paradise, etc. One of the most striking and gorgeous of tropical trees. In 1-gal. containers, \$1.00 each.

Poinsettia pulcherrima

Well-known, beautiful "Christmas Flower."
We have the following varieties to offer:
Single Pink. **Double Red.**

	Each
In 3-in. pot	\$0 35
In 4-in. pot	50
In 5-in. pot	75
Christmas Red.	Each
In 3-in. pot	\$0 30
In 4-in. pot	40
In 5-in. pot	50

Prices of plants with flowers for Christmas quoted on request.

Purple-Leaved Plum Prunus pissardi; Vesuvius

Flowering Plum with rich deep reddish purple foliage. Covered with small pink flowers in the spring. The red fruits are both ornamental and edible.

	Each
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	\$0 50
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	60
5 to 6 ft., bare roots	75
6 to 7 ft., bare roots	1 25
7 to 8 ft., bare roots	1 50

Redbud • Cercis

American Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*). H. 15. For brilliant color effect in the spring. Bears a profusion of small, rosy pink flowers before the leaves appear.

	Each
2 to 3 ft., bare roots	\$0 50
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	60
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	75
5 to 6 ft., bare roots	1 00
6 to 7 ft., bare roots	1 50

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Chinese Dwarf Redbud (*C. chinensis*). H. 10. Bushy tree with many purplish pink flowers in early spring. Dwarf by nature.

	Each
2 to 3 ft., bare roots	\$0 75
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	1 00
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	1 25

Prices of larger specimens on application.

White-flowering Redbud (*C. canadensis alba*). *New introduction.* This is in all respects the same as the American Redbud, except flowers are pure white. Very beautiful.

	Each
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 00
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 25
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	1 50

Senisa • Leucophyllum

Silverleaf or Senisa (*Leucophyllum texanum*). H. 10. A native of southwestern Texas, noted for its silvery gray foliage and profuse pinkish lavender flowers in spring and late summer. Adapted to dry locations. Lends variety to landscape by way of contrast.

Compact Silverleaf or Senisa (*L. texanum compactum*). This is a very compact and symmetrical form with foliage much more silvery. In transplanting it is necessary to prune back 25 to 50 per cent of its foliage, especially in growing season, as it is very hard to transplant.

Above 2 Senisas—	Each
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	\$0 75
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	1 00
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	1 35
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 75
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 00
In 1-qt. container	35
In 1-gal. container	75

Salvia greggi • Autumn Sage

Red flowers almost continually from spring until late fall. A very useful subshrub. Each 1 to 1½ ft. B.&B. \$0 50

Spirea

Anthony Waterer Spirea (*Spirea bumaldi*, *Anthony Waterer*). H. 2. A dwarf, compact, almost evergreen Spirea. Panicles of rosy crimson flowers from spring to fall.

White Anthony Waterer Spirea. Same as above but has white flowers.

Above 2 Anthony Waterer Spireas—	Each
12 to 15 in., bare roots	\$0 30
15 to 18 in., bare roots	40
1½ to 2 ft., bare roots	50

Billiard Spirea (*S. billiardi*). H. 5. An erect, free-flowering shrub with brownish branches. Produces bright flowers in dense panicles during the summer. White and Pink.

	Each
1 to 2 ft., bare roots	\$0 25
2 to 3 ft., bare roots	35
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	40
4 ft. up, bare roots	50

Reeves Spirea (*S. cantoniensis*). H. 6. Single flowers. Similar to the Van Houtte but blooms a little earlier in the spring.

	Each
1½ to 2 ft., bare roots	\$0 35
2 to 3 ft., bare roots	50
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	65
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	75

Double Reeves Spirea (*S. cantoniensis lanceata*). H. 6. Many prefer this variety to Van Houtte because of its double white flowers.

	Each
1 to 1½ ft., bare roots	\$0 40
1½ to 2 ft., bare roots	60
2 to 3 ft., bare roots	75
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	1 00

Van Houtte Spirea (*S. vanhouttei*). H. 6. Referred to as "Bridal Wreath." Arching, wreath-like branches are loaded with white flowers in the spring. Used for hedges.

	Each
1½ to 2 ft., bare roots	\$0 35
2 to 3 ft., bare roots	50
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	65
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	75

Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus H. 6

Bushy, dark green leaves, with chocolate-colored, sweet-scented flowers.

	Each
1½ to 2 ft., bare roots	\$0 35
2 to 3 ft., bare roots	40
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	50

Tamarix

Common Tamarix. A very hardy, deciduous shrub that loses its leaves in winter.

Five-stamen Tamarix (*Tamarix astivalis*). Beautiful plume-like foliage of soft gray color, with a profusion of fine pink flowers in spring.

Juniper Tamarix (*T. juniperina*; *T. japonica*; *T. plumosa*). Makes a medium-sized shade tree. Foliage feather-like, of a soft grayish color. Pink flowers in spring.

French Tamarix (*T. gallica*). Spreading variety. Grows fast and is hardy.

Evergreen Tamarix (Athal or Athel Tree). Foliage gray-blue. Very fast grower.

Above 5 Tamarix—	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft., bare roots	\$0 50	
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	75	
Cuttings of Evergreen Tamarix	10	\$1 00



Senisa (*Leucophyllum texanum compactum*). See page 21

Thunbergia erecta

This is not a climber but a bush 2 to 4 feet high with loose, spreading branches. Flowers large, intense violet, with orange throat. In 1-gal. container, 50 cts. each.

Vitex

Chaste Tree (*Vitex agnus-castus*). H. 16. Clear lilac flowers borne in numerous spikes. Thrives under adverse conditions and neglect that would ruin less vigorous shrubs. Each

2 to 3 ft., bare roots.....	So 40
3 to 4 ft., bare roots.....	50
4 to 5 ft., bare roots.....	75
5 to 6 ft., bare roots.....	1 00

Prices of large specimens on application.

Weigela

The Weigelas are medium-sized shrubs with arching branches. They bear a profusion of small, well-shaped flowers. Very showy.

Eva Rathke Weigela. H. 6. Rich ruby-red flowers during spring and early summer. Each

1 to 1½ ft., bare roots.....	So 35
1½ to 2 ft., bare roots.....	40
2 to 3 ft., bare roots.....	50

Pink Weigela (*Weigela rosea*). H. 6. Produces large clusters of pink, trumpet-shaped flowers. A free-flowering, vigorous shrub. Each

1½ to 2 ft., bare roots.....	So 35
2 to 2½ ft., bare roots.....	40
2½ to 3 ft., bare roots.....	50
3 to 4 ft., bare roots.....	60

Coniferous Evergreens

Cedars • Cedrus

Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*). H. 30. A magnificent, towering pyramidal tree introduced from the Himalayas. Desirable as a lawn specimen because of its symmetrical habit. Has silvery bluish green foliage. Requires well-drained soil for successful growth.

Each	
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 50
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 75
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 00
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	2 50
3½ to 4 ft. B.&B.	3 50
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	4 50
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	5 50
6 to 7 ft. B.&B.	7 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Atlas Cedar (*C. atlantica*). H. 40. Somewhat stiffer and less graceful than Deodar, but hardier, a slower grower, and less subject to the illnesses which attack that variety.

Each	
1 to 1½ ft. B.&B.	\$1 25
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	1 75

Prices on 8 to 12-foot specimens on application.

Cypress • Cupressus

Arizona Cypress (*Cupressus arizonica*). H. 40. A rapid-growing, bluish green Cypress of narrow, pyramidal form. Native to the mountains of Arizona and northern Mexico. Likes well-drained soil and semi-arid atmospheric conditions.

Each	
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	\$3 75
6 to 7 ft. B.&B.	4 00
7 to 8 ft. B.&B.	6 00

Bhutan Cypress (*C. torulosa majestica*). H. 20. A conical tree with yellowish green foliage of unusual texture. Fine for the lawn as a single specimen.

Each	
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	\$2 75
6 to 7 ft. B.&B.	4 00

Guadalupe Cypress (*C. guadalupensis*). H. 30. Spreading, globular head of exceedingly handsome blue foliage. Thrives under almost any conditions.

Each	
4½ to 5 ft. B.&B.	\$3 75
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	5 00

Royal Italian Cypress (*C. sempervirens fastigiata royali*). SH. 30. A very compact, slender variety of Italian Cypress with all its branches erect and clinging closely to the central stem.

Each	
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 00
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 25
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	1 65
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	2 00
3½ to 4 ft. B.&B.	2 25

Prices on 10 to 16-foot specimens on application.

Spreading Italian Cypress (*C. sempervirens horizontalis*). SH. 25. Branches extend horizontally, making the tree broadly upright. Very vigorous grower.

Each	
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	\$1 50
3½ to 4 ft. B.&B.	1 75
4 to 4½ ft. B.&B.	2 25
4½ to 5 ft. B.&B.	3 00
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	3 75
6 to 7 ft. B.&B.	4 75
7 to 8 ft. B.&B.	7 00
8 to 10 ft. B.&B.	10 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Chinese Fir

Cunninghamia lanceolata H. 80

A strikingly peculiar tree with stiff branches and lance-like leaves.

Each	
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 50
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	2 00

Junipers • Juniperus

The Junipers are among the most important and effective of all plants for landscape work. Our collection of these plants is extensive and affords our patrons a very wide range of selection. Most Junipers are distinguished for showing two kinds of leaves on the same tree, those that are needle-shaped and those that are scale-like.

Whitespot Chinese Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis albo-variegata*). H. 12. A compact and upright-growing Juniper. Bluish green foliage, with creamy white variegations at tips of branches. The variety we offer is by far superior to the kind commonly offered by the trade under this name.

Each	
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	\$1 50
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 00
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	2 50
3½ to 4 ft. B.&B.	3 50

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Spiny Greek Juniper (*J. excelsa stricta*) H. 10. A dwarf, upright, conical Juniper with light green, prickly foliage. Has no scale-like leaves.

Trimmed specimens:	Each
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	\$1 50
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 00
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	2 50
3½ to 4 ft. B.&B.	3 50

Fastigate Chinese Juniper (*J. chinensis fastigiata*). H. 25. A symmetrical, pyramidal tree of extremely slender form. The leaves are mostly scale-type and very dark green.

Does not burn under summer heat.	Each
6 to 7 ft. B.&B.	\$4 00
7 to 8 ft. B.&B.	6 00
8 to 9 ft. B.&B.	7 50
9 to 10 ft. B.&B.	10 00

Waukegan Juniper (*J. horizontalis douglasii*). H. 8 Sp. Steel-blue foliage which turns to purplish bronze in winter. Grows very close to ground. For rock-garden and hillside planting.

Each	
1½ to 2-ft. spread. B.&B.	\$1 50
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B.&B.	2 00

Vase-shaped Juniper (No. 103 Juniper; *J. chinensis nana depressa*). H. 8 Sp. One of our new introductions. A new vase-shaped Juniper, irregular in outline when young, with light green leaves entirely imbricated. Does not burn during the summer and stands cold equally well. One of the most satisfactory Junipers to replace *J. canadensis depressa*, which burns in the South during summer.

Each	
12 to 15-in. spread. B.&B.	\$1 00
15 to 18-in. spread. B.&B.	1 25
1½ to 2-ft. spread. B.&B.	1 75
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B.&B.	2 25
2½ to 3-ft. spread. B.&B.	2 75
3 to 3½-ft. spread. B.&B.	3 50

Prices of larger specimens on application.



JUNIPERS, continued

Pyramidal Chinese Juniper (*J. chinensis mascula*). H. 25. A broadly pyramidal tree with dark green leaves of both scale and needle type. Each

5 to 6 ft. B.&B.\$3 75
 6 to 7 ft. B.&B. 5 00
 7 to 8 ft. B.&B. 6 00

No. 102 Juniper (*J. chinensis nana compacta*). H. 4. Leaves dark green, closely clinging to stems. Growth depressed and irregular. Entirely scale leaves. Stands heat and cold equally well. Introduced by the Japanese Nursery. Each

2 to 3-ft. spread. B.&B.\$1 75
 3 to 4-ft. spread. B.&B. 2 75

Dwarf Blue-Green Chinese Juniper (*J. chinensis nana viridifolia*). H. 10. This semi-dwarf Juniper has bluish green foliage that stands extreme cold and summer heat of burning sun equally well. Naturally well balanced, pyramidal in shape, and stands clipping well. An outstanding feature of this variety is that the needle leaves gradually disappear leaving only scale leaves as the tree gets older. Introduced by us a few years ago. The name was adopted by the Joint Nomenclature Committee of the Southern and Southwestern Nurserymen's Associations. Each

2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.\$2 50
 3 to 3½ ft. B.&B. 3 00
 3½ to 4 ft. B.&B. 3 50
 4 to 5 ft. B.&B. 4 50
 5 to 6 ft. B.&B.\$5.00 to 6 00
 Prices of larger specimens on application.

Pfitzer Juniper (*J. chinensis pfitzeriana*). H. 10 Sp. A spreading, semi-prostrate Juniper with mixed cord- and needle-type leaves of bright green. One of the most satisfactory low-growing Junipers. Indispensable in landscaping. Each

12 to 15-in. spread. B.&B.\$0 85
 15 to 18-in. spread. B.&B. 1 00
 1½ to 2-ft. spread. B.&B. 1 50
 2 to 2½-ft. spread. B.&B. 1 75
 2½ to 3-ft. spread. B.&B. 2 25
 3 to 3½-ft. spread. B.&B. 3 00
 3½ to 4-ft. spread. B.&B. 3 75
 4 to 5-ft. spread. B.&B. 5 00
 5 to 6-ft. spread. B.&B.\$6.00 to 10 00

Column Chinese Juniper, Blue (*J. chinensis pyramidalis*, Blue). H. 25. The slenderest of the Chinese Junipers. Foliage is a pronounced blue, exclusively needle-type.

Column Chinese Juniper, Green (*J. chinensis pyramidalis*, Green). H. 25. Like the above, but foliage is green instead of blue and partly scale-form leaves.

Above 2 Junipers— Each
 4 to 5 ft. B.&B.\$2 75
 5 to 6 ft. B.&B. 3 75
 6 to 7 ft. B.&B. 5 00

Savin Juniper (*J. sabina*). H. 8 Sp. Similar in form to the Pfitzer Juniper. Low-growing with full, radiating branches of bright green foliage. Useful for rock-gardens, also for borders, especially in the North. Each

2 to 2½-ft. spread. B.&B.\$1 75
 2½ to 3-ft. spread. B.&B. 2 50

Tamarix Savin Juniper (*J. sabina tamariscifolia*). H. 5 Sp. Makes a spreading, dense, compact mound of grayish green foliage which never changes color. Attains a height of about 1½ feet. Each

15 to 18-in. spread. B.&B.\$1 00
 1½ to 2-ft. spread. B.&B. 1 50
 2 to 2½-ft. spread. B.&B. 2 00

Von Ehron Juniper (*J. sabina, Von Ehron*). H. 5. Reaches an ultimate height of 4 to 5 feet. Semi-horizontal branches that droop gracefully at the tips. Each

2 to 2½-ft. spread. B.&B.\$1 50
 2½ to 3-ft. spread. B.&B. 2 00
 3 to 3½-ft. spread. B.&B. 2 75

Meyer Juniper (*J. squamata meyeri*). H. 6. Small, irregularly upright Juniper with dense branches and striking blue foliage of needle form. Very slow grower. Each

12 to 15 in. B.&B.\$1 50
 15 to 18 in. B.&B. 2 00
 1½ to 2 ft. B.&B. 2 50

Common Juniper (English Juniper; *J. communis*). H. 15. *Juniperus communis* and its varieties have mostly needle-type leaves. This variety is pyramidal in form and of medium height. Each

4 to 5 ft. B.&B.\$2 00
 5 to 6 ft. B.&B. 2 75
 6 to 7 ft. B.&B. 3 75

JUNIPERS, continued

Reeves Juniper (*J. chinensis sylvestris femina*).

H. 25. Similar to Pyramidal Chinese Juniper, but foliage of lighter green. Growth is unique and distinctive, upright, with twisted spreading branches from ground up. Makes beautiful specimen tree in lawn.

Each	
2 to 2½ ft. B&B.....	\$1 50
2½ to 3 ft. B&B.....	1 75
3 to 3½ ft. B&B.....	2 00
3½ to 4 ft. B&B.....	2 50
4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	3 00
5 to 6 ft. B&B.....	4 00
6 to 7 ft. B&B.....	5 50
7 to 8 ft. B&B.....	6 50

Sheared specimens, prices same as above.
Prices of larger specimens on application.

Trailing Chinese Juniper (*J. chinensis japonica procumbens*).

HH. 10 Sp. A fine trailing Juniper exactly same as *J. chinensis japonica procumbens* except this has both needle- and scale-like foliage when young, but when old the needle parts gradually disappear, while the scale leaves show bluish green color more distinctly. This is a truly procumbent form of *J. chinensis viridifolia*.

Variegated Trailing Chinese Juniper (*J. chinensis japonica procumbens variegata*).

A yellow-variegated variety of the above.

Above 2 Trailing Junipers—	Each
1½ to 2-ft. spread. B&B.....	\$2 00
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B&B.....	2 50
2½ to 3-ft. spread. B&B.....	3 00
3 to 3½-ft. spread. B&B.....	3 75

Trailing Japanese Juniper (*J. japonica procumbens*).

HH. 10 Sp. A fully prostrate variety with needle-type foliage predominating. Grows no more than 1½ feet high. It is especially adapted for rock-garden, terrace, and hillside planting. For many years it was known as *J. chinensis procumbens*.

Each	
15 to 18-in. spread. B&B.....	\$1 25
1½ to 2-ft. spread. B&B.....	1 75
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B&B.....	2 25
2½ to 3-ft. spread. B&B.....	2 75
3 to 3½-ft. spread. B&B.....	3 75

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Kiyono Juniper (*J. communis kiyonoi*).

H. 12. A very compact columnar Juniper with bluish green leaves which turn plum-color in winter. Uniform in shape and adapted to formal planting. Needle-type leaves.

Each	
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	\$1 00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	1 50
4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	2 00

Upright Irish Juniper (*J. communis hibernica*).

H. 12. Foliage glaucous green; spreading branches.

Clipped specimens:	Each
4 to 4½ ft. B&B.....	\$1 75
4½ to 5 ft. B&B.....	2 50
5 to 6 ft. B&B.....	3 00

Dwarf Irish Juniper (*J. communis hibernica nana*).

A dwarf form of Irish Juniper that does not grow higher than 3 feet and naturally assumes a symmetrical ball shape.

Each	
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	\$1 00
1½ to 2 ft. B&B.....	1 50
2 to 2½ ft. B&B.....	2 00

Prostrate English Juniper (*J. communis depressa*).

H. 10 Sp. Often called *J. canadensis*. Low-growing, spreading variety with grayish green foliage. Leaves of needle type.

Each	
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B&B.....	\$1 50
2½ to 3-ft. spread. B&B.....	2 00
3 to 4-ft. spread. B&B.....	2 50

Red Cedar (*J. virginiana*). H. 30. Useful where a large pyramidal conifer is required. Native to this continent. Stands shearing well and is frequently used for sheared specimens.

Each	
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	\$1 75
4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	2 25
7 to 8 ft., clipped. B&B.....	6 00
8 to 9 ft., clipped. B&B.....	7 50
9 to 10 ft., clipped. B&B.....	\$10.00 to 12 00

Cannarti Red Cedar (*J. virginiana cannarti*).

H. 20. Foliage is tufted, very rich dark green in color. Loosely pyramidal in form. Does well in this section, and one of the best pyramidal Junipers we have.

Each	
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	\$2 50
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	3 00
4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	3 50
5 to 6 ft. B&B.....	4 50
6 to 7 ft. B&B.....	6 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Goldtip Red Cedar (*J. virginiana elegantissima*).

H. 15. Graceful but irregular in outline. Drooping branchlets tipped with a marked golden tint in new growth, especially in spring. One of the most beautiful of Junipers. It can be trained in columnar shape.

Each	
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B&B.....	\$2 50
2½ to 3-ft. spread. B&B.....	3 25

Trained in columnar shape.

3 to 3½ ft. B&B.....	3 00
3½ to 4 ft. B&B.....	4 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.



Column Chinese Juniper. See page 24



Baker's Pyramidal Arborvitae

JUNIPER, continued

Hill's Dundee Red Cedar (*J. virginiana pyramidalis hillii*). H. 10. Noted for its spire-like form, gray-green summer color, and plum-colored winter foliage.

Each	
4 to 4½ ft. B.&B.	\$4 00
4½ to 5 ft. B.&B.	4 50
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	5 00

Silver Juniper (*J. virginiana glauca*). H. 30. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory Junipers ever introduced. Stands heat, cold, and clipping. Its foliage has a beautiful blue coat with silvery sheen.

Each	
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 50
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	2 00
4 to 4½ ft. B.&B.	3 00
4½ to 5 ft. B.&B.	4 00
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	5 00
6 to 7 ft. B.&B.	6 00
7 to 8 ft. B.&B.	7 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Globe Red Cedar (*J. virginiana globosa*). H. 5 Sp. Spreading, round-topped Red Cedar that is quite a novelty and satisfactory in many situations. Its unusually artistic form of dark green leaves closely covering intertwining branches appeals to fine taste.

Globe Chinese Cedar (*J. chinensis globosa*). H. 6 Sp. Very slow grower with light green foliage. Resembles the preceding. Does not burn during summer and stands cold well.

Each	
12 to 15-in. spread. B.&B.	\$1 50
15 to 18-in. spread. B.&B.	2 00
1½ to 2-ft. spread. B.&B.	2 50

Prices of larger sizes on application.

Koster Red Cedar (*J. virginiana kosteri*). H. 10 Sp. Similar to Pfitzer Juniper and equally satisfactory in all respects, but foliage is of lighter green and more open in outline. Useful in adverse conditions, especially in thin, shady or stony ground.

Each	
2 to 2½-ft. spread. B.&B.	\$1 75
2½ to 3-ft. spread. B.&B.	2 00
3 to 3½-ft. spread. B.&B.	2 50
3½ to 4-ft. spread. B.&B.	3 50

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Pines

Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*). H. 40. From this species is produced the yellow commercial Pine lumber. Useful for certain landscape effects on large properties.

Each	
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	\$2 00
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	3 00
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	4 00
6 to 7 ft. B.&B.	5 00
7 to 8 ft. B.&B.	6 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Western Yellow Pine or Bull Pine (*P. ponderosa*). H. 40. Its leaves are longer than those of *P. palustris* and are distributed all along the stems, remaining on until the wood is two to three years old.

Each	
1 to 1½ ft. B.&B.	\$1 50
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	2 00
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	2 50
7 to 8 ft. B.&B.	7 50
8 to 10 ft. B.&B.	\$10.00 to 15 00

Prices of larger trees on application.

Podocarpus

Yew Podocarpus (*Podocarpus macrophylla*). SH. 50. A loosely pyramidal tree of the Yew family. This variety has longer leaves than the varieties listed below. Leaves are lustrous, bright green, the new growth being yellowish green. All varieties bear plum-colored fruit of ornamental value. Will thrive in shady nooks where other trees fail.

Maki Podocarpus (*P. macrophylla maki*). SH. 20. Leaves are of medium length and dark green. Similar to the above in other respects. Of rather spreading habit.

Each	
Above 2 Podocarps—	
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 25
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 75
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 50
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	3 00
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	4 00

Retinospora

Cedar Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis ericoides*). H. 8. A dense, pyramidal variety not nearly so wide as Andely Retinospora. Texture of foliage is fine and feathery and color bright green in summer, changing to dull bronze in winter.

Each	
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	\$1 00
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 25
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	1 50
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	2 00
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	2 50

Oriental Arborvitae

Thuja orientalis

Baker's Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuja orientalis bakeri*). H. 15. A compact, well-shaped pyramid of bright green. Foliage does not burn. Grows in wide range of the country.

Each	
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	\$1 00
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	1 25
3½ to 4 ft. B.&B.	1 50
4 to 4½ ft. B.&B.	1 75
4½ to 5 ft. B.&B.	2 00
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	\$2.50 to 3 50

Prices of larger specimens on application.



ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE, continued

Berkman's Golden Arborvitae (*T. orientalis aurea nana*). H. 8. Pure strain of the true Berkman's. A compact, bushy Arborvitae with all branches tipped with tint of golden color. The tree, dwarf by nature, grows very slowly. Stands a great deal of neglect. Each

15 to 18 in. B.&B.	\$1 00
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	1 25
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 50
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 00
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	2 50

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Bonita Arborvitae. H. 5. The most perfectly globe-shaped Arborvitae ever introduced. Color, beautiful green. Each

15 to 18 in. B.&B.	\$1 00
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	1 25
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 50
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	1 85
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	2 50

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Dwarf Bonita Arborvitae. H. 2½. A new type introduced by us. Very compact and dwarf; globe-shaped in form, with beautiful dark green foliage. Highly recommended for cemetery planting or for urns. Each

12 to 15 in. B.&B.	\$0 75
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	1 00
18 to 21 in. B.&B.	1 25

Chinese Arborvitae (*T. orientalis*). H. 12. Usually variable in form and other characteristics, being grown from seeds. Used for background or screens, and as a windbreak. Each

2 to 3 ft. B.&B.	\$0 65
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	85

Prices of large specimens on application.

Golden Ball Arborvitae. H. 2½. Perfect counterpart of Dwarf Bonita, except foliage, which is of a golden hue. Each

12 to 15 in. B.&B.	\$0 75
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	1 00
18 to 21 in. B.&B.	1 25

Excelsa Arborvitae. H. 12. A hardy conical type with soft green foliage. Much harder than the Baker, which it resembles in form. Each

3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	\$1 25
3½ to 4 ft. B.&B.	1 75
4 to 4½ ft. B.&B.	2 00

Goldspire Arborvitae (*T. orientalis conspicua*). H. 15. A slender, pointed shaft of bright golden color. Ideal where a vivid touch of color is desired. Each

5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	\$3 50
6 to 7 ft. B.&B.	4 25
7 to 8 ft. B.&B.	6 00
8 to 10 ft. B.&B.	\$7.50 to 10 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Melden's Arborvitae (*T. orientalis meldensis*). H. 8. Similar in shape to Berkman's Golden Arborvitae but light green in color. Each

15 to 18 in. B.&B.	\$1 00
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.	1 25
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	1 50

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Ramsey's Hybrid Arborvitae. H. 20. Foliage is loose and stringy, bright green. Narrow, pyramidal form. Properly used, it gives an effect of grandeur, especially on large premises. Each

4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	\$1 50
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	2 25
6 to 7 ft. B.&B.	3 50
7 to 8 ft. B.&B.	4 50
8 to 10 ft. B.&B.	\$5.00 to 7 50

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Hybrid of Ramsey's Hybrid Arborvitae. This is a cross between Arborvitae and Ramsey's Hybrid, and is an improvement over the above. The foliage is compact and erect and darker green. Each

2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	\$1 25
3 to 3½ ft. B.&B.	1 50
3½ to 4 ft. B.&B.	1 75
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	2 25
5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	3 00

Texas Blue Arborvitae. H. 20. Vigorous and upright pyramidal type. Steel-blue foliage of finer texture than the average type. Each

5 to 6 ft. B.&B.	\$2 25
6 to 7 ft. B.&B.	3 50

Threadleaf Arborvitae. H. 8. Leaves are twisted like thread and branchlets drooping. Thrives best on rich soil. Makes beautiful specimen. Each

2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	\$1 75
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2 50

Shade Trees

Except where otherwise stated, shade trees may be transplanted with bare roots at a considerable saving in first cost as well as freight charges.

They should have their tops cut back severely. This will result in a saving on express charges, as well as being better for the trees. Unless expressly requested not to do so, we shall cut the tops off all the larger shade trees before shipping.

Ash • Fraxinus

- White Ash** (*Fraxinus americana*). H. 120. Its deeply furrowed bark and compound leaves distinguish it from other shade trees. Each
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 2 to 3 ft., bare roots |\$0 35 |
| 3 to 4 ft., bare roots | 40 |
- Arizona Ash** (*F. velutina*). H. 25. Valued for its almost evergreen habit. Has a clean straight, grayish white bark. Suitable for drier sections, but grows well even near the seashore. Each
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 5 to 6 ft., bare roots |\$0 50 |
| 6 to 7 ft., bare roots | 75 |
| 7 to 8 ft., bare roots | 1 00 |
| 8 to 10-ft. standard, 4 to 5-ft. stem. | |
| B&B. | 2 50 |
| 10 to 12-ft. standard, 4 to 6-ft. stem. | |
| B&B. | 3 00 |
| 12 to 14-ft. standard, 4 to 6-ft. stem. | |
| B&B. | 4 00 |
- Prices of larger specimens on application.

Beech • Fagus

- American Beech** (*Fagus grandiflora*). H. 30. Deciduous, hardy tree with beautiful leaves and of noble, symmetrical habit. Rarely attacked by insects or fungi. Each
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 2 to 2½ ft., bare roots |\$0 60 |
| 2½ to 3 ft., bare roots | 75 |
| 3 to 4 ft., bare roots | 1 00 |

COTTONWOOD. See under Poplar

Elm • Ulmus

The Elms are among our sturdiest trees; they are both vigorous and durable. Their strong branches make them suitable for exposed positions where brittle-wooded trees would be broken down.

- American Elm** (*Ulmus americana*). H. 50-100. Handsome, stately, rapid-growing tree with long, graceful branches. Large, dense foliage. Extensively planted.
- Chinese Elm** (*U. parvifolia*). H. 30. Two species are sold under the name Chinese Elm. This is the variety with smaller leaves. Semi-deciduous. Adapts itself to extremes of heat and cold. Widely planted.

- Above 2 Elms—** Each
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 5 to 6 ft., bare roots |\$0 75 |
| 6 to 8 ft., bare roots | 1 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., bare roots | 1 25 |
| 1¼ to 1½-in. caliper, bare roots | 1 50 |
| 1½ to 1¾-in. caliper, bare roots | 2 00 |
| 1¾ to 2-in. caliper, bare roots | 2 50 |
| 2 to 2½-in. caliper, bare roots | 3 50 |
| 2½ to 3-in. caliper, bare roots |\$4.00 to 6 00 |
- Prices of larger specimens on application.

Fringe Tree • Chionanthus

- Fringe Tree** (*Chionanthus virginica*). H. 10. Deciduous tree or large shrub. Very striking when covered with its feathery white flowers.
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1 to 1½ ft., bare roots |Each \$0 40 |
| 1½ to 2 ft., bare roots | 50 |

Hackberry • Celtis

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*). HH. 80. A rugged tree adapted to hot, dry areas. Not affected by fungi or insects, and will grow under almost any conditions.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Bare roots | Each | Bare roots | Each |
| 3 to 4 ft. |\$0 40 | 5 to 6 ft. |\$0 75 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 50 | | |

Maple • Acer

They thrive best in sections having plenty of rain or in moist, rich soil, but are tolerant of other conditions.

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*). HH. 60. Shapely tree with color interest from spring until fall in flowers, fruit, and leaves.

Silver Maple (*A. dasycarpum*). HH. 60. Conspicuously different from the above by the silvery white undersides of its leaves.

Above 2 Maples—

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Bare roots | Each | Bare roots | Each |
| 2 to 3 ft. |\$0 50 | 4 to 5 ft. |\$1 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 75 | 5 to 6 ft. | 1 25 |
- Prices of larger specimens on application.

Mimosa or Silk Tree • Albizzia

Mimosa or Silk Tree (*Albizzia julibrissin*). H. 30. Better known locally as Mimosa Tree. The large, compound leaves and clusters of feathery pink flowers in early summer give it unusual daintiness and beauty.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Bare roots | Each | Bare roots | Each |
| 2 to 3 ft. |\$0 50 | 6 to 7 ft. |\$1 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 1 00 | 7 to 8 ft. | 1 75 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 1 25 | | |
- Prices of large specimen trees on application.

Mulberry • Morus

Russian Mulberry (*Morus alba tatarica*). H. 40. A hardy variety valued more as a shade tree than for its fruit. Grows quickly. Has large leaves which provide dense shade.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Bare roots | Each | Bare roots | Each |
| 4 to 5 ft. |\$0 50 | 8 to 10 ft. |\$1 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 60 | 10 to 12 ft. | 1 50 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 75 | | |

See under Fruit Trees for other varieties

Weeping Mulberry (*M. pendula*). Branches curve gracefully to the ground, forming a dense, umbrella-shaped head. An ornamental tree. Easily and quickly grown. Each

1-yr. head, 4 to 5 ft., bare roots\$0 75
1-yr. head, 5 to 6 ft., bare roots 1 00

Sweet Gum • Liquidambar

Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). HH. 30. Makes a dense shade with its hemispherical head. Very showy in the autumn with its maple-like leaves changing from green to mixed colors of yellow, scarlet, and purple.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| B&B. | Each | B&B. | Each |
| 4 to 5 ft. |\$1 00 | 6 to 7 ft. |\$2 25 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 1 50 | 7 to 8 ft. | 3 50 |

Oak • Quercus

The Evergreen Live Oak is practically always dug with a ball of earth on the roots (B&B.), although there are some conditions under which it may be transplanted with bare roots. Balling is not so necessary with other Oaks, but it is usually much safer for them, too.

Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*). H. 40. The native Live Oak of the South. A sturdy evergreen variety which is unsurpassed as an avenue or shade tree. Thrives in most inclement weather conditions.

Measured by caliper of trunk.	Each
1 to 1 1/4 in. B&B.	\$2 00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. B&B.	2 50
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. B&B.	3 50
1 3/4 to 2 in. B&B.	4 80
2 to 2 1/4 in. B&B.	6 00
2 1/4 to 2 1/2 in. B&B.	7 50
2 1/2 to 2 3/4 in. B&B.	8 50
2 3/4 to 3 in. B&B.	10 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Pin Oak (*Q. palustris*). HH. 60. A deciduous Oak with bright green foliage that turns brownish red in the fall. Sturdy yet graceful; leaves have intricate design of interest.

Water Oak (*Q. nigra*). HH. 60. A fast-growing and handsome tree with foliage less intricate than the Pin Oak. Semi-deciduous.

Willow Oak (*Q. phellos*). H. 60. A deciduous variety resembling the Water Oak, but having much narrower leaves. Used extensively as shade and avenue tree.

Above 3 Oaks—

Measured by caliper of trunk.	Each
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. B&B.	\$2 00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. B&B.	3 00
1 3/4 to 2 in. B&B.	4 00
2 to 2 1/4 in. B&B.	5 00
2 1/4 to 2 1/2 in. B&B.	6 50
2 1/2 to 3 in. B&B.	8 00
3 to 3 1/2 in. B&B.	\$9.00 to 11 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Poplar • Populus

Carolina Poplar (*Populus eugenei*). H. 50. Useful where a quick-growing shade tree is required. Succeeds almost anywhere.

Chinese Poplar (*P. simoni*). H. 40. Tall and slender-growing Poplar, resembling the Lombardy but does not grow as fast as that variety, and is somewhat broader in form.

Thornber Cottonwood (*P. deltoides*). H. 50. Splendid shade tree for inland arid sections and seashore. Large leaves; clean white bark.

Above 3 Poplars—

Each	
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	\$0 50
5 to 6 ft., bare roots	75
6 to 8 ft., bare roots	1 00
8 to 10 ft., bare roots	1 50

Lombardy Poplar (*P. nigra italica*). H. 40. Noted for its symmetrical, spire-like form and rapid growth. Useful for emphasis or other pictorial effect in landscaping.

Silver Poplar (*P. alba nivea*). H. 30. Under-sides of leaves are snowy white. Resembles the silver maple in a superficial way.

Above 2 Poplars—

Each	
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	\$0 40
5 to 6 ft., bare roots	50
6 to 8 ft., bare roots	75
8 to 10 ft., bare roots	1 00
10 to 12 ft., bare roots	1 50

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Sycamore • Platanus

American Plane Tree (*Platanus occidentalis*). H. 60. Better known as Sycamore and widely distributed in the Southwest. Sturdy, fast-growing, durable tree. Its broad leaves and compact head make a dense shade. Each

4 to 5 ft., bare roots	\$0 50
5 to 6 ft., bare roots	75
6 to 8 ft., bare roots	1 00
8 to 10 ft., bare roots	1 50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in. caliper, bare roots	1 75
1 1/2 to 1 3/4-in. caliper, bare roots	2 00
1 3/4 to 2-in. caliper, bare roots	2 50
2 to 2 1/2-in. caliper, bare roots	3 00

Prices of larger sizes on application.

Tallow Tree • Sapium

Tallow Tree (*Sapium sebiferum*). SH. 30. A small tree that reaches maturity quickly. Its chief value lies in the beautiful autumn color of its leaves. Requires no special soil. Each

4 to 5 ft., bare roots	\$0 75
5 to 6 ft., bare roots	1 00
8 to 10 ft., bare roots	1 35
1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in. caliper, bare roots	1 75
1 1/2 to 1 3/4-in. caliper, bare roots	2 25
1 3/4 to 2-in. caliper, bare roots	2 75
2 to 2 1/2-in. caliper, bare roots	3 25
2 1/2 to 3-in. caliper, bare roots	4 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Umbrella Tree • Melia

Texas Umbrella Tree (*Melia azedarach umbra-culiformis*). H. 30. Umbrella-shaped tree that grows rapidly. Large panicles of lavender flowers in summer. Thrives in any soil.

Bare roots	Each	Bare roots	Each
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	6 to 7 ft.	\$1 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	7 to 8 ft.	1 75

Prices of larger sizes on application.

Tulip Tree • Liriodendron

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). H. 75. A rapid-growing, stately tree with pyramidal crown of lustrous green foliage; bears large tulip-like flowers of yellow-green blotched with orange. This tree has few insect enemies and tree diseases, and is adapted to this section of the country. Each

5 to 6 ft., bare roots	\$0 75
6 to 8 ft., bare roots	1 00
8 to 10 ft., bare roots	1 25
1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in. caliper, bare roots	1 50
1 1/2 to 1 3/4-in. caliper, bare roots	1 85
1 3/4 to 2-in. caliper, bare roots	2 25
2 to 2 1/4-in. caliper, bare roots	2 75
2 1/4 to 2 1/2-in. caliper, bare roots	3 50

Prices of larger trees on application.

Willow • Salix

Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*). H. 30. Picturesque Willow with long, pendulous branches. Thrives in both wet and dry soils.

Bare roots	Each	Bare roots	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	6 to 7 ft.	\$1 35
4 to 5 ft.	75	7 to 8 ft.	1 75
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 to 10 ft.	2 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.

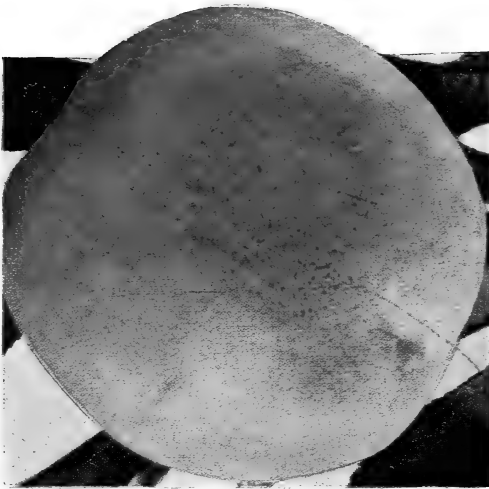
White Willow. Very fast grower. Does best in moist location. Upright in form. Each

5 to 6 ft., bare roots	\$0 50
6 to 7 ft., bare roots	75
7 to 8 ft., bare roots	1 00

Fruit, Nut Trees and Berry Plants

Soil. Blackberries and Dewberries do well on loam or sandy soil. McDonald and Haupt are adapted to black land. Heavy soil with loose rock makes good land for berries.

Planting. Blackberry and Dewberry vines should be planted in about the same manner as tomato or potato slips, but somewhat deeper. The soil should be well worked with spade or with plow and harrow. It would be best to prepare beds

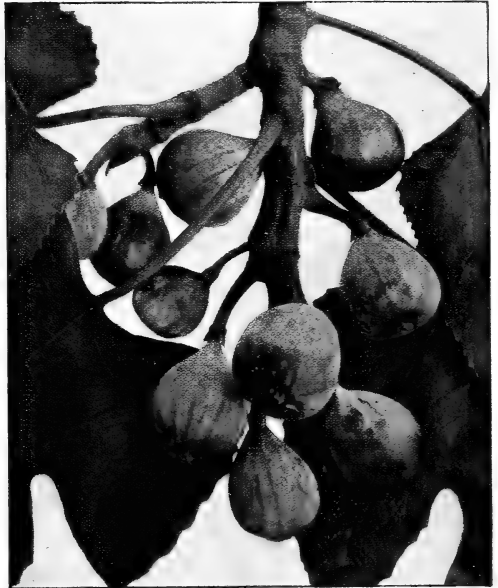


Peach

for the plants slightly higher than the level of the ground; however, this is not necessary. The tops of the vines to be planted should next be cut back to 4 to 5 inches above the roots. Plants are now ready to be set out. They should be set very deeply, leaving only a part of the tops above the ground. Next, each plant should be given about a quart or more of water, even though the soil may be moist at the time. Dry soil should then be placed over the wet until only the tips of the berry-vines show.

To kill out weeds in large plantings, a heavy drag run over the rows just about the time that the first shoots begin to grow will prove to be very effective.

Pruning. It is after the plants have made their second year's growth that particular care should be given them in pruning. After the fruit has been gathered in the spring, all the old growth should be cut off, and the new growth, which will produce fruit the following year, should remain. If the new growth is so abundant that it interferes with the gathering of the crop, it

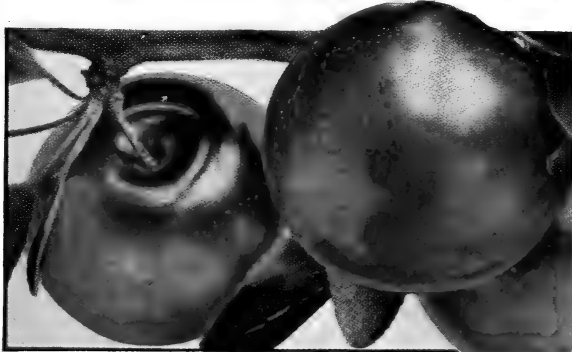


Celeste Figs

may be cut back at the time; however it is better to wait until this growth is mature.

For berries such as the McDonald and Haupt, the tops may be cut back a few inches above the ground any time after the fruit has been gathered until August, provided the plants are not making a soft, vigorous growth.

Pruning as directed may be given once every two years, or if the plants make a strong growth every year, they may be pruned every year.



Excelsior Plums

Blackberries

- Dallas.** June. Very productive. Good size.
Haupt. May, June. Heavy bearer of pollen for which it is often planted with McDonald. Consistently heavy bearer.
McDonald. May, June. Fine berry but requires pollination by some other variety to insure full crop.
 Above 3 Blackberries, 75 cts. for 10; \$4.00 per 100

Youngberry

Youngberry. The most promising berry of recent introduction. Makes a long, heavy vine that bears enormous crops of big, wine-colored berries having few seeds and excellent for jams and jellies. May. 50 cts. for 6; 75 cts. for 12; \$1.25 for 25; \$6.00 per 100.

Thornless Youngberry. Same as the above, except this has no thorns. \$1.00 for 6; \$1.75 for 12; \$3.00 for 25.

Prices on larger quantities on application

Dewberries

- Austin-Mayes.** May. Large berries. Most popular Dewberry ever introduced.
Thornless. Claimed to be as good as the above and have no thorns.

Above 2 Dewberries, \$1.25 for 25; \$4.00 per 100
 Prices to commercial growers on application

Strawberries

Mastodon. A new everbearing variety of much promise. Medium-sized berry of good flavor. \$1.00 for 25; \$1.50 for 50; \$2.00 per 100.

Improved Klondike. An old, popular variety. Berries are of good size and flavor. \$1.00 per 100; \$2.00 for 250; \$3.50 for 500.

Missionary. Rapidly supplanting the Klondike in many commercial berry sections. \$1.00 per 100; \$2.00 for 250; \$3.50 for 500.

Special prices will be quoted to commercial planters on all varieties on application

Figs

Cold Sections. Freezing weather occurs each year in these sections. Prune the tops to the ground, allowing all new growth to come from the ground.

Warm Sections. Freezing weather does not occur each year in these sections. Prune the tree to one stem about 2 feet high before the branches begin. Ramsey and Magnolia will bear on new growth every year, but other varieties require two years' growth.

Do not allow suckers to grow on the Fig tree, but prune the tree so that it will have a clean body at least 2 feet high. Cut tops back to 6 to 12 inches above the ground when planting. Such trees will bear freely and will be harder than if the sprouts are allowed to grow. Ramsey and Magnolia may be allowed to grow with several sprouts which will fruit each year, regardless of whether frozen back in the winter or not. They are the best varieties for North Texas.

Ramsey. Fruit similar to the Magnolia but does not burst open; brownish yellow; medium size. Bears first year. Three to four times as prolific as any other Fig.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., bare roots	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	1 00	7 50

Prices of larger quantities on application.

FIGS, continued

Celeste. Small greenish yellow fruit; firm and very sweet. One of the best in quality of fruit and hardness of tree. June and July.

Green Ischia. Medium-sized, sweet fruits of good flavor, green outside and rosy red inside. A strong, vigorous grower. September to October.

Magnolia. Medium size fruit. Prolific bearer. If tops are frozen, new growths will come up which will bear the same year. This is the Fig of South Texas used commercially for preserving. July to October.

Above 3 Figs—	Each	10
1 to 2 ft., bare roots	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., bare roots	40	3 50
3 to 4 ft., bare roots	50	4 50
4 to 5 ft., bare roots	60	5 00

Prices of larger sizes on application.

Grapes

Grapes may be grown in every section of the Southwest by selection of proper varieties. In a general way, the Vinifera varieties are suitable for those sections where irrigation may be had, but not elsewhere. These varieties are coming into prominence and will probably prove adaptable to a much larger area than indicated herein. Grapes are usually spaced 8 to 10 feet apart.

Training Vines. Set 6 to 7-foot posts firmly in the ground in rows, spacing them about 20 feet apart. Nail a cross-arm about 2 to 3 feet long to the top of each post and place two wires on the ends of the cross-arm. Tie the single stem of the vine with these wires. The vines, trained on these wires, will form an arbor that will shade the fruit and vine, and make the spraying of the vines less difficult.

Pruning. Prune the vines about February, before the sap starts to rise. After the first year, all American varieties of Grapes should be pruned back severely every year about December or January, leaving only two or three eyes or buds of the last season's growth on each shoot.

Spraying. Grapes are especially susceptible to rot, which disease must be controlled in order to raise Grapes successfully. We recommend Bordeaux Mixture, a spray, to control this disease.

Carman. Medium-sized black berries. Plant is resistant to diseases and pests.

Concord. Most popular of American Grapes. Blue-black fruit of medium size. Excellent for Grape-jelly and juice. July.

Delaware. Sweet, juicy, little red berries. Early August.

Moore Early. Vigorous vine. Large, black berries. Early.

Niagara. The foremost white Grape. Mid-season.

R. W. Munson. One of the newer black Grapes that is highly praised by many growers. Mid-season.

Suoppernong (Muscadine). A white Grape of the Muscadine type.

Worden. Black Grape of excellent quality. Heavy bearer. Midseason.

All of above Grapes—	Each	10
1-yr., No. 1, bare roots	\$0 35	\$3 00
2-yr., No. 1, bare roots	50	4 00

Prices on larger quantities on application.

Loquat • Eriobotrya japonica

See under Broad-leaved Evergreens, page 9.

Mulberries

Hick's Everbearing Mulberry. Upright, fast-growing tree with dense foliage. Thrives anywhere. April to July. The poultryman's favorite.

English Mulberry. Upright tree with very large leaves. Makes a very fine shade tree.

Above 2 Mulberries—	Each
4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	\$0 50
5 to 6 ft. B&B.....	60
6 to 8 ft. B&B.....	75
8 to 10 ft. B&B.....	\$1.00 to 1 50

Peaches

For cultural directions, see Planting and Pruning, page 46.

Best June. A large, light-colored Peach with a red cheek; very delicious. Prolific. Midseason.

Best May. Freestone. This Peach colors up and ripens early. Large, prolific, and a good shipper.

Carman. Freestone. A large Peach with a red cheek.

Mayflower. Earliest of all Peaches. Medium-sized white fruit mottled with red.

Honey. Medium size. White flesh. Ripens mid-June.

Mamie Ross. Clingstone. Large fruit. Prolific bearer in Gulf Coast region. Ripens early July.

Pallas. Medium size. White flesh. Ripens mid-June.

J. H. Hale. Freestone. An outstanding Peach and a profitable commercial variety. Large fruit with red markings. August.

Elberta. A consistent bearer of large yellow fruit with a red cheek. Excellent for home and market.

Japan Dwarf. Flesh partly red. Early; dependable. Trees are rather dwarf.

All above Peaches—	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., bare roots.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
4 to 5 ft., bare roots.....	50	4 50
5 ft., bare roots.....	65	6 00
Special prices to commercial planters.		

Pears

Pear-culture has been on the standstill for many years because of Pear blight, a serious disease. Unfortunately, the finest fruits are borne on the trees most susceptible to Pear blight. Only those who give their trees the best of care are likely to succeed with those sorts that are susceptible. Plant from 16 to 18 feet each way. Kieffer and Garber should be cut back for two or three years to make the tree spread. For cultural directions, see page 46.

Kieffer. Large fruit, fine for preserving. September and October. Almost totally immune from Pear-blight.

Garber. Vigorous grower. Medium-grade Pear. Fairly resistant to Pear-blight and other diseases. August.

Le Conte. A vigorous and prolific tree, fairly resistant to Pear-blight. Fruits large and of good quality. Midseason.

Pineapple Pear (Chinese Sand Pear). Blight-resistant. Vigorous grower and prolific. Large fruit of very good flavor.

All above Pears—	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., bare roots.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
5 to 6 ft., bare roots.....	75	6 50
6 to 8 ft., 2 to 3-yr., bare roots.....	\$1.00 to 2 00	
Special prices to commercial growers on application.		

Pecans

Planting. Pecans should be spaced from 40 to 60 feet apart each way. We estimate the following number of trees per acre: 40 x 40 ft., 27 trees; 50 x 50 ft., 17 trees; 60 x 60 ft., 12 trees.

By planting the trees far apart, almost a full crop of corn, cotton, vegetables, or fruit trees, such as plums, figs, oranges, peaches, or berry plants, may be grown. On the other hand, if desired, the trees may be planted 30 x 60 ft. apart, and after fifteen to twenty years, half of the trees may be cut out, making the space 60 x 60 ft. In the meantime the trees to be removed would have fruited many years and would have paid a hundredfold for their cost, without requiring any additional cost of cultivation or ground.

Holes about 2 to 3 feet in diameter, and at least 3 feet deep, should be prepared for planting of Pecan trees. In addition, a post-hole about 2 feet deeper should be placed in the center of the large hole to hold the tap-root of the tree.

The tops of the Pecans should then be cut back, leaving only three or four of the eyes or buds above the point of the bud or the graft, which can be told by a slight offset on the body of the tree. Trees should be planted a few inches deeper than they were in the nursery, set firmly in the ground, and well watered. It is advisable to mound dry soil up on the stem of the tree to a height of about 1 foot; make a ditch around the mound to hold sufficient water to soak down to the end of the root. The trees, if watered abundantly the first year, will be almost sure to live.

Pecan Insects. The worst insect enemy of the Pecan in this part of the country is the Case-Bearer, which punctures the young nuts. The use of lime sulphur in January and February should control this insect.

With proper cultivation and care in selection of varieties the Pecan can be grown in almost every part of the Southwest.

Burkett. Large, thin-shelled nut of good quality. Gives exceptionally large crops. Proved over a large area of West Texas and one of the foremost Pecans in that section. Makes a beautiful, fast-growing shade tree.

Stuart. Large nut; plump kernel. Heavy bearer. One of the most widely planted.

Success. A good grower. Depend on it for heavy crops of large nuts. Regarded by many as the best for this section of Texas.

***Western Schley.** Medium-sized nuts with a high percentage of kernel. Prolific and widely adapted in the eastern parts of Texas and Oklahoma.

***Texas Wonder.** Claimed by its originator to be almost equal to the well-advertised Mahan Pecan in size and quality.

All above Pecans—	Each
3 to 4 ft., bare roots.....	\$1 00
4 to 5 ft., bare roots.....	1 15
5 to 6 ft., bare roots.....	1 35
6 to 7 ft., bare roots.....	1 65
7 to 8 ft., bare roots.....	2 00
8 to 10 ft., bare roots.....	\$2.50 to 3 00

Prices on these varieties marked* are 20 per cent higher. Prices of larger trees on application

Japanese Persimmons

The Japanese Persimmons are becoming more popular all the time. Their fruits are delicious as well as ornate. In orchard planting they should be spaced about 20 feet apart. To assure complete pollenization, one Gailey tree should be planted for every ten of the large-fruited varieties.

Gailey. Suitable for pollenization purposes wherever other sorts can be grown. Inferior fruit.

Fuyu. Hardly astringent or puckery. Large, round, flattened fruit with firm meat. October to November.

Hachiya. Almost seedless variety. Large, conical fruit. One of the largest and handsomest. October to November.

Tane-Nashi. Seedless. Large, early ripening fruit. Very productive. One of the very best.

Yemon. Not so uniform and symmetrical in form but fruit is of good quality and almost seedless.

All above Persimmons—	Each
3 to 4 ft., bare roots.....	\$0 60
4 to 5 ft., bare roots.....	75
5 to 6 ft., bare roots.....	1 00

Prices of larger trees on application.

Plums

Many new hybrids, that have shown great adaptability as well as improved quality, are bringing Plums into a more important position than they have formerly occupied. Trees should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart. For general culture, see page 46.

Abundance (Botan). Cherry-red skin and yellow flesh. Productive and delicious. Freestone. July.

Bruce. A large red Plum. Good bearer. Planted over wide territory and very popular. June.

Burbank. Dependable bearer of medium-sized fruit. Light red skin, mottled with yellow. June to July.

Santa Rosa. A magnificent, dark red Plum. June.

Excelsior. Medium-sized, dark red Plum with reddish flesh of excellent flavor. Clingstone. June. This sure bearer never misses a crop.

Nona. Large fruit of high quality, red outside, yellow inside. Prolific. July.

All above Plums—	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., bare roots.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft., bare roots.....	60	5 50
5 to 6 ft. and up, bare roots.....	75	7 00

Prices of larger trees on application.

Citrus Fruits

Satsumas, Tangerines, Kumquats, and a few other varieties of Citrus Fruits are grown with fair success for a distance of fifty to 100 miles inland. The hardest Grapefruit and Lemons are often damaged, if not killed outright, in all sections except the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The same is true of tender varieties of Oranges.

Except in the region south of Corpus Christi, where commercial groves are common, the planting of Citrus Fruits should be limited to a few trees for home use, unless the planter is experienced and knows his business thoroughly. Every home in the coastal belt, however, should have a few trees of the hardier sorts for home use.

It should be noted that practically all the Citrus Trees planted outside the Rio Grande Valley region are budded or grafted on *Citrus trifoliata* stocks, which generally increases their hardiness. Meyer and Ponderosa Lemons are notable exceptions, being usually on their own roots.

Grapefruit

Duncan. Recommended not only as the hardest of the Grapefruits, but for the fine quality of its fruits, which have long been the standard by which others are judged.

Marsh Seedless. A seedless Grapefruit. A good bearer. Fine flavor and good quality. Extensively planted in the Rio Grande Valley.

Thompson (Pink Marsh Seedless). A new variety rapidly growing in favor. Has the good qualities of its parent plus the pink-fleshed feature.

All above Grapefruits—	Each
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.....	\$1 00
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.....	1 50
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.....	2 00
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.....	3 00

Kumquat

Neiwa. Large, round fruits that are sweet when fully ripe. The hardest Kumquat. Recently introduced by the Japanese Nursery Company.

Nagami. An oblong variety that is very prolific. The largest Kumquat. Rather acid or tart in flavor but fine for marmalade.

All above Kumquats—	Each
1½ to 2 ft. B.&B.....	\$1 00
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.....	1 50
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.....	2 00

Prices of larger sizes on application.



Neiwa Kumquat



Satsuma Oranges

Lemons

Meyer. A semi-dwarf Lemon introduced from China. Fruit is larger than the usual commercial varieties and of fine flavor. Hardy; a prolific bearer. Usually grown from cuttings and if the top is frozen it comes again from the roots.

Ponderosa. Fruit attains an enormous size, often weighing from 3 to 4 pounds. Tree is dwarf, quite hardy, and bears fruit immediately after planting.

All above Lemons—	Each
1½ to 2 ft. B & B.....	\$1 00
2 to 2½ ft. B & B.....	1 50
2½ to 3 ft. B & B.....	2 00
In 1-qt. containers.....	50
In 1-gal. containers.....	1 00

Prices of larger sizes on application.

Oranges

Satsuma. One of the hardiest Oranges. Fruits flat, loose skinned, sweet and juicy. Superior to any Orange grown here.

Temple. Fruits are quite round but seem to be intermediate between the round Orange and Satsuma or Tangerine.

All above Oranges—	Each
1½ to 2 ft. B & B.....	\$0 75
2 to 2½ ft. B & B.....	1 00
2½ to 3 ft. B & B.....	1 50
3 to 4 ft. B & B.....	2 25
4 to 5 ft. B & B.....	3 25

Pomegranate

One of the most ornamental of fruit trees, adapted to coastal and hot climates. Bright red flowers about June, followed by large, crimson, ball-like fruit in the fall. Grows naturally into a large bush, but may be trained into tree if desired.

Wonderful. Largest and most highly colored of all Pomegranates. Crimson fruit; rich garnet flesh.

Spanish Ruby. Large, bright-colored fruit; deep crimson flesh; purple seeds. Best of all subacid varieties.

All above Pomegranates—	Each
2 to 3 ft., bare roots.....	\$0 50
3 to 4 ft., bare roots.....	75

Walnut

Black Walnut. Nut very large. Good bearer; fast grower. Makes a fine shade tree. Each

1 to 1½ ft., bare roots.....	\$0 50
1½ to 2 ft., bare roots.....	60
2 to 3 ft., bare roots.....	1 00

Japan Walnut. Nuts oily and of good quality.

The tree is a slow grower and while hardy in the South, it should be sheltered from cold winds. Each

1½ to 2 ft., bare roots.....	So 60
2 to 3 ft., bare roots.....	75
3 to 4 ft., bare roots.....	1 00

For many years we have given particular attention to fruits for the South, and especially for the great Gulf Coast region. All varieties of deciduous fruits have proved their worth under the varied soil and climatic conditions found in this section. Our citrus fruits have been selected with great care and are believed to be the sorts best adapted to the areas where citrus fruits thrive.

Palms, Bamboos, Grasses, and Yuccas

Bamboos

Bambusa, Arundinaria, Phyllostachys

Bamboos are especially valuable on large home-sites and on estates. They make good screens or hedges. The canes serve many useful purposes such as plant-stakes, fishing-poles, etc.

Ningala Bamboo (*Bambusa falcata*). H. 10. Graceful in general appearance. Fern-like leaves. Makes a fine hedge.

Golden Variegated Bamboo (*B. aurea variegata*). H. 20. Has golden stripes running longitudinally along with green stripes on the internodes, giving a very ornate effect. Rather tall canes $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch thick.

Golden Bamboo (*B. aurea*). H. 20. So called on account of its stems being yellowish instead of green, like other varieties. Has very short nodes at the base of the culms. Grows 20 feet and may be used for fishing-poles, walking-canes, etc.

Black Bamboo (*B. nigra*). H. 10. Stems are black; grows 8 to 10 feet. Quite ornamental on account of the odd color of its stems.

"Metake" Bamboo (*B. japonica*). Sometimes called Arrow Bamboo on account of its straight and smooth stems, used for arrows. Leaves are long and wide. May be used as a tub-plant.

All above Bamboos—	Each
4 to 6-in. clump. B&B.....	\$0 75
6 to 9-in. clump. B&B.....	1 00
9 to 12-in. clump.....	1 25
12-in. up. clump.....	\$1.50 to 2 00

Striped Giant Reed (*Arundo donax variegata*). H. 12. A striped variety of Giant Reed. Small division, 25 cts. each; large division, 50 cts.

Pampas Grass • Cortaderia

Silver Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia argentea*). H. 8. This is the silver-plumed variety. All Pampas Grass varieties listed here bear great silky plumes which can be cut and dried for decorative purposes.

Dwarf Silver Pampas Grass. H. 4-5. A lower-growing variety of the above.

Pink-Plume Pampas Grass. H. 8. Similar to the Silver Pampas Grass but plumes are somewhat longer and have a pinkish hue.

All above Pampas Grasses: Small divisions, 4 in., 50 cts. each; medium divisions, 6 in., 75 cts.; large divisions, 9 in., \$1.00.

Purple-Plume Pampas Grass. Similar to the Silver Pampas Grass but grows a little smaller and plumes are more fluffy, with a delicate purplish hue. Very rare and desirable. In 1-gal. container, \$1.00 each.

Miscanthus • Eulalia

Zebra Grass (*Eulalia japonica zebra stricta*). H. 6. A medium-tall grass with erect, slender plumes. Leaves have lateral stripes, giving the grass an odd appearance. Small divisions, 25 cts. each; clumps, 50 cts.

Pennisetum

Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum ruppeli*). H. 3. A low grass with numerous spike-like plumes. Small divisions, 10 cts. each; \$5.00 per 100.

Miscellaneous Plants

Bananas. T. 10. A rapid-growing, large-foliaged plant that is very decorative. Requires moist ground and an abundance of plant-food.

Medium suckers	Each \$0 50
Large suckers	75

Japanese Dragon's-Beard (*Ophiopogon japonicus*). H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A very low, grass-like plant that can be used for a border. Leaves dark green. Spikes of purple flowers. Small divisions, 10 cts. each; \$5.00 per 100.

Carpet Grass (*Axonopus compressus*). A valuable lawn grass coming into general use. It thrives in sun or shade, under trees, and may be grown close to salt water. Fast grower. Cuttings, \$2.00 per bus.

We will take sodding jobs by contract and guarantee our work. Prices on request.

White-Striped Carpet Grass. This is same as above but leaves are beautifully striped. Fine for window-boxes or combination boxes, etc. In 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pot, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

Palms

Canary Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*). SH. 20. One of the most popular pinnate-leaved Palms in the coastal region. Related to the Palm that bears commercial dates, but the fruits of this variety are not edible.

	Each
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. B&B.....	\$1 25
2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. B&B.....	1 50
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. B&B.....	2 00
3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. B&B.....	2 75
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. B&B.....	3 50
In 1-gal. container.....	75 cts. to 1 25

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Chinese Fan Palm (*Livistona chinensis*; *Latania borbonica*). SH. 6. A dwarf Fan Palm, widely but incorrectly known as *Latania borbonica*.

	Each
12 to 15 in. B&B.....	\$1 25
15 to 18 in. B&B.....	1 75
18 to 22 in. B&B.....	2 25
18 to 22 in., in tub or pot.....	\$2.50 to 3 00

Pindo Palm (*Cocos australis*). H. 15. A pinnate-leaved Palm with leaf-stems sharply recurved and having a bluish color. Bears delicious fruits. Quite hardy. Makes a fine tub-plant.

	Each
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. B&B.....	\$2 25
2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. B&B.....	2 75
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. B&B.....	3 50
3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. B&B.....	5 00

Prices of larger specimens on application.

Blackburn Palmetto (*Sabal blackburniana*). H. 25. The hardest of all Fan Palms; stands 5 to 10 degrees above zero. One of the best Palms that we recommend for seashore planting as it will resist strong wind much better than wide-spreading sorts. This Palm can be used in any style of landscaping where an effect of grandeur is needed.

	Each
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	\$2 25
4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	3 50
5 to 6 ft. B&B.....	5 00
6 to 7 ft. B&B.....	7 00
7 to 8 ft. B&B.....	9 00
8 to 10 ft. B&B.....	12 00

PALMS, continued

Texas Palmetto (*Sabal texana*). H. 30. Quite similar to the Blackburn variety, but of slower growth. A native of South Texas. Leaves very grayish blue. Also very hardy. Each
 2 to 3 ft. B&B.....\$2 00
 3 to 4 ft. B&B..... 2 50
 4 to 5 ft. B&B..... 3 50

Windmill Palm (*Trachycarpus excelsa*; *Chamaerops excelsa*). H. 15. A palmate-leaved Palm of rather slow growth. Each
 15 to 18 in. B&B.....\$1 50
 1½ to 2 ft. B&B..... 2 00
 3 to 3½ ft. B&B..... 4 00
 3½ to 4 ft. B&B..... 5 00
 4 to 4½ ft. B&B..... 6 50

Hair Palm (*Chamaerops humilis*). SH. 6. The short trunk is soon hidden in a mass of bushy suckers. Makes beautiful tub-plant. Resembles Windmill Palm. Each
 12 to 15 in. B&B.....\$1 25
 15 to 18 in. B&B..... 1 75
 1½ to 2 ft. B&B..... 2 25
 In tub or pot.....\$2.50 to 3 50

California Fan Palm (*Washingtonia filifera*). H. 30. Hardier than the Mexican Fan Palm. Grows very tall, its large fan leaves crowning a straight, smooth trunk.

Mexican Fan Palm (*W. robusta*). SH. 30. Similar to above but grows taller and is somewhat slenderer, although not so hardy. Leaves dark green, shiny.

Above 2 Fan Palms— Each
 2 to 2½ ft. B&B.....\$2 00
 2½ to 3 ft. B&B..... 2 75
 3 to 3½ ft. B&B..... 3 50
 3½ to 4 ft. B&B..... 4 25
 4 to 5 ft. B&B..... 5 50
 5 to 6 ft. B&B.....\$7.50 to 10 00
 Prices of larger specimens on application.

House Palms

Areca lutescens. A fine house Palm with graceful, arching, dark green leaves and yellow stems. 6-in. pot to 12-in. tub.

Rhapis excelsa. Probably the best indoor Palm for homes and conservatories. Slow growing and requires little care. 6-in. to 8-in. pots.

Prices on above 2 House Palms on application

Sago Palm (*Cycas revoluta*). SH. 8. A Palm-like plant prized for its fronds which are beautiful as part of plant or when treated for interior decoration. This is also a fine outdoor Palm where the temperature does not go down below 20 degrees. 4-in. pot, \$1.00 each; 5-in. pot, \$1.35.

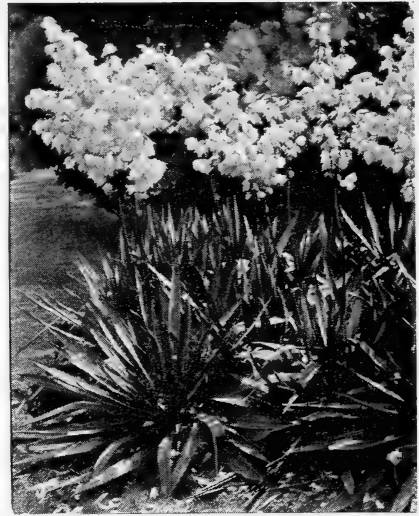
Yuccas and Related Plants

Century Plant (*Agave americana*). SH. 6. Plant with thick, sword-like leaves. Blooms in six to twelve years when in cultivation. In 4 to 6-in. pot, 25 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Variegated Century Plant. SH. 6. Same as the above, except that it has smaller leaves with yellow markings. In 4 to 6-in. pot, 50 cts. to \$1.00 each.

Sawtooth Sotol (*Dasylirion serratifolium*). H. 4. An odd-looking plant with harsh spines along the edges of the leaves. Has yucca-like flower-stalk. Thrives best on high and dry situations, hence makes good pot-plant. Each

12 to 15 in. B&B.....\$0 50
 15 to 18 in. B&B..... 85
 1½ to 2 ft. B&B..... 1 25



Common Yucca

Common Yucca (*Yucca filamentosa*). H. 10. Has slender, stiff leaves. Flower-stalk is not so thick nor so tall as the larger Yuccas. Flowers are somewhat smaller also. Sometimes referred to as "Adam's Needle." Each

1½ to 2 ft. B&B.....\$1 00
 2 to 2½ ft. B&B..... 1 50
 2½ to 3 ft. B&B.....\$1.75 to 2 00
 Prices of bushy specimens on application.

Variegated Yucca. Same as above but leaves are beautifully striped with golden yellow. Fine pot-plant. Each

1 to 1½ ft. B&B.....\$1 00
 1½ to 2 ft. B&B..... 1 50

Spanish Bayonet (*Y. treculana*). H. 12. Valued for its immense spikes of large, glossy flowers. This variety has extremely long, stiff bayonet leaves. Very ornamental. Each

1 to 1½ ft. B&B.....\$1 00
 1½ to 2 ft. B&B..... 1 50
 2 to 2½ ft. B&B..... 2 00
 2½ to 3 ft. B&B..... 2 50
 3 to 3½ ft. B&B..... 3 00
 4 to 5 ft. B&B.....\$3.50 to 5 00
 Prices of larger specimens on application.

Spanish Dagger (*Y. aloifolia*). H. 12. Similar to above, but leaves are shorter and stiffer.

Prices 20 per cent less than above

Prices of larger specimen plants on application

Striped Spanish Dagger. H. 10. Like the above, but leaves have longitudinal yellow stripes. Each

1 to 1½ ft. B&B.....\$1 00
 1½ to 2 ft. B&B..... 1 25
 2 to 2½ ft. B&B..... 1 50
 2½ to 3 ft. B&B..... 1 75
 3 to 3½ ft. B&B..... 2 50
 4 to 5 ft. B&B.....\$3.50 to 4 50
 Prices of larger specimens on application.

Red Yucca (*Hesperaloe parviflora*). H. 8. Flowers are rosy red and arranged in Yucca-like spikes. Should lend variety to a Spanish-type garden. Each

2-yr., small. B&B.....\$1 00
 3-yr., medium. B&B..... 1 35
 3- to 4-yr., large. B&B.....\$1.75 to 2 25

Vines

Ampelopsis

Japanese Creeper or Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*; *A. vitifolia*). H. A graceful, close climber, suitable for covering walls. Bright green leaves, changing to a brilliant tone of orange and scarlet in autumn. Deciduous.

Virginia Creeper (*A. quinquefolia*). H. Compound leaves with five leaflets. Also highly colored in the fall like the above.

Above 2 Ampelopsis, in 1-qt. containers, 35 cts. each; in 1-gal. containers, 50 cts. each

Antigonon

Antigonon leptopus (Rosa de Montana). A beautiful perennial climber with tuberous roots. Bears rosy pink blossoms in profusion from June to frost. Very satisfactory. Known as Coral Vine, Queens Wreath, and other local names. In 1-qt. containers, 35 cts. each; in 1-gal. containers, 50 cts.; 2-yr., bare roots, 25 cts.

White-flowering Antigonon (*A. leptopus albus*). A very rare variety with pure white flowers. Similar to above in other respects. In 1-qt. containers, 50 cts. each; in 1-gal. containers, \$1.00.

Bignonia • Trumpet Vine

Chinese Trumpet Creeper (*Bignonia grandiflora*). H. Large-flowering bush type of Trumpet Vine. Has very large orange-yellow flowers in great profusion in late spring and summer. Semi-climber. 2-yr. grafted, B&B., \$1.50 each; 3-yr. grafted, B&B., \$2.00.

Catclaw Trumpet (*B. unguis-cati*). H. The flowers of this variety are a clear yellow, no red or orange showing. Very tenacious climber and hardy against heat and cold. In 1-qt. containers, 35 cts. each; in 1-gal. containers, 50 cts.; 3-yr., from field, \$1.00.

Painted Trumpet (*B. speciosa*; *B. violacea*). H. A hardy evergreen vine with dark green, glossy leaves and clusters of large, purple, trumpet-shaped flowers from spring to summer. In 1-gal. containers, 60 cts. each; 2-yr., from field, \$1.25; 3-yr., from field, \$1.50.

Trumpet Creeper (*B. radicans*). H. Useful for covering unsightly places, such as stumps, rock-piles, etc. Dark red, trumpet-like flowers with orange throats. Very hardy. Medium, bare roots, 35 cts. each; large, bare roots, 50 cts.; extra large, bare roots, 75 cts.

Clematis

Sweet Autumn Clematis (*Clematis paniculata*). Climber of medium height. Small white flowers in fall. In 1-qt. containers, 40 cts. each; in 1-gal. containers, 75 cts.; field-grown, B&B., \$1.00.

Other Large-flowering Varieties:

Jackmani. Purple. 50 cts. each.

Henryi. White. 50 cents each.

These varieties are not so well adapted to Texas as they are to the East and Middle West.

Scarlet Clematis (*C. coccinea*). A hardy yet dainty vine with red, bell-shaped flowers. Blooms all spring and summer.

Curly Clematis (*C. crispa*). Like the above, but with blue flowers.

Above 2 Clematis, 35 cts. each

Bougainvillea

Crimson Lake Bougainvillea. TT. A tender evergreen vine which may be grown in pot or tub by pruning. Large clusters of rosy red, paper-like flowers. In Florida and southern Texas all Bougainvilleas make gorgeous outdoor climbers. Farther north they make excellent greenhouse subjects or pot-plants for conservatory. In 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each; in 1-qt. containers, 50 cts.; in 1-gal. containers, \$1.00 to \$1.25; larger plants in pots or 5-gal. containers, \$1.25 to \$5.00.

Japanese Paper Flower (*Bougainvillea glabra sandeviana*). Very bright magenta-purple flowers. A little harder than the above, blooms a little more freely and has smaller leaves. Used extensively in Galveston and other seaside places instead of climbing roses for covering verandas, etc. May be trained as bush by pruning.

Great Bougainvillea (*B. spectabilis*; *B. brasiliensis*). Vines very stout. Leaves larger and thicker than the above. Flowers or bracts are larger and of purplish deep rose.

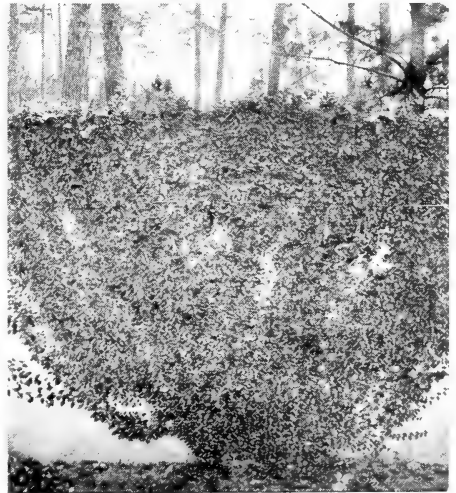
Above 2 Bougainvilleas, in 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each; in 1-qt. containers, 40 cts.; in 1-gal. containers, 75 cts. to \$1.00; larger plants in pots or 5-gal. containers, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Clerodendron

Clerodendron thomsonæ (*C. balfouri*). Tall, twining evergreen house-plant that is very popular. Blooms profusely on the young wood. Flowers white with red centers. In 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each; in 1-gal. containers, 60 cts.

Climbing Fig • Ficus

Climbing Fig (*Ficus repens*). SH. Small-leaved, close-clinging plant, suitable for covering walls in the warmer sections and for covering inner walls of conservatories and greenhouses in the North. In 3-in. pots, 30 cts. each; in 1-qt. containers, 50 cts.



Climbing Fig



Vinca (Periwinkle)

Honeysuckle

Dutch Woodbine (*Lonicera periclymenum*). H. Outside of flowers is a pinkish orange while inside is white.

Everblooming Honeysuckle (*L. heckrottii*). H. Intermediate between vine and shrub. Most free blooming of the Honeysuckles. Flowers are purple outside and creamy white inside.

Above 2 Honeysuckles, bare roots, 50 cts. to 75 cts. each; B&B., 75 cts. to \$1.00

Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle (*L. japonica halliana*). H. Grows under most adverse conditions, giving an abundance of fragrant flowers, white inside and purplish outside. Good for ground-covering, trellis, or fence. Grows in sun or shade.

Trumpet Honeysuckle (*L. sempervirens*). H. An everblooming variety of Honeysuckle with attractive coral-red flowers. Less dense than above. Does well both on coast and inland.

Above 2 Honeysuckles, bare roots, 35 cts. each; B&B., 75 cts.; large clump, B&B., \$1.00

Yellow Japanese Honeysuckle (*L. japonica aureo-reticulata*). Leaves are yellow variegated. Flowers are white and very fragrant. In 1-gal. containers, 50 cts. each; field-grown, B&B., 75 cts.

Hoya

Hoya carnosa (*Wax Plant*). Slow-growing vine for shade, with thick, shiny leaves and exquisite clusters of wax-pink flowers, especially fragrant at night. In 3-in. pot, 25 cts. each; in 1-gal. containers, 75 cts.

Jessamine • Gelsemium

Carolina Jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). H. A twining evergreen vine that bears fragrant flowers in early spring. Field-grown, B&B., \$1.00 each; field-grown, bare roots, 50 cts.; in 1-gal. containers, 50 cts.

Ivy

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*). HH. An evergreen vine for covering stone or brick walls, clinging to them very closely. A fine ground-covering under trees where few plants succeed. In 3-in. pots, 15 cts. each; in 4-in. pots, 35 cts.

Variegated English Ivy (*H. helix variegata*). SH. A variegated form of the above. Its golden blotched leaves make it valuable for contrast purposes. Much used for hanging-baskets and window-boxes. In 3-in. pots, 35 cts. each.

Jasmine

Confederate Jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*; Malay or African Jasmine). An evergreen vine with medium-sized glossy leaves bearing fragrant, star-shaped flowers in spring. In 1-qt. containers, 40 cts. each; in 1-gal. containers, 75 cts.; field-grown, B&B., \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Dwarf Confederate Jasmine (*T. divaricatum*). A new dwarf form of the above with smaller leaves and very slender vine, but much hardier. Makes a wonderful ground-cover. Introduced by us. Small division, 35 cts. each; smaller divisions, for ground-cover, \$15.00 per 100.

Vinca

Bigleaf Periwinkle (*Vinca major*). A trailing vine used for ground-cover, urns, window-boxes, hanging-baskets, etc.

Mottled Periwinkle (*V. major variegata*). A showy, variegated form of the above that is much more used.

Above 2 Periwinkles, in 3-in. pots, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 for 10; in 1-qt. containers, 25 cts. each

Common Periwinkle (*V. minor*; *Trailing Myrtle*). Best hardy evergreen for covering the ground in deep shade, especially under trees and in cemeteries. We offer two varieties: Green and Golden Variegated. In 2½-in. pots, \$1.00 per doz.; field-grown, \$6.00 per 100.

Wisteria

Japanese Millettia (*Millettia japonica*). H. A nearly evergreen variety, with dark green foliage. Sometimes called Formosa Wisteria. Bears large panicles of dark purple flowers throughout the summer months when Chinese varieties bloom very little, if any. In 1-qt. containers, 35 cts. each; in 1-gal. containers, 75 cts.; field-grown, B&B., \$1.00 to \$2.00. Prices of larger specimens on application.

Japanese Wisteria (*Wisteria multijuga*). The most beautiful of Wisterias, noted for its long flower racemes, often measuring over 2 feet. White or Purple. 2-yr. blooming size, bare roots, \$1.25 each; 3-yr. blooming size, bare roots, \$1.50.

Chinese Wisteria (*W. sinensis*). H. Well-known variety producing clusters of bluish purple flowers which literally cover the entire vine before leaves appear in spring.

White Chinese Wisteria (*W. sinensis alba*). Same as the above, but with white flowers. Honey-sweet fragrance.

Above 2 Wisterias, 2-yr., blooming size, bare roots, \$1.00 each; 3-yr., blooming size, bare roots, \$1.50; large specimen plants, in Purple only, \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Purple Chinese Wisteria in Standard Form. 3 to 8 ft. B&B. or in tubs, \$2.75 to \$10.00 each.



Amaryllis

Miscellaneous House and Greenhouse Plants and Bulbs

Amaryllis Bulbs

Amaryllis Hybrids, Mixed. One of the earliest and most gorgeous lilies. 2-yr. bulbs, 50c. each.

Caladium

Large, beautifully colored leaves which give a tropical effect. Needs abundance of water. Medium-sized bulbs, 25 cts. each; \$2.00 for 10.

Your attention is directed to the great Collections of Azaleas and Camellias (pages 11 to 15). The varieties there listed are among the choicest in cultivation.

Cannas

Allemania. Large, orchid-like, orange flowers, spotted with yellow.

Austria. Canary-yellow; red spots in throat.

City of Portland. A profuse bloomer. Glowing pink flowers.

Hungaria. Soft shade of pink.

King Humbert. Orange-red, streaked with gold. Bronze foliage.

Mrs. Alfred F. Conard. Pale pink with dark pink throat. Grows 3 to 4 feet high.

President. A tall-growing Canna. Very large, rich, glowing scarlet flowers.

All of above Cannas, \$1.50 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100



Malvaviscus

GLADIOLUS, Mixed and Separate Colors.

Pink, Red, Salmon, White, Yellow, and Orchid. \$1.00 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

YELLOW DAY-LILY (*Heimerocallis*). Rich gold color, striped inside. Lasts forever. 20 cts. each; \$1.50 for 10.

DOUBLE DAY-LILY. Double orange and gold Lily. 25 cts. each; \$2.00 for 10.

GERMAN IRIS. Great profusion of flowers in early spring. White, Purple, Blue, and many other colors. 15 cts. each; \$1.25 for 10.

"MILK AND WINE" LILY (*Crinum fimbriatum*). 10 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

MEXICAN TUBEROSE. Tall, stiff spikes of single white flowers. Blooms from June until frost. Cut-flowers will keep a week. Most fragrant Tuberoses known. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

Perennials and Small Plants

Perennials are those plants that remain in the ground from year to year, with their tops usually freezing in the winter, with growth coming from the roots again in the spring. They do most satisfactorily when they are divided and transplanted every other year.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Produces masses of blooms in fall. Hardy and good for outdoor planting. Pompons and Large-flowering kinds in all shades. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

HOLLYHOCK, Assorted Colors. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

MALVAVISCUS drummondii. Heavy green leaves. Many scarlet flowers. 1-qt. containers, 25 cts. each.

M. grandiflorus (Turk's-Cap). Grows larger than the above, reaching a height of 8 feet. Good for indoor or outdoor growing. Flowers large and showy. In 1-qt. cans, 35 cts. each; in 1-gal. cans, 50 cts.; B&B., 75 cts.

Greenhouse Plants

ALLAMANDA hendersoni. Semi-climbing, free-flowering, vigorous plant excellent for the greenhouse. Leaves large and thick. Flowers orange-yellow, fragrant. In 1-gal. containers, \$1.00 each.

RESEDA odorata (Mignonette). Much grown for its strong and agreeable odor. It is a woody herb about 3 to 4 feet high. Grows outdoors in warmer climates. In 1-qt. containers, 50 cts. each; in 1-gal. containers, 75 cts.

ARALIA balfouriana. Upright-growing plant with leaves blotched white at margins. Makes a fine house-plant. In 4-in. pots or 1-qt. containers, 50 cts. each; in 5-in. pots, 75 cts.

ASPARAGUS plumosus nanus. Called Asparagus Fern. Used by florists in combination with flowers for bouquets. Foliage very feathery and fine. Vines by nature.

A. sprengeri. Used as decorative pot-plant, in window-boxes, hanging-baskets, etc. Of easy culture.

Above 2 *Asparagus*, in 3-in. pots, 15 cts. each; in 4-in. pots, 50 cts.; in 5-in. pots, 75 cts.; larger sizes, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

A. asparagoides. The Smilax of the florists. Much grown for florists' use in decorations. In 1-qt. containers, 35 cts. each.

ASPIDISTRA lurida. Most satisfactory plant for house conditions. Large, dark green leaves. Stands dry air better than any other house-plant. Often called "Iron Plant." In 6-in. pots, 75 cts. each; in 7-in. pots, \$1.25; in 8-in. pots, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

BELOPERONE guttata (Corsican Shrimp Plant). An attractive flowering plant suitable for pot-culture. Flowers resemble a shrimp in shape, hence the name. Does well outdoors during summer. In 2½-in. pots, 25 cts. each; in 4-in. pots, 50 cts.

For Ferns, Begonias, all Bedding Plants, such as Pansies, Calendulas, Petunias, please ask for special price-list according to season of plants.



Saintpaulia

CHRISTMAS CACTUS (*Zygocactus truncatus*). Sometimes called "Crab Cactus." Has beautiful pink flowers about Christmas-time. Grafted on strong variety. In 3-in. pots, grafted, 50 cts. each; in 4-in. pots, grafted, 75 cts.; in 5-in. pots, grafted, \$1.25. Large specimens in 6 to 10-in. pots, \$1.50 to \$10.00.

THANKSGIVING CACTUS. This differs little from the above, and flowers about November, hence the name. Rather a novelty. In 3-in. pots, grafted, 75 cts. each.

COLEUS. These plants have gaudy colored leaves in many different shades of red, yellow, pink, etc. Christmas Bell and Hollywood are two famous named varieties. In 3-in. pots, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

COTON LAVENDER (*Santolina chamaecyparissus*). SH. 2. A low border plant with light gray, aromatic foliage. More herb than shrub. 4 to 6-in., from pots, 75 cts. for 10; \$6.00 per 100.

CROTONS. Shrub-like plant with foliage of many different shades. A most beautiful house and greenhouse plant. In 3-in. pots, 25 to 50 cts. each; in 4-in. pots, 75 cts. to \$1.00; larger sizes, \$1.25 to \$5.00.

CUPHEA hyssopifolia. Shrubby, bushy plant with a profusion of pale lavender flowers.

C. lanceolata. Plants 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers reddish yellow. A good showy border plant.

C. ignea (*C. platycentra*). Called "Cigar Plant." Flowers bright red, except at the tip which has a dark ring and white mouth.

Above 3 Cupheas, in 2½-in. pots, 25 cts. each; in 1-qt. containers, 50 cts.; in 1-gal. containers, 75 cts.

DIEFFENBACHIA bausei. Suitable for pot-culture indoors. Leaves a foot or more in length, 3 to 4 inches wide, yellowish green spotted with white. Of easy culture. In 3-in. pots, 75 cts. each; in 5-in. pots, \$2.00; in 4-in. pots, \$1.50.

PEPEROMIA obtusifolia (Baby Rubber Plant). A popular indoor plant. Compact, with leathery dark green leaves. In 2½-in. pots, 20 cts. each; in 3-in. pots, 35 cts.

PHILODENDRON cordatum. Almost the same in growth, habit, and cultural requirement as Pothos. Dark green, heart-shaped leaves. In 2½-in. pots, 15 cts. each; in 3-in. pots, 25 cts.

POTHOS aureus (Devil's Ivy). Almost identical with the Philodendron except that the leaves are blotched with pale yellow.

P. aureus wilcoxi (Golden Ceylon Creeper). This is an improvement over the above. The leaves are beautifully variegated with golden markings. In 2½-in. pots, 35 cts. each; in 3-in. pots, 50 cts.

SAINTPAULIA (African Violet). Satisfactory as a pot-plant and in window-boxes. Deep violet flowers. Leaves thick and woolly. In 2½-in. pot, with flower-buds, 35 cts. each; in 3-in. pot, with flower-buds, 50 cts.

SANSEVIERIA zeylanica. Leaves sword-shaped, variegated with grayish white. This is better adapted as a house-plant than others we know, except perhaps the aspidistra. In 4-in. pots, 35 cts. each; in 5-in. pots, 50 cts.

S. laurenti. Same as the above, except for yellow bands along the leaf-margins. In 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each; in 5-in. pots, 75 cts. to \$1.00.

Prices on larger sizes of both varieties on application. Have beautiful specimens in urns up to 14 inches.

TRANSVAAL DAISIES (*Gerbera*). Magnificent South African Daisy. One of the best low bedding plants and equally good for cut-flowers. Could be grown in the South. 2-yr., from field, 50 cts. each

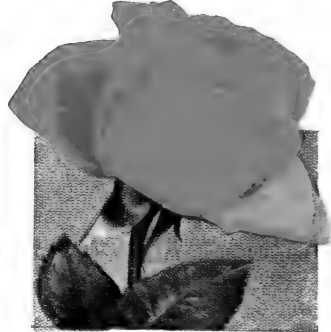
For Ferns, Begonias, all Bedding Plants, such as Pansies, Calendulas, Petunias, please ask for special price-list according to season of plants.



Radiance



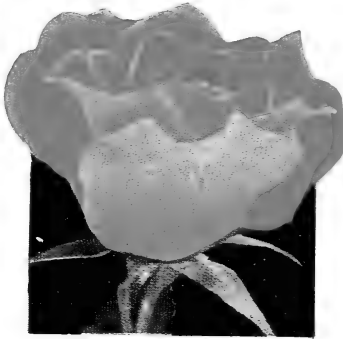
Luxembourg



Red Radiance



Columbia



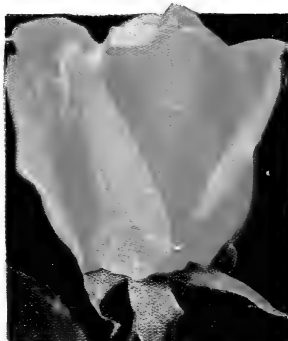
Talisman



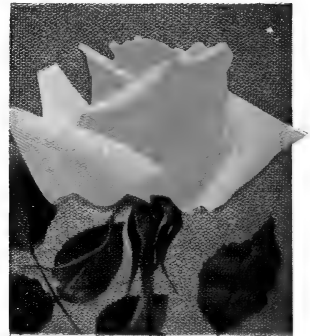
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria



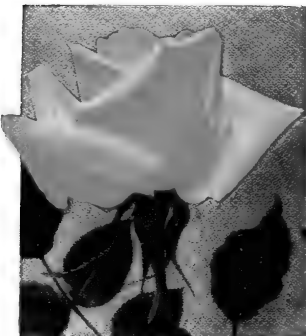
© 1932 Mary Hart
Plant Patent No. 8



President Herbert Hoover



Golden Ophelia



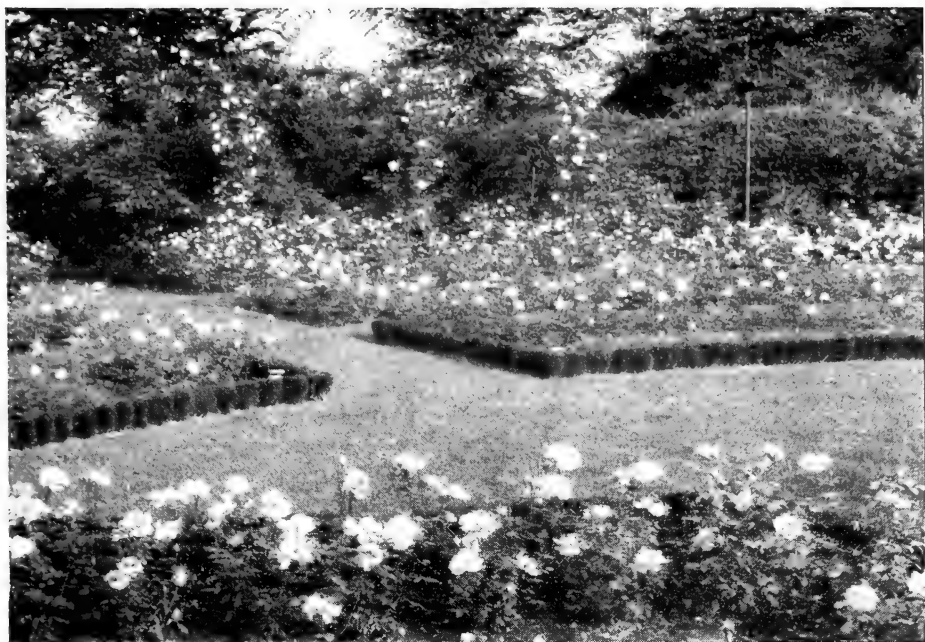
Betty Upchurch



Edel



E. G. Hill



Roses

How to Plant and to Prevent Diseases and Pests

The plants should always be cut back at time of planting so that the stems of the Rose bush are about 5 to 6 inches long. The soil should be mounded almost to the top of these stems. Older bushes should be cut back about half in February or March after frost and again (although not so severely) in August between the summer and fall blooming periods. This will increase the size and the quantity of flowers produced. For Climbing Roses cut out any dead wood in the winter, and trim the extremely long branches back to about one-half.

Diseases and Pests. Dust plants every two weeks with a combination of 9 parts Superfine Sulphur and 1 part Arsenate of Lead. Do this whether or not any disease is apparent. It will prevent mildew and black-spot, either of which is hard to eradicate when started. Spraying with a solution of "Black-Leaf 40" will destroy green plant-lice when they appear.

For further information ask for our instruction circular.

Roses classified according to their color:

RED

E. G. Hill
 Etoile de Hollande
 Francis Scott Key
 Gloria Mundi
 Hadley
 Mary Hart
 Red Radiance
 Texas Centennial
 Blaze (Everblooming Paul's Scarlet)
 Climbing Red Radiance
 Paul's Scarlet

PINK

Briarcliff
 Cecile Brunner (Sweetheart Rose)
 Columbia
 Climbing Columbia
 Dame Edith Helen
 Editor McFarland
 Mrs. Charles Bell
 Radiance

WHITE

Caledonia
 Edel
 Frau Karl Druschli
 Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria
 Climbing Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria

VARIEGATED

Autumn
 Betty Uprichard
 Climbing Talisman
 President Herbert Hoover
 Talisman

YELLOW

Golden Ophelia
 Lady Hillingdon
 Luxembourg
 Marechal Niel
 Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont
 Souvenir

Rose Bushes

HT., indicates Hybrid Tea; T., Tea; HP., Hybrid Perpetual; Poly., Polyantha



Rose, Betty Uprichard

- Autumn.** HT. Gorgeous dark crimson and yellow. Buds have burnt-orange tinge and open to double flowers of deep pink and orange-yellow. In warm weather, flowers have a striped appearance which disappears in cold weather, leaving deep crimson and gold. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.
- Betty Uprichard.** HT. Brilliant copper-red buds, opening to dazzling orange-carmine flowers, showing light salmon reflexes. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.
- Briareliff.** HT. A brilliantly colored sport of the famous Columbia, with huge, rich pink flowers on long, strong stems. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.
- Caledonia.** HT. Extremely long, delicate, pure white buds, opening to double, high-centered blooms of creamy texture. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.
- Cecile Brunner** (Sweetheart Rose). Poly. Small, exquisitely formed buds and flowers of light pink with yellow base, borne in graceful clusters. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.
- Columbia.** HT. Lively, bright pink, sweetly scented flowers of exquisite shape and strong, stiff petals, deepening in color as they expand. Free flowering; good growth. Healthy foliage. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.
- Dame Edith Helen.** HT. A superb Rose of the exhibition type, producing huge, shapely buds and very large, high-centered blooms of clear dazzling pink, composed of many concentric petals full to the center and sweetly fragrant. Stems are erect and very stiff. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.
- Edel.** HT. Huge, very double, snow-white flowers with many exquisitely curled petals. The tall plants are vigorous and exceptionally free flowering, especially late in the season. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.

- E. G. Hill.** HT. Beautiful dark red buds which open to immense, long-lasting, fragrant flowers, full to the center, compact, have many petals, and last a long time on the bush or cut. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.
- Editor McFarland.** HT. A deep pink Rose of the Lady Ashtown type, with vigorous, upright bushes which hold the flowers stiffly erect and make them particularly suitable for cutting. The clear, unfading color and general vigor, and reliability of the plants have made it popular both as a bedding Rose and as a cut-flower. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.
- Etoile de Hollande.** HT. Brilliant red blooms of magnificent size, perfect in half-open state; attractive centers when full blown; enormous petals; fragrant. Healthy. Free flowering. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.
- Francis Scott Key.** HT. Very large, light crimson buds and massive, very double, erect blooms of noblest form; slightly fragrant. Flowers in abundance. Good foliage. Hardy. 45 cts. each; \$1.15 for 3; \$4.50 per doz.
- Frau Karl Druschki** (White American Beauty). HP. Best white Rose of any class. Pinkish buds and beautiful snow-white blooms of unsurpassed shape, with deep, firm petals. Blooms freely and continuously throughout the summer and fall. 45 cts. each; \$1.15 for 3; \$4.50 per doz.
- Gloria Mundi.** Poly. Huge clusters of small, orange-scarlet flowers. A very startling color in the Rose-garden. Ideal for mass color, borders, and low, colorful hedges. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.
- Golden Ophelia.** HP. Perfectly formed bud and a very deep yellow bloom. Intensely fragrant. Plant is strong and blooms freely. 45 cts. each; 3 for \$1.15; \$4.50 per doz.
- Hadley.** HT. A rich crimson-red flower with velvety texture, lovely form, and perfume unsurpassed in cut-flower value. Moderate in bloom and growth. 40 cts. each; \$1.00 for 3; \$4.00 per doz.
- Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.** HT. Well-formed creamy buds which develop slowly to snowy white blooms of perfect form, with lemon tint at center; fragrant. Moderately vigorous. Hardy. 45 cts. each; \$1.15 for 3; \$4.50 per doz.
- Lady Hillingdon.** T. Slender, pointed buds and elegantly cupped flowers of deep saffron-yellow, paling lighter toward edges of petals; fragrant. Erect. Perfect foliage. Free flowering. Requires shade in hot weather. 45 cts. each; \$1.15 for 3; \$4.50 per doz.
- Luxembourg.** HT. Yellow, shading to copper at center. Stiff, upright stems, producing large flowers especially valuable for cutting. 45 cts. each; \$1.15 for 3; \$4.50 per doz.
- Mary Hart.** HT. Plant Patent No. 8. A stunning glorious red sport of the well-known Talisman which it resembles in almost all respects except color. Unceasing bloomer, producing warm brownish crimson flowers. An unusual red Rose, for it does not turn bluish as blooms fade. \$1.00 each; \$2.50 for 3; \$10.00 per doz.
- Mrs. Charles Bell.** HT. Lovely shell-pink buds and blooms of fine globular form, with shadings of soft salmon; sweetly perfumed. Plant is strong, bushy. Good, healthy foliage. 45 cts. each; \$1.15 for 3; \$4.50 per doz.



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Climbing Rose, Blaze. Plant Patent No. 10

ROSE BUSHES, continued

Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont. HT. Splendid golden yellow Rose, well-shaped, compact, and leafy, growing about 2½ feet high. Blooms with unceasing abundance throughout entire season. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.

President Herbert Hoover. HT. Large, cerise-pink, flame, scarlet and yellow bloom; thick, broad petals; fragrant. Has proved itself as one of the best of the newer garden Roses for the South, for it grows with exceptional vigor and produces an unbroken succession of handsome flowers. 45 cts. each; \$1.15 for 3; \$4.50 per doz.

Radiance. HT. Brilliant rose-pink buds, opening to well-formed, shining, globular flowers with lighter tints on reverse of petals; very fragrant. Plant of splendid growth; wonder bloomer. 40 cts. each; \$1.00 for 3; \$4.00 per doz.

Red Radiance. HT. Big, globular, deep rose-red blooms on strong canes. The plant flowers freely until frost and in every respect is fully equal to Radiance. Foliage excellent. 45 cts. each; \$1.15 for 3; \$4.50 per doz.

Souvenir. HT. Plant Patent No. 25. Golden yellow sport of Talisman, which it equals in vigor and resembles in upright growth, light green foliage, and free blooming. Flowers are fadeless yellow and last a long time. \$1.00 each; \$2.50 for 3; \$10.00 per doz.

Talisman. HT. Brilliant red and golden buds that open to beautifully shaped blooms of scarlet-orange and golden yellow. Vigorous; tall; blooms constantly. Thrives almost everywhere and has received widespread praise. 45 cts. each; \$1.15 for 3; \$4.50 per doz.

Texas Centennial. HT. Plant Patent applied for. Vermillion-red, light tone of gold at base of petals, lighter red to center of bloom. Bud is long-pointed, opening to a fragrant, long-stemmed flower. \$1.00 each; \$2.50 for 3; \$10.00 per doz.

Climbing Roses

Cl.HT. indicates Climbing Hybrid Tea; H.Cl., Hardy Climber; HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana; Nois., Noisette.

Blaze (Everblooming Paul's Scarlet). H.Cl. Plant Patent No. 10. Can be pruned low for massing in beds, trained as a shrub, or tied up as a climber. With improved bud-selection methods, Blaze plants offered this year will come nearer bearing out the ideals of the introducers in giving you continuous blooms. \$1.25 each; \$3.25 for 3; \$12.50 per doz.

Climbing Columbia. Cl.HT. This is a climbing form of the well-known Columbia. Blooms very freely. Plant very vigorous. 45 cts. each; \$1.15 for 3; \$4.50 per doz.

Cl. Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Cl.HT. Pure white, lemon center; fragrant. One of the best white climbers. 45 cts. each; \$1.15 for 3; \$4.50 per doz.

Cl. Red Radiance. Cl.HT. Climbing form of the well-known Radiance. Big, globular flowers with excellent foliage. Blooms freely until frost. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.

Cl. Talisman. Cl.HT. Brilliant red and golden buds that open to beautifully shaped blooms of scarlet-orange and golden yellow. A wonderful new climber recommended for the South. Vigorous plant with abundant foliage and blooms. Very satisfactory everywhere. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.

Marechal Niel. Nois. Best yellow climber for the South. Fragrant, golden yellow flowers on drooping stems. Vigorous. Tender to frost. 60 cts. each; \$1.50 for 3; \$6.00 per doz.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. HW. Bright scarlet blooms of excellent shape and moderate size, in small trusses. Plants grow well, are not subject to disease, and bloom freely. 45 cts. each; \$1.15 for 3; \$4.50 per doz.

General Cultural Information

PLANTING AND PRUNING

If the customer cannot plant the trees immediately after they are received, he should unpack them and set them in a trench, throwing earth over their roots and wetting them thoroughly. If trees are frozen when received, set them in a trench and cover entirely with earth until the weather is warmer.

The ground should be thoroughly plowed or otherwise cultivated before the plants are received. Make holes for planting about 1 to 2 feet deep and about 2 feet or more in diameter, unless otherwise specified.

In general, fruit trees should be planted about the same depth that they set when in the nursery. Throw in loose soil until the roots are covered, and pour in water until the hole will hold no more. Fill up the remainder of the hole with soil, mounding it well up the stem of the tree. Do not pack the soil hard. The tops of the trees should be cut off about 12 to 24 inches from the ground, depending on the size of the tree. For two-year-old trees, cut above three or four of the branches and cut the branches 3 to 4 inches from the body of the tree.

Pruning trees severely almost insures their life and makes a low, robust, healthy specimen that shades its own body. Any bruised or injured limbs should, of course, be trimmed off.

Cut off all suckers 6 to 12 inches from the ground. After the first year, all weaker branches should be cut out. For pears and plums, trim the longer branches back half-way about January or February. All branches removed should be cut or sawed off close to the body of the tree.

Cultivation of the trees is another necessary item, especially during the first few years. The ground should be worked with plow and hoe often until the tree is four or five years old, and somewhat less frequently afterward.

It is assumed that the customer will not make a horse-lot, cow-pasture, etc., out of his orchard. If rabbits are injuring the young trees, newspapers, cornstalks, or straw tied around the base of the tree will prevent this.

Although we have given instructions how to keep trees that cannot be planted immediately, we advise that they be planted as soon as possible where they are to stand. Customers should try to follow these instructions as carefully as possible, and if any of these details are not clear, we are always glad to furnish additional information upon inquiry.

PRUNING FLOWERING SHRUBS

Flowering shrubs should be cut back half-way or more before planting, also to some extent each winter. To make the plants bloom more freely and for a longer season, it is advisable to cut the flowers off as soon as they are past their best, so that seeds are not allowed to form.

HOW TO WATER TREES AND SHRUBS

When planting, fill the hole nearly full of earth, pour in water until it stands for a moment, then, while the water is standing, shake the tree, to settle the mud around the roots. Dry soil may then be shoveled in until a mound has been made. This mound should not be packed.

For pecan trees, large evergreens, and for trees of any kind that are dry, the mound should be about 1 foot up the stem of the trees.

No matter when trees have been planted, they should never be watered by merely pouring the water on the top of the ground. This practice is sure death to roses, especially. A shallow hole should be dug near the tree or shrub and this should be filled with water; after the water has been soaked up, cover the hole with dry soil. Do not pack this soil. Another satisfactory method is to make a trench around the tree, fill the trench with water, then rake loose, dry soil over the wet earth when the water has been soaked in.

In dry weather, trees should be well watered about once a week, so that the water will reach the roots. Merely sprinkling the trees, as one would a lawn, is of no avail.

TO PROTECT TREES FROM FROST

It is seldom necessary to protect trees for more than three nights, and then only sufficiently to raise the temperature from 2 to 5 degrees.

For large orchards, smudge-pots burning crude oil are satisfactory; for smaller orchards, burning brush, or anything to get a good cloud of smoke, will serve; for trees in the yard, spraying the trees with water about dark, when frost threatens, is a good method. The freezing of the water on the limbs of the trees protects them from the cold.

POLLINATION

One may greatly increase the yield of fruits and berries by helping the plant to become pollinated. Several stands of bees near the fruit trees or berry plants will accomplish this satisfactorily.

TO CONTROL ROOT-ROT

Root-rot is caused by a fungus which cannot live through the winter where there are no roots of live plants susceptible to it. Pear trees are most affected by it, while peach and plum are immune. Morning-glory vines and certain weeds that live through the winter will carry the fungus and cause it to multiply. The best remedy is to plant trees and crops that are not susceptible to the root-rot fungus and to give late summer and fall cultivation, so that no fungus will be carried through the winter. In one or two years' time, root-rot should be reduced considerably.

EXCESS OF LIME IN SOIL

The first effects of root-rot and excess lime in the soil are much the same. However, in the case of root-rot, the tree will eventually die, whereas in the case of lime, it does not die so quickly. Root-rot causes the bark of the roots to peel off easily, but quite the contrary is true in the case of lime. To overcome the condition of excess lime, use 1 to 1½ pounds of Iron Sulphate around an orchard tree, well worked into the soil so as to reach the ends of the roots.

FERTILIZERS

Many soils require fertilizers, and all will be benefited by its application. Although there are many excellent commercial fertilizers prepared, the best fertilizer of all is barnyard manure. However, only well-rotted manure should be used. In planting the trees, the fertilizer should be mixed with the soil that goes into the hole in the proportion of one part fertilizer to four parts of dirt.

Fertilizer may be applied every year or two and should be worked into the soil. As the tree grows apply fertilizer farther and farther from the main stem, so that it may reach the small feeding-roots which, in the case of shade and fruit trees, may be out 8 to 15 feet from the trunk of the tree.

FREE INFORMATION

We will be glad to furnish any information that we can upon inquiry. The A. and M. College, College Station, Texas, always has material available, and is ready to help in any way that it can.

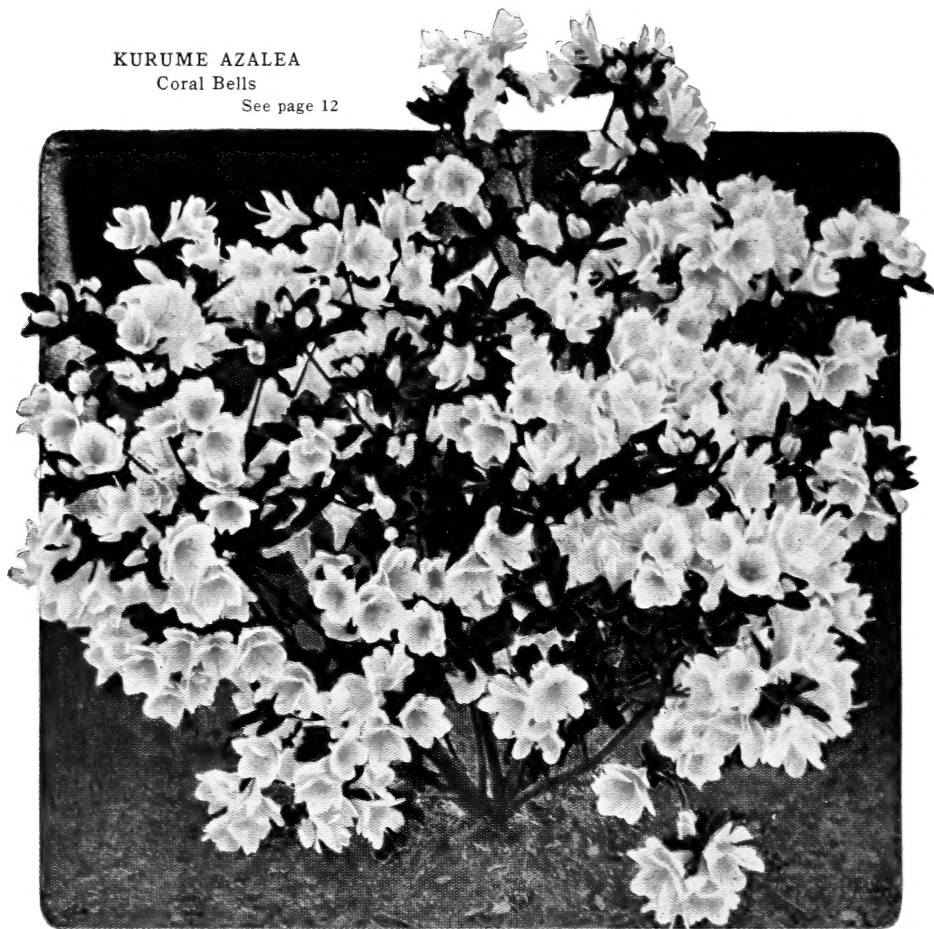
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KURUME AZALEA

Coral Bells

See page 12



• *Landscape Service* •

No home is complete until it is planted in a garden. Our climatic conditions in the South are most favorable for such a garden, since we have here a wealth of trees, shrubs, and flowers with which to make such a garden at a reasonable cost.

Many home-owners, however, are not familiar with the kinds of plants necessary to make a harmonious effect. It is easy enough to buy a few plants and put them in the ground, but the attaining of harmony in colors, and the ultimate sizes, adaptation to sun, shade, and temperatures, etc., must be carefully considered.

Our staff of qualified landscape architects is available to help you plan your garden. If you live within a few hours' drive, we recommend a personal visit to your property, for which we make a reasonable charge, including the cost of the trip, a complete plan, and a planting-list.

If interested, write or telephone us, or call us at our nearest Salesyard, either Houston or Galveston, or visit our Nursery at Genoa, where not only all the trees and plants listed in this Catalogue, but many others, are growing. Our salesmen will welcome you and show you our complete line of stock.



JAPANESE NURSERIES
GENOA, TEXAS