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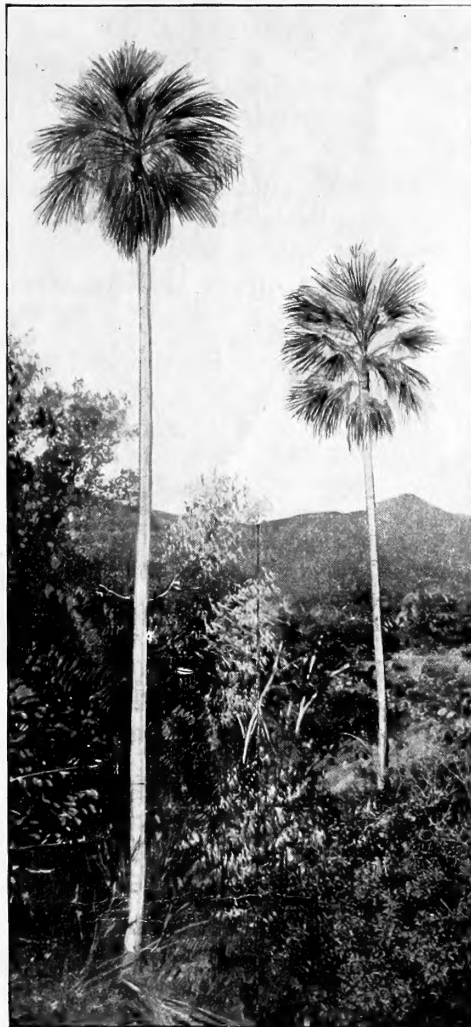
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# ORNAMENTAL TREES —AND— PLANTS



ERYTHEA BRANDEGEI

CALIFORNIA NURSERY CO.

NILES, CALIFORNIA

## INTRODUCTION TO THE EIGHTH EDITION

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This edition of our Descriptive Ornamental Catalogue has been carefully rewritten throughout, and we believe will materially aid patrons in making their selections. Descriptions, except where noted, have been accurately verified from growing plants in our nursery grounds, at Niles, California.

Our ornamental stock is the largest collection on the Pacific Coast, both in quantity and variety. Our soil and climate are ideal for the production of perfect plants, and our aim is always to send out only such, which are dug, handled and packed by experts in the best possible manner.

The several departments of the business are covered by the following :

*Catalogue No. 1 describes orchard fruit trees, grape vines and small fruit. 10c.*

*Catalogue No. 2 describes ornamental trees and vines, palms and roses. 25c.*

*Catalogue No. 3 gives sizes and prices of all stock grown by us, and is mailed annually to patrons and to the general public. Free.*

All interested in plants are invited to visit the nursery whether intending to buy or not. Our office is a half mile from the Southern Pacific railroad station at Niles, but if visitors will notify us in advance of the time of their arrival, stating the number of persons in the party, we will have conveyance there to meet them.

General directions for planting, pruning and caring for trees will be found on last inside cover page of this catalogue and a list of native California trees and plants, and trees suitable for street planting at the close of the book.

An Index of common and botanical names at end of catalogue. Terms, conditions and other similar information will be found in Catalogue No. 3.

**CALIFORNIA NURSERY CO.,**  
NILES, CALIFORNIA.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS  
ORNAMENTAL TREES  
PALMS, ROSES, VINES

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PRICE, 25 CENTS



EIGHTH EDITION  
CATALOGUE NO. 2

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CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

POSTOFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS ADDRESS:

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## PLAN OF CATALOGUE

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THE PLANTS LISTED in this catalogue will be found under the names best known in California. In some cases these are the botanical name, in others a horticultural synonym and in still others the popular name in use in this state. This mixed style has been adopted because we believe it will prove the most intelligible to our customers, whose interests have been kept constantly in mind throughout the preparation of this catalogue. As a standard for plant names we have, in general, adopted the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture" by L. H. Bailey. The exceptions (two only) are in the cases of Bamboos, wherein we have followed A. B. Freeman-Mitford, and in the Palms of the Genus *Washingtonia* we have followed a late monograph on the subject, by S. B. Parish.

We have deviated from the usual plan of nursery catalogues in that we have given not only general descriptions of the various trees and plants, but in many cases where confusion might arise, or has arisen in the past, we have indicated certain definite characters by which the species or variety might be readily recognized. We trust this will prove of some value.

# CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

**T**HIS division embraces the most beautiful evergreen trees suitable for the Pacific Coast. When planted as specimens most of them require no pruning, in fact would be injured by it. The lower limbs must be allowed to remain; to remove them is to destroy the beauty of any conifer. If any particular situation makes a bare trunk imperative, it is far better to plant some other kind of a tree.

A few trees in this section are suitable for large plantations; particularly three native species: Lawson Cypress, Monterey Cypress and Monterey Pine. The two latter are extremely fast growers, excelling almost all other conifers in this respect. Monterey Cypress is the best conifer for hedges, enduring almost any amount of trimming.

All trees in this division when dug are either boxed or balled. In the latter case the burlap must not be removed when planting. Plant burlap and all; it will soon rot. To remove it is to risk the loss of the tree through breaking the ball. Further instructions in back of catalogue.

## ARAUCARIA.

Magnificent trees; natives of Southern Hemisphere. They are characterized by very regular and symmetrical growth. No place of even moderate size should be without one or more representatives of this remarkable genus.

*Araucaria bidwilli*. "Bunya-Bunya." Australia. 150 feet. Beyond question this tree ranks among the very best conifers for California. Growth moderate, but makes a large tree. Leaves are flat, sharp and dark, glossy green. When young the tree is loose and open, but with growth becomes compact and extremely symmetrical. The lower branches on an old tree will strike the ground about ten feet from the trunk and then rise to a height of about three feet. Should always be planted solitary as a specimen.

*A. braziliensis*. "Brazilian Pine." Brazil. 70 feet. Foliage similar to above, but very glaucous. Grows rapidly and is a fine plant when young.

*A. excelsa*. "Norfolk Island Pine." Norfolk Island. 200 feet. When well established this beautiful tree is perfectly hardy in this part of the State. The growth is absolutely symmetrical; branches growing in tiers, between which the trunk is perfectly bare. Leaves are small, awl-shaped and curved.

*A. excelsa glauca*. Identical with the preceding except in color of foliage, which has a beautiful bluish or glaucous hue. Fine for pot culture as well as for planting out.

*A. excelsa robusta compacta*. Variety of *excelsa* of more compact growth. Branches are broader with better foliage than the latter. The color is a deep, rich green. The best of the Araucarias for indoor culture.

*A. imbricata*. "Chile Pine." "Monkey Puzzle." 100 feet. Well-known tree of very unusual appearance. Trunk straight; coarse

blunt branches in regular whorls. Leaves short, broad, triangular; very sharp, overlapping like shingles, closely surrounding trunk and branches. Entirely unlike any other tree.

## ARBOR VITAE.

Comprises species of varying growth and appearance, but all are inclined to be compact and of symmetrical shape. Branchlets are usually flattened with leaves overlapping like scales. Cones very small.

*Thuja gigantea*. "Giant Arbor-vitae." California. 150 feet. Growth and habit entirely different from any other species. Grows rapidly and forms a very large tree. The lower branches spread very widely; the upper part of tree is very slender, giving it a distinct outline.

*T. gigantea aurea*. "Giant Golden Arbor-vitae." 75 feet. Identical with preceding, except foliage strongly marked with yellow.

*T. occidentalis argentea*. "Silver Variegated Arbor-vitae." 20 feet. A variety of American Arbor-vitae. Branchlets variegated silvery white.

*T. occidentalis aureo-variegata*. "Golden Variegated Arbor-vitae." 40 feet. A golden variegated form of American Arbor-vitae.

*T. occidentalis lutea*. "Peabody's Golden Arbor-vitae." 15 feet. A compact form of American Arbor-vitae, with bright golden foliage. Holds color well.

*T. occidentalis wareana*. "Siberian Arbor-vitae." A distinct variety of American Arbor-vitae, of low dense growth. Has stout branchlets and dull green foliage.

*T. orientalis*. "Chinese Arbor Vitae." Asia. 25 feet. Compact, bushy, small tree. Branchlets stand edgewise to the trunk. Foliage bright, pleasing green.

**T. orientalis aurea.** "Chinese Golden Arborvitae." 10 feet. A variety of the last with leaves yellow-tinged in spring, changing to green as season advances.

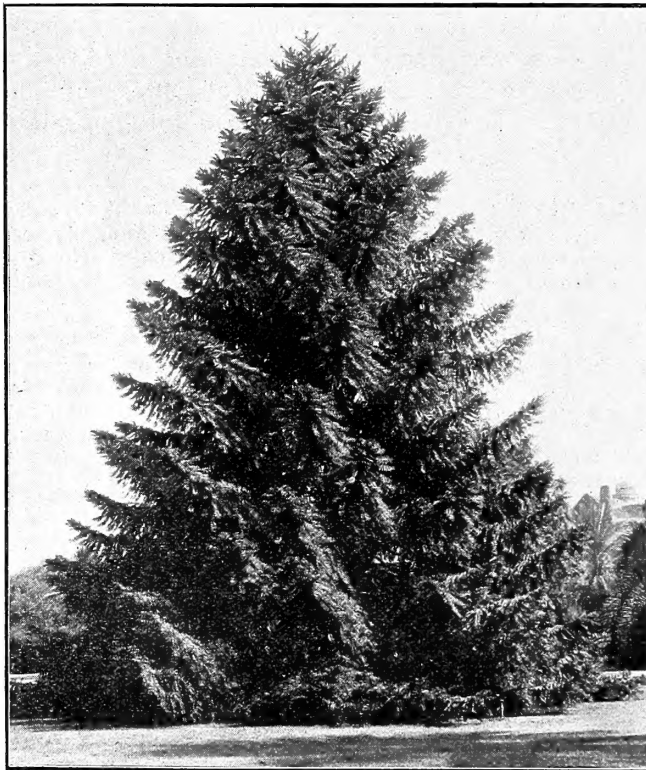
**T. orientalis filiformis stricta.** "Japanese Arborvitae." 10 feet. So distinct from other forms of Chinese Arborvitae that it might be taken for another species. Without any training it assumes a dense globular form. Foliage light green and thread-like.

**T. orientalis pendula.** "Japanese Weeping Arborvitae." 10 feet. A form of foregoing with slender, drooping shoots, less regular in outline and very novel.

ed to but three species of Cedrus. All make large, noble trees of spreading growth. The leaves are needle-like and grow mainly in tufts or bundles.

**Cedrus atlantica.** "Mt. Atlas Cedar." North Africa. 120 feet. Large, pyramidal, open tree. Leaves very slightly glaucous. The hardiest species.

**C. atlantica glauca.** "Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar." 100 feet. A variety of the foregoing with intensely glaucous or silvery leaves. When young the growth is irregular and straggling but later becomes symmetrical and compact. One of the most beautiful specimen trees in our collection.



ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII. SEE PAGE 3

**T. orientalis sempaurescens.** "Evergolden Arborvitae." 10 feet. A compact variety of dwarf habit retaining its golden tint throughout the year.

#### CALIFORNIA NUTMEG.

**Torreya californica.** (Tumion.) 75 feet. A native tree with spreading branches usually in whorls. Leaves long, straight, flattened and very acute. Named from the peculiar form and appearance of the fruit.

#### CEDAR.

Although a great variety of trees go under the name of Cedar, the real Cedars are limit-

**C. deodara.** "Indian Cedar." Himalaya Mts. 120 feet. This magnificent tree is a picture of grace and beauty. Pyramidal in general outline; the lower limbs lie on the ground, all the upper ones droop gracefully. The foliage of young trees is decidedly glaucous but not so much so when older. Thrives to perfection in California.

**C. deodara verticillata glauca.** 75 feet. A variety with light bluish leaves and stiffer growth. Retains its glaucous hue even when older.

**C. libani.** "Cedar of Lebanon." 100 feet. Vigorous growth, wide-spreading, horizontal branches, dark-green foliage, massive and

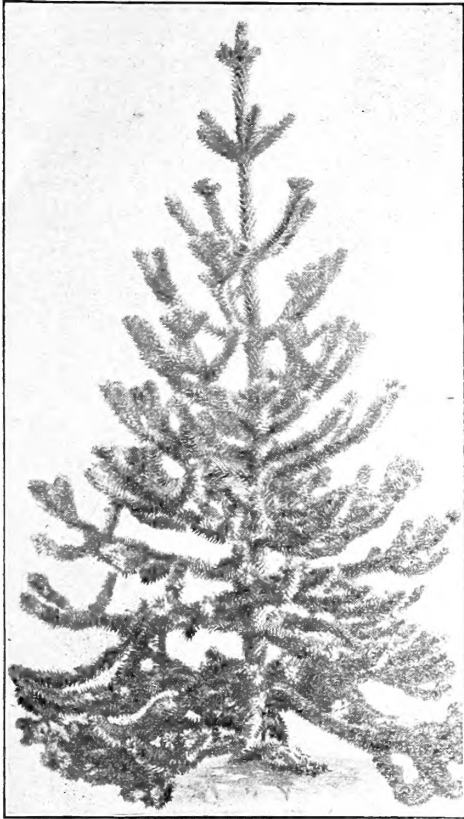


picturesque. Closely resembles atlantica but grows slower and more compact.

**CHAMAECYPARIS.**

*Chamaecyparis obtusa pendula.* Medium-sized tree of slow growth. Branches scattering, slender, thread-like and drooping. Foliage light green.

*C. lawsoniana.* (See Cypress.)



ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA. SEE PAGE 3

**CRYPTOMERIA.**

*Cryptomeria japonica.* "Japanese Cedar." 100 feet. A tree of large size. Here the growth is rapid, loose and erect, with branches somewhat drooping. Does not thrive where Summer heat is too intense.

*C. japonica elegans.* 20 feet. Botanically a variety of the foregoing but so very distinct that the relationship is difficult to recognize. Foliage fine and feathery, but very dense and compact. In summer a rich green but changes to purplish bronze in winter. A very handsome small tree.

**CUNNINGHAMIA.**

*Cunninghamia sinensis.* China. 80 feet. A tree resembling the Araucarias but distinct. Has curving, flattened leaves in two

rows along the wide-spreading branches. Very rare.

**CYPRESS.**

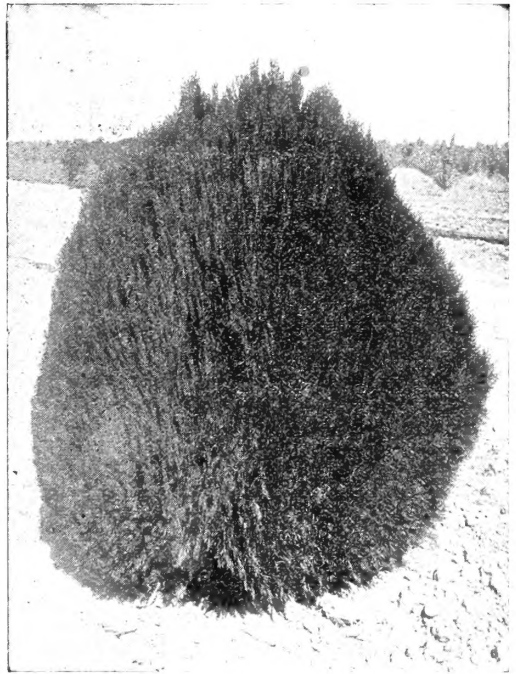
Trees with aromatic foliage. Mainly of rapid and erect growth. Leaves minute and overlapping like scales.

*Cupressus benthami knightiana.* "Knight's Cypress." Mexico. 70 feet. A tall tree of elegant habit, with drooping, feathery and fern-like branchlets, and well distinguished by the glaucous, bluish hue of its foliage.

*C. funebris.* Small, compact slender tree of erect growth but drooping at ends of branches. Foliage very fine and graceful.

*C. goveniana.* "Goven's Cypress." 50 feet. A native California tree of large size and rapid growth. Branchlets and foliage very fine and slender. Blossoms so freely in Spring as to give tree a bronzy tinge.

*C. guadalupensis.* "Guadalupe Cypress" 50 feet. Growth very rapid and erect. Foliage bluish green varying to silvery blue. Considered a variety of Monterey Cypress, but is of very distinct appearance.



THUYA ORIENTALIS. SEE PAGE 3

*C. guadalupensis glauca.* "Blue Cypress." 40 feet. Form of preceding with intensely glaucous foliage; holds its color throughout the year. Grows very rapidly. Handsome and distinct variety.

*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana.* "Lawson Cypress." Oregon and California. 200 feet. A beautiful tree, native of this State, with elegant drooping branches and very slen-



LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS

der feathery branchlets. Tip of tree always hanging down.

*C. lawsoniana alumi.* 100 feet. A variety of Lawson Cypress with columnar habit. Foliage very glaucous with bluish metallic hue.

*C. lawsoniana argentea.* "Silver variegated Lawson Cypress."

*C. lawsoniana densa.* An extremely dwarfed form. Full growth only two or three feet. Valuable for Japanese gardening and rock work.

*C. lawsoniana glauca coerulea.* Beautiful compact form with silvery blue foliage.

*C. lawsoniana lutea.* Compact, slow growth. Foliage yellow. Should be planted in shaded location.

*C. lawsoniana stricta viridis.* Of close, upright growth. More erect than type. Foliage an attractive deep green. Makes a beautiful specimen.

*Cupressus macrocarpa.* "Monterey Cypress." California. 70 feet. The well known, rapid growing native Cypress. Useful where quick effect is wanted and makes a dense, compact hedge.

*C. macrocarpa lutea.* "Golden Monterey Cypress." A very beautiful golden-hued va-

riety of the Monterey. Color especially pronounced in spring and held well through the year.

**C. macrocarpa variegata.** "Monterey Variegated Cypress." The variegation is very plentiful all over the tree. The creamy yellow markings mixed with the green makes this a very striking specimen.

**C. sempervirens horizontalis.** Similar to Italian Cypress but with more spreading branches.

**C. sempervirens fastigiata.** "Italian Cypress." Europe and Asia. 75 feet. A tall, very slender, tapering, conical tree, with strict branches lying close to the stem; much esteemed for lining drives and landscape work.

**C. torulosa.** Himalaya Mountains. 150 feet. Tall growing species from Himalaya Mountains. Branches short and horizontal; branchlets slender and drooping. Foliage bright bluish green. Tree of very variable habit.



CEDRUS DEODARA. SEE PAGE 4

**DAMMARA.**

**Agathis robusta.** "Dammar Pine." Northern Australia. 130 feet. A very rare and decidedly unique tree. Branches spreading. Leaves very broad, leathery and brownish. Tips of new growth often yellowish, forming fine contrast with older foliage.

**JUNIPER.**

Mainly small trees of rather slow growth. Most species have two kinds of foliage on

same tree. Fruit is a berry, not at all cone-like.

**Juniperus bermudiana.** "Bermuda Juniper." 40 feet. A rapid growing species with spreading branches. Foliage pale bluish-green. Bears annually a good crop of bright bluish berries.

**J. chinensis.** "Japanese Juniper." Asia. 60 feet. Handsome tree, thickly branched, of dense growth, with glaucous-green foliage.

**J. chinensis argenteo-variegata.** "Japanese Variegated Juniper." Similar in form and habit to the Japanese, but is slightly variegated with creamy white.

**J. chinensis pendula.** "Japanese Weeping Juniper." A very handsome form. Growth erect but the spreading branches all droop at the tips, giving the tree a decidedly graceful appearance.

**J. chinensis procumbens.** "Japanese Creeping Juniper." A dense, dwarf shrub, with trailing branches and glaucous foliage. A fine variety.

**J. chinensis p. aureo-variegata.** "Japanese Golden Creeping Juniper." A form of above; foliage variegated with golden yellow.

**J. communis hibernica.** "Irish Juniper." A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, columnar growth; has glaucous-green foliage when young.

**J. drupacea.** Europe and Asia. 45 feet. Pyramidal tree of very regular, moderate growth. Leaves longer and broader than other Junipers, sharp-pointed, marked with two white lines on upper surface. A very handsome tree.

**J. sabina.** "Sabine Juniper." A dwarf spreading shrub, with trailing branches. Thrives in the poorest soil. Very suitable for rock-work.

**J. sabina prostrata.** "Prostrate Juniper." A beautiful species, trailing and densely branched; foliage delicate and shining dark green. Well adapted for rock-work.

**LIBOCEDRUS.**

Large trees with foliage much like Arbor Vitae. The native species is one of our handsomest conifers.

**Libocedrus chilensis.** "Chilean Cedar." 60 feet. Tree of spreading but compact growth. Foliage glaucous green marked with silvery lines beneath. A very graceful, attractive tree.

**L. chilensis viridis.** A beautiful form of the preceding, having bright green foliage and branchlets entirely devoid of glaucous bands.

**L. decurrens.** "Incense Cedar." "White Cedar." California and Oregon. 100 feet. A noble tree, of vigorous close growth. Branches are spreading and ascending, clothed with compact bright, glossy green foliage. Easily among the best of our specimen tree.

**Picea** (See Spruce).

## PINUS.

Well known genus of varying habit, growth and appearance, but all characterized by needle-like leaves in bundles of from two to five. Many are excellent specimen trees, others especially useful where a considerable area is to be covered.

**Pinus canariensis.** "Canary Island Pine." 80 feet. A rapid growing, handsome pine. Leaves slender, spreading and pendulous; dark green and lustrous, eight to twelve inches long. New growth on small branches is silvery white.



THUYA GIGANTEA. SEE PAGE 3

**P. cembra.** "Swiss Stone Pine." Europe and Asia. 100 feet. A handsome, hardy Pine of slow growth and symmetrical habit. Leaves short, dark green outside and bluish green inside.

**P. contorta.** "Scrub Pine." Western North America. 30 feet. A tree of moderate size and spreading, irregular growth. Leaves twisted, very small and dark green.

**P. contorta murrayana.** "Murray's Pine." California. 50 feet. A variety of contorta, with longer and brighter green leaves.

**P. coulteri.** "Pitch Pine." "Big Cone Pine." California. 80 feet. Leaves dark bluish green, very long, rigid and clustered at the ends of the branchlets. Growth rapid. A handsome and distinct species. Cones extremely large, sometimes over a foot long.

**P. densiflora.** "Japanese Red Pine." Japan. 100 feet. Rapid growing species. Leaves short, rigid, bright bluish green. Cones very small.

**P. edulis.** "Nut Pine." "Pinon." Texas and Mexico. 30 feet. Small tree of bushy, spreading growth. Leaves rigid, dark green and very short. Cones small. Seeds edible.

**P. halepensis.** "Aleppo Pine." Western Asia. 60 feet. Growth very rapid; habit spreading. Leaves medium length, light yellowish green. Succeeds admirably in California.

**P. jeffreyi.** "Jeffrey's Pine." Oregon and California. 150 feet. Forms large tree with short, spreading and sometimes drooping branches. Leaves long, sharp, light bluish green. Cone large.

**P. laricio.** "Corsican Pine." Europe and Asia. 150 feet. A tree with stout, spreading branches in regular whorls, forming a symmetrical pyramid. Leaves of medium length, rigid, sharp, dark green.

**P. laricio austriaca.** "Austrian Pine." Southern Europe. 100 feet. A robust, hardy, spreading tree, with blunt branches and stiff, very dark green leaves.

**P. maritima.** "Cluster Pine." South Europe. 100 feet. A beautiful tree of pyramidal habit. Bark coarse and deeply furrowed. Leaves twisted, ten to twelve inches long, bright green.

**P. massoniana.** "Chinese Pine." 80 feet. Similar to densiflora but with longer, lighter colored and less rigid leaves.

**P. montana.** "Swiss Mountain Pine." Europe. 40 feet. A low densely branched tree or shrub. Leaves short, bright green.

**P. parryana.** "Parry Pinon Pine." California. 40 feet. Medium-sized tree of moderate growth, with regular, conical outline. Leaves at first apparently one but later separate into four or five, clear green on the outside, intensely glaucous on the inner surface. Cones small; seeds edible. A decidedly ornamental variety and about the best of the smaller sorts.

**P. pinea.** "Italian Stone Pine." Southern Europe. 80 feet. Of slow growth, delighting in a deep, sandy, dry soil. With age it forms a flat, parasol-like head. Foliage deep green, presenting a striking contrast to that of the young growth, which is silvery blue.

**P. ponderosa.** "Yellow Pine." "Bull Pine." Western United States. 200 feet. A tree with stout, spreading branches, forming a narrow, spire-like head. Leaves long, acute, dark green. One of the most important pines of the Western States.

**P. radiata.** (*P. insignis*). "Monterey Pine." Central California. 100 feet. Our well known native variety. The most handsome of the genus. Growth upright and extremely rapid, probably more so than any other pine.

**P. sabiniana.** "Digger Pine." "Bull Pine." California. 80 feet. Leaves glaucous, bluish green, pendulous and slightly twisted. Cones very large; seeds edible. Branches horizontal. Growth rapid.

**P. strobus alba.** Silver-leaved Pine. A variety of Eastern White Pine, of extremely dwarf compact growth. Leaves silvery white.

**P. sylvestris.** "Scotch Pine." Europe and Asia. 100 feet. Large tree of rapid, spreading growth. Leaves stout, short and sharp, rather glaucous.

**P. torreyana.** "Soledad Pine." California. 50 feet. Probably the rarest known pine; found wild only on a small strip of ground a few miles from San Diego. Rather small

Japanese by propagating juvenile forms of *Thuja* and *Chamaecyparis*.

**Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea.** Low, compact tree of slow growth. Foliage plummy, very graceful, tinged in spring with a golden hue.

**C. plumosa viridis.** Similar to preceding, but foliage is deep, attractive green.

**C. sanderi.** A very dwarf, compact variety of recent introduction. Foliage bluish green. Useful where very small conifer is needed.

**Thuja occidentalis ericoides.** Upright, compact, small shrub with minute, linear leaves. Foliage dull green, becoming brownish red in winter.

**SCIADOPITYS.**

**Sciadopitys verticillata.** "Umbrella Pine." Japan. 100 feet. A remarkable and beautiful conifer; of slow growth while young, but eventually of large size. Leaves long, narrow, blunt and dark shining green, arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts, on horizontal branches. Especially suitable for pot or tub culture.

**SEQUOIA.**

Our wonderful native genus of only two species, found nowhere else in the world. Remarkable for their vast size, longevity and resistance to fire. With us both species thrive admirably.

**Sequoia gigantea.** "California Big Tree." 300 feet. Has a straight, erect trunk, with thickly furnished branches, which at first are ascending, but in time curve downwards. The leaves are spirally arranged around the branchlets, and are glaucous, light green. Very handsome for a large lawn. When given plenty of room the branches are retained from the ground up and form a very regular, beautiful conical outline. The popular opinion that this is a tree of slow growth is decidedly erroneous.

**S. gigantea glauca.** A variety of above, of slower growth and bluish green foliage.

**S. gigantea pendula.** An extremely peculiar form of the Big Tree, showing how widely plants will sometimes vary from type. The foliage is identical, but the limbs grow directly downward and are pressed close to the trunk, giving a narrow, erect form similar to that of Italian Cypress.

**S. sempervirens.** "Redwood." California. 300 feet. Almost too well known to need description. Differs decidedly in appearance from Big Tree, the foliage being broader, growth narrower and less compact. Should be planted far more extensively than at present as it succeeds well in most parts of the state and is a magnificent avenue tree.

**S. sempervirens glauca.** A variety having foliage with a decidedly bluish cast, but otherwise similar to the preceding.

**SPRUCE.**

Although strictly speaking only the *Piceas* are Spruces, we include also *Abies* (Fir) and



SEQUOIA GIGANTEA

tree; branches usually spreading; leaves very long, stiff, dark green, five in each sheath. Valued for its individuality of habit and great rarity.

**PODOCARPUS.**

**Podocarpus macrophylla.** "Japanese Yew." 50 feet. Very unique and ornamental conifer of bushy, spreading growth. Leaves shaped like those of oleander but slightly smaller and yellowish green. Bark of all except the older branches is green. Rare and very desirable.

**Pseudostuga.** (See Spruce).

**RETINISPORIA.**

Shrubs or small trees of varied and graceful appearance. Originally developed by the

*Pseudotsuga* (Douglas Spruce). All are characterized by symmetrical growth and usually conical outline. Leaves are needle-like and separate, not in bundles or tufts. Almost all the species are very beautiful specimen trees.

*Abies balsamea*. "Balsam Fir." E. North America. 80 feet. Growth erect, branches spreading. Foliage aromatic, gray on the under side.



SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS. SEE PAGE 9

*A. cephalonica*. "Cephalonian Silver Fir." Island of Cephalonica. 70 feet. A very beautiful species; broad for its height. Leaves are dark green above, silvery beneath, dagger-shaped and very acute, standing out from branches at right angles. Makes a fine specimen.

*A. concolor*. "White Fir." Western North America. 200 feet. Growth rather compact and symmetrical. Bark ashy gray. Foliage light green, often very glaucous, usually rather dense. Will thrive under diverse conditions, standing more heat and drought than most Firs.

*A. firma*. Japan. A stately tree of rapid growth. Branches stout but flexible.

Leaves are flattened, deep glossy green above, paler underneath, usually slightly forked at tips. Young growth, light yellowish green, making a pleasing contrast. A very ornamental and desirable Japanese species.

*A. grandis*. Western America. 200 feet. A majestic and graceful tree. Towering to a height of two hundred feet. Leaves thin and flexible, arranged in double rows on the branchlets, apple-green above, silvery beneath, very distinct.

*A. lasiocarpa*. Western United States. Growth strong, symmetrical and rather loose. Bark light gray on old growth, yellowish brown on new. Leaves very long, slender and not pointed; arranged in double rows on both sides of the branches, rather light green and slightly silvery. Distinct from other Firs and decidedly handsome.

*A. nobilis*. "Red Fir." Washington and Oregon. 200 feet. A noble tree of symmetrical growth. Branches spreading and thickly covered with foliage, green above and silvery beneath. Grows very slowly here, but makes a magnificent specimen.

*A. nobilis glauca*. A variety of the above with very glaucous foliage.

*A. nordmanniana*. "Nordman's Silver Fir." Caucasus. 150 feet. A majestic species; growth slow but eventually become a large tree. Branches very widely spreading so that a particularly good specimen should be as broad as it is tall. Leaves are flattened, not acute, dark green and glossy above, silvery underneath. The contrast in color between the old and new growths is most charming. One of the very best Spruces.

*A. picea*. (*A. pectinata*.) "Silver Fir." Europe. 150 feet. Of moderate growth, ultimately forming a large tree. Leaves are dark glossy green above and silvery beneath. Somewhat resembles *A. Nordmanniana* but has shorter leaves and usually of more open growth.

*A. pinsapo*. "Spanish Fir." Spain. 150 feet. A magnificent tree, very regular and symmetrical in habit. Leaves rigid, acute, entirely surrounding the branchlets, often reflexed, dark green, with faint silvery lines on the under side. Well suited for a warm climate.

*A. pinsapo glauca*. Variety of preceding with silvery foliage.

*Picea ajanensis*. "Alcock's Spruce." Asia. 150 feet. Growth erect. Branches stout and rigid. Leaves usually acute, sometimes blunt, pale green on one side with two faintly glaucous, shallow furrows; other side is glaucous with narrow green ridge down the middle.

*P. alba*. "White Spruce." Western U. S. 100 feet. Tree of moderate growth, compact and very regular pyramidal form. Foliage silvery green; bark light colored.

*P. alba coerulea*. A variety of white spruce. Of an elegant habit but with decidedly bluish foliage.

**P. bicolor.** Japan. 150 feet. Handsome species which has been considerably confused with *P. ajanensis*. It is somewhat similar but is readily distinguished by the character from which its name is derived; the leaves are dark glossy green on one side without the glaucous furrows of *Ajanensis* and intensely silvery on the other side. Viewed from any direction, some branchlets show only the silvery sides of the leaves, others only the green sides, forming a beautiful and striking contrast.

**P. engelmanni.** Pacific Coast. 150 feet. Tree of regular pyramidal shape, with slender, spreading branches. Leaves acute, bluish green and very aromatic. Often confused with *P. pungens*.

**P. excelsa.** "Norway Spruce." Europe. 150 feet. A compact, symmetrical tree; the branches assuming a graceful, drooping habit with age. Foliage light green in this climate. Extremely hardy and of rapid growth.

**P. excelsa aurea.** "Norway Golden Spruce." A variety of foregoing with golden hued foliage.

**P. excelsa pendula.** "Norway Weeping Spruce." A variety with drooping branches.

**P. excelsa remonti.** An extremely dwarfed form of Norway Spruce; small in all its parts. Very compact. Grows only two or three feet high. Suitable for Japanese gardens.

**P. maximowiczii.** Similar in a general way to *Picea polita* but smaller in all its parts.

**P. orientalis.** "Oriental Spruce." Asia. 100 feet. A handsome tree of slow growth, eventually tall and compact; remarkable for its graceful habit and fine, slender foliage. Leaves light green, very short and closely set.

**P. polita.** "Tiger Tail Spruce." Japan. 90 feet. A distinct Japanese species. It is of erect habit, and has sharply pointed, very rigid bright green leaves, contrasting beautifully with the yellow branches. Excellent specimen tree for a lawn.

**P. pungens.** Western United States. 100 feet. Regular, compact, pyramidal tree, with stout, horizontal, bright yellowish brown branches. Leaves rigid, very acute, varying from green to silvery white. Specimens having the silvery hue well developed are considered to belong to the following variety.

**P. pungens glauca.** "Colorado Blue Spruce." A form of preceding with intensely glaucous, silvery foliage. As a lawn tree it is unsurpassed for distinctiveness and beauty.

**P. pungens kosteriana.** Another variety of *pungens* with shorter leaves and more compact growth. Foliage extremely glaucous.

**P. sitchensis.** "Menzies Spruce." North Pacific Coast. 100 feet. In form and habit similar to the White Spruce. Foliage very dense, of rich blue or sage color. From a distance some branches appear greenish, others silvery, forming very beautiful contrasts.

**P. smithiana.** (*P. morinda*.) Himalaya Mountains. 150 feet. Handsome species of very distinct habit. The main trunk grows upright; the branches slope downward, the branchlets droop very decidedly. The leaves are closely set, long, slender and very soft, not at all rigid. Possesses decided individuality.

**Pseudotsuga douglasi.** "Douglas Spruce." "Oregon Pine." Native species. 300 feet. A magnificent, rapid growing native tree of symmetrical habit with soft foliage.

**P. douglasi glauca.** Variety of preceding with silvery foliage.

#### THUYOPSIS.

**Thuyopsis dolobrata.** Japan. 50 feet. Very distinct from other conifers. Foliage dark green above, marked with broad glaucous lines beneath, curved, scale-like and closely appressed to the branchlets which are flattened and arranged in fan shape.

**T. dolobrata variegata.** A form of preceding having tips of branches creamy white.

**Chamaeyparis nutkaensis glauca.** "Nootka Sound Cypress." A vigorous, upright-growing tree, with spreading, curved branches and flexible branchlets. Foliage dark green with silvery glaucous tint. Somewhat resembles Lawson Cypress.

**Thuja.** (See *Arbor Vitae*).

#### YEW.

Small trees with straight, flat leaves. Growth is slow, wood very hard and strong. The foliage is poisonous to horses and cattle, while the red berries are perfectly harmless and liked by some people.

**Cephalotaxus pedunculata fastigiata.** "Japanese Yew." Entirely distinct from other Yews. Growth upright and columnar like Irish Yew. Leaves larger, acute, deep glossy green above and marked with two broad silvery lines beneath.

**Taxus baccata.** "English Yew." Europe and North Africa. 60 feet. Tree of slow growth, and very bushy head, densely branched and thickly covered with somber green leaves; can be trimmed into any shape.

**T. baccata erecta.** A bushy form of erect, rather quick growth, with slender, upright branches and branchlets. Leaves narrower and smaller than English.

**T. baccata fastigiata.** "Irish Yew." Peculiarly upright in growth, resembling a bundle of closely packed branches. The foliage is of the darkest hue, and the whole plant appears like a deep green column.

**T. baccata f. variegata.** "Variegated Irish Yew." Form of preceding. Each leaf is strongly marked with silvery white. Growth is compact and slow. Does best in partial shade where its handsome coloring shows to excellent advantage. Very rare.

**T. baccata washingtoni.** "Washington Yew." A form of English and of similar growth but with some of the leaves partly golden yellow. Distinct and handsome.

## BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

IN THIS SECTION we group what are often called "Broad-leaved Evergreens," to distinguish them from the conifers. They vary in size from the largest trees to the smallest shrubs, but all included here are supposed to be hard-wooded plants. Many things that are evergreen but not entirely woody are classed under Miscellaneous Plants.

As this division includes such diversity of trees and shrubs no definite points on culture can be given. General instructions will be found in back of catalogue. Balled plants and also those from pots are shipped with the earth wrapped in burlap. *Do not remove it.* Plant burlap and all; otherwise the ball might break, causing the loss of the plant. This is a rule that has no exceptions.

### ABELIA.

*Abelia grandiflora.* A garden hybrid. Free flowering shrub with small, opposite, glossy green leaves. Flowers are tubular, almost an inch long, white flushed lilac pink. The large, ruddy sepals remain after the flowers fall, adding to the showy effect. Blooms profusely and continuously all summer. A very fine shrub.

### ACACIA.

Flowering trees or shrubs of widely varying habit, appearance and foliage. Flowers are always some shade of yellow, ranging from deepest golden to almost white. Nearly all are natives of Australia and thrive perfectly in California.

*Acacia armata.* "Kangaroo Thorn." Australia. 10 feet. Shrub with undivided fine foliage and small thorns. Flower heads light yellow all along the slender branches.

*A. baileyana.* Australia. 30 feet. Probably the very best. Growth extremely rapid when planted out. The whole tree is intensely glaucous throughout the year. Leaves feathery and finely divided. Flowers borne very early in the utmost profusion, deep golden yellow. A magnificent species.

*A. cultriformis.* Australia. 10 feet. Small tree of shrubby growth with long, willowy, yellow branches. Leaves small, undivided, acute and very glaucous. A very heavy bloomer, with flowerheads in clusters and all along the branches; deep golden yellow. Very fine.

*A. cyanophylla.* "Blue-leaved Wattle." Australia. 20 feet. Small tree or tall shrub, with rather drooping branches and very long, undivided, bluish leaves. Flowers yellow in large globular heads.

*A. dealbata.* "Silver Wattle." Australia. 40 feet. Almost identical with *mollissima* except that the foliage is glaucous and young branches are covered with white, velvety down. A handsome tree at any time and really wonderful when in bloom.

*A. decurrens.* "Black Wattle." Australia. 60 feet. A fine tree of large size and rapid growth, with broad round head. Leaves pinnate, finely divided, dark green. Flowers whitish yellow. Blooms twice a year.

*A. glaucescens.* Australia. 50 feet. Rather large tree of quick growth. Leaves long and narrow like grass. Flowers yellow, in spikes.

*A. juncifolia.* Australia. 20 feet. Tree of erect, rapid growth. Leaves needle-shaped, usually four-sided. Flower heads solitary or in pairs.

*A. leucocephala.* (Probably an *Albizzia* or *Leucaena*.) Shrub of spreading growth. Leaves bipinnate, and feathery; leaf stalks red. Flowers white, in large heads. Starts to bloom when very small.

*A. linifolia.* Australia. 20 feet. Tall shrub with short, narrow leaves. Flower heads in racemes about as long as leaves.

*A. longifolia.* (Also called *latifolia*.) Australia. 50 feet. Quick growing tree. Leaves undivided, long and broad, tapering at both ends. Flowers yellow, in short spikes.

*A. lophantha* (*Albizzia lophantha*). Australia. 30 feet. Very spreading small tree with large, much divided leaflets. Flowers greenish yellow, in short spikes.

*A. macradenia.* N. Australia. 12 feet. Small tree with glaucous leaves, narrow at stem, broad at end. Flower heads in short racemes.

*A. melanoxyton.* "Black Acacia." Australia. 80 feet. An erect, pyramidal grower, forming a well-shaped head. Flowers very light yellow, in heads. Leaves large and oblong. Well adapted and extensively used for sidewalk planting, owing to its regular, symmetrical growth. A peculiarity of this tree is that when young it has both "blade" and "feather" leaves.

*A. mollissima.* "Green Wattle." Australia. 40 feet. Large, round-headed tree of rapid growth. Leaves feathery, very finely divided. Flowers clear yellow, very fragrant, borne in the utmost profusion, covering entire tree. Distinguished from *dealbata* by its clear green leaves and green bark on young branches. Deservedly popular.

*A. neriifolia.* (*A. floribunda*). Australia. 30 feet. Tall, quick growing tree, with long, slender, light green leaves. Flower heads yellow, in short racemes, very fragrant. Tree is in bloom most of the summer, being particularly valuable for this reason.



**A. pulchella grandis.** Australia. 10 feet. Shrub or small tree with small, finely divided leaves and yellow flowers. A delicate, graceful species.

**A. pravissima.** Australia. 20 feet. An elegant species of upright growth but with very long, slender, drooping branches. Leaves similar to *cultriformis* but smaller and less glaucous. Flowers soft yellow, borne early in drooping racemes all along the branches. Rare and very beautiful.

**A. pycnantha.** "Golden Wattle." Australia. 50 feet. Small round-headed tree with large undivided leaves, thick, green and waxy. Flower heads in racemes, very large, golden yellow and fragrant.

**A. salicina.** Australia. 30 feet. Small tree with drooping branches. Leaves undivided, rather short and slender, usually curved. Flowers yellow, in heads gathered into very short racemes.

**A. spectabilis excelsa.** North Australia. 25 feet. A new acacia of exceptional beauty with fern-like leaves; flower heads in racemes longer than the leaves, the upper flowers often in panicles.

**A. verticillata.** Australia. 10 feet. Shrub or small tree of very distinct appearance. Leaves dark green, whorled, rigid and sharp, about one-half to three-quarters of an inch long. Flowers light yellow, in short dense spikes about an inch long, resembling catkins of "Pussy Willow."

#### ARALIA.

Foliage plants becoming small trees. Leaves large and palmately lobed, on long leaf-stalks.

**Fatsia japonica.** (*A. sieboldi*). Japan and China. Shrub with straight stem. Leaves similar to *papyrifera* but somewhat smaller, smooth and deep, glossy green. When planted out should have a shaded location and protection from heavy winds. Splendid plant for pot culture.

**F. japonica moseri.** A variety of above, of more compact growth and larger leaves.

**F. japonica variegata.** Another form, having leaves conspicuously variegated with creamy white.

**F. papyrifera.** "Chinese Rice Paper Tree." Formosa. 20 feet. Tall Shrub. Young branches and lower surface of leaves covered with dense, white down. Flowers greenish white. This is the plant from which the Chinese make "Rice Paper."

#### ARBUTUS.

**Arbutus unedo.** "Strawberry Tree." Moderate-sized shrub with clean, attractive foliage. White flowers appear in winter months and with them the red, strawberry-like fruits of the previous season.

**A. menziesi.** See Madrone.

#### AUCUBA.

**Aucuba japonica.** 10 feet Branching shrub, bark on branches green. Leaves rather

large, coarsely toothed, dark green, conspicuously dotted with yellow spots. Fine for pot culture. When planted out should be given a shaded location. Female plants bear large red berries.

**A. japonica longifolia.** A form of preceding with long, narrow, green leaves without variegation.

**A. japonica salicifolia.** A form with long and very narrow leaves, not serrate.

**A. maculata mascula.** A form with the variegation more strongly developed.

**A. viridis latifolia.** A variety of *japonica* without the yellow dots and of stronger growth. Leaves very broad, coarsely serrate, rich, dark green. Female plants bear large red berries.

#### AZALEA.

**Azalea indica.** China and Japan. Well known small compact shrubs covered in early spring with large funnel-shaped, single or double flowers. They are perfectly hardy here. Thrive best in a cool, moist situation and fail in full sun. Colors range through purple, white and all shades and tints of red.

#### AZARA.

**Azara microphylla.** Chile. 10 feet. Small tree of erect growth. Bark gray. Leaves very small, green and glossy. Flowers minute, yellow with fragrance decidedly like chocolate. Handsome and graceful tree.

#### BERBERIS.

The evergreen Barberries are among the prettiest evergreen shrubs we have. The foliage is fine and usually smooth and glossy with prickly margins. Flowers all yellow.

**Berberis darwini.** South America. 3 feet. Shrub with many slender branches drooping toward tips. Leaves small, dark green, prickly like Holly. Most of the leaves turn bright red in fall, holding this tint through winter. Flowers golden yellow, produced in utmost profusion early in spring. One of the very finest evergreen shrubs.

**B. ilicifolia.** South America. Shrub of stronger growth than preceding and with larger leaves, about the size and shape of Holly. Flowers orange yellow, in clusters.

**B. stenophylla.** Garden hybrid. Shrub with arching branches. Leaves long and narrow, deep green above, silvery beneath; spiny pointed with revolute margins. Flowers deep golden yellow.

#### BOX.

Shrubs of very compact, dense growth and small leaves. Can be sheared and trimmed into almost any form. Growth very slow.

**Buxus balearica.** Shrub of upright growth. Leaves light green, leather and large.

**B. elegans variegata.** A form of *B. sempervirens oleifolia* with handsome variegation.

**B. fortunei macrophylla.** Similar to the following but with broader and more reflexed leaves, glaucous above.

**B. fortunei rotundifolia.** Variety of the Japanese Box, of upright growth. Leaves round, dark green above, light green beneath.

**B. japonica.** "Japanese Broad-leaved Box." Foliage broad, distinct, light green. This variety will be found the most useful of the whole genus for hedges. It is of comparatively rapid, regular growth, and easily kept in shape.

**B. japonica angustifolia.** "Japan Narrow-leaved Box." An odd variety, with long, narrow, dark green leaves, and slow, compact growth; make interesting small, single specimens.

**B. sempervirens.** "Boxwood." Europe, Africa and Asia. Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. Can be trimmed into any shape. Frequently used for low, formal hedges.

**B. sempervirens arborescens.** "Tree Box." A variety of *Buxus sempervirens* of stronger and more compact growth, ultimately making a small tree.

**B. sempervirens aureo-marginata.** A form of *sempervirens*, having leaves edged with yellow. Growth like *arborescens*.

**B. sempervirens oleifolia.** A variety of *sempervirens*, of more erect growth, with green leaves shaped like Olive. Considered superior to the type.

**B. sempervirens suffruticosa.** "Dwarf Box." The well known, very dwarf form, much used for edging beds and walks. Can be kept from four to twelve inches high by trimming.

**B. sempervirens variegata.** A form of *sempervirens* and of similar habit. Foliage edged with white.

#### BRACHYCHITON.

The following are all Australian trees with clean, glossy foliage, which is mainly renewed each year. The trunks are very large at base and taper rapidly.

**Sterculia acerifolia.** "Flame Tree." Australia. 60 feet. Large tree of slow growth when young. Leaves large and deeply lobed, somewhat resembling Maple. Flowers brilliant scarlet, borne in summer. Rather tender.

**S. diversifolia.** "Bottle Tree." Australia. 40 feet. Tall tree with moderate-sized, clean, glossy leaves, deeply and variously lobed. Remarkable for the great size of trunk at the base. An excellent specimen and first-class as an evergreen street tree.

**S. diversifolia populifolia.** A form of preceding, identical, except that leaves are not lobed and resemble Poplar.

#### BROOM.

Handsome and well known free flowering shrubs. All are perfectly hardy here and thrive in almost any soil fit for plants.

**Cytisus albus.** "Portugal Broom." Europe and Africa. Shrub of moderate size, with long, very slender branches covered in early spring with numerous small, pure white flowers. The long shoots covered with the dainty flowers are very beautiful for cutting.

**C. albus incarnatus.** A new variety of preceding with slightly smaller flowers, white tinged with pink. Dainty and handsome.

**C. canariensis.** Canary Islands. 10 feet. Moderate-sized shrub of dense growth. Branches very downy. Leaves downy on both sides. Flowers in numerous dense racemes bright yellow and fragrant.

**C. candicans.** Canary Islands. 10 feet. Forms good-sized shrub. Foliage fine, slightly downy at first. Flowers small, yellow, fragrant and borne in the utmost profusion.

**C. scoparius.** "Scotch Broom." Easily recognized by its ridged branches. Flowers rather large, clear yellow. Seed pods almost black.

**C. scoparius andreanus.** A very beautiful variety of the Scotch Broom. Identical in all respects except the flowers, in which the side petals instead of being clear yellow, are deep mahogany red. Being a very free bloomer it is most desirable.

**Spartium junceum.** "Spanish Broom." 20 feet. Large shrub of upright growth. Branches are cylindrical, clear green and almost devoid of leaves. Flowers larger than any of above, bright yellow and fragrant. Is in bloom most of the time.

#### BUDDLEIA.

**Buddleia globosa.** Chile. 10 feet. Medium-sized shrub with long, narrow, rough leaves. Flowers yellow, in globular heads on long stalk.

**B. variabilis.** China. 15 feet. Large shrub of rapid spreading growth. Leaves similar to preceding but larger and very silvery beneath. Flowers lilac, marked with yellow, borne freely in dense spikes nearly a foot long; extremely fragrant. A very good flowering shrub.

#### CALIFORNIA WILD COFFEE.

**Rhamnus purshiana californica.** A hardy evergreen shrub indigenous to this State, with greenish flowers and glabrous, elliptical leaves. Berries red, changing to black.

#### CALLISTEMON.

The well known and handsome "Bottle Brushes," often called *Metrosideros*. Flowers are usually in shades of red and very showy. Form shrubs or small trees and thrive admirably in dry situations. Flower in early summer.

**Callistemon hybridus.** Make a small tree of irregular growth. Flowers bright red in large spikes.

**C. lanceolatus.** Australia. Sometimes called *Metrosideros semperflorens*. Growth upright and compact. Young leaves quite reddish. Flowers red. Very profuse bloomer.

The following sorts are recent importations. We can offer plants but as they have not flowered with us we are unable at this time to give descriptions that we can vouch for: *coccineus*, *cunninghami*, *floribundus*, *pendulus*, *robustus*, *splendens*, *viridifolius*.

#### CAMELLIA.

**Camellia japonica.** Asia. Shrub with glossy, dark-green, apple-shaped leaves, and handsome waxy flowers. The double forms are especially beautiful and showy. Colors range through pink, red and white. While perfectly hardy in this climate they prefer a shaded and not too dry location.

**C. sasanqua.** China and Japan. Distinct species from preceding. Shrub of loose habit. Leaves and flowers rather smaller than those of *C. japonica*; blooms much earlier. Leaves are dark green and glossy, downy along midrib on upper surface. Flowers are mainly white and borne freely.

#### CAMPHOR.

**Camphora officinalis.** "Camphor Tree." China and Japan. 40 feet. A very handsome ornamental tree. Fine for street planting where an evergreen tree of moderate growth and regular form is needed. Leaves are pointed, glossy green, and strongly scented with camphor. The camphor of commerce is obtained from this tree.

#### CAROB.

**Ceratonia siliqua.** "St. John's Bread." Mediterranean Basin. 50 feet. Tree of rapid growth with spreading branches and pinnate leaves. Leaflets are large, leathery and dark, lustrous green. In addition to being a desirable ornamental tree it bears long edible pods. This tree should be planted much more widely than at present.

#### CARPENTERIA.

**Carpenteria californica.** 10 feet. A splendid native shrub, bearing large fragrant pure white flowers with yellow stamens, like a greatly enlarged "Syringa." Highly prized for both beauty and rarity.

#### CASSIA.

All the Cassias in this group are large shrubs with pinnate leaves and yellow, saucer-shaped flowers.

**Cassia corymbosa.** Argentina. 10 feet. Leaves have six leaflets. Branches and foliage smooth.

**C. floribunda grandiflora.** A very free and almost continuous bloomer.

**C. polyantha.** Probably a variety of *C. corymbosa*. Flowering habit similar. Leaves downy.

**C. tomentosa.** Mexico. 10 feet. Leaflets six to eight pairs and quite downy. A good winter bloomer.

#### CASUARINA.

Curious and unique Australian trees of quick growth. Destitute of leaves, their place taken by the numerous slender, green, jointed branchlets. Will grow on salty or alkaline soil. Commonly known as "Beefwood" or "She Oak."

**Casuarina cunninghami.** Australia. Growth strong and dense. Branchlets very numerous and fine with very short internodes. A handsome, rapid growing tree.

**C. quadrivalvis.** Australia. Growth very rapid, less compact and much coarser than preceding. Internodes two or three times as long.

#### CEANOTHUS.

Shrubs with clean, glossy foliage. Perfectly hardy and of easy culture. Flowers very small, in compact panicles.

**Ceanothus azureus.** Mexico. Shrub growing to about eight feet. Very free and continuous bloomer during Summer. Flowers light blue in medium sized panicles.

**C. gloire de plantieres.** Garden Hybrid. A new variety, said to be deep blue. Has not yet flowered with us.

**C. gloire de versailles.** Garden Hybrid. Leaves large and flowers dark blue, in large panicles. A very free bloomer.

**C. thyrsiflorus.** "California Wild Lilac." California. 20 feet. A native shrub, sometimes becoming a small tree. Leaves small and shiny. Flowers pale blue in handsome clusters.

**C. white flowering.** Rather large shrub, bearing large, loose panicles of creamy-white flowers.

#### CESTRUM.

**Cestrum aurantiacum.** Guatemala. A strong growing shrub with oval, wavy leaves. Flowers tubular, orange-yellow, about one and a half inches long and borne in clusters, followed by showy white berries. Blooms in late fall and early winter.

**C. laurifolia.** Habit and foliage similar to *C. parqui*. At this date our plants are small and have not bloomed.

**C. nocturnum.** Jamaica. Shrub of moderate growth. Leaves soft and pointed; flowers creamy-yellow and very fragrant at night.

**C. parqui.** Chile. Somewhat similar to preceding but with narrow leaves and greenish-yellow flowers. Also fragrant at night.

**CALIFORNIA EVERGREEN CHERRY.**

*Prunus ilicifolia*. Well-known native shrub, widely used for hedges. Leaves are very glossy and prickly, like those of English Holly.

*P. integrifolia*. "Catalina Island Cherry." A variety of the preceding with considerably larger and more pointed leaves, usually without the prickly edges.

**CHOISYA.**

*Choisya ternata*. "Mexican Orange." 8 feet. Compact shrub of rather slow growth. Leaves light green; divided into three leaflets; fragrant when crushed. Bears a profusion of small, white, very fragrant flowers in broad clusters.

**CHRISTMAS BERRY.**

*Photinia arbutifolia*. "California Holly." "Toyon." California. 30 feet. A large native evergreen shrub with dark green leaves. Covered with clusters of red berries during winter. Largely used for decorations.

**CINNAMON TREE.**

Trees and shrubs with aromatic foliage, closely related to Camphor. Foliage medium sized, clean, glossy and attractive. Sufficiently hardy for most parts of California.

*Cinnamomum loureiri*. Cochin China. Small tree or large shrub. Distinguished from following species by its darker and more leathery leaves with three deeply sunken veins. Perfectly hardy here.

*C. zeylanicum*. "True Cinnamon." Asia. This tree yields the cinnamon bark of commerce. Foliage and bark light yellowish green, leaves smooth and glossy with the characteristic cinnamon odor strongly developed. About as hardy as the Camphor but a stronger and faster grower.

**CISTUS.**

*Cistus ladaniferus maculatus*. Europe. 4 feet. Small shrub, bearing profusion of white flowers about three inches broad, shaped like a single rose; each petal is marked near the base with a conspicuous crimson spot. Very handsome indeed.

**COPROSMA.**

*Coprosma baueri*. New Zealand. Low growing shrub or can be trained up as a low climber. Leaves are rounded, green and wonderfully glossy, exceeding any plant we know of in this respect; dust will not stick to them. Flowers are inconspicuous but followed by clusters of showy yellow berries.

*C. baueri variegata*. Variety of preceding differing only in the very conspicuous yellow variegation of the leaves. Probably the showiest variegated plant in our collection.

**CORNUS.**

*Cornus capitata*. "Evergreen Dogwood." Himalaya Mountains. Large shrub of moderate growth. Flowers creamy-white becoming ruddy before falling; followed by large red, showy fruits. A very rare, distinct and handsome shrub.

**CORONILLA.**

Shrubs with pinnate leaves. Flowers usually yellow in ring-shaped clusters like a little crown, whence the name.

*Coronilla emerus*. S. Europe. Leaves deep, glossy green. Flowers yellow, sometimes tinged red. Blooms in spring and early summer.

*C. glauca*. S. Europe. Rather similar to above but with fine and very glaucous foliage. Flowers deep golden yellow, intensely fragrant by day but scentless at night. Very free bloomer.

*C. glauca variegata*. A form of the preceding. Identical except that the foliage is conspicuously variegated.

**CORYNOCARPUS.**

*Corynocarpus laevigatus*. "New Zealand Laurel." A handsome, large shrub with large entire, wedge-shaped, glabrous leaves, resembling those of *Magnolia grandiflora*. Flowers are white, borne in large terminal panicles, followed by plum-like fruits.

**COTONEASTER.**

Shrubs, some of upright growth, some almost trailing. Leaves small to minute. Flowers very small, but numerous, followed by small, usually red, berries. A very desirable class of shrubs.

*Cotoneaster acuminata*. (*C. nepalensis*.) Himalayas. Growth erect. Leaves large and pointed. Flowers pinkish-white, followed by large, showy, red berries. Semi-evergreen.

*C. angustifolia*. China. Growth spreading, sometimes spiny. Leaves long and narrow. Berries very abundant, orange-yellow and hold their color throughout the winter.

*C. buxifolia*. Himalaya Mountains. Very similar to *C. microphylla*, possibly identical.

*C. horizontalis*. China. One of the best trailing shrubs. Branches grow almost on the ground. Leaves very small and turn red during winter. Flowers pinkish-white. Berries bright red and borne in great profusion.

*C. microphylla*. Himalaya Mountains. Very densely branched and of almost prostrate growth. Leaves minute. Flowers white. Berries larger than those of preceding and purplish-red.

*C. pannosa*. China. A new and beautiful shrub with remarkable foliage. Leaves are deep, rich green above but covered beneath with silvery down which extends enough beyond edges of leaves to be conspicuous from above. Berries vermilion-red, lasting well.

## CRATAEGUS.

*Pyracantha coccinea*. "Burning Bush." Europe and Asia. 20 feet. Excellent shrub of strong upright growth. Leaves small. Flowers white, much like Hawthorn, in large clusters followed by a profusion of orange-yellow berries during fall and winter.

*P. coccinea lalandi*. North America. 25 feet. A variety of the foregoing with more slender branches and bright red berries.

## DAPHNE.

*Daphne odora*. "White Daphne." China and Japan. 4 feet. Small shrub of slow growth. Flowers white or creamy, intensely fragrant and massed in dense clusters at ends of branches. Blooms during the winter.

*D. odora marginata*. "Pink Daphne." Although a variety of the foregoing it is quite distinct; the leaves are edged creamy-white and the flowers are pink.

## DAPHNIPHYLLUM.

*Daphniphyllum macropodum*. Japan. Growth shrubby like *Photinia serrulata* and has leaves nearly as large with showy, ruddy stalks. Assumes globular shape without trimming. Very rare and handsome.

## DEERINGEA.

*Deeringea variegata*. Slender growing shrub. Leaves margined with white. Long spikes of white flowers during Summer. Growth extremely strong; will climb if shoots are trained up.

## DIOSMA.

*Diosma ericoides*. "Breath of Heaven." Africa. Well-known, small shrub. Foliage minute and Heath-like, very fragrant, especially if bruised. Flowers are white, very small and star-shaped; borne in such profusion as almost to cover the entire bush.

*D. purpurea*. S. W. Africa. Very rare shrub. Foliage coarser than preceding. Flowers delicate purple in terminal clusters, borne in great abundance even on very small plants.

## DODONAEA.

Shrub from Australia with very slender, brown branches. Leaves very narrow at base, about a quarter of an inch broad at end, tipped with a very small point. Flowers minute in small racemes, reddish green. Species uncertain.

## DURANTA.

*Duranta plumieri*. South America. Shrub of moderate size. Foliage light, pleasing green. Flowers lilac-blue in racemes. A very pretty summer bloomer.

## EDWARDSIA.

*Sophora tetraptera grandiflora*. Small tree with finely divided, pinnate leaves. Bears large pea-shaped, yellow flowers in drooping racemes during spring.

## ELAEAGNUS.

*Elaeagnus pungens argentea*. Shrub of striking appearance. Leaves large, wavy-margined, smooth above, silky beneath, strongly margined with creamy white.

*E. pungens aurea*. Identical with preceding except in color of leaves which are yellow with green margins.

## ESCALLONIA.

Flowering shrubs from South America, with clean, glossy foliage. Flowers white, pink or red, rather small but more or less clustered.

*Escallonia berteriana*. South America. Shrub of erect habit and good growth. Foliage dark green and glossy. Flowers white, rather small, in very long, loose, erect panicles. Continuous bloomer.

*E. crimson flowering*. Growth very slender. Leaves small, dark glossy green, serrate. Flowers deepest crimson, in loose terminal racemes.

*E. leucantha*. Very similar to *berteriana* but a smaller shrub. Flowers white.

*E. montevidensis*. South America. Forms a large shrub. Leaves glossy green, much like *berteriana*, but notched instead of acute at apex. Flowers pure white borne in large, compact, terminal cymes in fall and early winter. The handsomest of the white kinds, but very rare on account of the great difficulty of propagation.

*E. rosea*. Growth strong and upright. Leaves rough, serrate and with resinous glands beneath. Flowers pink in conspicuous terminal racemes. Very handsome species.

*E. rubra*. South America. Compact shrub with large dark leaves, shining above, dull and resinous beneath. Flowers rather dark red, in short terminal clusters.

## EUCALYPTUS.

Eucalyptus trees thrive so well in California and such large specimens can be seen that many believe them indigenous. This is incorrect as they are all from the Australian region. Each year sees a wider planting of Eucalyptus and we doubt if it can be carried too far. In spite of the extremely rapid growth of most kinds the wood is mainly hard and strong; in fact, many species surpass even Hickory in this respect. Some yield valuable oils, others are desirable for their flowers. Those wishing more detailed information regarding the commercial species are advised to procure Bulletin No. 196 of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of California, Berkeley.

**Eucalyptus amygdalina.** "Peppermint Gum." In its native habitat probably the tallest growing tree in the world. In California does not seem to exceed the Blue Gum. Branches rather drooping, leaves long and narrow. Foliage contains high percentage of oil.

**E. angulosa.** Of shrubby growth and said to be well adapted to very dry soils.

**E. citriodora.** "Lemon-scented Gum." Tree of rapid, erect growth. When young, leaves are rough, hairy and without stalks; when tree is older they are stalked, very smooth and curved. Foliage is strongly impregnated with lemon scent. Flowers creamy white. The trunk sheds its bark every year during its blooming period, leaving it milky white and absolutely smooth. Very sensitive to frost when young.



EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS

**E. coccifera.** Small glaucous tree. Leaves thick and shining, comparatively short. One of the very hardiest species. By some considered a form of *E. amygdalina* but appears distinct. Perfectly hardy.

**E. cornuta.** "Yate Tree." Large tree of rapid growth. Leaves rather short and thick. Flowers greenish yellow. Will stand drought and is said to be highly resistant to alkali. Wood is hard, tough and elastic; as good as ash.

**E. corynocalyx.** "Sugar Gum." An excellent species attaining good size. Has two forms of leaves. Very resistant to drought and hot, dry winds. Timber strong and durable, not likely to warp and resistant to ants and insects.

**E. ficifolia.** "Scarlet Flowering Gum." Contrary to the habits of most *Eucalyptus* this species is dwarf and of very slow growth.

Leaves leathery, pointed, wavy-margined, dark green. Flowers normally crimson or scarlet but vary considerably, sometimes appearing pink or orange.

**E. globulus.** "Blue Gum." By far the most widely planted species in this country. Growth exceedingly rapid, probably more so than of any other known tree. Old leaves long and tapering. Flowers yellowish white. Has a white, hard, close-grained wood of great strength, now being used in preference to oak and hickory where their qualities are demanded. Not good for posts, etc., as it soon decays in the ground. Admirable for fuel as it will renew itself continually from sprouts after being cut. Succeeds in a great variety of soils and conditions but not well adapted to particularly dry ground. Endures about 10 degrees of frost. Foliage is used to obtain eucalyptus oil. Except where actual experiment has shown other species to be better this is the safest one by far for general planting.

**E. globulus compacta.** "Dwarf Blue Gum." A decided novelty offered for the first time. Forms a symmetrical, rounded, compact tree. Densely branched from the ground. Lower foliage like the young growth of *globulus* but considerably smaller, with the longer, narrow leaves near the top.

**E. gunni.** "Cider Gum." Usually small, but sometimes large tree. Foliage without the usual pungent odor and readily eaten by stock. One of the most resistant to frost.

**E. lehmanni.** An ornamental variety, probably of no economic value. Small tree. Flowers greenish yellow. Remarkable for the peculiar habit of the seed pods, which grow together, forming a large ball.

**E. leucoxylon.** "White Ironbark." Tall tree, usually branching not far from ground. Bark strips off leaving branches smooth. Flowers white or pink. Blooms in fall and spring. Valuable bee tree as honey is good. Timber remarkably strong, hard and durable, heavier than water.

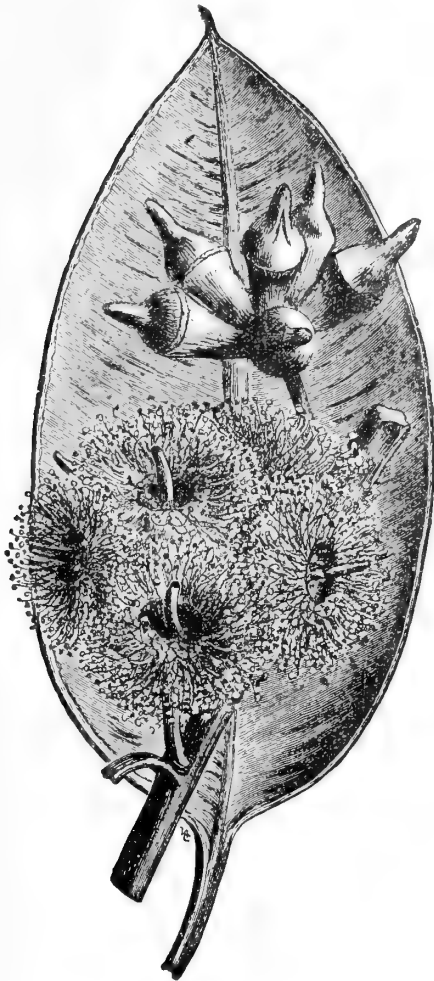
**E. melliodora.** "Honey-scented Gum." Large spreading tree with light green foliage. Moderately rapid growth. Timber is hard, tough and extremely durable.

**E. obliqua.** "Stringy Bark." This species has a persistent bark which is very fibrous, hence the common name. Greatly valued in Australia for bees. Will grow on dry and poor soil, but does not stand much frost. Wood not of much value.

**E. occidentalis.** Handsome tree of moderately quick growth. Sheds its bark. Leaves long and narrow. Flowers yellowish white.

**E. polyanthema.** "Red Box." "Australian Beech." Among the handsomest and most ornamental. The growth is inclined to be irregular and picturesque, very much branched. Bark on the branches is smooth, varying from greenish to bluish white. The foliage is very

silvery and appears to fine advantage when planted near trees of more somber hue. Flowers are white, borne in clusters. Wood is hard and excellent. Very resistant to drought. Makes a handsome and effective wind-break. Also called *E. populifolia*.



EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA

***E. robusta*.** "Swamp Mahogany." Very handsome tree of moderate size and quick growth. Leaves leathery, dark, glossy green, much like those of *E. ficifolia* but larger and not usually wavy-margined. Flowers are yellow and extremely numerous. Timber though brittle is very durable and dark handsome red, which, together with its ability to thrive on damp soil, gives it the name of "Swamp Mahogany." Bark is rough and always persistent. Highly resistant to frost.

***E. rostrata*.** "Red Gum." Next to Blue Gum this is at present the most popular for large plantations. Growth is rapid. Flowers white, very small and borne in compact clusters. Will stand extremes of both heat and cold, being one of the best for extremely hot sec-

tions, also quite resistant to frost. Timber is heavy, strong and extremely durable, both above and below ground. Excellent for fuel. About the best species for extremely hot and dry regions.

***E. rudis*.** An excellent tree, attaining considerable popularity in California both as an avenue tree and for forest work. For the former purpose it is particularly suitable on account of not shedding its bark and for its fine compact habit. Wood is light brown, hard and readily polished.

***E. siderophloia*.** "Large-leaved Ironbark." Large tree with persistent rough bark and long narrow leaves. Growth erect and moderate. Endures both heat and cold. Timber is yellowish white, very strong and durable.

***E. sideroxylon*.** "Red Ironbark." Fine tree of moderate growth. Bark is persistent and brownish red. Leaves and flowers are both variable, the former from deep to light bluish green, the latter from creamy white to pink and red. Wood is dark and particularly hard, heavy and durable.

***E. tereticornis*.** "Gray Gum." "Flooded Gum." Tall, slender tree with drooping branches and deciduous, smooth bark; leaves long and broad, grayish green. Will thrive in very wet soil. Timber is close-grained, tough, strong and durable. Grows rapidly and endures both heat and cold.

***E. viminalis*.** "Manna Gum." A very rapid growing and hardy species. Has been called Red Gum from the ruddy color of the ends of growing shoots. Bark sometimes persistent, sometimes stripping off. Very valuable for its resistance to frost and strong winds. Timber not particularly valuable except for fuel and box shooks; splits more easily than most kinds.

***E. viminalis fertilis*.** Variety of preceding. When young the foliage is quite distinct from *Viminalis*, being quite glaucous and without leafstalks.

**EUGENIA.**

Shrubs closely related to Myrtle, having white or creamy flowers of similar form, followed by berries, which, in most species, are edible.

***Eugenia myrtifolia*.** (*E. australis*). "Brush Cherry." Australia. Tall, handsome shrub of erect, compact growth. Leaves dark, glossy green when fully developed, but very ruddy on new growth. Blooms profusely.

***Myrtus luma*.** (*Eugenia apiculata*). Chile. Attractive shrub of compact growth. Leaves small, smooth, rounded or oval, tipped with a small point, very dark green. The contrast between the dark foliage and numerous white flowers is very fine. Uncommon.

**EUONYMUS.**

The evergreen sorts are grown for their very handsome foliage, which varies consider-

ably and includes many variegated forms. In some parts of the State they bloom and bear heavy crops of showy red berries during Fall and Winter.

**Euonymus japonicus.** Japan. 10 feet. Fine, upright shrub of moderate size and rather compact growth. Foliage and bark are clear, dark green. Has many variegated forms as follows:

**E. japonicus albo-marginatus.** "Silver Margined Euonymus." Leaves have a very narrow margin of silvery white. Growth slow and compact. Entirely distinct.

**E. japonicus albo-variegatus.** "Silver Variegated Euonymus." Of strong erect growth. Branches very light green. Leaves almost white around edges, changing to yellow as season advances, making a beautiful hedge and is excellent for landscape work.

**E. japonicus aureo-marginatus.** "Golden Margined Euonymus." Of dwarf and compact growth. Branches light green. Leaves deep yellow toward the edges, blotched in the center with light and dark green. Does not "sport back" to the green type.

**E. japonicus aureo-variegatus.** "Golden Variegated Euonymus." Branches green and yellow in center, dark green around edges. Color about equally divided.

**E. japonicus microphyllus.** (*E. pulchellus*). Very distinct sort of dwarf, compact habit. Leaves very small, dark green, slender, serrated. Fine for edging.

**E. japonicus microphyllus variegatus.** A variety of the preceding. Leaves have silvery white edges which contrast beautifully with the dark background.

**E. japonicus tricolor.** Trailing shrub. Branches dark green. Leaves rounded, dull green, blotched all over with yellow. Young growth tipped with pink in the spring.

**E. japonicus viridi-variegatus.** "Duc d'Anjou." Very strong grower. Branches green. Leaves dark green toward the edges, striped in the center with light green and pale yellow.

**E. radicans argenteo-marginatus.** With us a shrub of rather erect growth, but in some sections becomes a climber. Very dense habit. Leaves considerably smaller than *E. japonicus*, silvery white around edges, dark green toward center, faintly marked with light green. Very handsome.

#### FABIANA.

**Fabiana imbricata.** Peru. 10 feet. Shrub of erect, slender and compact growth. Foliage very minute, leaves overlaid like scales around the vertical branchlets. Flowers very numerous, tubular, white. Very handsome when young.

#### FICUS.

A curious and extremely variable genus, including the "Rubber Trees," the common edible Fig and also climbing forms. The following come under the head of "Rubber Trees":

**Ficus elastica.** "India Rubber Plant." Asia. 100 feet. Handsome ornamental plant for pot culture but almost too tender to grow outside except in very favored sections. Leaves large and glossy, surrounded while developing by pink, membraneous sheath.

**F. macrophylla.** "Moreton Bay Fig." Australia. Similar to preceding, but much hardier, with smaller leaves; dark green above, light green beneath. Sheath almost white.

#### GARRYA.

**Garrya elliptica.** California. An evergreen shrub with elliptical leaves, dark green and shining above, hoary beneath. Flowers greenish white, borne in elegant pendulous catkins, 6 to 15 inches in length.

#### GREVILLEA.

**Grevillea robusta.** "Silk Oak." Australia. 150 feet. Good-sized tree of rapid growth. Leaves large, deeply dissected, fern-like. Flowers orange-yellow, curiously formed, very sweet scented. Very resistant to drought but only moderately to frost.

#### HABROTHAMNUS.

Handsome free-blooming shrubs of strong growth. Leaves of medium size, ovate, downy beneath. Flowers are tubular, slender, red.

**Cestrum elegans.** Mexico. Growth tall and slender, almost climbing. Young branches covered with reddish purple down. Flowers are about an inch long, deep, purplish red, in clusters at ends of branches.

**C. fasciculatum.** Mexico. Similar to preceding but with somewhat larger flowers, lighter red and without purplish hue. Flower clusters quite compact.

#### HAKEA.

Australian shrubs of widely varying appearance, habit and foliage.

**Hakea laurina.** (*H. eucalyptoides*.) Large shrub with leaves four to six inches long. Flowers clustered into a ball, red with white projecting stigmas.

**H. pugioniformis.** Shrub of unusual appearance on account of the erect, needle-like divisions of the leaves. Growth erect. Flowers white. Makes a very interesting specimen.

#### HEATH.

Low growing shrubs, some even trailing, with very minute leaves and almost innumerable small tubular flowers.



*Calluna vulgaris*. "Scotch Heath." Europe and Asia. While this celebrated little plant does not thrive very well in this State, many wish it on account of its associations. Low-growing; leaves very small and overlapping around the branchlets; flowers pinkish.

*Erica mediterranea*. "Mediterranean Heath." Erect growth. Flowers purple. Quite hardy here. Winter bloomer.

*E. multiflora grandiflora*. Of dense and spreading growth. Flowers purple, in long spikes. Blooms all summer.

*E. persoluta alba*. Erect but very small, completely covered with pure white flowers. Spring bloomer.

*E. persoluta rosea*. Similar to preceding. Flowers rosy white.

*E. regerminans*. Growth similar to preceding. Flowers white. Blooms early in the Winter, the earliest of our collection.

*E. vagans alba*. "Cornish Heath." Europe. Of erect growth. Leaves very dark green in whorls. Flowers pure white but on account of protruding stamens appear as if tipped with reddish brown. Summer bloomer.

#### HOLLY.

While a large genus there is practically but one species grown here, the "English Holly" and its numerous varieties which differ widely in the color of foliage. The Japanese species is entirely distinct, with difficulty recognized as a Holly.

*Ilex aquifolium*. "English Holly." Well known small tree with leathery, dark green, prickly leaves; inconspicuous flowers and numerous red berries on fertile plants. Growth usually very slow. Requires plenty of moisture.

**Varieties.** To avoid repetition will say that all the following (except the Japanese) are varieties of the preceding and the only description necessary is of the leaf characteristics as there is little variation in the berries.

*I. a. bicolor*. Growth very strong. Leaves very dark green in center, margins yellowish green. Slightly or not at all serrated.

*I. a. ferox variegata*. Leaves have spines all over the upper surface as well as along edges. Variegation conspicuous.

*I. a. flammula variegata*. Growth strong. Leaves large, wavy-margined; center yellow, margin dark green.

*I. a. golden-margined*. Growth strong. Leaves rather slightly serrated; center dark green, margin narrow, deep yellow. Berries very large.

*I. a. golden queen*. Growth slow. Leaves rather broad and short, dark green with broad, deep yellow margin. Serration rather coarse.

*I. a. handworth's variegated*. Growth moderate. Leaves elongated, with marginal spines closely set, parallel, and of even size; center dark green, margin creamy white.

*I. a. scotch golden*. Growth slow. Leaves very dark green in center with broad, deep yellow margin. Serration moderately coarse.

*I. a. serratifolia aurea*. Growth slow. Leaves dark green with narrow, creamy yellow margin. Serration fine and sharp.

*I. a. silver margined*. Growth strong. Leaves deeply serrated; center dark green, margin narrow, cream-colored.

*I. a. silver tricolor*. Growth strong. Leaves sharply serrated, dark green in center, with narrow light yellow margin. New growth strongly tinted with pink.

*I. a. tortuosa variegata*. Growth moderate. Serration slight. Leaves stiff and strongly twisted; yellow in center, margin dark green. A curious form.

*I. a. variabilis tricolor*. Growth moderate. Leaves deeply serrated, dark green in center with broad, creamy yellow margin. Young growth, pink.

*I. latifolia*. "Japanese Holly." Of much stronger growth and makes a far larger tree than the English. Leaves several times as large, serrate and entirely without spines. Berries very large, red. Very striking and uncommon tree.

*I. latifolia variegata*. "Japanese Variegated Holly." Variety of preceding. Identical except that leaves are faintly blotched with a creamy variegation.

#### HYMENOSPORUM.

*Hymenosporum flavum*. Australia. Tall shrub or tree of erect and rapid growth. Closely related to the Pittosporums which it resembles. Flowers are larger, yellow, very fragrant and borne profusely. Leaves are leathery, entire and large, broadest toward the end.

#### HYPERICUM.

*Hypericum moserianum*. Garden Hybrid. Pretty low growing shrub, valuable for borders. Foliage light green, flowers large, deep yellow with spreading petals and numerous long stamens tipped with reddish anthers. Grows about two feet tall.

#### INGA.

*Calliandra tweediana*. (Inga pulcherrima.) Mexico. Large shrub or small tree. Leaves bipinnate, like the "feather-leaved" acacias. Flowers similar to Acacia but scarlet. Very rare.

#### IOCHROMA.

Shrubs similar to *Cestrum* and *Habrothamnus*. Growth strong, flowers long, tubular and clustered.

*lochroma fuchsoides*. South America. Growth moderate, flowers drooping, orange-scarlet, very handsome.

*l. lanceolata purpurea*. South America. Moderate sized shrub with downy branches. Flowers purple in large clusters.

#### JACARANDA.

*Jacaranda ovalifolia*. Brazil. 50 feet. Symmetrical tree with bipinnate, extremely finely divided large leaves. Flowers tubular, violet-blue in large panicles. Too tender for sections that have much frost. Highly valued wherever it will thrive.

#### LAGUNARIA.

*Lagunaria patersoni*. Australia. Small tree with ovate, entire leaves. Flowers large, pale rose, similar to Hollyhock or Hibiscus.

#### LASIANDRA.

*Tibouchina semidecandra*. (*L. macrantha*). Brazil. Remarkable for beauty of both flowers and foliage. Small tree of upright growth. Leaves taper-pointed, very downy and have a metallic luster. The flowers are purple or violet about the size and color of *Clematis jackmanni*. Rare and very beautiful.

#### LAUREL.

This name as used in the nursery trade includes plants of three entirely distinct kinds; the California Laurel and the Grecian Laurel, both trees, and the "Cherry Laurels," which are shrubs entirely unrelated to the other two.

*Laurus nobilis*. "Sweet Bay." "Grecian Laurel." Mediterranean Region. 60 ft. This is the historic Laurel of the Greeks, sacred to Apollo and used to crown the victors in the ancient Olympian games. Planted out it makes a narrow, erect tree, branching close to the ground. It is more commonly grown as a tub plant with a straight stem and compact round head or in pyramidal form. In these forms is often called "Belgium Laurel" or "Bay Tree," one of the very best plants for porch use, hotel corridors, formal gardens, etc.

*Prunus camelliaefolia*. Leaves long, slender and recurved. Growth much like the following.

*P. laurocerasus*. "English or Cherry Laurel." Large shrub or even small tree with broad, heavy, glossy leaves slightly serrated. Flowers are white in erect racemes followed by black, cherry-like fruits. The three following sorts are varieties of this:

*P. laurocerasus latifolia*. "Large-leaved Laurel." Identical with English except has noticeably broader and larger leaves.

*P. laurocerasus rotundifolia*. Leaves light green, oblong and blunt.

*P. lusitanica*. "Portugal Laurel." Distinct from preceding. Easily distinguished by its

somber, very dark green, sharply serrated leaves, which usually show a tendency to fold upward from the midrib. Flowers white, in very long, slender racemes like spikes. Easily one of the handsomest evergreen shrubs and excellent for tub culture.

*Umbellularia californica*. "California Laurel or Bay." Our well-known large native tree with dark green, strongly aromatic leaves and yellow flowers. We consider this one of the handsomest trees in cultivation and believe it should be widely planted.

#### LAURUSTINUS.

One of the best known and most widely planted shrubs in California. The first is the species, the other three varieties of it.

*Viburnum tinus*. "Laurustinus." Mediterranean Region. 10 feet. Shrub with rather small, wavy-margined, pointed leaves. Flowers in broad heads, pinkish in the bud, white when fully opened.

*V. tinus lucidum*. (*L. grandiflora*.) Of stronger growth, having foliage and flower heads much larger than in the type.

*V. tinus strictum*. (*L. rotundifolia*.) Variety of very tall and erect growth with roundish leaves. Free bloomer.

*V. tinus variegatum*. Leaves very conspicuously marked with yellow.

#### LEPTOSPERMUM.

*Leptospermum laevigatum*. "Australian Tea Tree." Large spreading shrub with small glaucous leaves, entirely covered in early Spring with small flowers, having five white spreading petals and pinkish center. An Australian shrub that thrives remarkably well in California.

#### LIGUSTRUM.

Shrubs or even small trees, mostly of quick growth. Leaves always opposite and flowers white. Several sorts are used as hedge plants, for which they are well adapted. Authorities differ greatly as to names and descriptions of the different species.

*Ligustrum amurense*. "Amoor River Privet." China and Japan. 15 feet. Growth strong, upright and spreading. Leaves light green, perfectly smooth except on the midrib, which is downy beneath. Flowers creamy white, in erect panicles all along the branches. While deciduous in colder climates it is evergreen here. Fine for hedges.

*L. coriaceum*. Shrub of dwarf, compact, slow growth. Leaves numerous, leathery, very dark green and glossy, convex above.

*L. japonicum*. "Japanese Privet." Large shrub or small tree, with leathery, dark green, glossy leaves and white flowers. Remarkably good for a tall hedge and also makes a handsome flowering tree.

**L. ovalifolium.** "California Privet." Japan. A strong-growing, pyramidal shrub, with bright green, medium-sized leaves; white flowers in June. One of the best low-priced hedge plants.

**L. sinense.** "Chinese Privet." China and Korea. Shrub with very leathery, acute leaves, smaller than those of preceding, dark green above, light green beneath. Flowers white, very fragrant, in large, erect panicles.

**L. spicatum macrophyllum.** Shrub of spreading but compact growth. Leaves large, leathery, very dark green and glossy above, light green beneath. Easily one of the handsomest.

**L. tricolor.** Probably a variety of the Japanese. Growth strong and upright. Leaves green with broad white margin. Young growth vivid red. Very handsome form.

**L. variegated.** Probably another variety of the Japanese. Leaves blotched light and dark green with narrow, light yellow margin.

**L. vulgare.** "Evergreen or English Privet." Europe, Africa, Asia. Hedge plant. Leaves small and dark green. Spikes of fragrant white flowers in June followed by numerous clusters of black shining berries. If symmetrically pruned it cannot be surpassed for hedges.

**LOQUAT.**

**Eriobotrya japonica variegata.** "Variegated Loquat." A variegated form of the Common Loquat. The markings are so pronounced as to make the entire tree appear almost white.

**MADRONE.**

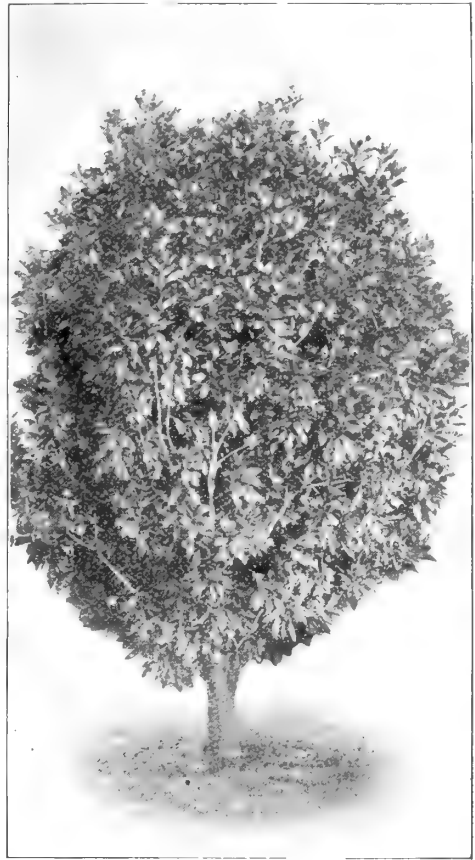
**Arbutus menziesi.** Western America. Our beautiful and distinct native tree. Its smooth ruddy brown bark gives it a decided individuality among other trees. Tubular flowers in panicles, followed by orange-red berries. While common wild it is almost unknown in cultivation, owing to the great difficulty of growing from seed.

**MAGNOLIA.**

**Magnolia grandiflora.** Southeastern United States. This well-known tree, native of Southeastern States, thrives perfectly here. Leaves green and glossy above, sometimes covered with a rusty down beneath. Flowers purest white, extremely large, with a powerful and pleasing fragrance. The two following sorts are varieties of this species:

**M. grandiflora lanceolata.** (*M. exoniensis*). The hardiest of the varieties of *Magnolia grandiflora*, succeeding well as far north as Portland, where the more tender sorts would entirely fail. Leaves narrower and lighter green, rusty underneath. Unlike most of the other varieties, which do not bloom until comparatively large, this magnificent sort will produce large, fragrant, semi-double, white flowers when only a few feet high. In other points it resembles the *grandiflora*.

**M. grandiflora galissoniensis.** A hardy variety. Leaves with upper surface very dark, glossy green, under surface covered with russet brown silk. Particularly attractive for its fine foliage.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

**Michelia fuscata.** "Banana Shrub." China. Common name comes from the very powerful fragrance of the small, brownish yellow flowers. Shrub of slow growth with smooth, green leaves. Young shoots covered with brown down.

**MAHONIA.**

Handsome shrubs with pinnate, prickly leaves and yellow flowers. Will do all right in the sun but thrive better in partial shade.

**Berberis aquifolium.** "Oregon Grape." British Columbia to California. Medium-sized shrub with dark green leaves, changing to coppery purple during Winter. New growth green and extremely glossy. Flowers in erect, bunched racemes, followed by a profusion of dark blue fruit.

**B. japonica.** (*M. bealii*.) A very distinct species with erect, unbranched stem. Leaves spiny, about a foot long, green if shaded, but

when exposed to full sun become curiously marked with green, yellow and red. Large flowers in long racemes.

**B. pinnata.** (*M. fascicularis*.) S. W. United States. Very similar to *aquifolium* but with finer, more prickly and slightly glaucous leaves. Grows somewhat faster. New growth red and not glossy. Flowers and fruit almost identical with *aquifolium*.

#### MAYTENUS.

**Maytenus boaria.** Handsome small tree of slender, graceful habit. Leaves small, finely serrated, rather dark green. Flowers small and greenish. Fruit scarlet. Also known as *M. chilensis*.

#### MELALEUCA.

Shrubs of quick growth. Flowers like the *Callistemons* on a smaller scale. Will stand very wet soils but seem to thrive well where dry. Native of Australia.

**Melaleuca decussata.** Tall shrub with very small, opposite, grayish leaves. Flowers lilac on short spikes.

**M. ericifolia.** Shrub of spreading growth. Leaves very slender. Flowers yellowish white, in short slender spikes.

**M. hypericifolia.** Shrub of spreading growth. Leaves opposite, slender and rather long for the genus. Flowers large, with long stamens, fine red.

**M. styphelioides.** Growth more upright than the three preceding. Leaves much longer, slender and pointed. Flowers white, in short, fluffy spikes, borne in great profusion. The best bloomer.

*Metrosideros.* (See *Collistemon*.)

#### MYOPORUM.

**Myoporum laetum.** New Zealand. Large shrub of rather quick growth. Leaves large, oleander-shaped, very glossy above and conspicuously dotted with oil glands. Flowers small, white spotted brown, followed by an abundance of pink berries. Excellent for planting close to sea shore.

#### MYRTLE.

Handsome shrubs with rather small, very aromatic leaves. Flowers are small and white with very numerous stamens and followed by black berries.

**Myrtus communis.** "English Myrtle." South Europe. Described above; leaves about an inch long. The following are all varieties of this species:

**M. communis, double-flowering.** Has very double flowers with few or no stamens.

**M. communis microphylla.** A very small-leaved form of spreading growth.

**M. communis thymifolia.** Foliage very similar to preceding, but of more erect growth.

**M. communis variegata.** Foliage handsomely variegated. Very free flowering and fruiting.

#### NANDINA.

**Nandina domestica.** Japan. A very handsome shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. The leaves are much divided with rather large leaflets, light green in summer, turning to a vivid red during the fall and winter. The white flowers are small in good-sized, erect panicles, followed by bright crimson berries. This is one of our handsomest shrubs; the winter appearance with the bright red berries and darker red foliage being particularly striking.

#### OAK.

The three species of oaks from Japan are distinct from the other species listed. The leaves are entire, not prickly and here the plants never grow to more than large shrubs. The other species are of the same general class as our "Live Oak," of sturdy growth with small prickly leaves.

**Quercus acuta.** Japan, Korea. Growth shrubby. Leaves entire, rather large, pointed, dark green above, light green below.

**Q. agrifolia.** "California Live Oak." 40 feet. The well-known grand old California evergreen which adds so much beauty to our lowland scenery, where it abounds and grows to perfection. Many refuse to plant this on account of its supposed slow growth. This impression is entirely erroneous as with care and water its growth is very rapid, quickly forming a fine tree.

**Q. cuspidata.** Japan. Growth wide spreading, but the branches slender; forms large tree. Leaves quite small, with long, tapering point, light green, entire or slightly serrate toward tips.

**Q. glauca.** Japan. Growth upright. Leaves usually larger than two preceding, partly serrate; dull green above, glaucous and silky beneath. Very handsome.

**Q. suber.** "Cork Oak." S. Europe, N. Africa. 50 feet. Growth upright but with drooping branches. Leaves like Live Oak; distinguished by the downy lower surface. From the bark of this tree is derived the cork of commerce.

**Q. "Holly-Leaved."** Probably a variety of the following as growth and general characteristics are about the same but the leaves are larger and more prickly.

**Q. ilex.** "Holly Oak." South Europe. 60 feet. Fine, medium-sized, round-headed tree,

## OLEA.

**Osmanthus fragrans.** (*Olea fragrans*.) "Sweet Olive." Asia. Large shrub with glossy, leathery, broad leaves. Flowers borne in clusters, are very small and wonderfully fragrant. There are two forms, identical except that one has white, the other yellow flowers. We have both.

## OLEANDER.

**Nerium oleander.** Orient. The general characteristics of this species are too well-known to need description but most people seem to overlook the fact that there are many named varieties ranging in color through various shades of red, pink, white and yellow, which are very fine. They do best when planted in the full sun. It should not be forgotten that all parts of the Oleander are poisonous if eaten. We grow the following varieties:

**O. "Double Pink."** The common variety with bright, double, pink flowers. Intensely fragrant.

**O. "Single White."** Buds creamy yellow, flowers single, yellow. Faintly fragrant. Excellent bloomer.

**O. "Variegated."** Leaves strongly marked with white, changing to creamy yellow. Flowers single, reddish purple.

## Named Varieties.

**O. "Claude Blanc."** Flowers single with inner cup long, fringed and uneven; large, vivid scarlet. Profuse bloomer. Not fragrant. One of the showiest for hedges.

**O. "De Brun."** Single, buff, shaded salmon. Not fragrant. Good bloomer.

**O. "Dr. Golfin."** Single; bright cerise; faintly fragrant.

**O. "Henry Mares."** Double; light pink, shaded carmine outside. Very fragrant. A profuse bloomer. Very fine.

**O. "Lilacinum."** Single; carmine in bud, shell-pink when open. Not fragrant.

**O. "Lilian Henderson."** Double white; heliotrope scented.

**O. "Mad. Chas. Baltet."** Semi-double bluish pink, shaded carmine. Not fragrant.

**O. "Mad. Dubois."** Single; purest white. Faintly fragrant. Free bloomer.

**O. "Mad. Peyre."** Semi-double; light yellow fading to cream. Not fragrant.

**O. "Mad Sahut."** Semi-double; rosy carmine.

**O. "Madonna Grandiflorum."** Semi-double very large and fragrant; pure white.

**O. "Notaire Cavaliere."** Single; brilliant red; not fragrant.

**O. "Prof. Durand."** Semi-double; clear yellow. Not fragrant. Very free bloomer. Very handsome.

**O. "Prof. Martin."** Single. Quite similar to Claude Blanc but has slightly smaller and darker red flowers. Inner cup short, fringed and even. Splendid bloomer.

## ORANGE.

In addition to the sorts grown for fruit there are several valuable for ornament.

**Citrus aurantium amara.** "Seville Orange." Tree a strong grower and very ornamental, whether in bloom or fruit. It will endure more frost than any other kind. Flower large and very fragrant. Fruit very large, flat, of a bitter acid flavor when ripe; remains on the tree in good condition for a long time. The best variety for marmalade.

**C. "Bigaradia."** Dwarf variety, bearing a profusion of large and very fragrant flowers. Fruit not edible. Excellent for pot culture.

**C. "Bouquet des Fleurs."** Quite distinct in appearance owing to peculiar shape of leaves, which are long, narrow and recurved. Forms dense, rounded head. Very free bloomer; flowers large, in clusters. Fruit curiously formed, having horn-shaped projections.

**C. "Golden Variegated."** A variety with leaves shaped like common oranges but variegated with yellow. Fruit like preceding variety.

## OSMANTHUS.

**Osmanthus aquifolium.** Shrub of rather spreading growth. Leaves large, coarsely serrated, dark, glossy green. Flowers small, white and fragrant. Foliage particularly handsome.

**O. aquifolium ilicifolius.** "Holly-leaved." Shrub of rather erect and compact growth. Variety of preceding but distinct. Leaves are smaller, dark, shining green and usually prickly-margined; sufficiently similar to Holly to cause many to believe it of the genus. Has small, white, fragrant flowers like Olive. The following two sorts are forms of this:

**O. aquifolium ilicifolius argenteus.** Leaves variegated with white.

**O. aquifolium ilicifolius aureus.** Leaves are variegated with yellow.

## PARKINSONIA.

**Parkinsonia aculeata.** "Jerusalem Thorn." Probably American. Rare and interesting small tree. Bark is bright green, even on old wood. Leaves doubly pinnate; the pinnae from six to eighteen inches long, with numerous very small leaflets. Small thorns on leaf-stalks. Flowers resembling those of Cassia, are yellow, fragrant and borne freely in racemes. Will thrive in the driest soil and is moderately hardy.

## PEPPER.

Of the following two species the first is known everywhere in the State except the coldest sections, but the second is quite uncommon.

**Schinus molle.** "California Pepper." Peru. 40 feet. Californians need no description of this old favorite. Round-headed tree with low, drooping branches. Leaves pinnate with acute leaflets. Foliage very pungent-aromatic. Flowers very small but very numerous, greenish white, very attractive to bees. Berries rosy red, in long, drooping clusters during the winter. It should be noted that each individual tree bears only male or female blossoms, and, of course, only the latter are followed by berries. Introduced into California from Mexico in early days.

**S. terebinthifolius.** "Brazilian Pepper." 40 feet. Of rapid, spreading growth where not frozen back. Leaves are pinnate but with much larger leaflets than the preceding, strongly aromatic. New growth usually strongly tinged pink. Handsome but not as resistant to frost as the above species. Native of Brazil.

#### PHILLYREA.

Shrubs related to the olive and having similar flowers. Will thrive well even in dry and exposed situations. Native of the Mediterranean region.

**Phillyrea angustifolia.** Mediterranean Region. Large, spreading shrub of quick growth. Branches slender giving it a graceful appearance. Leaves very narrow with smooth edges, taper-pointed.

**P. latifolia.** Europe. Africa. Large shrub of rapid growth. Branches stout. Leaves slightly serrated, almost as broad as long, dark green and lying close against branches. General appearance somewhat similar to *Osmanthus ilicifolius*.

#### PHOTINIA.

**Photinia serrulata.** China. 20 feet. Large shrub of rounded form. Leaves are drooping, six or seven inches long and two or three broad, very dark green and very glossy on upper surface, some turning vivid red in fall and holding on through the winter. Bears in great profusion small white flowers in large convex heads from six to twelve inches broad. Is in bloom most of the year except during summer. Perfectly hardy and seems to have no diseases or enemies. A thoroughly fine shrub.

#### PIMELEA.

**Pimelea ferruginea.** (*P. decussata*). Australia. 3 feet. Much branched little shrub with small leaves closely surrounding the branches. Flowers beautiful rosy pink, crowded in heads at ends of shoots. Very handsome and free blooming.

#### PITTIOSPORUM.

Shrubs or trees mostly natives of Australia and New Zealand. In several species the flowers, while small, are handsome. The

species *P. eugenioides* and *P. nigricans* are highly valued as hedge plants. *P. undulatum* makes a hedge even handsomer but is almost too tender except in places where there is little frost.

**Pittosporum crassifolium.** 30 feet. Large shrub or small tree. Leaves colored same as Olive, dark green above, silvery beneath, but are two to three inches long and very downy. Flowers wine-colored. Very valuable on account of its great resistance to wind, even close to the coast.

**P. eugenioides.** 40 feet. If grown singly will make quite a good-sized, handsome tree, but more often used in hedges. Leaves are bright yellowish green, medium-sized in hedges, but rather large in the tree form; margins wavy. Flowers clustered, greenish yellow and fragrant.

**P. nigricans.** (*P. tenuifolium*.) 40 feet. Growth about the same as preceding species whether as a specimen or in hedges. Leaves smaller and darker green. Particularly remarkable for its black flowers.

**P. tobira.** 10 feet. Forms a dense globular shrub of good size or can even be trained into a small tree. Leaves dark green above, lighter beneath, broadest toward the end. Flowers numerous, pure white and fragrant. Very showy in bloom as the flowers are larger than those of the other species and borne at the ends of the shoots.

**P. tobira variegatum.** Identical with preceding except that the foliage is strongly and conspicuously variegated with white. One of the very handsomest shrubs in our collection.

**P. undulatum.** "Victorian Box." 40 feet. Makes a handsome, round-headed tree, or can be trained as a hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of above, wavy-margined and taper-pointed. Flowers yellowish white, extremely fragrant, particularly at night. Makes a beautiful, free flowering tree and is one of the very handsomest hedge plants for sections where it is sufficiently hardy.

#### POLYGALA.

Free blooming shrubs with flowers curiously resembling those of the pea, etc., but entirely unrelated.

**Polygala brachypoda.** Growth very erect. Branches green and very straight. Leaves long and very narrow. Flowers numerous, reddish purple. New and handsome.

**P. dalmatisiana.** Garden Hybrid. Probably the most continuous blooming shrub we have as it is never without flowers and most of the time is nearly covered. Forms a dense, globular shrub of moderate growth, with very slender branches. Flowers magenta-pink, tipped with a little white brush.

**P. virgata speciosa.** Growth and flowers almost same as *P. brachypoda* but blooms later in the season. Leaves slightly smaller.

**RAPHIOLEPIS.**

**Raphiolepis japonica.** (*R. ovata*.) Japan. 12 feet. Handsome compact shrub of low and rather slow growth. Leaves of medium size, oval or rounded, leathery, very dark but lustrous green. Flowers white and fragrant

almost white. Will not succeed in the full sun; prefer partial or complete shade and moist soil. The grafted varieties are hybrids of various species.

**Rhododendron ponticum.** Europe, Asia. 10 feet. Flowers purple, often spotted on the upper



PITOSPORUM UNDULATUM

in early spring, followed by dark blue berries in clusters during winter.

lobe, and freely produced in short terminal corymbs.

**RHAMNUS.**

**Rhamnus alaternus.** S. Europe. 20 feet. Large shrub or small tree. Leaves oval, usually serrate; dark glossy green above, pale beneath. Flowers are white in short racemes followed by dark blue or black berries. An evergreen Buckthorn.

**ROSEMARY.**

**Rosmarinus officinalis.** Mediterranean Region. 4 feet. Very small shrub of irregular growth. Leaves linear and highly aromatic, as are the numerous lavender-colored flowers borne in early Spring.

**RHODODENDRON.**

Well-known, popular and very handsome flowering shrubs. The flowers are large individually and collected into large heads at the ends of the branches, surrounded by a whorl of leaves. Colors cover a wide range, mainly through shades of red and purple, some

**RUSCUS.**

**Ruscus aculeatus.** "Butcher's Broom." Europe. 4 feet. Small, compact shrub of very peculiar appearance; branches and spiny false leaves one uniform shade of dull green. Flowers are small and inconspicuous but are followed by large red berries which contrast handsomely with the green plants. Very odd little shrub.

**SOLANUM.**

*Solanum marginatum*. Africa. 6 feet. Large, broad-spreading, coarse shrub of very striking appearance. Branches are silvery white; leaves large, downy and appear silver-colored at a little distance. Nodding flowers over an inch broad, white veined blue, followed by showy yellow fruit. The entire shrub is prickly.

**STENOCARPUS.**

*Stenocarpus cunninghami*. An Australian tree said to grow sixty to one hundred feet high in its native habitat; grows slowly here. Leaves shaped much like the deciduous oaks, long and deeply lobed. Flowers bright red, in terminal clusters. Also called *S. sinuatus*.

**SUTHERLANDIA.**

*Sutherlandia frutescens*. S. Africa. Shrub with pinnate leaves and very small leaflets, bearing numerous red flowers in racemes, followed by curious bladder-like seed pods.

**TERNSTROEMIA.**

*Ternstroemia japonica*. Japanese shrub with reddish leaves and small white flowers. Does not seem to be especially valuable for California.

**TRISTANIA.**

*Tristania conferta*. "Brisbane Box." Queensland. 150 feet. Handsome evergreen shade tree. Leaves shaped like those of Orange but larger, perfectly smooth and not serrated, dull green above, light green beneath, clustered at ends of branches. Flowers star-shaped, petals strongly fringed, white, dotted pink. Makes a good-sized tree. Rare.

**VERONICA.**

Shrubs of moderate and usually quite compact growth. Flowers in spikes. Excellent for shady places but will thrive perfectly in full sun. The following species are natives of New Zealand:

*Veronica buxifolia*. "Box-leaved Veronica." Small shrub of upright, compact growth. Leaves far smaller than the other sorts. Flowers pure white, in great profusion.

*V. decussata*. New Zealand. Rather dwarf. Leaves medium-sized and closely set. Flowers large, violet-blue. An excellent hedge plant.

*V. elliptica*. New Zealand. Growth upright. Leaves small, light green. Flowers large, in loose spikes, violet tinted in bud, changing to pure white.

*V. speciosa andersoni*. New Zealand. Growth strong and leaves rather long. Flowers violet-purple. Very free bloomer.

*V. speciosa imperialis*. "Imperial Veronica." Growth strong and rather spreading. Leaves large, dark green with purple margins and midribs. Flowers amaranth-red. Very handsome.

*V. "variegated."* Growth strong and upright. Leaves large and conspicuously variegated with creamy white. Flowers blue.

**VIBURNUM.**

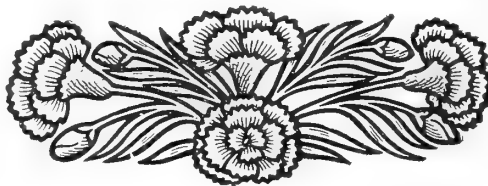
*Viburnum ellipticum*. Growth spreading. Leaves elliptic, large, dark green and quite wrinkled, edges finely scalloped. Flowers cream color in small clusters, very fragrant.

*V. odoratissimum*. China, Japan, India. 10 feet. Bushy shrub of tall growth. Leaves large and leathery, glossy green, dark above, pale beneath. Flowers white, very fragrant, borne in large panicles, followed by showy red berries. During winter the exposed leaves turn a vivid red. Very rare and handsome shrub.

*V. odoratissimum variegatum*. Variety of preceding and identical, except that some of the leaves are strikingly marked with silvery white.

**VITEX.**

*Vitex agnus-castus*. "Chaste Tree." Small tree with palmate leaves; leaflets five to seven, light green above, whitish beneath. Foliage very aromatic. Flowers pale lilac in clusters or racemes.





## DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES.

**T**HIS DIVISION is self-explained by the title, except that trees of drooping or "weeping" habit are classed together in the next section.

The best street trees for this part of California are included in this division. Evergreens are used in Southern California, but in Northern California deciduous trees are better as they afford needed shade during the summer, but admit sunshine in winter which helps to dry the mud after rains. A list of the best trees for this purpose, both evergreen and deciduous, will be found in back of catalogue.

In this class will also be found some of the most beautiful specimen trees, others valued for their wealth of blossoms and some "general purpose" trees.

All have been carefully grown, and such as needed it pruned each year. It is advisable however, when planting, to cut back pretty well all but a few kinds. This helps the tree to become established and lessens the risk of loss. It is easy to cut back too little, but hard to overdo it.

In the hot interior valleys it is advisable to shade the trunks of this class of trees until they become well established. A board on the south side will serve the purpose.

See back of catalogue for further instructions.

### ALBIZZIA.

**Albizzia julibrissin.** (*Acacia julibrissin.*) Asia, Africa. 40 feet. Of low and widely spreading growth; very hardy. Leaves very large, bipinnate, finely divided and feathery. Flowers profuse in heads varying from pink to white during summer.

### ALMOND.

A class of trees bearing a wonderful profusion of handsome flowers very early in spring before their leaves appear.

**Prunus amygdalus fl. pl.** "Double-flowered Almond." Growth vigorous. Flowers profuse, double pink, resembling small roses.

**P. davidiana alba.** "White-flowering Almond." Similar to next but with white flowers.

**P. davidiana rubra.** "Red-flowering Almond." Growth slender and willowy; leaves narrow. Flowers single, reddish.

### APPLE.

The flowering species and varieties of the apple and crab-apple make very handsome small trees. Most of them are very free flowering in early spring.

**Pyrus atropurpurea.** Growth strong. Flowers semi-double along stems, purplish; March and April.

**P. carnea pleno.** Strong grower. Flowers double, flesh color; borne in clusters.

**P. coronaria.** "Fragrant Garland." Upright, vigorous growth. Flowers single, blush, violet-scented.

**P. floribunda.** Growth vigorous. Flowers single, carmine in the bud, pale flesh when open.

**P. floribunda halliana.** Dwarf, compact tree. Flowers double, deep rose and do not fade; produced in drooping clusters.

**P. floribunda scheideckeri.** Growth medium. Flowers full, double; red in bud, rosy pink when open.

**P. ioensis.** "Bechtel's Double Rose." Small tree. Flowers double, delicate pink, very fragrant; produced from the first year. One of the best flowering trees.

**P. kaido.** A Japanese species. Growth rapid. Flowers single, pink and white, in great profusion.

**P. medwietzkiana.** A curiosity from Siberia. The entire tree—bark, wood, fruit and foliage, except old leaves—is red. Free bloomer and bears edible fruit.

**P. spectabilis.** "Chinese Flowering Apple." Small tree. Flowers are single, coral red in bud, but much lighter when fully opened.

**P. spectabilis albo pleno and roseo pleno.** Flowers very large, double and fragrant. Former variety white, latter pink.

### ASH

Trees of upright growth. Leaves pinnate. The first two species make excellent street trees.

**Fraxinus americana.** "American White Ash." 120 feet. Tall tree of rapid growth, with straight, clean trunk and broad, rounded head.

**F. excelsior.** "European Ash." Europe, Asia. 120 feet. Similar to above, leaves more divided, buds black.

**F. mariesi.** China. Small tree. Leaves divided into five leaflets. Flowers white in numerous erect panicles.

**F. ornus.** "Flowering Ash." Europe, Asia. 25 feet. Small tree with greenish-white, fragrant, fringe-like flowers, borne early in Spring in large clusters.

#### BEECH.

Very handsome class of trees with rich glossy foliage. All make splendid specimens, the Purple-leaved being one of the very handsomest deciduous trees.

**Fagus sylvatica.** "European Beech." 80 feet. A fine tree, growing to about eighty feet with feathery shoots and glossy green foliage.

**F. sylvatica heterophylla.** "Cut-leaved Beech." A tree of elegant round habit and delicately cut, fern-like foliage.

**F. sylvatica purpurea riversi.** "Purple-leaved Beech." Probably the finest of the purple leaved trees. Growth slow and compact. Foliage glossy, at first purplish crimson, changing to deep lustrous purple. Color retained through the season.

#### BIRCH.

Trees of vigorous and upright growth but with slender, drooping shoots. Leaves rather small. Will thrive even in poor soils.

**Betula alba.** "European White Birch." Europe to Japan. 80 feet. Medium to large tree with white bark on the older limbs and trunk. Growth somewhat irregular. At about five years the young branches assume a drooping habit. (See also Cut-leaved Weeping Birch page 37.)

**B. alba atropurpurea.** "Purple-leaved Birch." A variety of European Birch with purple leaves and more slender growth.

**B. alba fastigiata.** "Upright Birch." Of elegant pyramidal habit like the Lombardy Poplar. Bark silvery white. Very distinct and ornamental.

**B. lenta.** "Sweet or Cherry Birch." 60 feet. Very handsome, round-headed tree. Trunk dark, reddish brown. Bark on young shoots has aroma and taste of wintergreen.

**B. nigra.** "Black, Red, or Water Birch." 75 feet. Moderate growth; graceful and picturesque. Bark reddish brown. Branches slender and numerous.

**B. papyrifera.** "Paper or Canoe Birch." U. S. 80 feet. Tall and erect. Bark white. Leaves large.

**B. populifolia.** "American White Birch." E. North America. 40 feet. Grows rapidly but forms a small tree. Bark white. Leaves glossy, triangular.

#### BUCKEYE.

Small trees, similar to the Horse Chestnuts in foliage and flowers but of smaller and more irregular growth.

**Aesculus californica.** California. Forms tree with broad top, thirty to forty feet tall. Flowers in profuse spikes. Pods smooth.

**A. glabra.** "Ohio Buckeye." Smaller than above. Flowers greenish yellow. Pods spiny.

#### CATALPA.

Trees noticeable for their large, heart-shaped leaves. Flowers are tubular, much like a Bignonia, light colored and borne in large clusters.

**Catalpa bignonioides.** S. E. United States. 50 feet. Resembles *C. speciosa* but slower grower and makes a smaller tree with smaller foliage, but more conspicuous and numerous flowers.

**C. bignonioides aurea.** "Golden-leaved Catalpa." A yellow-leaved variety of *Catalpa bignonioides*.

**C. bungei.** China. In its native state a mere shrub, but when top-grafted forms one of the most desirable umbrella-headed trees.

**C. ovata.** (*C. kaempferi*.) Japan. 20 feet. A rapid grower but makes small tree. Foliage moderate size, deep green and glossy. Flowers fragrant, in large panicles. Blooms early.

**C. speciosa.** "Hardy Catalpa." Eastern United States. 100 feet. Very rapid growing tall tree with large heart-shaped leaves, sometimes a foot long. A free bloomer, bearing panicles of white, fragrant flowers in June and July. Yields valuable timber.

#### CEDRELA.

**Cedrela sinensis.** Northern China. 50 feet. Large trees with feathery foliage similar to *Ailanthus* but without its disagreeable odor. Flowers white in long drooping racemes, two to three feet in length. Very fine as an avenue tree.

#### CELTIS.

Trees of strong, spreading growth. Leaves resemble those of Nettles. Flowers inconspicuous but followed by numerous small berries. Wood is very fine grained, light and elastic, useful for manufacture of small articles.

**Celtis australis.** Mediterranean Region. 60 feet. Healthy, vigorous tree; succeeds almost anywhere. Leaves three to five inches long, like Elm. Berries dark purple.

**C. occidentalis.** "American Nettle Tree or Hackberry." Makes larger tree than above, with smaller foliage. Branches numerous and spread horizontally. Berries orange red.

#### CHERRY.

Among the most beautiful of the spring-blooming deciduous trees are the Flowering Cherries. The world-wide fame of some of these trees in Japan is an indication of their value in ornamental planting.

*Prunus avium* fl. pl. "Large Double White Cherry." Growth similar to the common sweet cherries. Flowers are large, purest white, very double and perfectly formed, like a miniature double white Camellia. So free flowering as to cover the tree when in bloom.

*P. cerasus ranunculiflora*. Growth is like the sour cherries; branches slender. Makes a smaller tree and blooms about a week later than preceding. Flowers double white.

*P. pseudo-cerasus* var. "Japanese Double Pink Cherry." A form of the following with very double, light pink flowers.

*P. pseudo-cerasus* var. "Japanese Single Red Cherry." The celebrated Flowering Cherry of Japan so highly prized there. The growth is vigorous. Flowers are single, borne during early spring in greatest profusion; pinkish, strongly tinted red.

#### CHESTNUT.

*Castanea sativa* var. "Variegated-leaved Chestnut." Any of the chestnuts are highly desirable for ornamental planting particularly the Spanish or Italian, of which this is a form with variegated leaves.

#### DIMORPHANTUS.

*Aralia chinensis mandshurica*. Small spiny tree with stout, stubby branches and enormous prickly leaves three to five feet long, doubly divided into numerous leaflets. Flowers white in very large clusters.

#### ELM.

Widely known and popular trees. All are of rapid, erect growth and several species are well adapted for street planting.

*Ulmus americana*. "American or White Elm." United States. 120 feet. A magnificent tree, native from the Rockies to the Atlantic. Growth is erect with smaller branches drooping when old.

*U. campestris*. "English Elm." Europe, Africa, Asia. 100 feet. An erect, rapid growing tree of spreading growth. Branches sometimes more or less corky. Leaves smaller than those of American; remain on tree late in Fall.

*U. campestris clemmeri*. A variety of the English Elm, forming a narrow pyramidal tree with spreading short branches and oval, somewhat rough, leaves.

*U. campestris cornubiensis*. "Wheatley's Elm." Compact and upright grower, with medium to small dark foliage; bark smooth. A superb shade tree for lawn or roadside.

*U. campestris cucullata*. Another variety of English Elm, with leaves curiously curved into the form of a hood.

*U. campestris monumentalis*. "Monumental Elm." A variety of English Elm of slow, dense growth, columnar habit. A distinct and desirable form.

*U. campestris suberosa*. Another variety of English Elm, distinguished from it by the dense growth of cork almost covering the limbs, which spread horizontally. Leaves dark green and very rough. This has proved to be a desirable deciduous street and avenue tree for the Western States.

*U. campestris variegata*. "Variegated-leaved Elm." A variety of English Elm, having all the leaves sprinkled over with silvery spots. Holds variegation through season.

*U. purple-leaved*. Growth similar to English Elm. Leaves greenish purple.

*U. scabra*. "Scotch or Wych Elm." Large tree of rapid growth. Foliage very large and rough.

*U. scabra dovaei*. A variety of Scotch Elm, with upright, vigorous growth and pyramidal form. An excellent street tree.

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

Hawthorn. (See Thorn.)

#### HICKORY.

*Hicoria minima*. "Swamp Hickory." Eastern U. S. 100 feet. Forms large tree with handsome broad head. Leaves divided. Grows slowly in California. Nuts bitter.

#### HONEY LOCUST.

Large flowering trees with pinnate leaves and numerous strong, sharp thorns. The flowers are greenish and inconspicuous, followed by very large, long pods on the fertile trees. The second species will form an impassable hedge.

*Gleditschia japonica*. "Japanese Honey Locust." Japan, China. 70 feet. A smaller tree than the following with larger leaves, very finely divided. Flowering habit similar.

*G. triacanthos*. "Common Honey Locust." Eastern U. S. 120 feet. Tall tree with conspicuous spines, gray bark and finely divided feathery foliage.

*G. triacanthos inermis*. "Thornless Honey Locust." A variety of the last named species, having few or no thorns.

#### HORNBEAM.

Bushy trees with general appearance like that of the Beeches.

*Carpinus betulus*. "European Hornbeam." Europe to Persia. 70 feet. Forms larger tree than above. Very valuable for tall hedges. Leaves have the peculiar habit of remaining on the tree all winter.

*C. caroliniana*. "American Hornbeam." 40 feet. Tree to about twenty or twenty-five feet. Foliage dark bluish green, turning yellow or red in fall.

**HORSE CHESTNUT.**

Very well known trees with dark, palmate leaves, bearing erect, showy, narrow panicles of handsome flowers in late Spring.

*Aesculus carnea*. "Red-flowering Horse Chestnut." 40 feet. A rare and beautiful tree of slow growth. Leaves smaller and deeper green than above. Flowers red and very showy. Pods smooth.

*Ae. hippocastanum*. "European Horse Chestnut." 80 feet. Sturdy tree of strong growth. Flowers white tinged with red. Pods spiny. Succeeds well in California and worthy of more extensive planting.

*Ae. turbinata*. 30 feet. Small tree from China and Japan. Leaves large. Flowers yellowish white, smaller than European but in longer panicles.

**JUDAS TREE.**

Small trees bearing innumerable small pea-shaped flowers before leaves appear. Pods remain all summer adding to picturesque appearance.

*Cercis canadensis*. "Red Bud." Eastern U. S. 40 feet. Forms small, round-headed tree. Leaves large, heart-shaped, glossy green. Flowers rosy pink, in great profusion.

*C. chinensis*. "Japanese Red Bud." China, Japan. 50 feet. Forms larger tree than above but of slow growth. Flowers larger than Red Bud, purplish pink, in utmost profusion. The pods, about the size of garden peas, turn strikingly crimson, making a beautiful contrast with leaves all summer. A most desirable tree for specimen planting.

*C. chinensis alba*. "White Flowering Judas Tree." An extremely rare variety of the Japanese. Flowers are purest white and almost cover the tree. Appearance entirely distinct from many other trees.

**KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE.**

*Gymnocladus canadensis*. E. North America. 100 feet. Medium sized tree with stout, stiff and blunt limbs. Leaves bipinnate, finely divided and feathery. Bears long clusters of white flowers followed by large, flat pods.

**LABURNUM.**

*Laburnum vulgare*. "Golden Chain." S. Europe. 20 feet. A beautiful small tree of rather quick growth. Leaves clover-shaped, soft, pleasing green; do not change color in fall. Flowers fragrant, bright yellow, in long drooping racemes.

**LARCH.**

Among the very few deciduous conifers. Leaves are needle-like, in bundles similar to the true cedars.

*Larix decidua*. "European Larch." Europe. 100 feet. A large, handsome tree of rapid growth. Bark gray. Leaves bright green.

*L. leptolepis*. "Japanese Larch." Japan. 80 feet. A very handsome species. Branches spread horizontally, forming pyramidal head. Foliage soft bluish green. A very handsome lawn tree.

**LINDEN.**

Fine, stately trees of large size and rapid growth. Leaves large and heart-shaped. Flowers yellow, in drooping clusters; intensely fragrant. Well liked by bees for the very abundant nectar of the flowers.

*Tilia americana*. "American Basswood." Eastern U. S. Leaves extremely large. Growth very rapid.

*T. platyphyllos*. "European Linden." Europe. 90 feet. The celebrated European street tree. Similar to American but has smaller leaves and red or yellow branches.

*T. platyphyllos laciniata*. "Cut-leaved Linden." A beautiful variety of the foregoing, with finely divided leaves. Very rare.

*T. tomentosa*. "Silver-leaved Linden." Growth very erect. Leaves dark green above and silvery white beneath. Very striking and handsome.

**LIQUIDAMBAR.**

*Liquidambar styraciflua*. "Sweet Gum." Eastern U. S. 120 feet. Forms a large tree but of slow growth. Branches corky. Leaves star-shaped and very similar to Maple. The autumn coloring of the foliage in this climate is most gorgeous, surpassing that of any other tree and many of the leaves remain throughout the winter.

**LOCUST.**

Flowering trees of varying growth. All have pinnate leaves and pea-shaped flowers in drooping clusters. Some are thorny.

*Robinia hispida*. "Rose Acacia." Naturally of weak, shrubby growth. When grafted on vigorous stock it forms a small tree. Easily distinguished from *decaisneana* by the larger, deeper pink flowers and by the short, soft bristles on most parts of the plant. This species succeeds well in California and is highly prized as a beautiful flowering tree.

*R. neo-mexicana*. "New Mexico Locust." In its native state a shrub but worked on strong stock makes a small tree of moderate growth. Flowers rose color, in drooping racemes.

*R. pseudacacia*. "Common or Black Locust." 80 feet. A native American tree of extremely rapid growth, valuable for timber as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are in long, pendulous racemes, white and very fragrant, and appear in June. Will flourish in many places where no other tree will succeed.

*R. pseudacacia bessoniana*. "Thornless Locust." A noble tree of dense, regular growth, with dark green, heavy and luxuriant foliage; entirely without thorns. Most ornamental of the family.

**R. pseudacacia decaisneana.** "Pink-flowering Locust." Remarkable for its vigorous growth and fine, pink-colored flowers, which it produces in great abundance. Entirely distinct from Rose-Flowering or Rose Acacia, which see above.

#### MAGNOLIA.

**Magnolia acuminata.** "Cucumber Tree." Eastern U. S. 90 feet, Tall, symmetrical tree of pyramidal shape. Leaves entire, six to nine inches long. Flowers greenish yellow, not very conspicuous. Green fruit resembles cucumber. For Chinese varieties, see Deciduous Shrubs.

#### MAIDEN HAIR TREE.

**Ginkgo biloba.** (*Salisburia adiantifolia*.) China. 60 feet. In reality a conifer, but of totally different aspect, owing to the shape of leaves which are formed like Maiden Hair Fern but far larger. A rare and very distinct tree.

#### MAPLE.

Among our most ornamental and valuable deciduous trees for park and street planting. The foliage of nearly all assumes handsome autumnal tints. All have leaves with the characteristic lobes except the Box Elder varieties, which have pinnate leaves.

**Acer campestre.** "English Cork-barked Maple." Europe. Asia. 50 feet. A slow growing, stocky tree, with compact rounded head. Has corky bark and very small, handsome dark green leaves.

**A. macrophyllum.** "Oregon or Large-leaved Maple." Oregon, California. 100 feet. A native tree of large size. Young branches rather stout, bluish and glaucous. Leaves very large, dark green and deeply lobed. Not easy to transplant.

**A. negundo.** "Box Elder." Eastern N. America. 70 feet. Rapid growing American tree. Smaller branches are light green. Leaves divided into three to five smooth leaflets.

**A. negundo californicum.** "California Box Elder." Considered to be a variety of above. Distinguished by slower growth, lighter colored bark and very downy leaflets.

**A. negundo variegatum.** "Golden Variegated Maple." A remarkably attractive and ornamental tree, of dwarf, close habit. Leaves deeply margined with yellow. A variety of Box Elder.

**A. pennsylvanicum.** "Striped Maple." E. North America. 40 feet. Small tree of upright, dense habit. Bark smooth and green; trunk striped with white. Leaves three-lobed, downy beneath when young.

**A. platanoides.** "Norway Maple." Europe, Asia. 100 feet. A large, handsome tree of rounded form, with very broad, five-lobed dark green, shining leaves. One of the most desirable for any situation.

**A. platanoides reitenbachi.** "Reitenbach's Purple-leaved Maple." An excellent and striking variety of the Norway, with pyramidal habit; foliage beautiful green in early spring, changing to a decided purple toward midsummer, purplish scarlet in autumn.

**A. platinoides schwedleri.** "Schwedler's Purple-leaved Maple." Another most desirable variety of Norway. Makes a round-headed tree. Distinct from Reitenbach's in that the purple appears in the leaves when first budding out. One of the very best Maples.

**A. pseudo-platanus.** "Sycamore Maple." Europe, Asia. 70 feet. A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with smooth, ash-gray bark. Leaves are large, five-lobed, deep green above, glaucous beneath.

**A. rubrum.** "Scarlet Maple." Eastern N. America. 120 feet. A medium, round-headed tree; produces deep red blossoms, appearing before the leaves which change to a brilliant scarlet in autumn.

**A. saccharinum.** "Silver Maple." "Soft Maple." Eastern N. America. 120 feet. Large tree of quick growth. Leaves are deeply lobed and very variable in form, green above and silvery beneath. Its more common botanical name is *A. dasycarpum*.

**A. saccharum.** "Sugar Maple." E. N. America. 120 feet. A well-known tree of stately growth, fine form and foliage which assumes beautiful autumnal tints in cold sections. Leaves rather small, three or five-lobed.

Japanese, see Deciduous Shrubs.

#### MOUNTAIN ASH.

Medium sized trees of very erect growth. Leaves pinnate or deeply lobed. Flowers small, white, and borne in clusters. Especially beautiful in fall when bearing large bunches of red or yellow berries which remain on trees all winter.

**Sorbus americana.** "American Mountain Ash." Eastern N. America. 30 feet. Small tree with spreading branches. Leaves pinnate. Flowers in broad clusters. Fruit orange to red, larger than in the following species.

**S. aucuparia.** "European Mountain Ash." "Rowan Tree." Europe, Asia. 40 feet. Similar to preceding; usually makes a larger tree. Berries very profuse, ranging from yellow to bright scarlet.

**S. hybrida.** "Oak-leaved Mountain Ash." Natural Hybrid. Europe. 40 feet. An excellent tree of pyramidal growth. Leaves lobed, not divided into leaflets; bright green above, downy beneath.

#### MULBERRY.

**Broussonetia papyrifera.** "Paper Mulberry." China, Japan. 50 feet. Not a true Mulberry. Good sized tree with large, somewhat heart-shaped leaves, with from one to five lobes. Fruit of curious appearance and not edible.

Remarkable for the great variation in the form of the leaves even on the same tree.

**Morus alba.** "White Mulberry." China. Leaves lobed. Fruit long, white or violet; very sweet. Foliage used for feeding silkworms.

**M. alba tatarica.** "Russian Mulberry." A very hardy tree of rank growth. Fruit ranges from white to black and is of no value. Tree is useful to make quick screen or coarse hedge.

**M. multicaulis.** "Chinese Mulberry." 40 feet. Strong growing tree of little ornamental value. Bears insipid sweet fruit. The leaves form the chief food of the silkworms in China.

#### NYSSA.

**Nyssa sylvatica.** "Sour Gum." "Tupelo." "Pepperidge." Eastern U. S. 60 feet. Rather large tree, thriving best in damp soil. Valuable for the gorgeous autumnal tints of foliage.

#### OAK.

Grand trees of sturdy growth. Several sorts are particularly good as street trees. All bear acorns and have the lobed leaves characterizing the deciduous species.

**Quercus cerris.** "Turkey Oak." Europe, Asia. 120 feet. A very handsome and symmetrical tree. Leaves deeply lobed, dark green and rough above, gray and downy beneath.

**Q. coccinea.** "Scarlet Oak." Eastern U. S. 50 feet. Grows rapidly and forms round-topped, open head. Does well in dry situations. Leaves deeply divided, and turn to a vividly brilliant scarlet in fall.

**Q. douglasi.** "California White Oak." A tall-spreading tree with oblong, bluish-green, slightly lobed leaves.

**Q. garryana.** "Oregon Oak." Pacific Coast. 100 feet. Large tree with wide-spreading branches; bark light gray. Leaves dark green above, lighter and downy below. An important native timber tree.

**Q. lobata.** "California Weeping or Valley Oak." California. 100 feet. Large tree with great, wide-spreading limbs and slender drooping branches. One of the largest spreading trees native to California. The renowned "Sir Joseph Hooker Oak" near Chico is of this species.

**Q. macrocarpa.** "Bur Oak." Eastern U. S. 150 feet. A wide-spreading tree, with corky branches and very large, deeply-lobed leaves. The acorn cups are fringed and burlike. One of the grandest and noblest Oaks.

**Q. nigra.** "Water Oak." Eastern U. S. 80 feet. Fine Oak of rapid growth, with rather slender branches. Leaves broadest toward the end, three-lobed at apex.

**Q. palustris.** "Pin Oak." Eastern United States. 80 feet. Foliage deep green, finely divided; as the tree grows the branches droop until the lower ones touch the ground. The foliage takes on a partly scarlet and yellow color in the fall. Very handsome.

**Q. pedunculata.** "English Oak." Europe, Africa, Asia. 120 feet. The Royal Oak of England; a very enduring tree, graceful and vigorous when young; majestic and grand in maturity. Also known as *Q. robur*.

**Q. pedunculata filicifolia.** "Cut-leaved Oak." A variety of the foregoing with leaves cut nearly to the midrib, forming long, narrow lobes; foliage graceful, light and elegant.

**Q. rubra.** "Red Oak." Eastern United States. 100 feet. Beautiful Oak of rather rapid growth, forms large majestic tree. Foliage turns dark red in autumn.

**Q. serrata.** Korea, Japan. Upright growing. Leaves dark, glossy green, greatly resembling those of Chestnut.

#### OSTRYA.

**Ostrya virginica.** "Hop Hornbeam." "Ironwood." Eastern United States. 50 feet. Small tree with foliage like Birch. Blossoms in drooping catkins, much resembling Hops.

#### PAULOWNIA.

**Paulownia imperialis.** "Empress Tree." China, Japan. 50 feet. Rapid growing tree, very similar in appearance to Catalpa but having much larger heart-shaped leaves. Flowers appear early, before the leaves; are very large, lavender and violet colored and borne in clusters. A very valuable ornamental tree.

#### PEACH.

**Prunus persica var.** "Flowering Peach." The following are ornamental varieties of the common peach. All bloom early in spring and are extremely attractive.

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

**"Camellia-flowered Peach."** Flowers very profuse, large, double, rich red.

**"Double Red Peach."** Semi-double; bears bright red flowers in great abundance.

**"Double Rose Peach."** Flowers double, pale rose-colored, resembling small rose.

**"Double White Peach."** Similar to preceding, except that the flowers are pure white.

**"Early Red Peach."** The first to bloom; flowers single, bright crimson.

**"Versicolored Peach."** Decidedly a curiosity and quite unique in its habit of producing

flowers ranging from pure white to deep red on same tree at the same time. Many flowers are intermediate in color, blotched or striped.

#### PHELLODENDRON.

*Phellodendron amurense*. "Chinese Cork Tree." China, Japan. 50 feet. Tree with corky bark, grows to a large size and makes a fine spreading specimen. Leaves like Black Walnut. Flowers are greenish-white in clusters, followed by black berries. A handsome ornamental tree; very resistant to drought.

#### PLUM.

*Prunus cerasifera atropurpurea*. (*P. pissardi*.) "Purple-leaved Plum." Very ornamental small tree. Leaves deep purple in spring, gradually becoming greenish. Flowers numerous, white, appearing before leaves. Doubly beautiful and desirable for both blossom and foliage.

#### POPLAR.

All are of very rapid growth, hence very useful where quick effect is wanted. Widely used as street trees.

*Populus alba bolleana*. "Bolles Poplar." Habit similar to well-known Lombardy Poplar but of much stronger growth. Leaves are small, lobed, dark green above, cottony and white beneath. The contrasting colors of opposite sides of leaves, which tremble in the faintest breeze, lend a remarkable picturesqueness to this beautiful tree.

*P. alba nivea*. "Silver or White Poplar." A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and wide-spreading habit. Leaves large, glossy green above and white as snow beneath.

*P. angulata robusta*. Resembles Carolina but is of stronger growth and has larger leaves.

*P. balsamifera*. "Balsam Poplar." "Tachmahac." North America, Asia. Tall, upright tree of rapid growth. Leaves large, dark green and glossy above, whitish or rusty beneath. Named from fragrant odor of resinous buds in spring.

*P. deltoides carolinensis*. "Carolina Poplar." A very rapid-growing variety with large leaves; grows to a large size in short time. Valuable for street planting.

*P. nigra italica*. "Lombardy Poplar." Widely known and esteemed for its decided individuality. Grows to a great height; narrow and columnar. Forms a strong contrast with most other trees, hence of great value in landscape work.

#### PTEROCARYA.

*Pterocarya fraxinifolia*. Asia. 60 feet. Resembles the Black Walnut in foliage. Forms large, spreading tree. Not very hardy.

#### RHUS.

*Rhus vernicifera*. "Varnish Tree." 30 feet. Small tree. Leaves large; pinnate with about thirteen leaflets. The plant from which the Japanese obtain the lacquer for their polished ware.

#### SERVICE TREE.

*Sorbus domestica*. Europe, Africa, Asia. 50 feet. Similar in appearance to Mountain Ash but is of more erect, compact growth. Fruit is about the size of a Crabapple and considered edible.

#### SOPHORA.

*Sophora japonica*. "Pagoda Tree." Asia. 60 feet. A handsome tree of medium size with dark green bark. Leaves are pinnate; leaflets dark green above, lighter beneath. Bears small cream colored, pea-shaped flowers in racemes about a foot long.

#### STERCULIA.

*Sterculia platanifolia*. "Japanese Varnish Tree." "Chinese Parasol Tree." China, Japan. 60 feet. Round-headed tree of medium growth. Leaves very large, three or five lobed, on long stalks. Flowers cream color, in large clusters. Handsome tree with decided individuality. First class for street planting.

#### SYCAMORE.

*Platanus occidentalis*. "American Plane." "Buttonwood." Eastern U. S. 150 feet. Similar to the following but of less regular growth with smaller, less deeply lobed leaves. Fruit heads usually borne solitary. Makes a large, tall tree. This is not the native California Sycamore.

*P. orientalis*. "European Sycamore." "Oriental Plane." Europe, Asia. 80 feet. A fine, clean, straight-growing tree, extensively planted on the Boulevards of Paris and the Thames Embankment in London. Wherever it has been planted in California it has done well in all situations. For many years after planting it maintains its beauty in full proportions. No better street tree in use for California.

#### TAXODIUM.

*Taxodium distichum*. "Bald Cypress." Eastern U. S. 150 feet. A deciduous coniferous tree. Foliage delicate, soft and feathery, light green. Extremely graceful.

#### UMBRELLA TREE.

*Melia azedarach umbraculiformis*. "Texas Umbrella." Dense, finely divided foliage and lilac colored, fragrant flowers.

*M. azadirachta*. "Japanese Umbrella Tree." India. 50 feet. Grows larger than above, with more open head. Leaves less finely divided. Flowers white.

**THORN.**

Among the most showy of the deciduous trees. They bloom freely in Spring and most kinds bear highly ornamental berries in Fall. Mainly of very erect growth. Also known as Hawthorn.

**Crataegus cordata.** "Washington Thorn." Easily one of our handsomest small trees. Leaves are triangular, lobed, deep glossy green, holding their color until late in the fall when they assume beautiful red and yellow tints. Flowers are white and borne late in spring followed by large clusters of small, intensely red berries. Native of the eastern states.

**C. crus-galli.** "Cockspur." Small thorny tree but very decorative. Bloom handsome. Fruit showy red, remaining on tree most of the winter.

**C. monogyna pauli.** "Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn." Small tree but larger than the others and of erect, quick growth. Flowers produced in great profusion in early summer, bright carmine and double. Very fine.

**C. monogyna stricta.** "Pyramidal Thorn." Of handsome pyramidal habit with fine foliage. A good grower. Flowers white.

**C. nigra.** Small tree with downy, lobed leaves. Flowers white, becoming slightly red. Berries black. This is not the "Blackthorn," for which see *Prunus spinosa*.

**C. oxyacantha.** "English Hawthorn." Small tree or shrub with spreading branches and stout spines. Very fragrant, single, white flowers produced freely. The celebrated English hedge plant.

**C. oxyacantha fl. pl.** "Double White Hawthorn." A double flowering form of the foregoing.

**C. rubra splendens.** Tree of spreading habit with single, rose-colored flowers.

**C. tomentosa.** Few or no thorns. Leaves downy. Flowers single white. Fruit very showy, blood-red.

**TULIP TREE.**

**Liriodendron tulipifera.** Eastern U. S. 150 feet. American tree of large size but grows slowly in California. Leaves of peculiar shape, somewhat like a violin. Flowers green

and yellow, about the size and shape of a tulip.

**VIRGILIA.**

**Cladrastis tinctoria.** (*V. lutea*.) "Yellow Wood." S. E. United States. 50 feet. A fine tree, with compact, broadly-rounded head; leaves pinnate, light, pleasing green. Flowers like pea blossoms, white and fragrant; borne very profusely in long racemes in June.

**WALNUT.**

**Juglans californica.** "California Black Walnut." 80 feet. Our handsome, rapid-growing, native Walnut which thrives well in any good soil. An excellent shade and avenue tree.

**J. nigra.** "American Black Walnut." Eastern U. S. 150 feet. One of the largest and handsomest of American forest trees. It grows freely on this coast; stands transplanting well, bears early, and ought to be extensively cultivated, not alone for ornament but also for its valuable wood.

**J. regia laciniata.** "Cut-leaved English Walnut." A distinct variety, with large, deeply cut foliage, and producing smooth, well-fleshed, medium-sized nuts. Makes a fine, round-headed, specimen tree.

**WILLOW.**

Mainly weeping trees but some are of upright growth. Other sorts will be found in the next section.

**Salix vitellina aurea.** "Golden Willow." Handsome, spreading tree of rapid growth. Bark is bright golden yellow, particularly showy during winter.

"Ural Golden Willow." Of upright, bushy growth. Branches red in summer, yellow in winter. Leaves long and slender, finely serrated.

**ZELKOVA.**

**Zelkova acuminata.** (*Z. kaki*.) "Japan Elm." Japan. An excellent but little known tree of rapid growth, forming broad, round-topped head. Leaves much like Elm but coarser. Succeeds admirably in California.





## DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES

**T**HE TREES in this class are characterized by the tendency of the branches to droop or even grow directly downward. Almost all are beautiful specimen trees, sharply distinguished from the preceding class by their habit of growth which renders them invaluable for making a contrast in large plantings. Varying in size from the diminutive Weeping Cherry to large trees like the Weeping Willow they offer a wide range for choice. In waterside planting the use of this class of trees is imperative if natural landscape effects are to be reproduced.

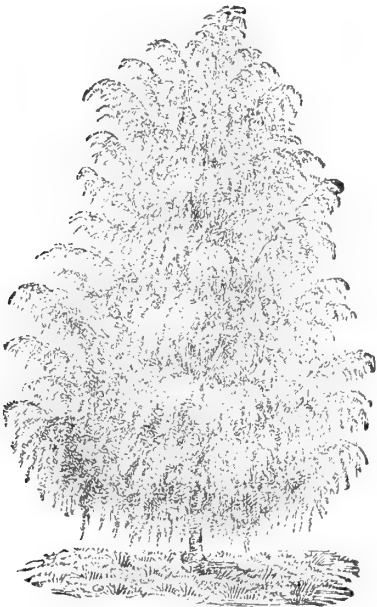
### ASH.

*Fraxinus excelsior aurea pendula*. "Golden Weeping Ash." An elegant weeping tree of weak growth; bark in winter as yellow as gold.

*F. excelsior pendula*. "European Weeping Ash." Forms large spreading tree. One of the best for arbors and shady seats.

### BEECH.

*Fagus sylvatica pendula*. "Weeping Beech." A magnificent specimen tree. The trunk maintains an erect growth but branches are twisted and drooping. When older the lower branches reach the ground, giving the tree the aspect of a living fountain.



CUT-LEAVED BIRCH

### BIRCH.

*Betula alba pendula laciniata*. "Cut-leaved Weeping Birch." Very beautiful form of European White Birch. The main trunk, with snow-white bark, grows straight as an arrow;

branches spread but slightly, while the fine slender shoots hang vertically. The foliage is fine and deeply cut. Many consider this the most beautiful deciduous tree in cultivation.

*B. alba pendula youngi*. "Young's Weeping Birch." Usually top grafted. Of irregular growth. Bark white. Branches droop almost to the ground. Quite distinct from above.

### CHERRY.

*Prunus pendula*. "Japanese Weeping Rose-flowering Cherry." Top-worked on ordinary cherry stock this makes as dainty a weeping tree as can be imagined. The branches are very slender and gracefully drooping. The flowers are rose-pink, borne all along the branchlets, early in spring before leaves appear.

### ELM.

*Ulmus scabra pendula*. "Camperdown Elm." Always top grafted. Limbs grow outward and downward giving the tree a remarkably picturesque aspect. Grows rather slowly in California but well worth planting.

"Cork-barked Weeping Elm." A form of the common Cork-barked Elm with somewhat drooping branches.

"Rough-leaved Weeping Elm." Habit similar to preceding. Has smooth branches and very large leaves, soft-downy beneath, rough-bristly above.

### HONEY LOCUST.

*Gleditschia triacanthos bujoti*. "Weeping Honey Locust." A variety with dark green, luxuriant foliage and drooping branches.

### LABURNUM.

*Laburnum vulgare pendulum*. "Weeping Laburnum." A form of Common Laburnum with drooping branches.

### LINDEN.

*Tilia petiolaris*. "Weeping Linden." Medium-sized tree with slender, drooping branches. Leaves pale green above, silvery and velvety beneath. Very fine.

**MAPLE.**

*Acer saccharinum wieri*. "Weir's Cut-leaved Maple." A rapid-growing, drooping, graceful form of the Silver Maple; foliage abundant, deeply and delicately divided.

**MOUNTAIN ASH.**

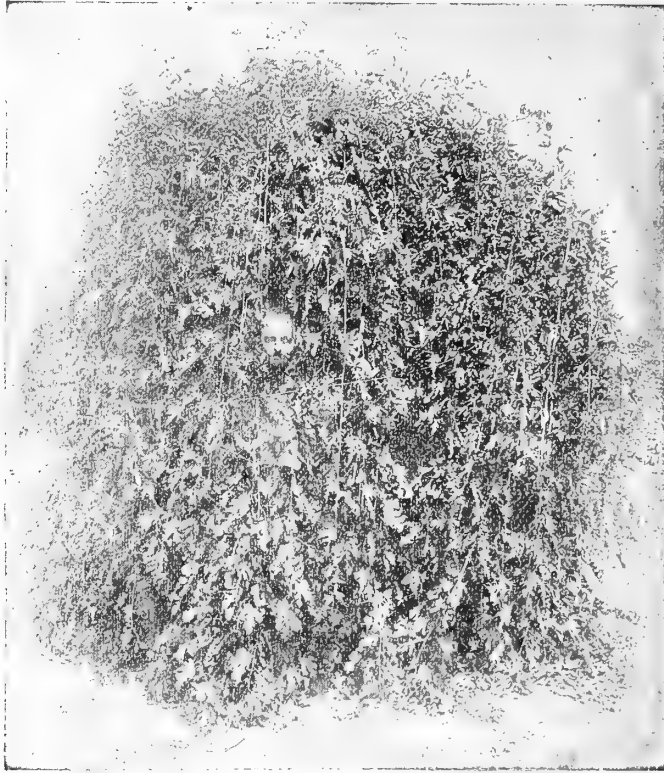
*Sorbus aucuparia pendula*. "Weeping Mountain Ash." Always top grafted. Limbs grow almost directly downward, giving tree a unique appearance. Fine lawn tree.

**THORN.**

"Weeping Thorn." A pretty, drooping variety, with slender branches.

**WALNUT.**

*Juglans regia pendula*. "Weeping Walnut." A form of the "English" Walnut in which the branches grow almost directly downward. Top-grafted on ordinary walnut stock it forms a beautiful specimen tree. Bears good nuts.



MORUS ALBA TATARICA PENDULA. TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY

**MULBERRY.**

*Morus alba tatarica pendula*. "Tea's Weeping Mulberry." Graceful and hardy weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground.

**POPLAR.**

*Populus tremula pendula*. "Weeping Poplar." One of the most showy of the top grafted weeping trees. The head is large and graceful, the fine branches growing to the ground on all sides. Forms a natural "summer-house." The large catkins are borne profusely in the early spring considerably before leaves, which are large and deeply serrated.

**WILLOW.**

*Salix babylonica*. "Weeping Willow." The common and well-known Weeping Willow.

*S. babylonica aurea*. "Golden Weeping Willow." Variety of preceding of identical habit. Differs in the intense golden hue of the branches making it particularly handsome during the winter.

*S. babylonica annularis*. "Ring-leaved Weeping Willow." Tree of strong, spreading growth with slender, drooping branches. Leaves curiously curled into rings.

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

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

**A** CLASS OF SHRUBS too little planted in our State. Few of the evergreens are as free bloomers as the best of the deciduous. Of course, they are bare during the winter, but the beautiful, fresh spring foliage, so often accompanied by the flowers, more than compensates. To ignore them means to lose many of the very best things available for our climate. Nearly all are very hardy, and with few exceptions, will stand zero or below.

A good general rule is to prune these shrubs when they have finished blooming. This is very necessary with such as bloom from the old wood of the previous season; observation will show which these are. To prune them when dormant spoils their chances of flowering. Those which bloom from new wood of the current season's growth can be pruned either when dormant or after flowering. By pruning we do not mean shearing, which is good for hedges but not for single plants.

### ALMOND.

*Prunus japonica*. Dwarf shrub with slender branches bearing very double flowers in utmost profusion very early in spring. We grow the two following forms, differing only in color:

"Dwarf Double Red Almond."

"Dwarf Double White Almond."

### ALTHEA.

*Hibiscus syriacus*. "Rose of Sharon." Large, much branched shrubs. Leaves appear rather late in spring and flowers, in a variety of colors, in late summer and fall. We offer the following sorts:

A. "Double Pink."

A. "Double Red."

A. "Double White."

A. "Atroplena." Flowers semi-double, purple.

A. "Fastiosa." Flowers double, white, shaded crimson.

A. "Grandiflora." Flowers large, semi-double, light pink, shaded crimson.

A. "Grandiflora alba." Flowers very large, single, white.

A. "Jeanne d'Arc." Flowers double, pure white.

A. "Rosea." Flowers very variable, ranging through shades of pink, purple and white.

A. "Ranunculiflora." Flowers large and very double, pale purple.

A. "Variegated." Leaves marked light yellow; flowers semi-double, violet.

A. "Violacea flora pleno." Flowers double, violet. Very free bloomer.

### ARALIA.

*Aralia spinosa*. "Hercules Club." S. E. United States. 40 feet. Very tall shrub or

even tree, having few or no side branches, with enormous but finely divided leaves. Flowers white in extremely large panicles. Stem and leaf-stalks armed with numerous prickles. Altogether a plant of curious and very striking appearance. Rare on this Coast.

### AZALEA.

*Azalea sinensis*. (*A. mollis*.) China, Japan. 8 feet. Small shrub bearing large and very handsome flowers early in Spring before the leaves appear. Colors range through shades of red, orange and pink, some almost white. Very fine.

### BARBERRY.

Spreading shrubs with spines and rather small green leaves, yellow flowers and numerous small berries.

*Berberis thunbergii*. "Thunberg's Barberry." 4 feet. Handsome low-growing shrub. The branches arch outward in a very graceful manner. Leaves rather small and color beautifully in fall. Flowers borne singly along the branches; berries bright red. Very fine.

*B. vulgaris*. "Common Barberry." Europe, Asia. 8 feet. Branches grooved, leaves one to two inches long. Flowers and berries in numerous drooping racemes all along branches. Berries purple or red.

*B. vulgaris atropurpurea*. "Purple-leaved Barberry." A very handsome variety of the preceding, with purple leaves. Probably the best shrub of its color.

### BOUVARDIA.

*Bouvardia triphylla*. (*B. jacquini*.) Mexico and Arizona. 6 feet. Small downy shrub of erect growth, prized for its bright red, tubular flowers which are about an inch long and borne in clusters.

**CALYCANTHUS.**

Small, aromatic shrubs with rather large leaves and very fragrant, curiously formed flowers.

*Calycanthus floridus*. "Sweet-scented Shrub." S. E. United States. 6 feet. Flowers chocolate-brown. Summer bloomer.

*C. praecox*. China, Japan. Flowers yellow, striped brown inside. Blooms early, before leaves appear.

**CARAGANA.**

*Caragana arborescens*. "Siberian Pea Tree." Asia. 20 feet. Shrub or small tree with pinnate leaves. Flowers pea-shaped, yellow, appearing in early spring.

**CEANOTHUS.**

*Ceanothus americanus*. "New Jersey Tea." Eastern U. S. 4 feet. Small shrub of erect growth, bearing erect panicles of dainty, pure white flowers. Thrives best in partial shade. Leaves said to have been used as a substitute for tea during the Revolution.

**CERCIDIPHYLLUM.**

*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*. Japan. 30 feet. Shrub or bushy tree, valuable for its very beautiful foliage. Leaves rather small, usually heart-shaped, purple on the new growth, becoming light green and changing to yellow and scarlet in the fall. Comparatively new and quite rare.

**CHAMAECERASUS.**

*Lonicera spinosa*. (*C. alberti*.) Asia. 3 feet. Low, somewhat creeping shrub with narrow leaves and violet, bell-shaped flowers. Botanists consider it a Honeysuckle.

**CISTUS.**

Small free flowering shrubs. Flowers closely resembling single roses.

*Cistus albidus*. "Rock Rose." Europe. 4 feet. Leaves downy. Flowers rosy lilac, large.

*C. monspeliensis*. Europe. 5 feet. Flowers smaller but clustered, white.

**COLUTEA.**

*Colutea arborescens*. "Bladder Senna." Europe, Africa. 15 feet. Large shrub with pinnate leaves of numerous small leaflets. Has yellow pea-shaped flowers in short racemes. Pods are inflated and bladder-like.

**CORCHORUS.**

*Kerria japonica*. (*C. japonica*.) Japan. Shrub having numerous, very erect, long and slender branches with bright green bark. Flowers are clear yellow, similar to a small single rose.

*K. japonica flore pleno*. "Double-flowering Kerria." Variety of preceding; is of stronger growth and has very double flowers.

**CORYLOPSIS.**

*Corylopsis spicata*. Japan. 4 feet. Small shrub with foliage like Filbert. Flowers appear early in spring, deep yellow, small, in drooping racemes.

**CRAPE MYRTLE.**

*Lagerstroemia indica*. China. 20 feet. Shrub or small tree with very smooth, even shiny bark. Foliage somewhat scanty. Flowers pink, purple, scarlet and white. We propagate and sell by colors. Aside from a tendency to mildew in some sections the Crape Myrtles are very desirable shrubs, being in bloom through most of the summer.

**CURRENT.**

Shrubs blooming in early spring. The different kinds are very distinct in color and growth. All bloom profusely and are highly attractive.

*Ribes aureum*. "Yellow-Flowering Currant." Foliage shiny. Flowers yellow, tipped with red, are borne in small clusters all along branches; have a pleasing, spicy fragrance.

*R. sanguineum*. "Crimson-Flowering Currant." California. Flowers varying from red to pink, in long drooping racemes.

*R. gordonianum*. Hybrid of preceding and the "Yellow." Flowers crimson and yellow, in hanging clusters.

*R. speciosum*. "Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry." California. Quite distinct from the rest and the most showy. Flowers are borne singly all along the spreading, arching branches; are vivid red and drooping, much resembling miniature Fuchsias. Very fine and handsome.

**CYTISUS.**

Deciduous forms of the Brooms.

*Cytisus nigricans elongatus*. Small shrub with downy branches. Flowers yellow, in long racemes. Blooms in early summer and in fall.

*C. sessilifolius*. S. Europe. Similar to preceding. Branches not downy; yellow flowers in shorter racemes.

*C. triflorus*. Europe, Africa. Flowers yellow, on long stalks and borne all along the branches.

*C. trifolio purpureus*. Small shrub with clover-like leaves and purple, pea-shaped flowers.

**DEUTZIA.**

White flowering Japanese shrubs, in bloom during spring and early summer. Perfectly hardy and of easy culture.

**Deutzia fortunei.** Hybrid with large, single, pure white flowers.

**D. lemoinei.** Garden Hybrid. Small and spreading shrub. Flowers pure white, in corymbs or panicles. Very free-flowering.

**D. "Pride of Rochester."** Tall growing. Flowers large and double, white, slightly tinged pink on back of petals.

**D. scabra crenata.** Leaves crisped. Flowers in drooping racemes, white tinged pink.

#### DOGWOOD.

Medium-sized shrubs and small trees with small white flowers in numerous clusters (*C. florida* has apparently large flowers). Of very easy culture and extremely hardy.

**Cornus alba sibirica.** "Siberian Dogwood." Growth erect. Branches bright red, particularly conspicuous in winter. Flowers creamy; berries light blue.

**C. alternifolia.** "Blue Dogwood." East-U. S. 25 feet. Large shrub or small tree. Branches glaucous blue, in irregular whorls. Leaves large. Flowers fragrant, cream-colored, in large clusters. Berries dark blue on red stems.

**C. florida.** "Flowering Dogwood." N. America. 15 feet. Large shrub or small tree. Differs from the others in having each flower cluster surrounded by four large white bracts, the whole looking like a very large flower. Leaves large, dark green, turning bright red in fall. Native of Eastern States; rare in California.

**C. sanguinea.** Europe, Asia. 12 feet. Large shrub with blood-red branches. Leaves downy on both sides. Flowers greenish white in dense clusters. Berries black.

#### EDGEWORTHIA.

**Edgeworthia gardneri.** (*E. papyrifera*.) Asia. Large shrub with long narrow leaves. Flowers fragrant, yellow, crowded into dense heads, much like *Daphne*. Blooms during winter before leaves appear. Bark is used in Japan for paper-making.

#### ELDER.

Large shrubs of erect, extremely rapid growth, with large pinnate leaves. Flowers white, small, in large cymes. Extremely hardy.

**Sambucus canadensis aurea.** "Golden Elder." Foliage deep golden yellow throughout the season.

**S. canadensis lacinata.** "Cut-leaved Elder." Foliage dark green and deeply cut.

**S. canadensis variegata.** "Variegated Elder." Foliage strongly marked with creamy white.

#### EUONYMUS.

**Euonymus europaeus.** "Spindle Tree." Europe, Asia. 20 feet. Large shrub of rather

straggly growth. Flowers creamy white in spring. Very valuable for the showy red fruit in the fall. Excellent for decoration. Foliage also colors yellow and red.

#### EXOCHORDA.

**Exochorda grandiflora.** "Pearl Bush." China. 10 feet. Large shrub, blooming early in spring, when the entire plant is covered with purest white blossoms. The common name is from the pearly flower buds which are globular just before they open. The finest white flowering shrub of early spring.

#### FILBERT.

**Corylus maxima purpurea.** "Purple-leaved Filbert." Large shrub with intensely dark purple leaves in spring, becoming greenish toward fall. Very distinct even among other purple-leaved trees and shrubs.

#### FORSYTHIA.

Japanese shrubs, bearing golden yellow flowers very early in spring. Flowers have four slender spreading petals and appear in small clusters along the branches.

**Forsythia suspensa.** "Golden Bells." China. 8 feet. Rather tall but with very drooping branches. Can be trained over arbors.

**F. suspensa fortunei.** A variety of *suspensa* of more upright and vigorous growth. Petals more slender.

#### FRINGE TREE.

The Purple Fringe and White Fringe are entirely different and unrelated plants but are usually catalogued together.

**Rhus cotinus.** "Purple Fringe." "Smoke Tree." Asia. 10 feet. Well-known large shrub, with rounded leaves. Flowers borne in peculiar, pale purple, plumy masses. Entirely unique.

**R. cotinus atropurpurea.** "Dark Purple Fringe Tree." A variety of preceding, distinguished by much darker and more compact flower clusters. Foliage colors brilliant red in autumn.

**Chionanthus virginica.** "White Fringe." Eastern U. S. 30 feet. Shrub or small tree with large oval leaves and bearing drooping racemes of pure white flowers in early Summer followed by numerous black berries. The individual flowers have four long and very slender petals. Seen in the mass they have the fringed appearance that gives the common name.

#### FUCHSIA.

**Fuchsia magellanica riccortoni.** Large, dense shrub of entirely different appearance from the ordinary Fuchsias. The flowers while much smaller are miniature reproductions and are borne in the greatest profusion. Humming birds seem to be greatly attracted, probably

by the color of the flowers. Very fine and rather rare.

### HIBISCUS.

*Hibiscus mutabilis*. "Changeable Hibiscus." China. 20 feet. Tall shrub or small tree with large, downy leaves. The large flowers are pure white in the morning, changing to a pink at noon, and by night are of a uniform light red. The contrast between them and the newly opened ones is very striking. Rare.

### HONEYSUCKLE.

Both the following are varieties of the Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. tatarica*) and are shrubs, not at all climbing in their habit. The climbers are included in "Climbing and Trailing Plants."

"Tartarian Pink Honeysuckle." Growth slow, flowers pink, berries usually red.

"Tartarian Grandiflora Honeysuckle." Growth vigorous; leaves large; flowers larger than the type, bright pink striped white.

### HYDRANGEA.

Well-known shrubs, bearing enormous cymes or panicles of pink or white flowers. We are often asked about "Blue Hydrangeas"; the pink kinds can be made to bear blue flowers by mixing in plenty of iron filings, old nails or any scrap iron around the roots. Hortensis and its varieties should have partial shade.

*Hydrangea arborescens sterilis*. "Hills of Snow." New native American shrub considered in the East to be the best acquisition in years. Cymes shaped like our common pink variety but snow white. Blooms from early to late summer. Of great value for sections too cold for the hortensis types.

*H. hortensis*. China, Japan. 8 feet. The most common form in California. Large leaves, pink flowers in large cymes. Blooms all summer.

*H. hortensis aigaka*. A curious variety of preceding. The center flowers have no petals but those around the outside are exceptionally large and purplish pink.

*H. hortensis nigra*. Variety of hortensis with black branches and very deep pink flowers. Distinct and handsome.

*H. hortensis rosea*. Another variety of hortensis. Flowers are deeper pink in somewhat smaller heads.

*H. hortensis Thomas Hogg*. A variety with small leaves and very large heads of white flowers. Hardy and very fine.

*H. hortensis variegata*. "Variegated Hydrangea." Of the hortensis type but differs in foliage and blooming. Leaves marked about equally white and green. The inner flowers in the head are small and violet tinted, the outer ones large and white.

*H. paniculata grandiflora*. Entirely distinct from hortensis types. Flowers white in very large, pointed panicles at end of branches during late summer. The flowers remain on bush for a long time, turning pinkish. Especially adapted to cold sections.

### HYPERICUM.

*Hypericum hircinum*. Mediterranean Region. 3 feet. Of bushy growth. Flowers bright yellow with numerous long stamens. Good for hedges.

### JASMINE.

*Jasminum fruticans*. Mediterranean Region. Erect shrub with slender, angular green branches. Leaves clover-like. Flowers bright yellow during summer. For other Jasmines see Climbing Plants.

### LEMON VERBENA.

*Lippia citriodora*. South America. 12 feet. Well-known shrub. Foliage and flowers strongly lemon scented. An old favorite.

### LEYCESTERIA.

*Leycesteria elegans*. Rare and handsome shrub of strong growth. Flowers white, slightly tinged purple, in drooping racemes. Berries and bracts surrounding them turn vivid purple, making a striking contrast with the green foliage and branches.

### LIGUSTRUM.

*Ligustrum ibota regelianum*. Shrub of very spreading growth. Flowers white, in drooping panicles, followed by purplish black berries in the greatest profusion, which remain on tree all winter.

### LILAC.

Among our best known flowering shrubs. Valued for their fine foliage and fragrant flowers, usually borne in showy panicles. We divide them into two classes; common sorts on their own roots and grafted sorts, mainly hybrids.

### COMMON SORTS.

*Syringa chinensis sougeana*. (*S. rothomagensis rubra*.) Flowers single red, in very large, showy panicles on long stems. Fine for cutting.

*S. vulgaris alba*. "White Lilac." Smaller panicles of pure white and very fragrant flowers.

*S. vulgaris marleyensis*. "Rubra de Marley." Flowers reddish purple, panicles large.

*S. vulgaris purpurea*. "Purple Lilac." The old, best known sort.

## GRAFTED SORTS.

Varieties of *S. vulgaris* unless otherwise noted.

"Alba grandiflora." Flowers white, single; panicles very large and loose. Growth very vigorous.

"Charles Joly." Flowers violet-purple very double; panicles very large and compact.

"Charles the Tenth." Flowers reddish purple, single. Growth very strong and compact.

"Comte de Paris." Very similar to Charles the Tenth but lighter colored.

"De Croncels." Flowers purplish red in bud, purple when opened, single; panicles large.

"Fleur des Orangers." Flowers white, single; panicles compact.

"Frau Dammann." Flowers pure white, single; panicles medium-sized. A fine variety.

"Gigantea." Flowers light blue, single; in extremely large panicles. Upright and very strong grower.

"Gloire de Lorraine." Flowers purplish red, single; panicles as well as individual flowers of large size.

"Gloire des Moulins." Flowers rosy lilac, single, borne in long panicles and very fragrant.

"Lemoinei flore pleno." Flowers reddish purple, double; panicles compact.

"Ludwig Spaeth." Flowers purplish red, single, panicles long and slender. Very distinct color and easily one of the best.

"Mad. Casimir-Perier." Flowers white, very double, in full compact panicles.

"Michel Buchner." Flowers pale lilac, very double; panicles compact. Very fragrant. An excellent variety.

"Pres. Grevy." Flowers purplish blue, very double; panicles showy. Very handsome.

"Pres. Massart." Flowers reddish purple, single.

"Rubra Insignis." Flowers purplish red, single. Upright grower; panicles on long stems. Fine for cutting.

"Virginalis." Flowers white, single, borne in short, forked panicles.

*S. japonica*. "Japan Lilac." Japan, 30 feet. Growth very strong, making a small tree. Flowers creamy white. Quite distinct from other lilacs.

*S. persica laciniata*. "Persian Cut-leaved Lilac." Leaves deeply cut; flowers pale lilac, in loose panicles on very long stems. Very free bloomer and fine for cutting.

*S. villosa*. "Downy Lilac." Asia, 10 feet. Foliage entirely distinct from all the others.

Leaves very large and rough, downy along edges. Flowers pale lilac, changing to white. Very fragrant.

## LYCIUM.

*Lycium europaeum*. Mediterranean region. Spreading shrub of very strong growth. Flowers purplish-white followed by red berries. Useful in the latter state for decorating.

## MAGNOLIA.

A very beautiful and free flowering class of shrubs, blooming much more freely than the evergreen Magnolia and mainly before leaves appear.

*Magnolia kobus*. Japan. 80 feet. Makes a good-sized bushy tree. Flowers white and fragrant.

*M. obovata*. China, Japan, 20 feet. Rather large shrub. Flowers white inside, purple outside, not fragrant.

*M. obovata gracilis*. Shrub of moderate growth. Flowers reddish purple. Very free bloomer.

*M. rubra*. Growth strong; flowers deep purplish red. Blooms profusely.

*M. soulangeana*. Garden Hybrid. Growth strong and spreading. Flowers very large and numerous, white tinged purple at base of petals. Very early.

*M. soulangeana lennei*. Large shrub or small tree. Flowers large, white and purple inside, deep crimson outside.

*M. soulangeana nigra*. A variety of preceding and very similar. Flowers are dark purple outside, otherwise about the same.

*M. stellata*. Japan, 20 feet. A variety of dwarf habit, producing pinkish white, semi-double fragrant flowers from January to March; blooms younger than any of the others.

*M. yulan*. (*M. conspicua*.) China, Japan. 50 feet. Shrub of slow growth, ultimately becoming a tree. Flowers are large, cup-shaped and pure white, appearing before the leaves. Extremely fragrant.

## MAPLE.

Japanese shrubs or very small trees with beautiful foliage, variously colored and shaped. For best effects they should be planted in at least partial shade.

*Acer palmatum*. "Japanese Maple." Japan, 20 feet. The species of which the others are varieties. Leaves almost round in outline, deeply lobed but not finely cut; green during summer but changing to a fine dark crimson in fall.

*A. palmatum atrolineare*. Leaves very small, deeply cut into about five very narrow, almost straight lobes; very dark red. Especially graceful and handsome.

**A. palmatum atropurpureum.** Leaves dark purple, rather deeply lobed and coarsely serrated. Easily one of the best.

**A. palmatum aureum.** Leaves shaped like preceding but golden yellow.

**A. palmatum bicolor.** Leaves shaped similar to atropurpureum but colored purple and carmine about equally.

**A. palmatum ornatum.** Of low and drooping growth. Foliage is remarkably picturesque both in color and form. Leaves are dark purple and deeply cut into very small segments, giving the little tree a highly graceful, fern-like appearance. This is the variety sometimes called *A. dissectum atropurpureum*.

**A. palmatum sanguineum.** Similar to atropurpureum but leaves are more finely divided and brighter red.

#### MOCK ORANGE.

A well-known class of free blooming, white flowering shrubs of strong and tall growth. Flower in early summer after the spring bloomers.

**Philadelphus coronarius.** "Garland Syringa." Europe, Asia; 10 feet. Flowers creamy white, medium-sized, in very short, dense racemes; as fragrant as orange blossoms.

**P. coronarius aureus.** "Golden-leaved Syringa." A showy variety of the Garland, with clear yellow foliage. Not a free bloomer but handsome on account of its color.

**P. coronarius flore pleno.** "Double-Flowered Syringa." Another variety of the Garland, of dwarf habit. Flowers are partially double but hardly as numerous.

**P. inodorus.** "Large-flowered Syringa." S. E. United States, 10 feet. Of stronger growth than the common Garland. Flowers borne profusely and larger but not so fragrant.

#### PALIURUS.

**Paliurus spina-christi.** (*P. aculeatus*.) "Christ's Thorn." Europe, Asia, 12 feet. Hardy shrub armed with stipular prickles and having greenish-yellow flowers in June and July; supposed to have furnished the crown of thorns placed on the head of Christ before his crucifixion.

#### PHLOMIS.

**Phlomis fruticosa.** "Jerusalem Sage." Europe, 3 feet. Very compact shrub with gray, wooly leaves. Flowers yellow in whorls around the upright branches.

#### PHOTINIA.

**Photinia villosa.** Japan, China, 15 feet. A large shrub with slender branches. Leaves dark green above, downy beneath. Bears clusters of white flowers in May and reddish berries in autumn; closely related to our native Christmas Berry.

#### PLUM.

Very handsome shrubs or small trees, highly valued for their profusion of handsome flowers in spring.

**Prunus mume.** "Japanese Apricot." 20 feet. Flowers range through shades of white, pink and red. Varies from single to double.

**P. spinosa.** "Blackthorn." "Sloe." Europe, Africa, Asia. Spreading shrub of rather low growth for a plum. Very thorny. Flowers small, white. Fruit small, deep blue. Wood is valued for making canes.

**P. tomentosa.** Shrub or small tree with rough and downy leaves. Bears small, single, white flowers in great profusion, followed by numerous small red fruits.

**P. triloba.** Double-flowering Plum. China. Bush with three-lobed leaves. Flowers double, rosy pink and very numerous, appearing before the leaves. Very handsome.

#### POINCIANA.

**Caesalpinia gilliesi.** S. America. 20 feet. Tall shrub or sometimes small tree. Growth very vigorous. Leaves doubly pinnate, with small leaflets. Flowers large and borne in clusters, extremely showy, having light yellow petals and long, brilliant red stamens. Blooms almost continuously all summer. Sometimes called "Bird of Paradise Flower," but incorrectly as that name belongs to *Strelitzia reginae*.

#### POMEGRANATE.

In addition to the varieties grown for fruit there are several very handsome ornamental forms, some of them among our showiest summer bloomers.

"Double red." Flowers large, very double and brilliant scarlet.

"Double white." Flowers medium-sized, creamy white or light yellow.

"Mad. Legrelle." Handsome variegated form. Flowers full and double, light red, conspicuously edged with white.

**Punica granatum nana.** "Dwarf Pomegranate." Very low, compact, free flowering form. Flowers red, semi-double. Fine for low hedges.

#### PTEROSTYRAX.

**Pterostyrax hispida.** Japan. 25 feet. Shrub or small tree from Japan much like *Halesia*. Flowers are fragrant, creamy white, small but borne in showy drooping clusters.

#### PYRUS.

**Sorbus arbutifolia.** "Red Chokeberry." Eastern U. S. 12 feet. Shrub, native of Eastern States. Leaves oval; smooth above, downy and gray beneath. Flowers white, small, in clusters, followed by numerous red berries which remain all winter.



## QUINCE.

Handsome well-known shrubs flowering freely in early spring. Excellent for cutting as shoots with unopened buds will keep for two or three weeks in water, the flowers gradually unfolding. Fruit is very aromatic.

*Cydonia japonica*. "Japan Scarlet Quince." China, Japan. 8 feet. The old favorite. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Makes an impassable and beautifully flowering hedge.

*C. japonica alba*. "Japanese White Quince." White shaded pink.

*C. japonica candida*. Flowers almost pure white.

*C. japonica gaujardi*. Salmon-orange.

*C. japonica umbilicata*. Flowers rosy red.

"*Grandiflora rosea*." Large pink flowers.

"*Moerlozl*." Deep crimson.

"*Sanguinea multiflora*." Red; very free flowering.

"*Sanguinea plena*." Scarlet; double flowering.

"*Simoni*." Single red.

*C. sinensis*. "Chinese Quince." Flowers very large, light pink. Leaves color scarlet in fall.

## RHODOTYPOS.

*Rhodotypos kerrioides*. "White Kerria." Japan. 10 feet. Handsome shrub. Flowers borne profusely in spring, pure white, like single roses; followed by small, black, shiny berries which remain through winter.

## RHUS.

Shrubs valued chiefly for their handsome foliage, which assumes vivid autumnal tints.

*Rhus glabra laciniata*. Shrub or little tree of slow growth. Leaves pinnate, over a foot long, with leaflets finely cut; fern-like in appearance. Autumn tints very gorgeous.

*R. toxicodendron radicans*. Shrub of very curious habit. The growth is erect but among the coarser branches are very numerous slender ones intertwined and clinging to each other by aerial rootlets. Leaves of three leaflets, beautifully colored in fall.

## SESBANIA.

*Sesbania tripetti*. Shrub or small tree with pinnate leaves. Flowers pea-shaped, in drooping racemes, orange red, rather large. This is a very recent introduction from South America, almost unknown here as yet, but promises to prove a decided acquisition.

## SNOWBALL.

Well-known shrubs bearing globular heads of white flowers in spring.

*Viburnum opulus sterile*. "Common Snowball." The best known sort with large heads of flowers. Leaves somewhat maple-shaped, turning vivid red in fall.

*V. tomentosum plicatum*. "Japanese Snowball." Flower heads rather smaller but borne more profusely. Leaves strongly plaited and not lobed.

## SNOWBERRY.

Small shrubs valuable for the white or red berries borne in very compact clusters.

*Symphoricarpus racemosus*. "White Fruited Snowberry." Eastern U. S. 6 feet. Small pink flowers in racemes. Fruit pure white in greatest abundance. Much more showy than the species growing wild in California.

*S. vulgaris*. "Red Fruited Snowberry." "Indian Currant." Eastern U. S. Loaded in fall and winter with an abundance of dark red berries.

*S. vulgaris variegatus*. "Variegated Snowberry." Variety of preceding. Leaves marked yellow and white.

## SPIREA.

Small or medium-sized shrubs, varying in habit, appearance, color of flowers and manner of blooming. All, however, have very small flowers but assembled into usually compact clusters of different forms.

*Caryopteris mastacanthus*. "Blue Spirea." China, Japan. 6 feet. Not a real Spirea but of similar size and general appearance. Flowers small, light blue, borne in compact clusters along the branches. Blooms from midsummer to frost.

*Spirea bumalda anthony waterer*. "Anthony Waterer." Dwarf but erect form, growing about three feet high. Flowers bright crimson, in flattened heads at end of branches. Blooms about midsummer.

*S. cantoniensis*. (*S. reevesi*.) China, Japan. 4 feet. Medium size. Flowers pure white and large for the genus, borne most profusely in dense heads. Practically evergreen as it holds most of its leaves over winter. Sometimes called *S. lanceolata*.

*S. cantoniensis flore pleno*. Variety of preceding with very double flowers.

*S. douglasii* var. (*S. californica*.) Growth erect, about six feet high. Flowers reddish pink, in elongated, dense panicles. Blooms during summer months.

*S. prunifolia flore pleno*. "Bridal Wreath." Small shrub with long, very slender branches. Flowers very double and pure white, borne along the branches before leaves appear. This is the genuine "Bridal Wreath," a name often incorrectly applied to other species of Spirea.

*S. thunbergii*. China, Japan. 5 feet. Moderate size. Branches slender and arching. Flowers white, single and borne in small, loose clusters along the branches. Blooms very early.

**S. van houttei.** Garden Hybrid. Moderate size. Branches arching and drooping with the weight of the flowers, which are borne freely in spring. Very beautiful and extremely hardy.

#### STAPHYLEA.

Large shrubs with coarse, pinnate leaves, greenish white, fragrant flowers, borne in racemes in early spring. Seeds are in greatly inflated bladder-like pods borne in pairs or threes.

**Staphylea colchica.** Europe, Asia. 12 feet. Branches rather slender. Leaflets three or five, pale green on lower surface.

**S. pinnata.** Europe, Asia. 15 feet. Branches stout. Leaflets five or seven, slightly glaucous on lower surface.

#### TAMARISK.

Shrubs of rapid growth, some becoming small trees. Foliage very minute and greatly imitating some kinds of Cypress. Flowers small but very numerous in various shades of pink.

**Tamarix algerica.** Growth spreading. Foliage grayish green.

**T. parviflora.** (*T. africana*.) Europe. 15 feet. Growth slender and upright. Very free bloomer and earlier than the others.

**T. parviflora purpurea.** Growth strong and upright. Makes a good tree. Blooms after the others. Extremely free bloomer.

**T. odessana.** Asia. 6 feet. Growth erect and compact. Foliage plumy. Appearance entirely distinct from the others. Can be trained into quite a tree.

#### TREE PEONY.

**Paeonia moutan.** China. 6 feet. Differs from common peonies in being a woody shrub instead of dying to the ground each year. Flowers are extremely large, borne very early and in a great variety of colors, ranging through red, pink, purple and white.

#### VIBURNUM.

Such forms of deciduous Viburnums as produce the large globular heads of sterile flowers have already been described under "Snowball." The following have all or nearly all perfect flowers and bear berries which add greatly to their effectiveness.

**Viburnum dentatum.** "Arrow Wood." Eastern U. S. 15 feet. Upright, bushy shrub. Very similar to following but has smaller leaves and blooms two or three weeks earlier.

**V. molle.** (*V. nepalense*.) Southern U. S. Large shrub. Leaves large, dark green and downy beneath. Flowers white and all fertile. Blooms in midsummer. Berries numerous, bluish black.

**V. opulus.** (*V. oxycoccus*.) "Cranberry Bush." Europe, Asia, N. America. 12 feet. The natural form of the "Common Snowball." Identical except that the flower heads have the large sterile flowers only around the edge. In the center are the small fertile flowers. Blooms in late spring. Berries are bright scarlet and last all winter. Foliage colors highly.

#### WEIGELA.

Handsome and very free flowering shrubs of medium size, blooming in late spring. Flowers are trumpet-shaped; colors range from white through pink to crimson. The following are all natives of China and Japan:

**Diervilla floribunda lavallei.** Growth very strong. Flowers bright, but very deep crimson.

**D. florida.** (*D. rosea*.) China. 6 feet. An old favorite and the most common form. Flowers pink. Very free bloomer.

**D. florida nana variegata.** "Variegated Weigelia." Growth dwarf and compact. Leaves conspicuously marked silvery white. Flowers almost white with only slight shading of pink.

**"Abel Carriere."** A hybrid. Flowers rosy carmine changing to red; yellow in the throat.

**"Dr. Baillon."** Growth strong and spreading. Flowers dark crimson. A hybrid.

**"Hendersoni."** Growth upright and compact. Flowers deep rose.

**"Van Houttei."** Growth strong and spreading. Flowers pink shaded carmine.

#### XANTHOCERAS.

**Xanthoceras sorbifolia.** China. 20 feet. A very handsome shrub deserving an easier name. We propose "Yellow Horn," the meaning of Xanthoceras and appropriate on account of the four little yellow horns inside the flower. A very handsome shrub of stout, upright growth. Foliage pinnate, much resembling Mountain Ash. Flowers with five white, crinkled petals, marked at base with a spot of yellow turning red. Blooms freely in late spring. Very fine.

## CLIMBING PLANTS

**A**S THIS SECTION includes both evergreen and deciduous vines, we have shown in each case to which class the plant belongs. We have also indicated just how each one climbs; whether by twining, tendrils, rootlets, etc. This will help in making selections for various purposes and locations. The best to cling to bare walls without any other support are *Ampelopsis veitchi*, *Bignonia tweediana*, *Ficus repens* and English Ivy; all are evergreen except the first.

### AKEBIA.

Handsome twining vines with dense, semi-evergreen foliage. Flowers small in short racemes, a peculiar shade of livid purple.

***Akebia lobata.*** China, Japan. Leaves of three large leaflets, deeply or slightly lobed, sometimes only wavy-margined. Foliage very dense. Rare.

***A. quinata.*** China, Japan. 12 feet. Leaves of five small leaflets. Foliage more graceful and less dense than preceding.

### AMPELOPSIS.

Well known deciduous vines climbing by tendrils and hence of great value for clinging to walls. All the kinds assume most gorgeous autumnal tints, the varieties of *Quinquefolia* first and of *Veitchi* later. Both types are extremely hardy.

***Ampelopsis quinquefolia.*** "Virginia Creeper." "Woodbine." Eastern U. S. Very well known. Leaves large with five leaflets. Berries dark purple with a bloom, borne on red stalks. Foliage colors a most intense scarlet early in the fall.

***A. quinquefolia engelmanni.*** A variety of Virginia Creeper, with smaller and more dense foliage; clings to walls much better.

***A. quinquefolia latifolia.*** (*A. roylei*.) Variety of preceding with larger and very glossy leaves which turn brighter red in fall.

***A. tricuspidata.*** (*A. veitchi*.) "Boston Ivy." "Japan Ivy." China, Japan. Perfectly distinct from Virginia Creeper. Leaves on very young plants are divided into three separate leaflets but on older plants are merely three lobed. Foliage is dense and very glossy. Clings readily without any trellis to brick, stone or even wood. Foliage turns yellow and red in fall, later than Virginia Creeper and persists longer.

***A. tricuspidata atropurpurea.*** Variety of preceding with larger leaves. Young growth in spring is purple. Foliage turns bright purple in fall.

### ARISTOLOCHIA.

Twining deciduous vines with large leaves and peculiar pipe-shaped flowers. Very hardy.

Excellent for porches where summer shade and winter sun are desired.

***Aristolochia macrophylla.*** (*A. siphon*.) "Dutchman's Pipe." U. S. Leaves heart-shaped, extremely large and not downy. Shape of greenish-purple flowers is well described by common name.

***A. tomentosa.*** Eastern U. S. Much like preceding. Leaves are less rounded and very woolly. Flowers yellow.

### BIGNONIA.

Handsome evergreen climbing vines mostly clinging by tendrils and bearing showy, tubular flowers. The following sorts all have pinnate leaves:

***Bignonia buccinatoria.*** (*B. cherere*.) Mexico. Leaflets long. Branches inclined to be square. Flowers about four inches long, blood-red, yellow at base. Very handsome species.

***B. capreolata.*** "Cross Vine." Eastern U. S. Very strong climber. Leaflets heart-shaped, edges not cut. Flowers yellowish red. Perfectly hardy.

***B. speciosa.*** Argentina. Leaflets glossy. Flowers lilac and yellow inside the tube, but lavender on the flaring lobes. Free bloomer. Native of Argentina.

***B. speciosa violacea.*** A variety of *speciosa* with darker colored flowers.

***B. tweediana.*** Argentina. Leaflets long and narrow. Flowers lemon-yellow and usually broader than long. The vine itself is very graceful and handsome and will climb very high; needs no trellis. Will stand some frost.

***B. venusta.*** Brazil. Leaflets in threes, dark green, somewhat glossy. Flowers are about three inches long, tubular, in large and numerous clusters; bright orange. Blooms during the winter and early spring. Slightly tender until well established. Where it will thrive it is one of the most gorgeous flowering vines.

***Pithecoctenium clematideum.*** (*B. alba*.) Argentina. Leaflets have long, narrow tip. Flowers short, pure white.

### BOUGAINVILLEA.

Very showy evergreen climbers from South America with insignificant real flowers sur-

rounded by three very showy bracts appearing like flowers and usually so-called. Widely used in Southern California and should be more extensively planted North as they will stand a moderate amount of frost when planted close to a house.

**Bougainvillea glabra sanderiana.** Leaves small, dark green. Flowers magenta, rather dark, smaller than the two following but borne in great profusion. The hardiest of the three.

**B. spectabilis.** Leaves large, bright green. Flowers rosy magenta, not at all dark. Almost as hardy as the first variety and much showier.

**B. spectabilis lateritia.** While considered a variety of the foregoing it is absolutely dis-

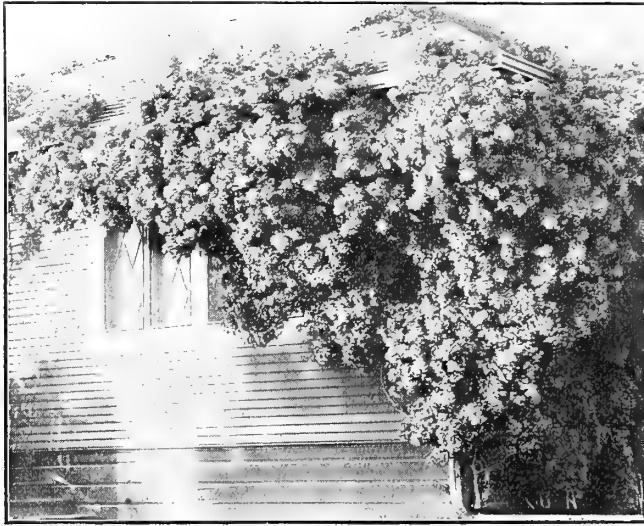
**Clematis coerulea standishi.** Large flowering Japanese variety. Light purple with a metallic luster.

**C. montana.** Himalaya Mts. A great favorite in California. Flowers fragrant, rather small, four sepals, almost pure white becoming slightly pink. Strong grower. Blooms very early in the spring.

**C. paniculata.** Japan. Flowers white, fragrant, very small but borne in the greatest profusion during late summer.

**"Albert Victor."** Flowers rather large, light lavender.

**"Duchess of Edinburg."** Medium-sized, pure white, very double, fragrant.



BOUGAINVILLEA

tingent. The leaves and shoots are very downy; the flowers are usually called brick-red when grown outside but occasionally verge on a deep wine color. Grown under glass they are a beautiful salmon rose. There is nothing more difficult to propagate, so that plants are always very scarce and high priced.

#### CHORIZEMA.

**Chorizema ilicifolium.** Australia. An evergreen half-climber, or can be grown as a spreading shrub. Leaves elongated with wavy margins and spiny teeth. Flowers small, pea-shaped, yellow and red. Very free bloomer in early spring.

#### CLEMATIS.

Well known deciduous climbers clinging by their twining leaf-stalks. Flowers vary greatly in size, color and time of blooming. Perfectly hardy here. They require rich, light soil, plenty of moisture with good drainage. All are hybrids unless otherwise indicated.

**"Gypsy Queen."** Large and velvety purple. Handsome.

**"Henryi."** Extremely large, almost pure white.

**"Jackmani."** Medium-sized, intense violet purple. A very free bloomer and the most popular variety grown.

**"Kermesina."** Rather small, bright wine-color. Blooms freely.

**"Madam Edouard Andre."** Comparatively new. Flowers large, claret red, fragrant. Being the only large-flowered variety of its color it is highly desirable.

**"Madam Grange."** Flowers large, sepals very concave; purple crimson.

#### CLIANTHUS.

**Clianthus puniceus.** "Parrot's Bill." Evergreen half-climber. Leaves pinnate with about twenty small leaflets. Flowers brilliant red, long and curved to a point, accounting for the common name.

## COBEA.

Evergreen climbers of quick growth. Flowers are bell-shaped and borne freely during the summer.

*Cobea scandens*. Mexico. As above, flowers violet purple.

*C. scandens alba*. Variety of preceding with greenish white flowers.

## CRYPTOSTEGIA.

*Cryptostegia madagascariensis*. Climbing vine newly introduced from island of Madagascar. Said to have large, funnel-shaped, pink flowers. Our young plants have not yet bloomed. Leaves are opposite, oval, dark green, with pinkish midrib. Has milky juice.

## DECUMARIA.

*Decumaria barbara*. S. E. United States. Deciduous vine, climbing by rootlets like Ivy. Foliage handsome and glossy. Bears fragrant, white flowers in feathery clusters during early summer. Sometimes called Climbing Snowball or American Climbing Hydrangea.

## DOLICHOS.

*Dolichos lablab lignosus*. "Australian Pea Vine." Handsome and popular climber. Leaves of three broad and pointed leaflets. Bears a profusion of fragrant, purplish rose flowers in upright racemes, greatly resembling miniature Sweet Peas. Blooms from late winter to midsummer.

## FICUS.

*Ficus pumila*. (*F. repens*.) "Climbing Fig." Extremely handsome evergreen climber with about same habit as the well known Boston or Japan Ivy. It adheres closely to walls by its clinging tendrils. Leaves are small, dark green and heart-shaped. While possibly not absolutely hardy we believe it will do well in this section of the state and become as popular here as it has in the Southern part.

## HARDENBERGIA.

Very handsome Australian evergreen twining vines. The flowers are pea-shaped, small and dainty, borne in very numerous elongated, compact clusters during late winter and early spring. The three sorts are of the same general appearance except in color. All rank very high among the best winter blooming climbers. Often wrongly called Kennedias, which are quite distinct.

*Hardenbergia comptoniana*. Leaves of three or five leaflets. Flowers deep, intense violet. We know of no other climber that can approach it in color. Remarkably handsome.

*H. monophylla*. Leaves undivided. Flowers pink, in utmost profusion. The heaviest bloomer of the three.

*H. monophylla alba*. Variety of preceding with pure white flowers.

## HONEYSUCKLE.

Twining vines of varying habit. Some kinds are well known and widely planted; others, while decidedly handsome, are rarely seen.

*Lonicera heckrotti*. Deciduous. Scarcely a climber. Upper pairs of leaves grown together. Flowers long and slender, rosy purple outside, yellow inside.

*L. japonica aureo-reticulata*. "Gold-netted Honeysuckle." Leaves small, handsomely netted with yellow, appears golden-leaved at a distance. Flowers white turning yellow.

*L. japonica chinensis*. "Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle." Growth extremely strong. Old leaves dull green. New growth is reddish purple on branches and backs of leaves. Flowers white inside, purplish outside. Perfectly evergreen here. One of the very best vines where very rapid growth and a dense mass of foliage is desired.

*L. japonica halliana*. Habit exactly like Chinese Evergreen; growth equally strong and dense. Fully evergreen. Leaves are bright green above; grayish green below, not at all purplish. Flowers white changing to yellow.

*L. periclymenum belgica*. "Belgian Honeysuckle." "Woodbine." Of moderate growth. Flowers yellow, blotched red outside, very fragrant; borne in clusters at ends of branches. Blooms all summer.

*L. sempervirens fuchsioides*. Growth rather slow. Flowers extremely showy; red outside, orange inside.

*L. sullivanti*. E. North America. Very low deciduous climber. Upper pairs of leaves grown together into a large disc. Flowers short and rather broad borne in clusters at ends of shoots, pale yellow tinged purple. Bears large clusters of very showy, bright red berries.

*L. verna*. Growth strong. Leaves rounded. Shoots dark purple on side exposed to sun. Flowers creamy yellow, shaded purple outside.

## HOP VINE.

*Humulus lupulus*. Europe, North America. Well known vine of very rapid growth with rough, large, three-lobed leaves. It dies to the ground every fall and comes up in the spring from the roots, hence is very useful for certain purposes.

## IPOMEA.

*Ipomea mexicana*. This name is applied to many different plants. Ours is a perennial from a tuberous root. Leaves very deeply seven-lobed, the lobes long and narrow. Flowers large, shaped like Morning Glory, deep purple. Growth very strong. Tubers become enormous with age.

## IVY.

While many plants are called "Ivy," the following are all true Ivies; the so-called

"Ivies" being under their correct names. All are evergreen and do best in the shade. Cling by rootlets.

**Hedera helix.** "English Ivy." Europe, Africa, Asia. The well known species with very dark green, leathery leaves, usually about five-lobed. Old vines have greenish flowers and black berries in clusters on lower part of plant.

**H. helix hibernica.** "Irish Ivy." Variety of preceding with smaller leaves, dark green but with conspicuous white veins. This name is also applied to other forms.

**Variegated.** Variety of English. Center of leaves light and dark green; margin creamy yellow.

### JASMINE.

Twining vines with white or yellow flowers, most of which are very fragrant.

**Jasminum capense.** Growth rather compact. Foliage very dark green and glossy. Leaves of three small leaflets. Flowers in dense clusters, purest white, fragrant. In bloom most of the time. Evergreen. Not the "Cape Jasmine."

**J. grandiflorum.** "Catalonian Jasmine." India. Pinnate leaves. Flowers pink in bud, white when open, very large and double, delightfully fragrant. Blooms most of the time. Evergreen.

**J. humile.** (*J. revolutum*.) "Italian Yellow Jasmine." Asia. Strong grower. Pinnate leaves. Leaflets slender and pointed. Flowers bright yellow in open clusters. Very fine.

**J. ligustrifolium.** Densely branched and of compact growth. Leaves light, glossy green, almost exactly the shape of those of Privet and closely resembling them. Flowers creamy white, intensely fragrant, borne profusely during spring and summer. Evergreen.

**J. nitidum.** Remarkable for the size and shape of the flowers, which are often over an inch and a half broad and have about ten long, pointed segments instead of the usual five. Branches very slender and twining. Leaves glistening, not divided, long and very narrow. Quite unique among the other jasmynes.

**J. nudiflorum.** (*J. sieboldianum*.) China. Leaves of three very small leaflets. Flowers yellow, not in clusters, produced freely during winter. Deciduous.

**J. officinale.** "Jessamine." Persia, India. Slender vine with finely divided pinnate leaves and numerous white, fragrant flowers. Summer bloomer. Partly evergreen.

### LYCIUM.

**Lycium barbarum.** "Matrimony Vine." Half-climbing plant, bearing small, pink flowers in summer, followed by berries which turn a beautiful scarlet in autumn.

**L. halimifolium.** (*L. vulgare*.) Similar to preceding. Flowers purple.

### MANDEVILLA.

**Mandevilla suaveolens.** "Chilean Jasmine." Deciduous vine, bearing white flowers shaped like Jasmine but far larger and even more fragrant. Remarkable for the long seed-pods in pairs joined at the tips. Summer bloomer.

### MUEHLENBECKIA.

**Muehlenbeckia complexa.** "Wire Vine." "Tasmanian Ivy." "Maiden Hair Vine." New Zealand. Remarkably strong growing evergreen twining vine. Branches are very slender and black, resembling wire. Leaves about the size of Maiden Hair Fern. Flowers greenish white but entirely inconspicuous. Splendid for training up trunks of trees. If grown on "chicken wire" will make a very beautiful hedge as the branches interwine until a dense mass is formed.

### PASSION VINE.

Two genera of rapid growing evergreen vines of which some of the less common sorts are very beautiful. The "corona," referred to in the descriptions, is the circle of fringe-like filaments above the petals.

**Passiflora alato-caerulea.** (*P. pfordtii*.) Leaves very large, three-lobed, purple-veined below. Flowers white, tinted rose inside. Corona dark purple at base, bluish purple in middle, white at tip.

**P. caerulea.** Brazil. Growth very strong. Leaves deeply five to seven-lobed. Flowers greenish white. Corona purple at base, white in middle, blue at ends. Produces orange yellow, egg-shaped fruit in great abundance.

**P. colvillei.** Growth similar to preceding. Leaves three to five-lobed. Flowers large, light purple, very profuse. Corona purple at base, variegated white and blue at ends. Bears no fruit.

**P. "Constance Elliott."** Variety of *caerulea*. Flowers a little smaller, white and very fragrant. Corona white.

**Tacsonia jamesoni.** Peru. Leaves three-lobed. Flowers hanging, with a tube about four inches long, bright cherry red.

**T. manicata ignea.** "Scarlet Tacsonia." Leaves broad, three-lobed. Flowers about four inches across, fiery scarlet. Tube very short and flowers do not droop. Very showy and handsome.

**T. mollissima.** Andes Mts. Leaves deeply three-lobed, downy beneath. Flowers large, drooping, rose-colored. Tube long.

**T. van volxemi.** Colombia. Leaves long and very deeply three-lobed. Flowers very broad, bright red. Tube short.

**PHASEOLUS.**

*Phaseolus caracalla*. "Snail Vine." Asia. Twining vine. Leaves of three pointed leaflets. Flowers large, purple and yellow, bean-shaped, with the keel curiously coiled like a snail shell.

**RHYNCHOSPERMUM.**

*Trachelospermum jasminoides*. "Star Jasmine." China. Leaves smooth and not divided. Flowers very numerous, delightfully fragrant, creamy white, about an inch across. The five petals overlap slightly and are strongly



WASHINGTONIA GRACILIS. SEE PAGE 58

**PLUMBAGO.**

Very useful vines or can be grown as spreading shrubs. Foliage clean and smooth. Flowers shaped like Phlox with very long tube. Borne in racemes throughout the season. Very free bloomers.

*Plumbago capensis*. S. Africa. Flowers a very uncommon shade of azure blue. Almost unique in color.

*P. capensis alba*. A variety of preceding with pure white flowers. Seems to be even more free flowering than the blue.

reflexed and twisted, giving the flowers a very unique appearance.

**SILK VINE.**

*Periploca graeca*. Europe, Asia. Deciduous twining vine of strong and rapid growth. Leaves undivided, dark, lustrous green. Flowers about an inch across, borne in clusters, purplish brown. Seed pods filled with "silk" like milkweed.

**SOLANUM.**

The following climbing Solanums are all very free flowering and handsome. The *S. wend-*

landi is particularly showy but will not stand much frost.

**Solanum jasminoides.** "Potato Vine." South America. Well known vine of strong and rapid growth. Leaves small. Flowers white, star-shaped, in numerous clusters. Evergreen. Blooms here through the year.

**S. seafortianum.** (*S. azureum*.) Brazil. Growth is moderate. Branches very slender. Flowers of about same shape and size as the preceding and borne in clusters, but are a beautiful shade of azure blue. Evergreen.

**S. wendlandi.** Costa Rica. Tall climber with very coarse, succulent shoots. Leaves variable. Flowers about two inches broad, blue, fading to nearly white, borne in large flat clusters. A remarkably showy vine but inclined to be very tender, enduring only a very little frost. Deciduous.

#### SOLLYA.

**Sollya heterophylla.** "Australian Bluebell." Low evergreen climber of rather slow growth. Leaves variable but not lobed or cut. Flowers numerous and very handsome, brilliant blue, about half an inch long, bell-shaped. Decidedly graceful and pretty.

#### TECOMA.

Evergreen and deciduous climbers, very much like Bignonias. Flowers are tubular, varying considerably in size.

**Tecoma australis.** Australia. Evergreen twining vine of strong and rapid growth. Especially valuable for its beautiful, dark green, glossy foliage. Leaflets large. The small flowers are borne very profusely in early spring, creamy white with violet spots inside.

**T. capensis.** S. Africa. Growth moderate. Leaflets rather small and coarsely serrated. Flowers bright orange-red, slender, with protruding stamens. Evergreen.

**T. jasminoides.** Australia. Vigorous evergreen climber. Leaflets small, pointed, dark green. Flowers large, the flaring lobes white shading to rosy pink inside the tube; borne in clusters. Blooms almost continually throughout the year. Very handsome.

**T. jasminoides alba.** Variety of preceding. Flowers entirely white.

**T. radicans grandiflora.** "Trumpet Vine." Deciduous climber of strong growth. Leaflets large. Flowers very long. Tube orange-yellow, spreading lobes orange red or scarlet.

Native of the Eastern States and an old favorite.

**T. radicans sanguinea.** Variety of shrubby habit. Scarcely a climber. Flowers broader, about same color.

**T. radicans thunbergi.** Strong climber. Flowers are deeper red and have a longer and narrower tube. Otherwise similar.

**T. ricasoliana.** (*T. mackeni*.) South Africa. Evergreen climber. Leaflets dark green above, pale beneath. Flowers large, borne in clusters, light pink, striped red.

**T. smithi.** Garden Hybrid. Hardly a climber. Leaflets small and numerous. Flowers medium-sized, yellow, tinged orange, borne in panicles. Semi-evergreen.

**T. stans.** "Yellow Elder." U. S., West Indies, Mexico. Of erect, bushy growth, scarcely climbing. Leaflets rather large. Flowers fragrant, yellow, medium-sized, in large, terminal panicles. Blooms all summer.

#### WISTARIA.

Deciduous vines of rapid and extremely strong growth. Leaves pinnate. Flowers pea-shaped, in long drooping racemes in early spring. When in bloom surpass almost all other climbers in profusion and beauty of flowers.

**Wistaria chinensis.** "Chinese Wistaria." Racemes about a foot long and rather compact. Flowers single, light purple.

**W. chinensis fl. pl.** "Chinese Double Purple Wistaria." Variety of preceding with very double flowers.

**W. chinensis albiflora.** "Chinese White Wistaria." Variety of Chinese with pure white flowers.

**W. chinensis fragrans.** A form of Chinese White with intensely fragrant flowers. Excellent bloomer. New.

**W. speciosa magnifica.** Blooms a week or two later than any of the others and often again in autumn. Flowers in short panicles lilac with greenish yellow spots. Native of Eastern States.

**W. multijuga.** China. Blooms a week or ten days later than Chinese; racemes twice as long, slender and loose; individual flowers smaller. In Japan the racemes are sometimes three or four feet long but do not seem to attain so great a length here.

**W. multijuga alba.** White flowered variety of preceding.





## BAMBOOS

**A** CLASS of plants combining the greatest utility with graceful beauty. In spite of common opinion there is a great diversity of form and appearance from little dwarfs only a foot or two tall to those attaining even a hundred feet in their native haunts. With greater appreciation of the individuality of different species they are steadily attaining greater and well deserved popularity. The cut shoots of several species afford splendid material for decoration. For this purpose they should be grown in rather dry ground, as they will then keep longer without wilting after being cut. From an economic point of view the culture of the useful kinds should be encouraged, considering the almost innumerable uses to which they can be put.

Under the common term Bamboo are included *Arundinaria*, *Bambusa*, and *Phyllostachys*. The latter genus is easily distinguished by the canes being flattened or grooved on one side and the leaf sheaths soon falling. The other two are both characterized by perfectly round stems with more or less persistent sheaths, but cannot readily be told one from the other. These characters are not repeated in following descriptions as they are constant and indicated by botanical names.

NOTE.—Owing to the fact that the utmost confusion exists regarding the correct names of Bamboos, and the fact that so many nurseries, both in America and abroad, have much of their stock misnamed, we have given very careful descriptions so that each species may be recognized. Excepting one or two recent importations about which there is some slight doubt, we feel certain that we have the correct name according to the best authority on the subject.

**Arundinaria falcata.** Himalayas. 12 feet. This species is unique in sending up two kinds of canes; one bears flowers and seed but no leaves; the other, leaves only. The latter are most remarkably slender, being only the diameter of a lead pencil at base. Leaves are slender and average four inches long, clear green. Branches several at each joint, very narrow. Very distinct in appearance.

**A. hindsii.** Japan. 10 feet. Of very erect but not tall growth. Leaves very long, narrow and stand upright. Makes a dense thicket and is not particularly ornamental as a specimen. Fine for screens and hedges and well adapted for binding earth on banks of streams and ditches.

**A. japonica.** (*B. metake*.) "Arrow Bamboo." Japan. 10 feet. Notable among the *Arundinarias* for its very large leaves, sometimes as much as a foot long and two inches wide. Canes slender and very erect, almost completely covered with the overlapping sheaths which are slightly bristly. Very ornamental and has economic value. When well established yields an abundance of straight, strong canes of great value to florists and gardeners.

**A. simoni.** Asia. 20 feet. At first of rather low growth but as clumps attain strength the canes increase in height until maturity. Leaves are very long, rather slender and sometimes striped white. The back of the leaf is peculiarly colored; three-quarters glaucous, one-quarter green, divided lengthwise. Canes very useful for light stakes.

**Bambusa aureo-striata.** Japan. 10 feet. Very distinct. The canes are at first pink, later changing to yellow but always conspicuously striped lengthwise with green bands. Branches very numerous at joints, almost verticillate.

Leaves are small and sometimes striped, arranged in two rows. Also known as *Bambusa alphonse karri*.

**B. fastuosa.** 20 feet. Magnificent Bamboo of extremely strong and erect growth. When plants are well established the canes spring up straight as spears; when sheaths fall the canes are deep green with very heavy, glaucous bloom; this color later changes to purple, then gradually ripens, where exposed to sun, into a beautiful, polished mahogany-brown, entirely different from other sorts. The branches are numerous, stiff, and very short. Leaves dark green with yellow blotches when old; large on ends of canes, much smaller on branches. The falling leaf sheaths are particularly beautiful, being as smooth as glass inside and stained brilliant purple.

**B. nana.** 12 feet. A remarkably graceful and beautiful species of considerable rarity. The very slender canes may attain a considerable length but as the weight of foliage causes them to droop to the ground it will form a shrub about six to eight feet tall. The branches at joints are extremely fine, like broom splints, long and almost twining. The leaves are very small, green above, blue-green below. Singularly handsome.

**B. palmata.** Japan. 8 feet. Remarkable for its very large leaves, often over a foot long and three or four inches broad. Canes usually three to five feet but sometimes taller; rather stout. Entirely distinct in appearance.

**B. quadrangularis.** Japan. 20 feet. Very remarkable for the shape of canes, which are not cylindrical but rectangular in section, two of the sides being noticeably broader than the other two. Joints very pronounced. The foliage is very handsome; on account of the

branches being numerous and short, the leaves, which are long and narrow, overlap and droop very gracefully. Very rare.

**B. tessellata.** China, Japan. 3 feet. The smallest sort we grow. Canes quite slender. Leaves large, up to eight inches long and an inch and a half broad, rather dark green above and parti-colored like *simoni* below. Does not seem to throw out long runners hence the canes while decidedly numerous are close together. Leaves are not tessellated. Makes a beautiful lawn specimen and also fine in tubs or boxes. The leaves are said to attain eighteen inches in length in China but they certainly do not here.

**B. vittata-argentea.** 20 feet. Named from the white striped leaves. The canes are slender with numerous fine branches at each joint and when weighted down with the profuse foliage are bent a'most to the ground. The leaves are about two inches long, dark green striped white and arranged in two rows (distichous) all along the branches. This is also known as *B. verticillata* and is a variety of *Bambusa nana*.

**Phyllostachys aurea.** Japan. 15 feet. Named from its golden yellow canes; but this character is found in several others. Can be recognized by the joints being close together at base of canes. Shoots come up densely, most of them being very slender and of moderate height. Leaves two to four inches long. Furnish excellent decorative material.

**P. boryana.** 10 feet. Remarkably graceful species (or possibly variety) of moderate growth here, but evidently more vigorous in its native country. The canes are very strongly arched. The leaves are uniformly small on slender branchlets closely appressed to the branches. The canes are dark green at first but change to greenish yellow, more or less blotched with brown spots. They are always rough to the touch on account of a dense coat of very minute but evident down. Said by some to be a variety of *P. nigra* but is of far more graceful habit with branches much longer in proportion to canes which are totally different in color. Ranks with *P. henonis* as the most graceful of the *Phyllostachys* group.

**P. castillonis.** Japan. 8 feet. Very beautiful species of medium growth. The canes are yellow except on the groove where they are deep green. Sometimes a narrow green line

appears also on the opposite side. The leaves are large and broad, striped orange, changing to creamy white. Compact and does not spread rapidly. Very ornamental.

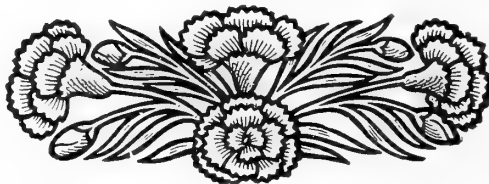
**P. castillonis No. 2.** 20 feet. We received this from Japan under name of *P. castillonis*. It is, however, quite different. The canes are yellow, marked with green precisely as in the genuine *castillonis*, but are more glossy with more pronounced coloring and of far stronger growth. The leaves are smaller and clear green, entirely without stripes. It is really a very distinct and striking form. We are inclined to think it a variety of *P. quilloi*.

**P. henonis.** Japan. 20 feet. Hardy and handsome species, considered by some authorities the most beautiful of all hardy Bamboos. Canes are bright green with a distinct white ring below joints, slightly rough to the touch. The flattened side of stem has double grooves. Leaves are small and very uniform in size. The feathery foliage borne on canes which arch gracefully near the top forms a charming picture.

**P. marliacea.** "Wrinkled Bamboo." Garden Hybrid. Remarkable for the zigzag growth of the lower part of the canes and for their grooved or wrinkled surface. The canes are very rich green, as usual turning yellow. Leaves intense green above, pale or glaucous below, three or four inches long. Growth strong and vigorous; general appearance graceful. Very hardy. Quite rare.

**P. nigra.** China, Japan. 20 feet. Named from its distinctive feature, the black canes, which are green when first produced but soon change. The growth is mainly erect but slightly arching near top. Leaves rather small. The contrast between the bright foliage and glossy black canes is very striking indeed.

**P. quilloi.** 40 feet. Our strongest growing, tallest and possibly hardest Bamboo. Probably the species most likely to prove of greatest economic value. Growth is very rapid and mainly erect. Leaves very variable, sometimes up to a foot long by two inches broad but mainly from three to six inches long. Canes shiny green, changing to clear yellow and possessing great strength when seasoned. Furnishes fine decorative material. Ought to be widely planted in California from an economic as well as esthetic point of view.



## PALMS

**T**HE HARDY PALMS undoubtedly constitute the chief glory of our Californian vegetation and go further toward creating and maintaining the semi-tropical appearance than any other class of trees or plants. Owing to great diversity in growth and habit they can be used in many different localities for a variety of purposes. For street planting we particularly recommend the *Chamaerops excelsa* and *nepalensis*, as their trunks are very small and require almost no space. It should be remembered that palms can be transplanted safely no matter how large or old if properly done.

## ARECA.

*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*. Madagascar. Tender palm. Leafstalks yellow. Leaves pinnate and very erect, bright glossy green. Very handsome.

## BRAHEA.

*Brahea dulcis*. "Palma Du'ce." Moderately hardy palm of very slow growth in this climate. Leaves fan-shaped, at first glaucous and plaited, but when older becoming green and almost flat. Filaments few or none. Leafstalks slender with margins sometimes spiny, again unarmed. Rather rare.

## CHAMAEROPS.

Very hardy fan-leaved palms readily recognized by the black, hairy trunks and very slender leaf stalks. *Chamaerops* has leafstalks armed with long spines; in *Trachycarpus* they are unarmed. Leaves partly divided into numerous segments.

*Chamaerops humilis*. "Dwarf Fan Palm." Mediterranean Region. 20 feet. Dwarf hardy palm of extremely slow growth. Leaves very small with spiny stalks; segments rigid and double-pointed. Easily the most usefu. palm for a small lawn. Fine for tub culture. Handsome and requires but little space.

*C. humilis argentea*. Variety of preceding and identical except that the dark green leaves are very silvery on lower surface. When the young leaves are first expanding this surface faces outward contrasting finely with the older leaves.

*Trachycarpus excelsus*. "Windmill Palm." Asia. 30 feet. Trunk slim and very hairy; in old specimens thicker at the top than at the base. Leaf segments are narrow and flexible; the outer third usually droops on older leaves. An excellent species for street planting. Hardest palm known.

*T. fortunei*. Although similar to preceding it is nevertheless distinct. Trunk is stouter and tapers upward. Growth is slower. Leaves are larger with broader segments, more closely set; very glaucous beneath. Very handsome.

*T. martianus*. (*T. nepalensis*.) Himalayas. Trunk and general appearance similar to Ex-

*celsa* but the leaves are darker, smaller and borne on shorter stalks, segments extremely rigid and never drooping. The best for very windy situations.

## COCOS.

Genus of palms including the cocoanut. Considerable variation in habit and appearance but all have pinnate leaves.

*Cocos australis*. "Pindo Palm." Paraguay. 10 feet. Very handsome and graceful palm. Leaves are very strongly arched and even recurved toward end. Segments very long, narrow, more or less glaucous. Forms practically no trunk, at least not for many years. Little planted as yet except in Southern California. It is, however, thoroughly hardy and being easily one of the very handsomest of the hardy palms is sure to attain great popularity in Central California. We do not hesitate to recommend it very highly.

*C. bonneti*. Considered by some to be distinct, but appears to be only a very glaucous variety of preceding.

*C. dati*!. Argentina. 30 feet. Similar to *C. plumosa* but more slender. Segments extremely numerous. Said to be the hardiest of the *Plumosa* type and seems to be hardy here.

*C. flexuosa*. Brazil. 30 feet. Another species of the *plumosa* type. Segments more numerous and slender. Trunk usually has a wavy outline.

*C. plumosa*. Brazil. 40 feet. Well known from Santa Barbara south. Forms tall, slender trunk with large, erect and spreading, finely divided, plummy leaves. Probably too tender for this part of the state unless planted in a very protected spot.

## CORYPHA.

*Livistona australis*. Fan-leaved Palm with segments cut nearly to the leafstalk which is very long. Handsome as a pot plant and in the open ground when young.

## ERYTHEA.

Fan-leaved Palms. Leaves very large on long stout stalks. Filaments very few. Quite hardy.

**Erythea armata.** "Blue Palm." Lower California. 40 feet. Leaves are extremely glaucous, giving the plant a silvery blue hue. Leaf-stalks armed with curving spines. Extremely showy and entirely distinct from other palms. Growth comparatively slow. Rather difficult to transplant so that it is safer to use established plants.



ERYTHEA BRANDEGEI

**E. brandegei.** Lower California. Species recently discovered and extremely rare. In its native habitat it attains a height of 125 feet. What it will do under cultivation in this state is as yet unknown though it is very hardy.

**E. edulis.** "Guadalupe Island Palm." 30 feet. In our opinion the handsomest of the fan-leaved palms. The leaves are extremely large and hold their color for many years so that even on plants ten or fifteen years old the lower leaves, still green, will touch the

ground. Blooms comparatively young and bears large, black-skinned nuts covered with sweet, edible pulp.

#### JUBAEA.

**Jubaea spectabilis.** "Wine Palm." Chile. 50 feet. Very hardy, pinnate-leaved palm. Leaves much like Phoenix which it slightly resembles when young. When older it forms a very thick trunk which is almost perfectly smooth as the leaves do not adhere as in most palms. Rather rare. A good-sized specimen never fails to attract attention and interest.



NATIVE FOREST WASHINGTONIA SONORAE

Our plants of this Palm were grown from seeds gathered from the trees shown in the above illustration.

#### KENTIA.

By far the most popular palms for indoor culture and decoration. They are of slow growth and can be maintained almost indefinitely in pots or tubs. Pinnate-leaved.

**Howea belmoreana.** "Curly Palm." Lord Howe's Island. Leaves strongly arching, with narrow and very drooping segments. More compact and graceful than the following and of slower growth.

**H. forsteriana.** "Thatch-leaf Palm." Lord Howe's Island. Compared with preceding the leaves are more erect, segments broader and less drooping. Growth stronger. Hardier.

#### PHOENIX.

Most kinds are called "Date Palms." Habit and growth are varied but all have pinnate leaves.

**Phoenix canariensis.** "Canary Island Palm." "Ornamental Date Palm." 50 feet. The most widely planted palm in California. Known everywhere and to all. Its ultimate great size should be remembered when planting so as to allow enough room for development. Like all other palms its growth is at first exceedingly slow but from the time it

is two or three feet tall it will grow very rapidly if in good soil and given an abundance of water. Very hardy.

**P. dactylifera.** "True Date Pa.m." North Africa. 100 feet. This species bears the true edible dates which mature in some parts of the state. Similar to *canariensis* in a general way but trunk is much more slender, leaves coarser, glaucous and more upright. The spe-

leaves are strongly curved so as to arch gracefully and usually stand almost on edgewise. Thrives best in warm localities.

**P. tenuis.** Very close to *canariensis* and probably a variety of same. More drooping and graceful. Leaf-stalk and midrib much more slender. Considered by some a form of *canariensis* but is of very distinct appearance.



ERYTHEA EDULIS. SEE PAGE 56

cies commonly known as "Date Palm" is *P. canariensis*, which is far handsomer than this.

**P. humilis lourieri.** (*P. roebelini*.) "Pygmy Date Palm." India, China. 5 feet. A new variety of extremely dwarf growth and at present limited to pot culture but may prove hardy. Both leaves and leaflets droop gracefully. The foliage is very soft, not at all spiny and a pleasing shade of green. Being so entirely different in habit from other palms used for pot culture it is sure to attain great popularity as a decorative plant and should it prove hardy in the open ground will be a great acquisition especially for those whose space is very limited.

**P. jubae.** Growth and general appearance about intermediate between *canariensis* and *Dactylifera*; more glaucous than the former, more graceful than the latter. New, distinct and valuable.

**P. reclinata.** "Dwarf Date Palm." South Africa. 30 feet. Very graceful species. Trunk very slender. Leaves shorter than *canariensis*, with yellow spines at base; stalk and midribs light yellow, segments light green. The

#### SABAL.

American genus of fan-leaved palms. Some are dwarf, the leaves always springing from the surface of the ground, others have a very tall trunk in their habitat, but even the latter seem to remain practically dwarf with us.

**Sabal adansonii.** "Dwarf Palmetto." Southern U. S. Habit and appearance quite different from that of other palms cultivated in this state. Makes no trunk. Leaves stand about four or five feet tall. Flower stalks are a little taller and when covered with the black berries make a handsome contrast against the glaucous leaves. Extremely hardy enduring at least twenty degrees of frost. Not half appreciated in California.

**S. blackburnianum.** West Indies. 40 feet. Said to grow thirty to forty feet high. Has large, glaucous, stiff leaves. Grows slowly here.

**S. ghiesbreghtii.** Very similar to *umbraculiferum*.

**S. mexicanum.** Texas and Mexico. 40 feet. Similar to palmetto but with stouter trunk

and larger leaves. The latter are rounded, cut about to the middle and have threads on margins of segments. Said to be of more rapid growth than Palmetto.

**S. palmetto.** "Cabbage Palmetto." Southern U. S. 50 feet. The noted Florida Palmetto. Leaves very large, somewhat heart-shaped, segments deeply cut. Grows very tall in Southeastern States.

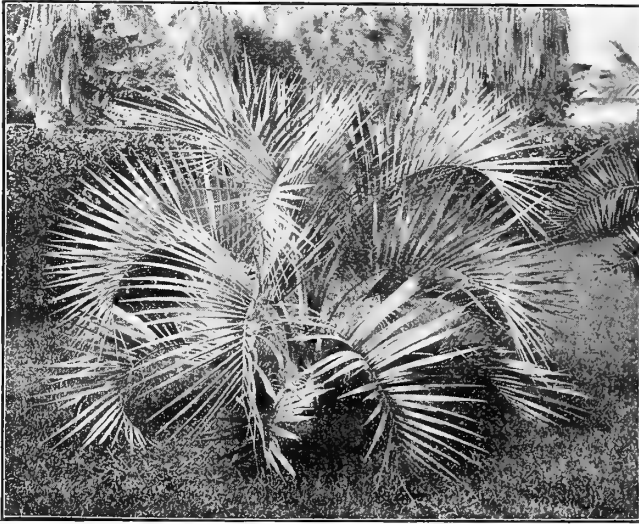
**S. umbraculiferum.** The tallest known Sabal, probably a variety of blackburnianum. Leaves are very large, drooping on long stems. Perfectly hardy.

#### WASHINGTONIA.

Fan-leaved palms of tall growth, native to California and Northern Mexico. Leaves plait-

be noticeably thicker a few inches above than at surface of ground. The leafstalks are very thick, broad and rather long and are armed on margins with stout curved spines from base to leaf blade. (The true *W. filifera* has no spines on the perion of the stalk toward the leaf.) Leaves are very large, light or yellowish green and marked with numerous small, dark green spots. Leaf segments are profusely furnished with curling filaments or threads. Although it is customary to remove the dead leaves each year, the appearance of the older plants is far more striking and characteristic when these are allowed to remain.

**W. gracilis.** Lower California. 80 feet. This is the species that has been known in Southern California as *Washingtonia robusta*



COCOS AUSTRALIS. SEE PAGE 55

ed; leafstalks almost always very spiny. Of very vigorous growth if properly planted and cared for.

The utmost confusion has existed as to the species of this genus and their correct names. We have decided to adopt those published in an article by S. B. Parish in the Botanical Gazette of December, 1907, which satisfactorily accounts for all the species and varieties known at present.

**Washingtonia filifera robusta.** "California Fan Palm." "Colorado Desert Palm." 80 feet. This is our native Fan Palm, growing naturally in the desert region of Southern California. It is probably by far the most common fan-leaved palm cultivated in the state, although of late years *W. gracilis* has been planted more extensively. It has almost invariably been known as *Washington filifera* or *Pritchardia filifera*, but according to best authority the above name, *W. filifera robusta*, is correct. The trunk is very stout, likely to

and in Northern California as *Washingtonia sonorae*. Neither of these names is correct. The trunk is much more slender than the preceding variety. Grows much faster. Leafstalks are much shorter and vary at base from dark brown to nearly black. Spines about the same. Leaves are clear deep green without the spots of preceding and are cleft only about half as deeply. They show a decided tendency to "buckle" instead of having an approximately level surface. Filaments are sparingly present in young plants, but are few or often entirely absent on older ones, particularly after the leaves are fully developed. Under certain conditions palms of this species make a remarkable growth, attaining 60 to 80 feet while the trunk has a uniform diameter of not much over a foot except for the bulge at the base. Under other conditions where growth is not so vigorous the trunk shows an elongated conical outline. For general purposes this is probably the most satisfactory tall-growing, fan-leaved palm.

**W. sonorae.** Sonora and Lower California. This is not the species that has generally been called by this name in Northern California. The palms so called really belong to the preceding species. There are probably no fully grown specimens in the state, but from appearance of young plants and also from reports and photographs of those growing naturally in Lower California it will unquestionably prove very valuable. It is apparently more closely related to *W. gracilis* than to *W. filifera robusta*. From the former (*gracilis*) it is easily

#### DRACAENAS.

Tropical looking plants with sword-shaped leaves and very large panicles of white flowers. Often called "Dracaena Palms," which is incorrect as they are far from palms and really closely related to the Lilies as the flowers will show. Next to the palms they are probably our most tropical looking trees.

**Cordyline australis.** Leaves broad and soft. With us usually branches much lower than indivisa.



PHOENIX CANARIENSIS. SEE PAGE 55

distinguished by the great profusion of filaments on the leaves; leaf-stalks tapering abruptly, instead of gradually, into the leaves; narrower leaf segments, hence shallower plaits. The leaves are larger, softer and more flexible; are cut far more deeply and never show any tendency to "buckle," always having a surface perfectly level or very slightly concave above. On the upper surface of fully developed leaves the filaments show a tendency to form a distinct ring, following the bases of the clefts between the segments. The rate of growth is very nearly the same as *W. gracilis*, but if anything is a little more rapid. At present this species is very rare. We have sent out a few since 1905 under the provisional name of "California Black Fan Palm." We have no hesitancy in recommending it as a decided acquisition to the list of hardy and rapid growing palms. The plants we offer were grown from seeds taken from the trees shown in our illustration.

**C. fosteri.** Variety of *australis* with broader and longer leaves. Blooms young and branches very low.

**C. indivisa.** Variety of *Australis*. Leaves narrow. Grows taller and as a rule makes a tall trunk before branching. Not the *C. indivisa* of botanists.

**C. indivisa rubra.** Handsome and distinct form of preceding. Midrib and lower part of leaf reddish purple. Holds this color well, even in full sun.

**C. stricta.** (*D. congesta*.) Makes shrub or small tree. Leaves very flexible, rather dark green on both sides. General appearance quite distinct from the others. Used mainly as a pot or tub plant, for which purpose it is very well adapted.

## AGAVES AND SIMILAR PLANTS

**U**NDER THIS HEAD we group Agaves, Dasyliirion, Nolina and Yucca. All bear flowers on stalks thrown up above the foliage. They can endure almost unlimited drought. Excellent for producing and maintaining a tropical effect and indispensable in Cactus gardens.

### AGAVE.

Plants usually without any trunk but with tall flower stalks. Leaves fleshy, bearing spines on margins and at tips.

**Agave americana.** "Century Plant." Tropical America. The well-known "Century Plant." Leaves are bluish gray. Has an enormous flower stalk, often over twenty feet tall, panicked toward top. Dies after blooming.



PHOENIX RECLINATA. SEE PAGE 57

**A. americana variegata.** Variety of preceding with two forms. Habit the same but leaves are either green with broad, yellow margins or very glaucous with creamy margins. Very striking.

**A. atrovirens.** Leaves stout, dull green, standing almost erect, curving outward toward end but the long terminal spine stands vertical. Margins have stout teeth.

**A. attenuata.** Forms a short trunk. Mature leaves two to three feet long and rather broad.

very glaucous. Said to bloom in a narrow spike five feet tall but blooming specimens are extremely rare.

**A. caerulescens.** A variety of *Lophantha* with glaucous leaves.

**A. ferox.** Leaves extremely broad in proportion of length and very stout, dark green, sometimes glaucous. Marginal and terminal spines are stout and dull red. Unique and striking.

**A. franzosini.** Leaves enormous, five or six feet long and a foot broad with roughened surface. Intense grayish blue. Terminal and marginal spines ruddy brown. A magnificent species.

**A. lophantha.** Compact and dwarf. Leaves one to two feet long, very slender, pale green. Margins have short, gray spines.

**A. recurvata.** Leaves medium size and gracefully curving outward, bluish green marked with exceedingly fine glaucous line running lengthwise. Margins have extremely minute spines, or sometimes nearly smooth. Terminal spines yellow and red on new leaves. Very handsome.

**A. rigida sisalana.** "Sisal Hemp." Forms short, stout trunk. Leaves light green, very concave above, perfectly straight; margins not spiny. Yields the fiber used in Sisal twine and rope.

**A. scolymus potatorum.** Very similar to *Salmiana*. Leaves slightly broader with long, tapering point; dull glaucous green. From this species the Mexicans obtain Pulque.

**A. shawi.** Compact and dwarf. Leaves less than a foot long, broad and stout; dull green. Margins horny with numerous spines, yellowish red. Terminal spine crimson.

### DASYLIRION.

Very ornamental desert plants, with either very short trunks or none at all. Leaves very long, straight and slender, usually spiny, toothed on edges. Flowers in very tall, dense spikes. Their whole appearance is novel, attractive and interesting. Require no care.

**Dasyliirion acrotrichum.** Mexico. Habit and general appearance similar to following, but leaves are clear green.

**D. glaucophyllum.** Mexico. Trunk short if any. Leaves very glaucous; numerous, standing almost rigid in all directions, about two or three feet long and an inch broad. Margins armed with numerous small, spiny teeth.

**D. quadrangulatum.** Mexico. Very distinct and handsome. Leaves about a third of an



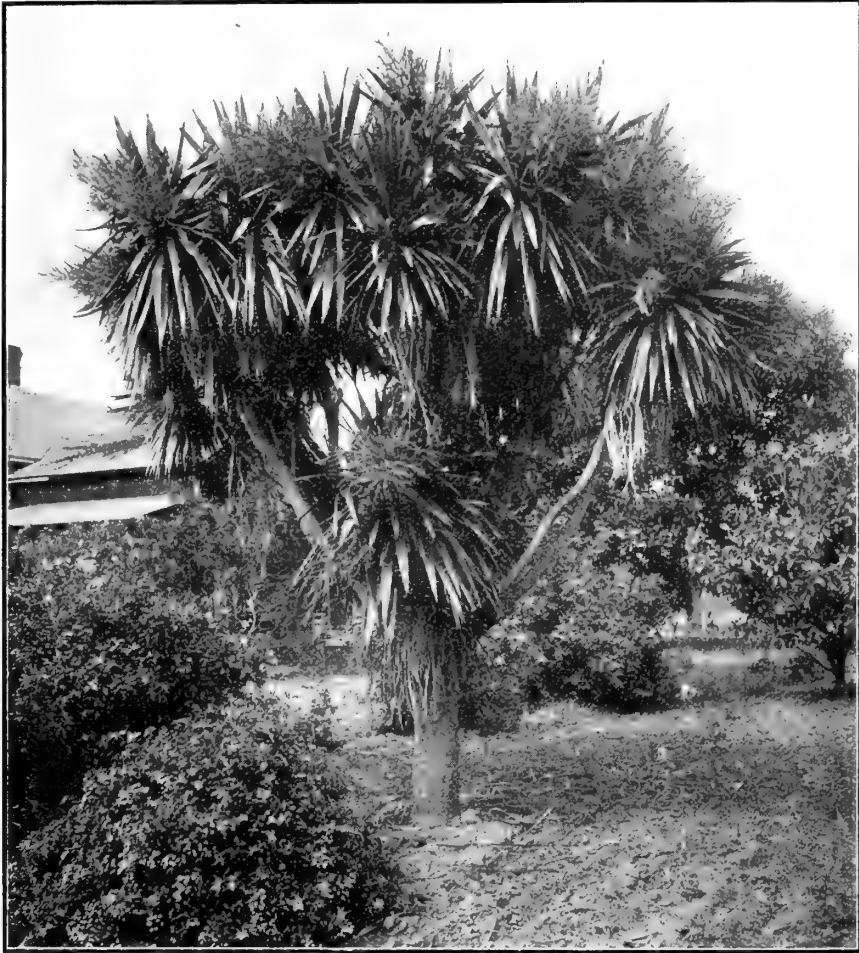
inch in diameter and about four to six feet long when fully developed; four-angled, edges rough but not spiny. The leaves are extremely numerous and usually stand almost perfectly straight in all directions. Very fine.

**D. serratifolium.** Mexico. Very similar to gracile. Leaves are longer and more recurving.

older ones very drooping. Center leaves loose and slightly spiral, usually forming a tube. Decidedly handsome.

**YUCCA.**

Desert plants with spiny-pointed leaves. White flowers like lilies are borne in large, branching panicles on a stalk rising considerably above the leaves.



DRACAENA INDIVISA

**NOLINA.**

General appearance much the same as Dasylyrion; in fact are only distinguished botanically.

**Nolina beldingi.** Lower California. Ultimately becomes a tree eight or ten feet high. Leaves striated, glaucous, about a yard long, nearly an inch wide, flat, thin and tapering to a point; minutely and sharply serrate, mostly twisted. Center leaves form a compact bundle.

**N. longifolia.** Mexico. In time forms trunk five or six feet tall. Leaves much like preceding, not glaucous, about an inch or more wide;

**Yucca aloifolia quadricolor.** Forms a tall trunk. Leaves stout and rigid with extremely sharp terminal spine; light yellow in center with dark green margins, which are broad on upper surface, narrow on lower; ends of leaves ruddy. Flowers tinged purple outside.

**Y. aloifolia rubra.** Growth and flowers same as preceding. Leaves yellowish green, becoming strongly tinged with red on surface toward the sun.

**Y. aloifolia variegata.** Another variety. Leaves striped light and dark green with yellow margins minutely toothed, red at tip.

*Y. filamentosa*. S. E. United States. Forms no trunk at all. Leaves are about twelve to eighteen inches long. Flower stalks rise four to six feet. Has numerous threads on margins of leaves. The hardiest species.

*Y. filifera*. A plant of most extraordinary appearance. Trunk is cylindrical and perfectly erect. Leaves about a foot and a half long set as closely as possible on the trunk, perfectly straight and rigid; margins smooth with numerous threads. Terminal spines gray. Said to become fifty feet tall.

*Y. gloriosa recurvifolia*. (*Y. pendula*.) Forms a short trunk. Leaves long, slightly glaucous,

gracefully drooping, smooth on upper surface, rough on lower. Flowers green in bud, white when fully opened. Particularly fine for porch use.

*Y. gloriosa plicata*. (*Y. plicata*.) In a general way like preceding. Leaves are glaucous green, short and broad, not drooping, strongly plaited when old. Flowers red in bud, white when opened, very large.

*Y. whipplei*. "Spanish Bayonet." Southern California. Similar to *filamentosa*. Forms no trunk whatever. Leaves narrow, stiff, glaucous and without threads. Very handsome in bloom.

## FERNS AND MOSSES

Our collection is limited to the few sorts that have proved eminently satisfactory and desirable under average conditions.

### ADIANTUM.

Among the best known and liked ferns are the graceful Maiden Hair, so called from their fine, black leafstalks.

*Adiantum capillus-veneris imbricatum*. "Maiden-hair Fern." An uncommon and very beautiful form. The fronds are ample; leaflets large, noticeably lobed and so closely placed as to overlap each other. Remarkably beautiful. Very rare yet of easy culture.

*A. cuneatum*. The best known and most commonly cultivated *Adiantum*. Fronds very long and finely divided. Leaflets rather small.

*A. cuneatum gracilimum*. Variety of preceding with minute leaflets. Very graceful and distinct.

*A. cuneatum grandiceps*. Another variety with larger leaflets and long, drooping fronds heavily crested at the ends.

### NEPHROLEPIS.

*Nephrolepis exaltata*. "Sword Fern." The following are varieties of the original Sword Fern, which is hardly ever grown in its typical form as the improved varieties are so vastly superior.

*N. exaltata amerpohli*. "Philadelphia Lace Fern." Somewhat like *elegantissima* but even more finely divided; fronds shorter, hence more compact. Owing to its habit this variety is particularly fine for table decoration. Easily

the handsomest of the improved forms of the Sword Ferns.

*N. exaltata bostoniensis*. "Boston Sword Fern." Known almost universally. Fronds very long and gracefully arching. Excellent for pot culture or hanging baskets. Will grow outside if sheltered from sun, wind and frosts.

*N. exaltata compacta*. Fronds grow straight and erect. Leaflets closely set. Good for outdoor culture. Often planted on the trunks of *Phoenix canariensis*.

*N. exaltata elegantissima*. A more finely divided form than the following. Habit more compact. Fronds shorter. About intermediate between *amerpohli* and *piersoni*.

*N. exaltata piersoni*. A variety of the Boston. Growing equally strong. Differs in having the leaflets again divided on most of the fronds.

### PTERIS.

*Pteris tremula*. A rather coarse growing but graceful fern. The fronds are about three feet long, nearly a foot broad and considerably divided. Being quite hardy it is an excellent sort for planting out.

### SELAGINELLA.

*Selaginella emmelliana*. Club Moss. Handsome pot plant of fern-like appearance particularly adapted to table decoration. Should be kept moist.

## MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

**WE** GROUP here everything, excepting roses, not included in previous divisions: Herbaceous Perennials, Bulbs, Grasses, Bedding and Border Plants, Greenhouse and Conservatory Plants, etc. Hence it will readily be seen that some of our very finest plants are necessarily placed here.

## ABUTILON.

Semi-evergreen shrubs of strong, loose growth and moderate hardiness, known as Flowering Maples. Most kinds have leaves lobed so as to resemble Maple. Flowers drooping and mainly bell-shaped, of various shades of red and yellow.

**Abutilon "Duc de Malakoff."** Crimson, veined carmine.

**A. "Eclipse."** A variety of *A. megapotamicum*. Leaves dark green, handsomely blotched creamy white.

**A. "Golden Fleece."** Bright yellow; very free flowering.

**A. megapotamicum.** Tropical America. Distinct species. Leaves long and slender, not Maple-shaped. Calyx almost covers petals, which open very slightly. Pistil and stamens protrude conspicuously. Calyx red, petals yellow.

**A. "Savitzi."** Large, deep foliage, with a broad, white margin. The plants grow dwarf and compact. Excellent for bedding.

**A. "Sensation."** Bright orange-salmon, veined red; petals overlapping and recurved. Flowers very handsome.

**A. "Souv. de Bonn."** Light orange, veined red. Leaves large, broadly margined creamy white.

**A. thompsoni fl. pl.** Orange yellow, veined red; very double. Leaves dark green spotted creamy yellow. A distinct species.

## ACHANIA.

**Malvaviscus arboreus.** "Turk's Cap." Semi-evergreen shrub of very spreading growth. Leaves large, velvety, more or less lobed. Flowers erect, bright red with tufted stamens protruding considerably beyond top of petals which do not open. Blooms very freely.

## ACHILLEA.

**Achillea ptarmica var.** "The Pearl." Herbaceous perennial growing a foot or two tall. Bears an abundance of small, pure white, full, double flowers all summer. Flowers keep excellently when cut.

## AGAPANTHUS.

Evergreen, tuberous rooted, stemless plants. Leaves strap-shaped. Flowers like lilies, borne in large, showy umbels on a stalk two or three

feet tall. Bloom all summer. Prefer moist location.

**Agapanthus umbellatus.** "African Lily." Cape of Good Hope. Flowers blue.

**A. umbellatus albidus.** Variety of preceding with white flowers.

**A. umbellatus mooreanus.** A variety of compact, dwarf habit with dark blue flowers.

## ALOE.

**Aloe maculata.** Small succulent plant with leaves rather like the smaller Agaves. Leaves are brown, quite glaucous, marked on upper surface with numerous greenish white, oval spots. Flowers are red, borne in clusters on stalks about two feet tall.

## AMARYLLIS.

The bulbous plants cultivated as Amaryllis include several genera. Flowers, however, are mainly of similar shape, large size and very showy.

**Amaryllis belladonna.** "Belladonna Lily." The most widely planted sort. Leaves strap-shaped and die down in early summer. About August the solid leafless stalks spring up to about 3 ft. and bear quite a number of beautiful pink, tubular flowers. Very fragrant.

**Sprekelia formosissima.** (*A. formosissima*.) "Jacobean Lily." Mexico. Very low. Flower is large and sowy red; not tubular; resembling an orchid. Borne on short, hollow stem.

**Hippeastrum vittatum var.** (*A. lindeni*.) Leaves appear with or after the flowers which are funnel-shaped and sometimes red, but usually white, marked with feathered pink stripes. Blooms mainly in early spring.

## ANEMONE.

The following two varieties are forms of *A. japonica*. Herbaceous perennials growing three or four feet tall. Leaves and stems very silky. Flowers saucer-shaped, on long stalks, borne in late summer.

**Anemone "Queen Charlotte."** Flowers rosy carmine, semi-double.

**A. "Whirlwind."** Flowers pure white with yellow stamens. Double.

## ANTHURIUM.

Evergreen pot plants. Leaves long and slender on long stalks. Cultivated for the very

showy flowers which are made up on same plan as the Callas but with the spathe very strongly reflexed. Very odd and interesting.

*Anthurium scherzerianum*. Central America. Spathe intense red. Very showy.

*A. scherzerianum album*. White flowering variety of preceding.

#### ARMERIA.

*Armeria maritima*. "Sea Pink." Pretty border plant. Leaves like grass; flowers pink, clustered in a head, borne on long slender stalk. Fine for edging.

#### ARUNDO.

Tall, unbranched, leafy plants of somewhat similar general appearance to Bamboos. They spread from the roots, forming clumps; are extremely hardy, hence can be used to excellent advantage where it is too cold for Bamboo.

*Arundo donax*. "Giant Reed." Orient, Mediterranean region. Grows about fifteen feet tall. Leaves green.

*A. donax macrophylla*. A variety of preceding of more compact growth, with larger glaucous leaves.

*A. donax variegata*. Variety of more dwarf growth. Leaves handsomely striped lengthwise green and creamy white.

#### ASCLEPIAS.

*Asclepias tuberosa*. "Butterfly Weed." Herbaceous perennial, native of E. United States. Grows two or three feet tall and bears good-sized clusters of orange flowers most of the summer. Handsome.

#### ASPARAGUS.

Plants grown for their beautiful and delicate foliage; mainly climbers. Flowers are small, greenish white like Smilax. All will thrive outside if in a protected spot. Sprengerii is probably the hardiest.

*Asparagus crispus*. (*A. decumbens*.) Growth low and drooping. Foliage light, glaucous green. Leaves short and curved. Suitable for pot culture only. Should be treated like Smilax.

*A. crispus* var. (*A. deflexus scandens*.) Growth similar to sprengerii. Has finer and softer foliage. Not as hardy. Very fine for pots or hanging baskets.

*A. plumosus*. South Africa. Tall, strong climber. Branches or fronds are perfectly flat, triangular in outline and extremely fine. It has the remarkable power of holding its shape and color for days and even weeks after cutting. Moderately hardy outside. A small proportion assume a dwarf habit and throw out no climbing stems.

*A. plumosus tenuissimus*. Fronds very soft and finely divided, rich, lustrous green. As hardy as plumosus.

*A. sprengerii*. Natal. Very distinct species. Leaves about an inch long and flattened. Flowers numerous and fragrant, followed by a showy crop of red berries. One of the best species for hanging baskets and fine for pot or tub culture. Hardy enough to thrive outside here and makes a strong climber.

#### ASPIDISTRA.

Beautiful foliage plants used mainly for pot culture, though in a shaded and sheltered position they will thrive outside. Makes no stalk. Leaves long, large and wavy; spring up from the roots and stand nearly erect. Of easy culture.

*Aspidistra lurida*. China. As above; leaves dark green.

*A. lurida variegata*. Variety of preceding strongly marked with creamy bands running the length of the leaves.

#### BANANA.

*Musa ensete*. "Abyssian Banana." Probably the most tropical looking plant that can be grown in this part of the state. Leaves extremely large, bright green with ruddy midribs. Needs to be sheltered from severe winds and does not like much frost.

#### BEGONIA.

Well known plants varying considerably in their flowering and habit of growth. We grow an assortment of the varieties most suitable for house culture.

*Begonia rex magnifica*. Grown for its magnificent leaves, which are large and rough, metallic green marked with silvery gray.

#### BRUGMANSIA.

*Datura cornigera*. (*B. knighti*.) Well known large shrub of coarse growth. Leaves downy, large. Flowers drooping, trumpet shaped, about eight inches long, white or creamy and usually double. Very fragrant, particularly at night.

*D. sanguinea*. Grows taller and more erect than preceding. Flowers drooping, greenish red.

#### CALLA.

The common form is known to every one, the others are more unusual. The most beautiful of the whole genus is the Golden Calla which is rare.

*Arum palaestinum*. "Black Calla." Palestine. Grows about eighteen inches tall and has purplish black flowers. Cultivated as a curiosity.

*Richardia africana*. The common "Calla Lily." South Africa.

**R. albo-maculata.** "Spotted-leaf Calla." Growth low. Leaves deep green, spotted white. Flowers borne on short stalks are creamy yellow with crimson throat.

**R. eliottiana.** "Golden Calla." South Africa. A rare and beautiful species. Leaves have translucent spots. Flowers (spathes) are deep golden yellow and last ten days or more. There are two or three "yellow callas" offered but they are far inferior to this.

**"Italian Giant."** A variety of the common white. Leaves and flowers attain an enormous size. Very tall and showy.

**CANNA.**

Well known flowering plants with large, tropical leaves, surmounted by spikes of showy flowers produced all summer. They prefer a rich soil and plenty of moisture. We grow the following varieties:

**"Admiral Avellan."** Orange scarlet; tall; leaves purple.

**"Admiral Courbet."** Lemon yellow; tall; leaves green.

**"Admiral Gervais."** Scarlet; medium; leaves green.

**"Alfonse Bouvier."** Brilliant crimson; tall; leaves green.

**"Allemania."** Salmon, bordered yellow; tall; leaves green.

**"Austria."** Canary yellow; medium; leaves green.

**"Burbank."** Yellow; medium; leaves green.

**"Chas. Henderson."** Red; low; leaves green.

**"Cinnabar."** Cinnabar red; tall; leaves green.

**"Egandale."** Currant red; tall; leaves purple.

**"Florence Vaughan."** Yellow, spotted red; tall; leaves green.

**"Geoffrey St. Hilaire."** Dark red; tall; leaves purple.

**"Italia."** Bright scarlet; tall; leaves green.

**"Mad. Crozy."** Crimson scarlet, bordered yellow; low; leaves green.

**"Miss Sarah Hill."** Rich carmine; medium; leaves purple.

**"Mont Blanc."** Creamy white; low; leaves green.

**"Mrs. Kate Gray."** Orange scarlet, overlaid with gold; very tall; leaves green.

**"Pennsylvania."** Orange red; flowers very large; tall; leaves green.

**"Pres. Meyer."** Cherry carmine; low; leaves green.

**"Queen Charlotte."** Rich scarlet-crimson; low; leaves green.

**"Sam Trelease."** Rich scarlet, edged yellow; tall; leaves green.

**CAREX.**

**Carex morrowi.** (C. japonica). Handsome grass-like evergreen plant. Leaves have white stripe along each margin. Like miniature Pampas Grass.

**CARNATION.**

**Dianthus caryophyllus.** Requires no description. When planted out they need a good rich soil. If large flowers are desired all buds except the terminal one should be removed as soon as they appear. When cutting remove the entire stem to within an inch or two of the main trunk.

**"A. F. Garey."** Deep rose.

**"California Gold."** Bright yellow, striped red.

**"Cardinal."** Cardinal red. New.

**"Dr. Tevis."** Scarlet.

**"E. H. Childs."** Dark pink.

**"Eldorado."** Light yellow. New.

**"Elsie Ferguson."** Deep orange.

**"Enchantress."** Flesh pink. Very large.

**"Ethel Crocker."** Pink. Free bloomer outside.

**"Gov. Roosevelt."** Deep, rich crimson.

**"Grace Davis."** Bright scarlet.

**"Hannah Hobart."** Bright pink. Very large.

**"Harlowarden."** Crimson. Large and free bloomer.

**"Harriette Bradford."** White, striped red.

**"Iris Miller."** Light salmon, striped red.

**"J. H. Manley."** Scarlet.

**"John Hinkle."** Dark crimson.

**"Lavender"** (London Smoke). Light lavender.

**"Leslie Paul."** Deep rose.

**"Mrs. T. Earl."** Deep orange, striped carmine.

**"Mrs. Thos. W. Lawson."** Cerise pink.

**"Mrs McKinley."** Deep rose.

**"Mrs. E. A. Nelson."** Pink.

**"Mrs. E. Usler."** White, striped maroon.

"Prosperity." White, striped pink. Very large.

"Queen Louise." Pure white.

"R. Raymond." Light salmon-pink.

"Robert Craig." Brilliant scarlet. Very fragrant. New.

"Sophie Sievers." Golden yellow, striped red.

"The Bride." Purest white.

"Victory." Bright scarlet. New.

"White Enchantress." Creamy white. Size and habit same as Enchantress.

### CASSIA.

*Cassia marylandica*. Herbaceous perennial. Leaves pinnate with six to ten pairs of leaflets. Flowers clustered at ends of shoots, bright yellow, saucer-shaped. Grows about four feet tall.

### CHRYSANTHEMUM.

*Chrysanthemum indicum* x *morifolium*. For best results they should be on rich soil, mulched with manure, never allowed to become dry. If a few large blooms are desired instead of numerous smaller ones, remove all but one bud. After plants have flowered cut them down to about one foot, leaving only three or four branches so that suckers may be forced from roots. When these are well up cut away the old plants entirely. However, it is decidedly better to use new plants each year as these will produce better flowers. Varieties as follows:

"Col. Appleton." Golden yellow.

"Convention Hall." Magnificent white.

"Glitter." New this year. Fine glistening yellow. Flower solid and symmetrical; large; borne on stiff stems.

"Glory of the Pacific." Pink; early.

"Golden Eagle." Very valuable variety, new this year. Deep golden yellow; compact with incurved petals. Stem strong with excellent foliage.

"John Lemon." Another fine new sort. Petal's velvety red on one side, golden yellow on other. Winner of Sweepstakes at Chicago show of last year.

"Kinkora." Pink; petals reflexed. Extra fine.

"Lincoln." Yellow. Petals incurved.

"Lynnwood Hall." Magnificent snow white variety; new this year. Very large and perfectly incurved. Keeps a long time when cut.

"Major Bonnafon." Yellow. Old, but one of the best.

"Matchless." Fine red. Petals reflexed.

"Mrs. E. G. Hill." Flesh pink. Early. Flat.

"Mrs. W. Wells." Unique shade of "reddish, bronzy orange." Petals long and drooping. Grows tall with strong stems and good foliage. New this year and a decided novelty.

"Norfolk Blush." "Enormous flower of very pale blush." Introduced this year.

"Shilowa." Red. Flat.

"Silver Wedding." White. Broad petals.

"Timothy Eaton." White petals incurved. Large.

"W. C. Moir." Considered by competent judges the finest white variety known to date. A Japanese incurved sort, enormously large and perfectly round. Flowers borne on strong, stiff stems with good foliage. Offered this year for the first time.

"White Mayflower." White. Petals incurved.

"Willowbrook." White. Petals reflexed.

"Wm. Duckham." Yellow. Very tall. Large.

"Xeno." Pink. Dwarf. Petals incurved. Late.

"Yellow Eaton." Bright yellow. Very large.

### CLEMATIS.

*Clematis heracleaefolia davidiana*. China. Herbaceous perennial and not at all a climber. Grows only about four feet tall. Has larger leaves than any other clematis in cultivation. Flowers light blue in clusters.

### COREOPSIS.

*Coreopsis lanceolata*. Eastern U. S. Herbaceous perennial growing about two feet high. Has bright yellow, daisy-like flowers on long stalks. Excellent for cutting.

### CORONILLA.

*Coronilla varia*. Europe. Trailing plant with finely divided pinnate leaves. Flowers similar to shrubby Coronillas but pinkish white. Blooms all summer.

### CRINUM.

Quite similar to *Amaryllis* and sometimes so called. Leaves long and very broad. Flowers are funnel-shaped, large and often fragrant; borne in clusters on stout, hollow stalks.

*Crinum amabile*. Sumatra. Flowers very large; white veined purplish red; erect in bud, but drooping when opened. Very fragrant.

*C. asiaticum*. China. Flowers medium-sized with narrow, spreading segments; white with reddish stamens.

**C. fimbriatum.** "Wine Lily." Angola. Flowers short and rather broad; white with red band in each petal. Very pretty.

**C. giganteum.** S. Africa. Flowers elongated; pure white and very fragrant.

**C. longifolium.** Cape Colony. Natal. Leaves evergreen, two or three feet long. Flowers tubular; white, tinged red on back and sometimes on face. Very fragrant.

**C. longifolium album.** Variety of preceding with pure white flowers.

**DAHLIA.**

Of all the flowering plants grown in California, one of the most valuable, yet, strange to say, one of the least planted is the magnificent Dahlia. Its habit of blooming in the late summer and fall when flowers are comparatively scarce, leads it additional value. In range of color and variety of form it surpasses Chrysanthemum, and while by means of disbudding and much care a plant of the latter can be made to yield one fine flower, the Cactus Dahlia with only very ordinary care will give a hundred as large and as well formed.

Varieties are divided into four sections: Cactus, Show or Large Flowering, Pompon or Small Flowering and Semi-double. The first are large with more or less pointed petals (rays); the second are also large and very symmetrical, each petal forming a sort of cup; the third are formed like the second and while they are very diminutive in comparison, they are extremely free blooming and excellent for cutting; the fourth are nearly single with conspicuous marginal rays.

**CACTUS VARIETIES.**

**"Aegir."** Fiery scarlet. Petals broad and strongly twisted. Very large and extra fine.

**"Arachne."** Petals white, striped red and twisted.

**"Austin Connell."** Petals purple with light tips.

**"Brittannia."** Buff, tinted pink. Sharply quilled. Center well built.

**"Capstan."** Orange, flushed red.

**"Chas. Woodbridge."** Velvety maroon.

**"Cinderella."** Purplish magenta.

**"Countess of Lonsdale."** Apricot-yellow shading to pink. Flowers large and well formed. Extremely free bloomer. Early.

**"Dankward."** Light rosy purple.

**"F. Bartels."** Orange, flushed cherry. Flowers full and somewhat flattened.

**"Geo. Marlowe."** Yellow, tinted bronze.

**"Green's Gem."** Light orange.

**"Hohenzollern."** Light copper.

**"John H. Roach."** Light lemon yellow.

**"Juarezi."** Scarlet. The parent flower of all the cactus varieties.

**"Kingfisher."** Purplish crimson. Very early.

**"Large Maroon."** One of the largest. Clear maroon.

**"Mabel Keith."** Light salmon.

**"Miss Anna Nightingale."** Petals orange, with light yellow tips.

**"Miss Webster."** White.

**"Mrs. A. Beck."** Light scarlet. Blooms late.

**"Mrs. Dickson."** Very large, often six or seven inches broad. Loose and saucer-shaped. Yellow ground, tinted rosy orange. Very free bloomer.

**"Queen Wilhelmina."** Crimson.

**"Radiance."** Very loose and large. Outer petals strongly quilled. Buff, blending into rosy pink.

**"Ranji."** Deep velvety crimson, almost black.

**"Ruby."** Very well built. Rich scarlet with purplish center.

**"Sparkler."** Fiery scarlet. Outer petals strongly quilled.

**"Standard Bearer."** Flower built very finely. Outer petals quilled, inner cupped. Beautiful orange scarlet.

**"Strahlen Krone."** Velvety red.

**"Uhlan."** Petals very broad. Velvety scarlet overlaid with rich crimson. Beautifully formed.

**SHOW OR LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES.**

**"Beauty of the Grove."** Yellow, tinted purple.

**"Bird of Passage."** Light pink; edges tinted purple.

**"Bob Ridley."** Scarlet, striped white.

**"Charlotte."** Very light pink.

**"Charm."** Cream; edges tinted purple.

**"Dr. Boyers."** Red, striped white.

**"Duke of Rochester."** Orange; very double.

**"Golden Sun."** Yellow; large.

**"Lady Paxton."** Creamy white; edges tinted purple.

**"Mr. Thompson."** Yellow ground, striped and spotted with crimson.

**"Queen Mab."** Crimson, tinted white.

**"White Rose."** White.

## POMPON VARIETIES

- "Little Model." Red.  
 "Little Valentine." Crimson.  
 "Meteor." Yellow, tinged red.  
 "Sunshine." Orange striped red.

## SEMI-DOUBLE VARIETIES.

- "Ada." Scarlet.  
 "Antelope." Scarlet.  
 "Bismarck." Scarlet.

## DAISY.

*Bellis perennis*. English Daisy. W. Europe. Little, low growing plants with small, very double, pink flowers, borne in spring and early summer.

## DESMODIUM.

*Lespedeza sieboldi*. (*D. penduliflorum*.) Japan. Herbaceous perennial of strong growth. Shoots grow about six or seven feet tall but are borne down by the weight of the rosy purple, pea-shaped flowers produced in very numerous, long drooping racemes.

## DIELYTRA.

*Dicentra spectabilis*. "Bleeding Heart." Japan. An old favorite, originally from Japan. Grows a foot or two tall and has racemes of drooping, heart-shaped flowers in spring.

## ECHEVERIA.

*Cotyledon secunda*. Mexico. Little, stemless plant used for edging. Leaves in a rosette three or four inches broad. Multiplies rapidly. Flowers reddish yellow on a stalk six to twelve inches high.

*C. secunda glauca*. Very glaucous variety of preceding species with larger leaves. Very shy bloomer.

## ERYTHRINA.

*Erythrina crista-galli*. "Coral Plant." Brazil. Partly shrubby, flowering shoots dying back to the hard wood. Leaves of three large leaflets. Flowers are most gorgeous, being very large individually and borne in racemes from one to two feet long; color brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet. Blooms during the summer months and is then remarkably showy.

## EULALIA.

*Miscanthus sinensis*. (*E. japonica*). Asia. Hardy, perennial grass, growing four to five feet and resembling Pampas Grass on a smaller scale. The blooms have clusters of silky hairs giving them a beautiful feathery appearance. Leaves green. There are also variegated forms as below.

*M. sinensis gracillimus*. Variety of preceding. Leaves only a third as broad as the type and marked with a single white line along the midrib.

*M. sinensis variegatus*. Another variegated variety. Leaves same breadth as in type, but with several white stripes running their full length.

*M. sinensis zebrinus*. Leaves slightly narrower than type. Variegation is very odd, consisting of broad, white bands across the leaves.

## FUCHSIA.

*Fuchsia speciosa*. Garden Hybrid. Practically all the shrubby Fuchsias commonly cultivated are hybrids. The graceful habit of the plants, the unusual coloring and form of the flowers and the profusion of bloom have made them great favorites. They thrive best where the summer heat is not too great and prefer a shaded situation.

"Jupiter." Sepals bright scarlet, corolla double, rosy purple.

"M. Foeble." Sepals bright red; corolla single, light purple.

"Minnesota." Sepals white, shaded red inside; corolla single, purple.

"Mrs. E. G. Hill." Sepals scarlet; corolla double, pure white; very large.

"Phenomenal." Sepals bright scarlet; corolla double, purple. Our largest Fuchsia.

"Pillar of Gold." Leaves bronzy red, shaded olive green. Will climb if trained to a wall.

"Renan." Sepals red; corolla single, purple. Leaves very dark green.

"Riccartoni." See Deciduous Shrubs.

"Walter Long." Flowers greatly elongated. Sepals bright red. Corolla single, light purple.

## Trailing Species.

*F. procumbens*. Trailing Fuchsia. Interesting little evergreen trailing plant, very handsome in hanging baskets. Leaves very small, rounded, somewhat heart-shaped. Flowers, small, greenish yellow with purple sepals. Bears large magenta colored berries. Pretty and uncommon.

## GAILLARDIA.

*Gaillardia aristata*. Central United States. Herbaceous perennial growing about two feet high. Flowers composite, yellow marked red, about three inches broad. Blooms all summer and fall. Splendid for cutting as they have long, strong stems and last for a long time in water. Likes full sun.

## GAZANIA.

*Gazania splendens*. Garden Hybrid. Splendid bedding plant. Grows close to the ground,



hence very good for covering banks. Flowers are composite, two or three inches broad, petals (rays) bright yellow with a conspicuous black and white spot at base of each. Fall and winter bloomer.

**GERANIUM.**

*Pelargonium hortorum*. S. Africa. A constant source of wonder to visitors is "the way geraniums grow in California." Certainly conditions seem ideal for this magnificent class of plants. Considering their freedom from enemies, adaptability to climate and wonderful profusion of bloom even with little or no care, it is not surprising that they are such favorites. They like plenty of sun and very little water during blooming period. Varieties are divided into Bush and Climbing (Ivy-leaved) varieties.

**BUSH VARIETIES.**

"Alice of Vincennes." Single; rosy pink, bordered and shaded rosy red; center white.

"Alphonse Riccard." Semi-double; large; bright vermilion scarlet.

"Alpine Beauty." Double white.

"Beaute Poitevine." Semi-double; salmon pink. Fine.

"Braunte." Semi-double; scarlet.

"Columbia." Single; bright scarlet. Large and very fine.

"Crabbe." Single; cerise; extra large.

"Dryden." Single; bright rosy red.

"Gertrude Pearson." Single; rosy pink, white blotch on upper petals.

"Gettysburg." Single; magenta.

"Hecla." A fine light red; single.

"Henry Bonnie." Double; white.

"Jacquerie." Single; rich crimson-scarlet. Splendid bedder.

"Jean Viaud." Single; bright rosy pink with distinct white eye. Clusters very large.

"L'Aube." Single; shell pink.

"La Favorite." The best double white.

"Le Cid." Double; brilliant crimson red.

"Mad. Guilbert." Double; deep pink.

"Mad. Hoste." Double; crimson shaded scarlet. One of the best bedders.

"Mad. Jaulin." Double; delicate pink with white margin.

"Mad. Landry." Double; salmon shaded orange. Fine.

"Marquis Castellane." Double; two distinct shades of orange-scarlet.

"Marquis de Montmart." Double; deep carmine-purple.

"Marshal McMahon." Leaves green and bronze.

"Miss Frances Perkins." Double; bright pink.

"Mrs. E. G. Hill." Single; beautiful salmon-pink. Extra fine.

"Rose." Has "skeleton leaves" strongly rose-scented. Flowers small, pinkish white.

**CLIMBING OR IVY-LEAVED VARIETIES.**

"Beauty of Castle Hill." Double; deep pink with dark blotches on upper petals. Very free bloomer.

"Chas. Monselet." Double; fiery red, upper petals have dark blotches.

"Garden's Glory." One of the best climbing sorts. Very full and double. Clear, bright scarlet.

"Purple." Has semi-double, light purple, small flowers.

**GERBERA.**

*Gerbera jamesoni*. "Transvaal Daisy." S. Africa. Stemless, herbaceous perennial. Leaves like Dandelion. Flowers borne on long stalks; composite, about three inches broad with small disc and long, showy, orange-red petals (rays). Requires well-drained soil and thrives well in California. A recent introduction and still quite rare. Sure to become a favorite.

**GOLDEN GLOW.**

*Rudbeckia laciniata f. p.* Tall-growing herbaceous perennial, bearing a great abundance of full, double, yellow flowers, like Chrysanthemums. Blooms all summer. Splendid for cutting.

**GOLDEN ROD.**

Fall-blooming herbaceous perennials growing three or four feet tall. Individual flower heads insignificant but borne in showy masses toward ends of shoots.

*Solidago canadensis*. North America. Flowers yellow. Flowering branches plummy.

*S. serotina*. Yellow. More compact than preceding.

**HELIANTHUS.**

Herbaceous perennials with yellow flowers which are small in comparison with the enormous common annual Sunflower. All bloom during the latter part of summer and are valuable for that reason.

*Helianthus decapetalus multiflorus major*. "Perennial Sunflower." Grows about three or four feet tall with large flowers.

*H. orgyalis*. A plant of great individuality. The stems grow straight, erect and unbranched to a height of eight or ten feet. Leaves are about a foot long, extremely narrow and numerous. They droop so as to clothe the

whole stem except near the top, where the handsome flowers are borne in erect panicles.

**H. rigidus.** Grows about six feet tall. Leaves large. Flowers average three inches wide. Excellent.

#### HELIOTROPE.

An old favorite for its sweet scented flowers. Although tender it can be grown outside where there are only very slight frosts if planted against a wall. If trained up can be made to climb moderately. Likes full sun.

**"Buisson Fleuri."** Semi-dwarf. Free bloomer. Trusses very large. Flowers rosy-violet with star-shaped eye.

**"Lord Roberts."** A magnificent new sort. Growth dwarf. Flowers unusually large, bright blue, with white center; borne in large panicles which are produced in greatest profusion. Very fine.

**"Lueur d'Opale."** Free flowering. Trusses extra large. Flowers light lilac fading to pearl-white with yellow eye.

**"Prince Charmant."** Flowers bluish mauve, in very large panicles. Growth compact.

#### HELLEBORUS.

**Helleborus niger.** "Christmas Rose." Small, stemless plant. Leaf deeply lobed or cut into segments. Flower saucer-shaped, five petals; white, sometimes tinged purple. Blooms in midwinter.

#### HEMEROCALLIS.

**Hemerocallis aurantiaca major.** "Day Lily." Recently introduced form of the orange-colored Day Lily. Flowers are a beautiful bright orange and fully five or six inches broad when opened. Forms large clumps and is very gorgeous in bloom.

#### HIBISCUS.

**Hibiscus denisoni.** Australia. Tender shrub with thick, stiff, dull green leaves. Flowers are nearly white, four or five inches broad. Blooms when very small.

**H. moscheutos var.** "Crimson-eyed Hibiscus." Herbaceous perennial growing about four feet. Bears very large, single flowers; pure white with a crimson center. Blooms in late summer.

**H. rosa-sinensis.** "Chinese Hibiscus." Asia. In this beautiful flowering shrub there is quite a range in colors of flowers, both single and double. Unfortunately they are very tender and while they grow outdoors in the milder parts of the state they will not with us. However, they bloom freely when only little pot plants. Where they can be planted out they are almost perpetual bloomers. The typical form has rosy red flowers. We also grow the following varieties:

**H. rosa-sinensis cooperi.** "Tricolored Hibiscus." Leaves strongly variegated with white and slightly margined pink.

**"Miniatus."** Flowers large, semi-double, bright vermilion-scarlet.

**"Peachblow."** Strong grower. Flowers semi-double, beautiful soft pink.

#### HUNNEMANNIA.

**Hunnemannia fumariaefolia.** "Tulip Poppy." Mexico. Half shrubby plant of low growth bearing an abundance of flowers shaped much like California Poppy but lemon-yellow. The foliage is very glaucous and finely divided. One of the most satisfactory flowers for cutting as the stems are long and strong and the blossoms last remarkably well in water.

#### IMANTOPHYLLUM.

**Clivia hybrida.** (I. hybridum.) Very similar to *Amaryllis* but without bulbs. Leaves are long and strap-shaped, evergreen. The cluster of large, showy, orange flowers is borne on a long stalk about the leaves. Remarkably handsome.

#### IRIS.

Well-known moisture loving plants with flowers suggesting some of the orchids in their showy forms and handsome colorings.

**Iris germanica.** Mainly hybrids. Flowers medium-sized in a variety of colors, principally shades of blue and white.

**I. laevigata.** "Japanese Iris." Flowers usually much larger than preceding and of different shape. Readily distinguished from them by absence of beard on upper surface of petals. Considerable range of colors.

#### JUSTICIA.

**Jacobinia magnifica carnea.** Brazil. Half shrubby plant blooming when very young. Flowers are flesh-pink, two or three inches long, slender, tubular, arched toward the top; borne in clusters at ends of branches.

#### LEONOTIS.

**Leonotis leonurus.** "Lion's Tail." S. Africa. 6 feet. Medium-sized shrub of rather straggly growth. Flowers are ruddy orange, with a surface like plush, about two inches long, borne in whorls around branches during late summer and fall.

#### LILY OF THE VALLEY.

**Convallaria majalis.** N. America. Europe. Well-known dainty flower. Sold in form of "pips" which are rooted single crowns ready to come into bloom. Ten or a dozen of these will make a clump. When planted out require a shaded and moist location.

#### LIPPIA.

**Lippia repens.** A substitute for lawn grass, but does not look like grass in the very least. Spreads rapidly, roots at joints and soon forms a mat over the ground. Not injured but rather benefited by being trodden upon. Requires a minimum amount of water, far less than grass. Where it has a chance

will bloom freely; flowers tiny in small heads, lilac-colored.

#### LOTUS.

**Lotus bertholetii.** (*L. peliorynchus.*) Canary islands. Recently introduced plant cultivated mainly in hanging baskets or in other places where a trailer is desired that will grow downward. Leaves are thread-like and branches very slender; the whole plant silvery gray. The flowers stand out in vivid contrast, being scarlet or crimson, about an inch and a half long, borne in long clusters toward ends of drooping shoots. Very fine.

#### MARGUERITE.

Shrubs widely grown in California, with single, daisy-like flowers.

**Chrysanthemum frutescens.** "White Marguerite." "Paris Daisy." Known throughout the state. A wonderfully free bloomer, seems to have no enemies and thrives almost anywhere. Makes an excellent flowering hedge.

**"Coronation."** Similar to common White but with larger flowers. New.

**Yellow.** Variety of preceding. Flowers are yellow and slightly larger.

**Felicia amellodes.** "Blue Marguerite." S. Africa. A much smaller plant than the common White Marguerite and has rounded, entire leaves. The flowers are a very beautiful shade of deep blue.

#### MELIANTHUS.

**Melianthus major.** South Africa. Coarse-growing plant with large leaves divided into large, coarsely-toothed leaflets. The whole plant is silvery gray. Flowers are reddish brown, borne in erect spikes about a foot tall. Plant of very striking appearance.

#### PAMPAS GRASS.

Well-known plants succeeding everywhere in the state. There are several good forms in addition to the common sort.

**Cortaderia argentea.** (*Gynerium argenteum.*) South America. The most widely cultivated but not the handsomest sort. Plumes white. All the following, except *Jubata*, are varieties of this.

**C. argentea elegans.** Leaves much narrower than the type. Plumes are glistening white, very feathery and borne on shorter stalks than the common.

**C. jubata.** Very handsome species. Growth like the rest but has broader leaves and more feathery, glossy, lavender-colored plumes. Often called Purple Pampas Grass. Blooms freely and is remarkably handsome.

**"Mad. Rendlateri."** Plumes very light lavender, almost pink. Called Pink Pampas Grass.

**"Marabout."** Foliage very compact. Plumes white.

**"Roi des Roses."** Leaves broad. Plumes rosy purple. Winter bloomer.

**"Variegated."** Growth lower than the rest; leaves narrow with white stripes.

#### PANDANUS.

Foliage plants with long, sword-shaped, spiny-edged leaves which are produced spirally, giving them the name of Screw Pine. Suitable for pot or tub culture only.

**Pandanus sanderi.** "Golden Pandanus." When new leaves first appear they are beautiful orange-yellow, afterward becoming green with yellow stripes. New and very showy.

**P. utilis.** "Screw Pine." Leaves are green with red spines. Native of island of Madagascar and said to grow sixty feet tall there.

**P. veitchi.** Polynesia. Leaves somewhat broader and shorter than preceding, dark green in center, strongly margined with bands of white and noticeably recurved. Very handsome.

#### PANSY.

**Viola tricolor.** We procure each year the best obtainable seed from the leading specialist in its production, hence can offer a very fine strain of plants, far superior to those grown from seed which has been allowed to "run out."

#### PELARGONIUM.

**Pelargonium domesticum.** "Lady Washington Geranium." S. Africa. Rather similar to Geraniums but are woody instead of succulent, with larger flowers and different shaped leaves. Scarcely as hardy as Geraniums and will not stand so much neglect. We offer the following varieties:

**"Agatha."** Crimson, shaded maroon; edges lighter.

**"Beauty of Oxton."** Crimson, upper petals blotched maroon.

**"Capt. Rakes."** Very large and full; dark, fiery crimson.

**"Cecelia."** Light pink, blotched dark crimson on upper petals.

**"Champion."** White; upper petals blotched crimson.

**"Dr. Masters."** Rich dark red; upper petals blotched black.

**"Duchess of Teck."** White; large and semi-double; upper petals sometimes blotched red; borne in large clusters. Our best white sort.

**"Duke of Albany."** Dark maroon center; crimson toward edge.

**"Duke of Fife."** Very deep pink on white ground.

**"Embassy."** White, blotched crimson on upper petals.

**"Gloire de Tours."** Bright scarlet, shaded maroon. Extra fine.

**"Jubilee."** Very faint pink.

**"Mabel."** Red, shaded maroon; lower petals lighter.

"Mad. Meillez." Rosy pink, overlaid with maroon.

"Mad. Thiebaud." White with pink band and white margin. Very free bloomer. One of the best.

"Mad. Vibert." Rose, overlaid with deep maroon.

"Milton." White; upper petals blotched dark crimson.

"Mrs. Harrison." Similar to Mad. Thiebaud but more double; petals fringed toward base.

"Myra." Dark crimson, shaded black on upper petals.

"Prince of Pelargoniums." Crimson, flushed vermilion.

"Princess Beatrice." Creamy white; upper petals blotched dark crimson. Semi-double.

"Princess Maud." Carmine, bordered white; upper petals blotched maroon.

"Queen Victoria." Vermilion, margined white; upper petals blotched maroon.

"Striata Elegans." Flowers large, magenta-rose, flecked or barred with elegant blue-mauve.

"Variegated." Rose striped crimson.

#### PEONY.

"Herbaceous Peony." Well known herbaceous perennials blooming in late spring. Thrive best in cool, moist ground. The following are chiefly varieties of *P. officinalis*:

"Amabilis grandiflora." Unusually large and very double. Pink, shaded purple.

"Bicolor rosea." Pink with lighter center

"Comte de Paris." Light rose.

"Delachei." Dark purple crimson.

"Duke of Wellington." Ivory white.

"Elegantissima." Pink, light center.

"Formosa alba." White.

"Francis Ortegale." Amaranth red.

"Grandiflora nivea." Large; double white.

"Jamfitre." Light pink, cream center.

"Louis van Houtte." Crimson.

"Monsieur Bellart." Purplish crimson.

"Officinalis." Single; dark red; early.

"Pallida." Pink, cream center.

"Papariflora." White, lightly tinged yellow.

"Peach." Flesh color.

"Pottsi." Pink.

"President McMahon." Red.

"Queen Victoria." White.

"Reevesi." Pink.

"Sinensis rosea odorata." Pink; large and fragrant.

"Triomphe du Nord." Shell-pink.

#### PERESKIA.

*Pereskia aculeata*. Tropical America. Growth strong, semi-climbing. Leaves and young branches fleshy. Flowers yellow. A cactus though quite dissimilar to most of the others on account of the true leaves.

#### PETUNIA.

*Petunia hybrid*. Half shrubby plants of very free blooming habit. Flowers are single and double; colors range through white and various shades of red and purple.

#### PHORMIUM.

Foliage plants of great economic as well as decorative value. The leaves are sword-shaped and have wonderful tensile strength due to a fine white fiber. Flowers are red or yellow, borne on stalks usually about twice as tall as leaves.

*Phormium cookianum variegatum*. (*P. colensoi variegatum*.) Much smaller than the following. Leaves average about three feet long and are strongly marked with yellow bands and stripes, all running lengthwise. The fiber is extremely fine, plentiful and very lustrous. Very handsome form.

*P. tenax*. "New Zealand Flax." Leaves clear green; often six feet or longer. Flower stalks in proportion. The fiber is so plentiful that a small strip of the leaf makes excellent tying material; it is imported in great quantities from New Zealand. Makes large clumps of striking appearance.

*P. tenax variegatum*. Variety of preceding; identical in all respects except that leaves are conspicuously striped lengthwise with creamy white.

#### PLATYCODON.

*Platycodon grandiflorum*. "Chinese Bell Flower." Asia. Small herbaceous perennial growing about two feet. Produces in midsummer an abundance of deep blue, cup-shaped flowers, two or three inches broad, which are curiously balloon-shaped before opening. Valuable for its very rare color.

#### PLUMBAGO.

*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*. (*P. larpentae*.) Low herbaceous perennial rarely over a foot high. Branches red. Flowers shaped like common *Plumbago*, but a beautiful deep blue and borne in dense clusters during late summer and fall.

#### ROMNEYA.

*Romneya coulteri*. "Matilija Poppy." "California Tree Poppy." Southern California. Our finest native flowering plant. Half shrubby, forming a large bush of silvery hue. The flowers are magnificent, sometimes six inches broad; petals purest white, center rich yellow from the numerous stamens. The fragrance is much like that of the pulp of a ripe orange. The individual flowers last many days and the plants are in bloom all summer. Difficult to propagate hence scarce, but there is no difficulty about transplanting good pot grown plants.

**RUSSELIA.**

*Russelia juncea elegantissima.* Dainty plant of trailing habit with very small leaves and bright red tubular flowers about an inch long. Very pretty in hanging baskets.

**SAGINA.**

*Sagina subulata.* "Baby Moss." "Pearlwort." Evergreen plant completely covering the ground with its bright green foliage which makes it look like moss. Has tiny white flowers on long, slender stalks. Sometimes planted on graves.



ROMNEYA COULTERI

**SANSEVIERIA.**

*Sansevieria zeylanica.* "Bowstring Hemp." Africa, Asia. Handsome foliage plant with stout, fleshy, erect leaves which are light green, conspicuously variegated with broad, white, transverse bands. Excellent for pot culture and can be planted out in frostless regions. Contains a valuable fiber of great strength.

**SAXIFRAGA.**

*Saxifraga umbrosa.* "St. Patrick's Cabbage." Europe. Valuable low-growing plant with large leaves. Bears good-sized, pink flowers in a large panicle rising to about a foot above ground. Commences to bloom in late autumn and continues through the winter. Severe frosts seem to have no effect on it.

**SEDUM.**

Plants with succulent leaves of varying size and form. Flowers small, clustered, chiefly white and yellow. Of the easiest culture, preferring sandy soil. We grow a collection of ten varieties.

**SHASTA DAISY.**

Excellent bedding plant originated by Luther Burbank. Flowers are shape and color of a marguerite but several times as large. There are three strains—Alaska, California and Westralia—but they are scarcely distinct.

**SMILAX.**

*Asparagus medeoloides.* Africa. Climbing herbaceous perennial highly prized for its beautiful foliage and close twining habit. Flowers small and greenish white, but dainty and fragrant. Dormant in late summer; flourishing during winter and spring.

**STRELITZIA.**

Very showy, tropical looking plant. The two kinds usually seen have large leaves borne singly on long erect stalks. The three species offered are very distinct in appearance.

*Strelitzia augusta.* South Africa. A magnificent plant growing ten to fifteen feet tall. Leaves two or three feet long on four to six foot stalks. General appearance somewhat suggesting Banana. Flowers white springing from purple spathes.

*S. juncifolia.* Also known as *S. parvifolia juncea.* An extremely rare plant. Grows three or four feet tall. Leaves usually entirely absent, sometimes a little one three or four inches long appears but usually drops. Leaf-stalks rush-like. Flowers colored similarly to next.

*S. reginae.* "Bird of Paradise Flower." S. Africa. Grows four or five feet tall. Leaves about a foot long on two or three foot stalks; dark green. Flowers are vividly parti-colored, orange yellow and bluish purple, springing from spathes which stand horizontally. A magnificently showy specimen when in bloom and attractive at any time. Very rare.

**STREPTOSOLEN.**

*Streptosolen jamesoni.* A splendid bedding plant steadily attaining greater popularity. Leaves like Heliotrope. Flowers phlox-shaped orange and red, borne profusely. Makes a shrub a few feet tall or can be trained up as a vine. Slightly hardier than Heliotrope.

**SWAINSONA.**

Shrubs of spreading growth. Pinnate leaves, very finely divided. Flowers much resembling Sweet-peas but not fragrant, borne in long, erect sprays. Bloom continually through spring and summer. Very showy and handsome, excellent for cutting.

*Swainsona galegifolia albiflora.* Australia. Flowers pure white.

*S. grayana.* Australia. Flowers varying from red to pink.

**TRITOMA.**

Very showy plants. Leaves tufted, grass-like; two or three feet long. Flowers tubular, about an inch long, massed in showy, erect spikes borne well above the foliage.

Leaves like Heliotrope. Flowers Phlox-shaped,

*K. pfitzeri.* Probably a variety of the foregoing. Grows very tall and blooms all summer. Brighter colored than *Uvaria.*

*Kniphofia aloides.* (*T. uvaria.*) "Red Hot Poker." S. Africa. The common species. Spikes six or eight inches long. Upper flowers bright red, lower yellow.

**TUBEROSE.**

*Polianthes tuberosa*. Mexico. Well known tuberous rooted plant bearing double, intensely fragrant, white flowers.

**VALERIAN.**

Well known, old-fashioned garden plant. Has minute spurred flowers borne in showy heads. Grows two or three feet tall and blooms from early spring to winter.

*Centranthus ruber*. "Red Valerian." Mediterranean Region. Flowers bright claret colored.

*C. ruber albus*. "White Valerian." White-flowered variety of following species.

**VERBENA.**

*Verbena hybrida*. Well known bedding plants of low growth. Although they are partly woody it is far better to use new plants each year. This gives richer foliage and far more flowers. Colors range through shades of red, purple, pink and white; there are also variegated sorts.

**VERNONIA.**

*Vernonia arkansana*. "Ironweed." Tall grow-

ing herbaceous perennial, attaining eight or nine feet. Flowers composite, in heads about an inch broad, without rays; rich rosy purple. Blooms in late summer and early fall.

**VIOLET.**

*Viola odorata*. The following are all varieties of the English Violet, characterized by rounded leaves and delightful fragrance. Succeed best in rich, moist soil, completely or partially shaded.

"California." Single; clear violet; medium-sized. Free bloomer and a great favorite.

"Golden Gate." Single; reddish purple. Blooms so freely as to hide the foliage. Stems rather short.

"Luxonne." Very similar to Princess de Gales but lighter colored. Fully as large.

"Marie Louise." Very double; light violet intensely fragrant.

"Princesse de Gales." Single; rich violet-blue. Extremely large on very long stems. Very fragrant.

"Swanley White." Large, double white variety. Has delightful spicy fragrance.



A CALIFORNIA AQUATIC GARDEN

**AQUATICS.****NELUMBIUM.**

*Nelumbo nucifera*. "Egyptian Lotus." Although universally known as Egyptian Lotus, the plant is a native of Eastern Asia. Readily distinguished from Water Lilies by the leaves standing considerably above the surface of the water and the flower stalks rising even higher than the leaves. Flowers are large and a beautiful shade of pink.

**NYPHAEAE.**

Well known plants from the Temperate Zones bearing wonderfully symmetrical flowers which, like the leaves, float on the surface of the water. They can readily be cultivated either in ponds or deep tubs

*Nymphaea flava*. "Florida Yellow Water Lily." Flowers light yellow.

*N. odorata*. "Fragrant Water Lily." Flowers purest white, perfectly formed and sweet scented.

*N. odorata rosea*. Variety of preceding with pink flowers.

**PAPYRUS.**

*Cyperus papyrus*. "Egyptian Paper Plant." The plant used by the ancient Egyptians for paper-making. Stalks rise to a height of four to ten feet. At the top is a head of thread-like bracts six to eighteen inches long. Will grow either in shallow water or on almost any soil.

## ROSES

**R**OSE GROWING is a specialty with us. One of the influences that originally determined the location of our nursery at Niles, was the fact that soil and climate were most perfectly adapted to the growth of splendid plants of this beautiful and favorite flower. To these natural advantages we add many years of experience and experiment, so that we honestly believe that no better roses than ours are grown anywhere.

Our assortment is constantly changing. Unless a variety has some marked point in its favor it is dropped. New varieties are constantly being tested and if found valuable are propagated and offered for sale.

Every rose bush we sell is grown *entirely* in the open ground and almost all are budded. In spite of the pretended objections offered by disseminators of weak plants on their own roots, there is absolutely no doubt that in 95% of the varieties, the budded plants are far superior. The only possible objection is that they may send up suckers, but as we use the right kind of stocks and carefully disbud them, this is very unlikely to occur. A further preventive is to plant them so that the point where they have been budded shall be three or four inches below the surface.

### PLANTING AND PRUNING.

Roses will grow and bloom if planted with only ordinary care, but far better results will be obtained with a little extra attention to details. The ground should be thoroughly spaded and, unless very rich, should have some well-rotted manure worked in. Fresh manure is likely to kill the plants unless placed on the surface as a mulch after planting is completed. If soil is light and sandy it is well to work in a good proportion of heavy soil. The bushes are pruned before leaving the nursery. Climbers and very strong varieties may be planted as they are, but weak growers should be pruned back even further. Examine the roots carefully; if callouses have formed at the tips, let them remain as they are. Where the ends show no callouses, cut off the tips so that the fresh wood will come into close contact with the soil. Straighten out all roots and as the dirt is filled in see to it that it is well packed around the roots; this keeps out the air and encourages a prompt growth of rootlets. Be sure that the rose is planted enough lower than it grew so that the point where it is budded shall be three or four inches beneath the surface. If the plants are at all dry soak them over night in a bucket of water before planting.

Tree Roses are to be handled in about the same way. They are pruned back pretty well before shipment. It is absolutely necessary to stake them when planted and to keep them staked thereafter as the stems never attain sufficient strength to support the heavy top during severe winds.

Future pruning varies with different classes of roses, but all should be cut back at least once a year before new growth has started. Weak growers require the most pruning, strong growers the least. In all cases the short, crooked growth should be removed entirely

and the strongest shoots cut back moderately, leaving enough to form a basis for new growth. When pruning Standards it is necessary to give attention to the form of the head, so that it may remain symmetrical and globular.

### MILDEW AND APHIS.

When the leaves show a whitish mould they are attacked by mildew which is a fungous disease developing rapidly under certain climatic conditions. It is far worse in some sections than others and certain varieties are particularly subject to it. The remedy is powdered sulphur applied promptly as soon as the disease appears. This should be done in the morning while the dew is still on the plants. Put the powdered sulphur in a piece of burlap and sift it as evenly as possible all over the foliage.

Aphis or Green Flies are the little sucking insects that attack the new soft wood. They are usually kept in check where the plants are sprinkled daily with a strong stream of water. If this cannot be done, remove as many as possible when they first appear and sprinkle the plants well with tobacco water in which a little whale-oil soap has been dissolved. They multiply with wonderful rapidity so it may be necessary to repeat the treatment two or three times.

### DESCRIPTIONS.

All varieties excepting the Newest Roses are divided into the following groups:

- Tea or Everblooming.
- Hybrid Tea.
- Noisette or Champney.
- Hybrid Perpetual.
- Polyantha.
- Miscellaneous.

We have tried to make all descriptions fair and conservative; every variety cannot be "one of the best." In all cases we give the color immediately after the name, believing that this will prove a decided convenience in making up lists. Climbers are starred throughout the list.

## NEWEST ROSES

Many varieties of very recent introduction are included in the general list. The following nine are the pick of the very newest. We shall not be able to offer plants for sale until season 1909-1910. Their worth has been proved by actual test here and we unhesitatingly advise every lover of the Queen of Flowers to find room for them all.

\*Varieties starred are climbers.

**Betty.** (H. T.) "Coppery rose overlaid with ruddy gold." A variety of surpassing loveliness. Buds are almost perfection, as they are long, moderately full, charmingly colored and formed of very large petals, whose deep, conspicuous veining further enhances their beauty. Adding to these qualities its delightful fragrance, healthy constitution and free blooming habit, we feel that we can scarcely praise it highly enough.

**Charles J. Graham.** (H. T.) "Dazzling orange crimson. Large, of fine form, free and perpetual; a vigorous grower. A magnificent red variety and especially recommended for bedding." The foregoing is the introducer's description. From our own experience we are convinced that this variety will prove to be the very best rose of its color.

\***Climbing Belle Siebrecht.** (H. T.) Bright, rosy pink. It frequently happens that climbing forms are inferior to their bush prototypes, but this magnificent climber considerably surpasses the bush variety. The flowers are colored the same as the beautiful Belle Siebrecht but are considerably fuller and far larger; in fact it is one of our very largest roses.

**Dean Hole.** (Tea.) "Intense salmon pink with bud of extraordinary length opening into a mammoth bloom of splendid substance. An English gold medal rose that is bound to rank with the very best." We can heartily endorse the foregoing introducer's description. It seems only fitting that the name of the most eminent living rosarian should be given to such a grand rose.

**Frances E. Willard.** (Tea.) Pure white. Flowers are large and very perfectly formed. Delightfully fragrant. Growth strong and vigorous. Possessing all the merits demanded of the very best roses, this American variety is certainly entitled to the highest rank among the white Teas.

**Honorable Ina Bingham.** (H. T.) Pure pink, deeply veined. Buds are of extraordinary length with large petals. A vigorous grower. In spite of its being a pink rose its color is entirely distinct from any other rose in our collection. The remarkable buds ensure for this variety a wide popularity.

**Mad. Hector Leuillot.** (H. T.) Light yellow. The modern tendency toward development of varieties with long buds and large petals is well exemplified by this beautiful new yellow rose. The flowers are very full and well formed. A welcome addition to the best yellows.

**Mad. Jenny Gillemot.** (Tea.) Deep saffron yellow in bud, canary when opened. Buds are long and pointed; petals unusually large. Remarkably beautiful in bud and flower.

**Magnafrano.** (H. P.) Crimson scarlet. A hybrid between Magna Charta and Safrano. In habit it resembles the former while blooming as freely as the latter. Being a Hybrid Perpetual it is hardier in cold regions than any of the foregoing.

## GENERAL COLLECTION

### TEA ROSES.

#### Tea-scented or Everblooming Roses.

As a class the Teas are characterized by their distinctive and charming fragrance, delicacy of form and color and free blooming habit. They require more care than most of the others if the very best results are expected. Their soil should be rich and kept fertilized. As nearly all are of rather moderate growth they require considerable pruning. They will, however, amply repay all the care and attention they receive.

The first Tea Roses were brought to England from China in 1810; the oldest in our collection is Bougere, dating from 1832.

\*Varieties starred are Climbers.

**Amazone.** Deep yellow, faintly veined pink. Buds very long and well formed.

**Anna Olivier.** Creamy blush, shaded carmine. Large, full, well formed and very fragrant. Buds elongated.

**Annie Cook.** Delicate pink. Seedling of Bon Silene, possessing all its good points.

**Beaute Inconstante.** Coppery red shaded carmine and yellow. Colors are beautifully blended and form a very unusual combination. Handsome in bud and even more so when opened as the coloring shows then to best advantage.

**Belle Lyonnaise.** Light yellow fading to nearly white. Growth very vigorous. Fine bloomer.

**Bon Silene.** Salmon rose, often flushed carmine. Remarkably handsome in bud and an unusually free bloomer.

**Bougere.** Salmon pink, slightly shaded. Large and double. An old variety and a good one.

**Bridesmaid.** Clear bright pink. A sport from Catherine Mermet and very similar except in color. Decidedly popular.

**Catherine Mermet.** Pink, shading to amber in center. Flowers are large and well formed. Free bloomer.



**Christine de Noe.** Deep purplish red. Large and very sweet.

**\*Climbing Bridesmaid.** Pink. A climbing form of the beautiful and popular Bridesmaid having larger flowers. Liable to mildew in some sections.

**\*Climbing Devoniensis.** Identical with Devoniensis except in vigor of growth. Very sweet.

**\*Climbing Marie Guillot.** White. Foliage very abundant.

**Devoniensis.** Creamy white with blush center. Very large, double and delightfully fragrant.

**Dr. Grill.** Coppery yellow, tinged rose. Buds long and pointed.

**Duchesse de Brabant.** Soft, silvery blush, shaded rose. Flowers globular. Very free and continuous bloomer. Commonly called "Duchess."



CLIMBING KAISERIN. SEE PAGE 80

**\*Climbing Niphetos.** White. Not a strong climber.

**\*Climbing Papa Gontier.** All that its name implies. Flowers identical with the bush variety except that they are somewhat larger. Blooms very freely; growth remarkably strong. An admirable variety. New.

**\*Climbing Perle des Jardins.** Identical with the bush variety except in its very vigorous growth.

**\*Climbing Souvenir de Wooton.** A strong climbing form of the popular Souvenir de Wooton.

**\*Climbing White Pet.** White, flushed pink. Very vigorous grower.

**Comtesse de Frigneuse.** Delicate canary yellow. Large, full and well formed. Bud long and pointed. Very free flowering.

**Comtesse Riza du Parc.** Coppery rose, tinged carmine. Large and very fragrant; blooms freely.

**Coquette de Lyon.** Light canary yellow. Medium size. Buds handsome. Free bloomer.

**Cornelia Cook.** Creamy white. Very large and full. Excellent for cutting.

**Elise Sauvage.** Almost white, with light yellow center. Large and full. Growth moderate. Blooms freely.

**Etoile de Lyon.** Rich golden yellow; almost as deep as Perle des Jardins. Flowers large, full and well formed.

**Franciska Kruger.** Deep chamois, shaded peach pink. Buds particularly fine. One of the newer sorts.

**\*Gloire de Dijon.** Fawn, tinted salmon and rose. One of the oldest tea-scented varieties and still ranks among the best. Good climber and one of the hardiest of the Teas.

**Golden Gate.** Yellow and pink on a creamy white ground. Flowers large and fine for cutting when in bud. Best under glass.

**Homer.** Rosy pink over white, shaded salmon. Color variable. Growth vigorous.

**Improved Rainbow.** Almost the same as Rainbow but is speckled as well as striped.

**Ivory.** Pure white. A sport from Golden Gate; identical with it except in color.

**Jules Finger.** Bright rosy scarlet, shaded deep crimson. Large, finely formed and very fragrant. Free bloomer.

**La Sylphide.** Blush with fawn center. Very large and double.

**Letty Coles.** Rosy pink, shaded crimson. Large, full and very fragrant.

**Luciole.** Carmine rose, tinged bronzy yellow. Buds long. Flowers large, well shaped and very sweet.

**Mad. Chedane Guinoisseau.** Clear canary yellow without any shading. Grows well and blooms very free y. Has proved to be a first class variety.

**Mad. Cusin.** Violet-rose, slightly tinged pale yellow. Flowers of medium size. Very distinct.

**Mad. Falcot.** Nankeen, deepening to orange yellow. Pretty both in bud and flower.

**Mad. Hoste.** Fine canary yellow, deepening to golden yellow in center. Grows vigorously. A thoroughly fine rose.

**Mad. Joseph Schwartz.** White, shade of blush and pale yellow. Flowers cup-shaped, very full and deliciously fragrant.

**Mad. Lambard.** Rosy bronze, tinted salmon and fawn and shaded carmine. Flowers large, full, beautiful and fragrant. Being of good constitution and a free bloomer it ranks among the best.

**Mad. Maurice Kuppenheim.** Pale yellow, faintly tinged pink; sometimes comes blush pink. Color variable.

**Mad. Scipion Cochet.** Creamy rose with deeper center. Flowers large, double and very fragrant. Free bloomer. Should not be confused with the Maman Cochet roses.

**Mad. de Vatry.** Deep rose. Rather large and very full. Excellent for cutting.

**Mad. Vermoral.** Coppery yellow. Very full. One of the newer varieties; very distinct in form and color. Will probably become a favorite.

**Mad. de Watteville.** Salmon white, flushed and bordered rose. Flowers large, finely formed and very fragrant. One of the best Teas.

**Mad. Welche.** Pale yellow with deep orange center. Flowers large and very double.

**Maman Cochet.** See Pink, Red, White and Yellow Maman Cochet. The name was originally applied to the pink variety.

**Marie Lambert.** Pale flesh changing to pearly white. Buds well formed. Flowers large and full with a delightful and unique fragrance.

**Marie Van Houtte.** Creamy yellow, tinted rose on the outer petals. Buds and opened flowers are full and handsomely formed. Growth vigorous. Deservedly one of the most popular Teas in California.

**Marquise de Vivens.** Pale rose, deepening to yellow at base of petals. Coloring unique. Free bloomer.

**Morning Glow.** Beautiful shell pink, shading to rose toward center. Buds especially hand-

some. Flowers moderately double. One of the newer roses and certainly fine.

**Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.** Intensely bright cerise or rose-pink. Sport from Mad. Cusin which it greatly surpasses.

**Mrs. Benjamin R. Cant.** Carmine rose with salmon center. Flowers of medium size, full, well-formed and borne very freely. Good fall bloomer.

**Niphetos.** Almost pure white, usually with a slight lemon tinge in center. Buds long and pointed. Growth moderate. A lovely rose.

**Papa Gontier.** Rosy crimson with carmine center. Only moderately double but has most beautiful buds. Thrives to perfection under California conditions and at present is probably the most popular variety in the State.

**Papa Reiter.** Cream, tinted pink. Flowers of medium size, very full and borne freely. A new sort.

**Perle des Jardins.** Deep golden yellow. Buds are very large and full. Flowers beautifully formed even when fully opened. Deliciously fragrant. Foliage coppery at first. Growth strong and vigorous.

**\*Pillar of Gold.** Coppery yellow, flushed rose. Flowers large. Color variable, especially in the fall. Growth very strong.



PINK MAMAN COCHET

**Pink Maman Cochet.** Deep rose pink outside, but very light within. Buds are large and most beautifully formed, with outer petals well reflexed. As it opens the lighter center becomes more apparent. The habit and constitution of this magnificent variety are all that

could be desired. Although of recent introduction this rose with its red, white and yellow forms, is rapidly becoming one of the most popular in California.

**President.** Soft, rosy crimson, deepening to carmine. Buds and flowers large and full. Highly perfumed.

**Princess de Sagan.** Amaranth red, shaded crimson. Medium size. Very distinct.

**Princess Stephanie.** Salmon-yellow, delicately flushed rosy crimson, passing to pale pink.

**Princess of Wales.** Coppery yellow, overlaid with rosy pink. A fine, well formed rose.

**Rainbow.** Sport from Papa Gontier. Identical in all respects except that the petals are more or less striped.



SAFRANO

**Red Maman Cochet.** Differs from Pink Maman Cochet chiefly in coloring; the pink of the latter being replaced in this variety with bright cherry red. Not a red rose as the inner petals are creamy. Flowers are slightly smaller than those of Pink Maman Cochet, but are borne even more freely. Easily one of our very best.

**Safrano.** Saffron in bud, changing to pale yellow. Large and semi-double. Buds very beautiful. Free bloomer. One of the oldest Teas.

**Shirley Hibbard.** Nankeen yellow. Flowers of medium size with very handsome buds. Growth moderate. Color very distinct.

**Souvenir d'un Ami.** Pale rose, sometimes slightly suffused with salmon. Very large, full,

and highly perfumed. An old favorite which still ranks high.

**Souvenir de Lady Ashburton.** Rich coppery red, delicately tinged pale orange yellow. Has the true tea scent strongly developed.

**Sunset.** Golden amber. A sport from Perle des Jardins and the equal of that fine variety. The new foliage is very beautiful, a deep coppery red. Among the best yellow Teas.

**The Bride.** White. Sometimes the flowers are pure white throughout, but usually when grown outdoors the outer petals are tinged pink. Unsurpassed in form, fragrance and free-blooming habit. A sport from Catherine Mermet.

**The Queen.** Pure white. Buds are beautifully formed and exquisitely scented. Blooms very freely. Flowers droop. A sport from Souv. d'un Ami. First class.

**Triomphe du Luxembourg.** Flesh pink, tinged buff. Large globular and very full. Growth vigorous. One of the oldest Teas in our collection and still a favorite.

**True Friend.** Golden yellow. Flowers of medium size, very full and usually borne in clusters. Valuable for its fine color.

**Uncle John.** Creamy yellow, edged light pink. Buds long and pointed. A sport from Golden Gate.

**White Bon Silene.** Creamy white. Identical with Bon Silene except in color.

**White Maman Cochet.** Nearly white. Like Pink Maman Cochet except somewhat lighter color. Comparatively new.

**Yellow Maman Cochet.** Light yellow edged rose. Form, habit and foliage same as Pink Maman Cochet.

#### HYBRID TEA ROSES

Originated by crossing the Teas with the Hybrid Perpetuals. They show a blending between the beauty and delicacy of the former and the vigor and hardiness of the latter. Many have the tea scent strongly developed, while the fragrance of others more nearly resembles the Hybrid Perpetuals. As a class they are much hardier than the Teas. The flowers are borne on longer stems, making them better, as a rule, for cutting.

This class while very recent, is making rapid strides, as a comparison of the number below with those described in our last edition will show. The oldest in the list, yet still considered by many one of the best is La France, introduced in 1867.

\*Varieties starred are climbers.

**Augustine Guinoisseau** (White La France). White, with a slight rosy blush.

**Aurora.** Salmon pink in center, paler toward the outside. Very fragrant. One of the newer roses.

**Balduin** (Helen Gould). Rosy crimson. Flowers medium to large, full and borne freely.

**Belle Siebrecht**. Bright, rosy pink. Flowers large, well formed and sweetly perfumed. Buds are long and tapering. Grows vigorously and blooms freely. A thoroughly fine variety.

**Bessie Brown**. Faint flesh pink. Color very delicate. Flowers rather large, very full and beautifully formed. A new and excellent variety.

**Cheshunt Hybrid**. Red, shaded violet. Large, full, and slightly fragrant. Growth vigorous.

**\*Climbing Kaiserin** (Mrs. Robert Peary). Pure white. Identical with Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, except in vigorous climbing habit.

**\*Climbing Meteor**. Velvety crimson. Same as Meteor except in habit of growth.

**\*Climbing Testout**. Clear pink. Climbing sport from the popular Mad. Caroline Testout. Flowers are the same and borne almost as freely. Climbs vigorously. The best and almost the only clear pink climber in this class. Cannot be too highly recommended.

**Crimson Hermosa**. See Gruss an Teplitz.

**Duchess of Albany** (Red La France). Deep rose, nearly red. Resembles La France except in color. Blooms freely.

**Duchess of Edinburgh**. Bright, rosy crimson. Large and full. Growth vigorous.

**Franz Deegen**. Creamy yellow. A seedling of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and possessing all its merits. Deep orange yellow in the center gradually passing to creamy white on outer petals. A new and beautiful variety. Often called Yellow Kaiserin.

**Frau Peter Lambert**. Rosy pink. Flowers rather small and borne in clusters.

**\*Gainesborough**. Pale flesh. Petals have a lustrous, satiny surface. Buds and flowers very large and full. Growth very vigorous, throwing up strong canes. An excellent climber.

**General MacArthur**. Fiery red. A magnificent new variety. Its color can hardly be duplicated in its class. Is healthy, vigorous, and free-blooming. Flowers are exceedingly fragrant, large and finely formed, even when fully opened. Undoubtedly destined to attain the greatest popularity.

**Grace Darling**. Creamy white, tinted peach. Shaded crimson in the fall. Flowers of medium size, handsome and fragrant.

**Gruss an Teplitz** (Crimson Hermosa). Rich scarlet, overlaid with crimson. Said to be "the reddest of all red roses." A magnificent variety in every way. Growth is strong and vigorous; foliage bright and handsome; flowers large, beautifully formed and borne most profusely. Also an extremely fine hedge rose.

**Helen Gould**. See Balduin.

**Kaiserin Augusta Victoria**. Very nearly pure white. A healthy, strong grower and very profuse bloomer. Buds are beautifully formed with gracefully reflexed outer petals. Very large. The best white variety in this division.



KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA

**Killarney**. Flesh, suffused pink. Semi-double. Buds long pointed and particularly beautiful. Flat when opened. Of recent introduction.

**La Detroit**. Shell pink. One of the newer sorts. Color is very beautiful.

**La France**. Pink, tinted silvery blush. Flowers large and borne freely. Delightfully fragrant, excelling nearly all others in this respect. One of the great favorites. The oldest variety in this division.

**Lady Clanmorris**. Deep peach with lighter edges. New.

**Lady Mary Fitzwilliam**. Delicate flesh. Large, full and globular.

**Lady Moyra Beauclerc**. Glowing pink. Color is exquisite; growth vigorous; flowers medium to large. A new and unquestionably fine variety.

**Liberty**. Crimson scarlet. A fine, free, continuous bloomer. Flowers medium sized, well formed and richly colored. Excellent for forcing as well as for planting out. A fine "all around" variety.

**Mad. Abel Chatenay**. Rosy crimson, tinged salmon. Highly valued for its beautiful buds.

**\*Mad. Driout** (Striped Reine Marie Henriette). Deep rose, striped cherry red. As

good as *Reine Marie Henriette* in every respect. The striping is conspicuous. New and meritorious.

**Mad. Caroline Testout.** Clear, bright pink. Among the introductions of recent years none has come to the front more rapidly than this. Flowers are of the largest size and beautifully formed; outer petals strongly reflexed. It is of vigorous growth and hardy constitution. One of the most satisfactory pink roses known.

**\*Mad. Wagram.** Pink. Called Climbing Paul Neyron, but while a good variety is not entitled to the latter name as it has little resemblance to Paul Neyron. The flowers are large, bright pink and rather loose. One of the newer varieties.

**Meteor.** Deep crimson. The darkest red in this division. Flowers are medium sized and well formed. Growth vigorous. Not satisfactory except in warm locations.



METEOR

**Mildred Grant.** Creamy white flushed peach. The flowers are unusually large and beautifully formed; petals are broad and heavy. A new and exquisite rose; unquestionably a decided acquisition to the list of the very finest varieties.

**Mrs. Robert Garrett.** Shell pink with deeper center. Flowers large, full and cupped. Deliciously fragrant.

**\*Mrs. Robert Peary.** See Climbing Kaiserin.

**Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.** Creamy white, flushed rose. Buds long and pointed. Flowers very large, full and well formed. Of recent introduction.

**Perle von Godesburg.** White, tinted creamy yellow. A sport from Kaiserin Augusta Victoria which it closely resembles. Is practically identical in all respects save color, which shades to very light yellow in the center. Called Yellow Kaiserin, but that name is more fitly applied to Franz Deegen.

**Prince of Bulgaria.** Rosy flesh. Petals large and of good substance. Buds very handsome. When partially opened the flowers are particularly attractive. Blooms freely. New and very promising.

**Princess Bonnie.** Bright red. Valuable for its fine clear color. Blooms freely.

**Red Chatenay.** Red. Does not greatly resemble its namesake, but is a very handsome and better built variety. Unusually free bloomer. New and very good.

**Red La France.** See Duchess of Albany.

**\*Red Marechal Niel.** Bright rosy red. Flowers full and very large, but not borne very freely. A rather weak climber.

**\*Reine Marie Henriette.** Cherry red. A great favorite among the climbers. Flowers are very large, full, freely borne, attractively colored and fragrant. Would be almost perfect except for its tendency to mildew during the early part of the season.

**\*Reine Olga de Wurtemberg.** Dazzling red. Flowers large, semi-double and borne in great profusion. Foliage especially handsome. Thrives exceptionally well under the trying conditions around San Francisco Bay.

**Richmond.** Crimson scarlet. A new variety, very much like Liberty. Took first prize at St. Louis Exposition.

**Rosalind Orr English.** Bright, scarlet pink. The pointed buds with reflexed outer petals are borne on strong stems.

**Souvenir du President Carnot.** Rosy flesh, sometimes nearly white. Has fine buds on long stems. Free bloomer. A comparative new variety that has attained considerable favor.

**Souvenir de Wooton.** Bright crimson. Flowers very large and full, delightfully sweet-scented. Growth strong. Fine in every way.

**\*Striped Reine Marie Henriette.** See Mad. Driout.

**Viscountess Folkestone.** Creamy pink, shading to a salmon center. Blooms freely. Flowers large and fragrant.

**William Francis Bennett.** Brilliant crimson, changing to purple. A most profuse bloomer bearing beautiful buds, well formed and delightfully fragrant.

**Yellow Kaiserin.** See Franz Deegen and Perle von Godesburg.

**NOISETTE ROSES.**

Also called Champney Roses, which is the name they should really bear. All are climbers and range in color from yellow to white; none red or pink. They require very little pruning.

Of American origin and an old class, originated about 1817. Lamarque dates from 1830.

\***Celine Forestier.** Pale yellow with deeper center. Flowers cupped, large and full. Grows vigorously and is very hardy.

\***Claire Carnot.** Apricot yellow. Resembles preceding variety except in color. Buds a little longer.

of the class. Flowers are large, finely formed and borne profusely. Growth strong and vigorous. A very valuable variety, particularly for Oregon and Washington.

\***Marechal Niel.** Deep golden yellow. Possibly the best known yellow rose. Flowers are very full, large, beautifully formed and most deliciously fragrant. Its only drawback is a weak constitution.

\***Ophirie.** See Go'd of Ophir.

\***Reve d'Or.** Light yellow, shaded buff. Flowers are of medium size, well formed and borne very freely.

\***White Marechal Niel.** Creamy yellow. Identical with Marechal Niel except for its much lighter color.



LAMARQUE.

\***Cloth of Gold.** Deep yellow center, tinted sulphur toward edges. Flowers large, full, and very handsome. Not a very free bloomer.

\***Gold of Ophir (Ophirie).** Reddish copper, tinted fawn and salmon. Flowers of medium size, cupped and very double. In Southern California this name is commonly but erroneously applied to Fortune's Yellow, which is totally different in every way.

\***Lamarque.** White. The most popular white climber in California. Flowers borne continually and in great profusion. Has more abundant foliage than most of the other free blooming climbers.

\***L'Ideal.** Yellow and rose, shaded copper. Flowers large, semi-double and handsome. Buds fine for cutting. Coloring is very unusual and decidedly attractive. A distinct and valuable sort.

\***Mad. Alfred Carriere.** Creamy white. A Hybrid Noisette, hence hardier than the rest

\***William Allen Richardson.** Orange yellow. Flowers rather small but well formed and borne freely. This, with its vigorous growth and healthy constitution makes it a valuable and popular climber.

**HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.**

The name of this class is somewhat misleading. All are supposed to bloom, not only in the spring, but at intervals throughout the summer and fall. This varies from some sorts that bloom almost continually to others which have but few flowers after the main crop. They are all extremely hardy and resistant to cold, enduring a much lower temperature than any of the foregoing groups.

This class was originated about 1835 by crossing the old Damask Perpetual Rose with the Bourbons. Since then all sorts of crosses have brought new blood into the group. The oldest variety listed in this division is Giant of Battles, introduced in 1846.

\*Varieties starred are climbers.

**American Beauty.** Very deep rose. Does magnificently under glass; the flowers are very large on long stems, full and intensely fragrant. Grown in the open it is usually poor except in fall when it yields some very fine flowers. For outdoor use Paul Neyron is much better.

**Anna de Diesbach.** Carmine. Flowers are large, of strong texture and beautifully colored. Has the fragrance of the class well developed.

**Antoine Mouton.** Deep rose, tinged lilac. Flowers large.

**Baron de Bonstetten.** Very dark red, almost black. Flowers large and very double; fragrant and fine.

**Dinsmore.** Rich crimson scarlet. Flowers large and well formed.

**Earl of Dufferin.** Velvety crimson. Has all the points of a first class rose—good size, form and fragrance. Is also healthy and a free bloomer.

**Empereur du Maroc.** Very dark velvety maroon. Flowers of medium size and borne freely. Growth moderate.

**Fisher Holmes.** Scarlet, shaded crimson. Coloring is very brilliant. Flowers large and handsomely formed. Very good.

**Francis B. Hayes.** Cherry red. Foliage very light green. Has a very strong constitution.



CAPTAIN CHRISTY

**Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild.** Bright carmine with pink center. Flowers very large and full. Fragrance highly developed.

**Baroness Rothschild.** Pale rose, tinted white. Beautifully formed, grows vigorously. Without fragrance but fine in all other respects.

**Black Prince.** Dark crimson, nearly black. Flowers cupped, large and fragrant.

**California.** Rosy pink. Habit similar to Paul Neyron; flowers smaller.

**Captain Christy.** Delicate flesh pink. A charming variety, close to the dividing line between the H. P. and H. T. classes.

**\*Climbing Captain Christy.** Identical with preceding except in habit.

**Francois Levet.** Cherry red. Grows vigorously and bears a fine crop of rather small, well formed blooms.

**Frau Karl Druschki.** Snow white. Probably the very best novelty of recent years. The petals are absolutely white which can hardly be said of any other rose. The flowers are beautifully formed and extremely large; on rather dry ground and with very slight care we have had blooms that were over six inches broad. The growth is very strong and vigorous with abundant foliage. It blooms almost constantly. Lacking not a single point that goes toward making up a perfect variety, Frau Karl Druschki has certainly come to stay. Sometimes called Snow Queen and White American Beauty.

**Giant of Battles.** Deep fiery crimson. An old favorite.

**General Jacqueminot.** Brilliant red. Very popular and likely to remain so. Flowers large and fragrant.

**General Washington.** Red, shaded crimson.

**Gloire Lyonnaise.** Salmon yellow in bud; nearly white when opened. Flowers very large. A charming variety.

**\*Gloire de Margottin.** Dazzling red. Flowers fragrant, very large, full and symmetrically formed. Growth fairly vigorous. Bears a moderate number of magnificent blooms.

**Glory of Waltham.** Brilliant crimson. Full and regular. Sweet-scented.

**Her Majesty.** Bright pink. Subject to mildew in some sections.

**Jean Liabaud.** Rosy red, shaded crimson. Coloring is exquisite. Buds long and pointed. Very fine.

**John Hopper.** Rosy pink. Strong grower.

**Jubilee.** Red, shaded almost black.

**Lady Helen Stewart.** Scarlet crimson. Highly perfumed.

**Mabel Morrison.** White, outer petals pink. Flowers very full.

**Mad. Ernst Levavasseur.** Light red. Flowers well formed and of good substance; rather large. New variety; comes highly recommended.

**Mad. Gabriel Luizet.** Coral pink. Flowers large and cupped. Excellent.

**Magna Charta.** Rosy red. Flowers very large, full and fragrant. Grows vigorously and blooms freely.

**Marchioness of Lorne.** Glowing rose, shaded carmine. Buds long and handsome. Very fragrant and free flowering.

**Margaret Dickson.** White with flesh center. Petals large and of firm texture. Quite fragrant.

**Mark Twain.** Rosy red. Grows like Antoine Mouton. A new variety.

**Merveille de Lyon.** White, flushed rose. Flowers large, full and cup-shaped. Fine.

**Mrs. John Laing.** Shell pink. Easily one of the best pinks in this division. Flowers are beautifully formed, finely colored, extremely fragrant and borne freely on strong stems. Splendid for cutting. A thoroughly good variety.

**Mrs. John McLaren.** Si very pink. Originated at Golden Gate Park. A sport from Magna Charta with all its good points. Differs mainly in color.

**Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford.** Deep rosy pink, tinted pale flesh. Flowers large, handsomely formed and borne freely.

**Paul Neyron.** Dark rose. The largest rose in cultivation. The buds are as large or

larger than the best American Beauties grown under glass and are borne freely in the open ground. As an outdoor rose it far excels American Beauty for which it is often mistaken. Growth is strong and vigorous.

**Pink American Beauty.** See Queen of Edgely.

**Prince Camille de Rohan.** Deep velvety crimson. Flowers large and moderately full.

**Queen of Edgely.** (Pink American Beauty.) Pink. Sport from American Beauty. Just the same except much lighter colored.

**Robert Duncan.** Bright crimson. Flowers have very well built centers. Grows vigorously and blooms abundantly. A new variety.

**Roger Lambelin.** Deep crimson, edged white. A decided novelty. The petals are very dark crimson except at the frilled edges where they are sharply bordered white. Entirely different from any other rose.

**Silver Queen.** Flesh, shaded pink.

**Ulrich Brunner.** Cherry red. A truly magnificent rose. The color is bright and beautiful. The stems are long, raising the large, perfectly formed flowers well above the foliage. Thrives to perfection under our conditions and certainly should be included in every collection. It would be impossible to praise this variety too highly.

**Vick's Caprice.** Pink, striped carmine. The striping is broad and quite conspicuous.

**Xavier Olibo.** Deepest crimson, nearly black. As dark as any rose. Vigorous and healthy. Flowers large.

#### POLYANTHA ROSES.

Characterized by small flowers borne in usually large clusters. A few Hybrid Polyanthas are also included in this division. All the climbing varieties except Climbing Mlle. Cecile Brunner have the blood of Crimson Rambler and these far surpass any of the climbers in the preceding classes in vigor of growth, but bloom only in the spring. They are extremely hardy.

\*Varieties starred are climbers.

**Baby Rambler.** Crimson. This is practically an extremely dwarf and continuous blooming Crimson Rambler. Does not mildew and blooms all summer.

**\*Climbing Mlle. Cecile Brunner.** Salmon pink. Flowers are identical with the bush variety. Growth is extremely vigorous, nearly as strong as the Banksias. Blooms almost continually, differing in this respect from the other climbers in this division.

**Clothilde Soupert.** Creamy white with pink center. Flowers very full and large for a Polyantha variety.

**\*Crimson Rambler.** Well known. Blooms but once a year. Wonderfully showy where it does well, but very subject to mildew in this locality. Not fragrant.



**Gloire des Polyanthas.** Rosy pink. Bears immense clusters of small but well formed flowers.

**\*Golden Rambler.** Light yellow. Valuable mainly as a very strong and rapid growing climber.

**Mlle. Cecile Brunner.** Salmon pink. The clustered flowers are small, daintily formed and exquisitely colored. The little buds are especially beautiful. Blooms constantly. A truly charming rose.

**Perle d'Or.** Golden yellow. Flowers are about the size and shape of the preceding variety. A free bloomer and very attractive.

**\*Philadelphia Rambler.** Light crimson. A form of Crimson Rambler with brighter, larger and more double flowers. Identical in other respects.

**Philippine Lambert.** Light pink. Resembles Mlle. Cecile Brunner, but has larger and lighter colored flowers. A new variety.

**Pink Soupert.** Differs from Clothilde Soupert only in color.

**\*Polyantha Grandiflora.** White with yellow stamens. Flowers single and small, but borne in large showy panicles. Foliage is abundant and attractive. Growth extremely rapid and vigorous. New and valuable.

**\*Psyche.** Bright rose, tinted salmon. Very strong grower.

**Schneekopf.** Shell pink turning white. New.

**\*White Rambler.** Bears double white flowers in clusters. Very vigorous grower.

**\*Yellow Rambler.** Flowers are yellow in bud but nearly white when opened. A tremendous grower.

**MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.**

Instead of further dividing varieties into several small groups we have arranged them alphabetically under this head and show to which class they belong. The following mentions the most salient features of each class and these features are not repeated in the descriptions. Abbreviations are as shown.

**Austrian.** (Aust.) Canes brown, slender and extremely thorny. Flowers small and yellow. Bloom in Spring only.

**Ayrshire.** (Ayr.) Growth extremely strong, spring bloomers.

**Banksia.** Growth extremely vigorous. Flowers small and violet-scented.

**Bengal or China.** (B. C.) Growth low, branched and spreading. Usually very free blooming.

**Bourbon.** (Bour.) A rather variable class. They all require pretty close pruning for best results.

**Hybrid Sweet Briar.** (H. S. B.) All are climbers but can be grown as bush roses by severe pruning. Foliage sweet-scented; flowers single.

**Moss.** Handsomest in bud. Sepals are covered with moss-like glands.

**Prairie.** (Pra.) Strong growing climbers blooming but once a year. Valued for their vigor and great hardiness.

**Provence.** (Prov.) The oldest class of roses in cultivation. Flowers are very double and exceedingly fragrant.



ULRICH BRUNNER

**Rugosa.** A very small group of Japanese roses. Made very distinct by the deeply wrinkled leaflets. Flowers are mainly single, rather large and followed by unusually large and showy "hips." Extremely hardy.

**Wichuraiana.** (Wich.) The varieties in this group show a strong resemblance to the parent variety. All trail or climb and have dark green, glossy foliage. Flowers are rather small but borne profusely and are usually intensely fragrant. Very hardy.

\*Varieties starred are climbers.

**Agrippina.** (B. C.) Rich crimson. Flowers globular and of medium size. Blooms continually and profusely. Scentless. A fine bedding variety and very popular for hedges. Also known as Cramoisie Superieure.

- \***Amy Robsart.** (H. S. B.) Deep rose.
- \***Anne of Geierstein.** (H. S. B.) Dark crimson
- Austrian Copper.** (Aust.) Single. Copper and red. Entirely unique in its coloring.
- \***Baltimore Belle.** (Pra.) Pale blush changing to almost white.
- \***Banksia Double White.**
- \***Banksia Double Yellow.**
- \***Banksia Single White.**
- Bardou Job.** (Bour.) Velvety scarlet, shaded black. Seedling from Gloire des Rosomanes (Ragged Robin). Very free blooming. Flowers semi-double and opening widely. A magnificent hedge rose.
- Burbank.** (Bour.) Flesh pink, veined carmine. Flowers medium size. Very free bloomer.
- Cabbage.** See Common Provence.
- Captain John Ingram.** (Moss.) Dark velvety purple.
- Chedane Guinoisseau.** (Rugosa.) Light purple. Single.
- \***Cherokee Double.** White. Probably a hybrid between the following and the Banksia rose. Flowers medium sized and pure white. Grows very vigorously. Resembles Fortune's White more than Cherokee Single.
- \***Cherokee Single.** White with conspicuous yellow stamens. The flowers are always single, very large and fragrant. Foliage is very beautiful, being fully evergreen and rich, deep, lustrous green. Trained on wire it makes a beautiful flowering hedge. Native of China and Japan but naturalized in the Southeastern States, whence its name.
- Common Provence.** (Prov.) Pink. Large, globular and very fragrant. A very old variety. Known also as Cabbage Rose.
- Cramoisie Superieure.** See Agrippina.
- \***Dorothy Perkins.** (Wich.) Shell pink. Blooms in spring only, when it is literally covered with innumerable dainty pink, double flowers. Foliage is glossy and attractive. Sweetly scented. Very strong climber.
- \***Dundee Rambler.** (Ayr.) White, tinged rose. Extremely hardy.
- Elizabeth Rowe.** (Moss.) Bright pink.
- Empress of China.** (B. C.) Light pink. Very free bloomer.
- Etna.** (Moss.) Crimson, shaded purple.
- \***Flora Mclvor.** (H. S. B.) White, tinted rose.
- \***Fortune's White.** Resembles Cherokee Double. Flowers rather small and quite double. Not much like the following although probably of similar origin.
- \***Fortune's Yellow.** Creamy yellow, shaded orange and rose. Semi-double. Thought to be a hybrid of Cherokee and Banksia. Blooms only once a year, but that once is well worth while. There probably is no other rose that has such a profusion of bloom at one time. The color varies greatly, many different shadings appearing on one plant. It also rejoices in the following synonymous names: Beauty of Glazenwood, Hester, San Rafael and Watkins. In addition to these it is commonly but erroneously known in Southern California as Gold of Ophir which is the correct name of another and entirely dissimilar sort.
- \***Gardenia.** (Wich.) Cream in bud, white when opened. Blooms only in Spring when it bears a profusion of small flowers scented like the Gardenia (Cape Jasmine). Very strong grower.
- Gloire des Rosomanes (Ragged Robin).** (Bour.) Bright red. Without exception the most constant and freest blooming rose known. Flowers are semi-double and of no value for cutting. Makes a wonderful hedge as it is evergreen and in bloom throughout the entire year. Never fails to elicit admiration.
- Green Rose.** See Viridiflora.
- Harrisoni.** (Aust.) Golden yellow. Semi-double and rather small.
- Hermosa** (Bour.) Rose pink. Constant bloomer.
- Irish Pride.** Red with coppery center. Single.
- Irish Star.** Rosy red. Single. This and the preceding are very valuable to those wanting handsome single roses. They are probably seedlings from Teas.
- \***James Sprunt.** (B. C.) Crimson. A climbing form of Agrippina from which it is a sport.
- \***Lady Penzance** (H. S. B.) Copper, tinted yellow.
- Lanei** (Moss.) Rosy purple.
- Luxembourg** (Moss.) Bright crimson scarlet.
- \***Manda's Triumph** (Wich.) White. Double flowers are borne in large clusters. Strong grower. Blooms in spring only.
- Morgenroth.** Single. Bright cherry red. Single roses are of late attaining considerable popularity. This variety is new and attractive.
- Mousseline** (Moss.) White, shaded rose. Blooms later as well as in spring.
- Mrs. Bosanquet** (Bour.) Pale flesh. Blooms very freely.
- New Century** (Rugosa.) Purple; single.
- Persian Yellow** (Aust.) Bright yellow. Small but quite double. Foliage faintly scented.
- Prolific or Perpetual White Moss.** Described by its name.

**\*Queen of the Prairies (Pra.)** Bright pink. Flowers of medium size and borne in clusters. Extremely hardy.

**Queen's Scarlet (B. C.)** Crimson. Very close to Agrippina.

**Ragged Robin.** See Gloire des Rosomanes.

**Red Bourbon (Bour.)** Rich dark crimson. Color is remarkably rich and attractive. Blooms quite freely.

**Red Hermosa (Bour.)** Rosy red. Identical with Hermosa except of deeper color.

**Rugosa Alba.** Single white.

**Rugosa Alba Plena.** White; semi-double.

**Rugosa Rubra.** Rosy purple; single.

**Santa Rosa (Bour.)** Shell pink. Free bloomer.

**\*Seven Sisters (Multiflora).** Blush varying to white or crimson. Flowers borne in clusters. Not particularly valuable. Its original but less common name is Greville.

**Soleil d'Or.** Golden yellow, shaded nasturtium red. Hybrid between the Austrian and H. P. types. The forerunner of a new class of roses called Pernetiana in honor of the originator. It is practically the first really good, free blooming, yellow rose hardy enough for very cold sections.

**\*South Orange Perfection (Wich.)** Blush pink changing to white. Double. Blooms freely once a year.

**Souvenir de la Malmaison (Bour.)** Flesh, tinted fawn. Large, very full and rather flattened. First class.

**\*Tricolor des Flanders (Prov.)** White, striped red and purple. Branches will lie on the ground like Wichuraiana if not trained up. Foliage is evergreen.

**\*Universal Favorite (Wich.)** Rose pink; double and fragrant. Strong grower. Hardly up to its name.

**Viridiflora (Green Rose), (B. C.)** Of no value save as a curiosity. The flowers are genuinely green, quite double and entirely unlike anything else.

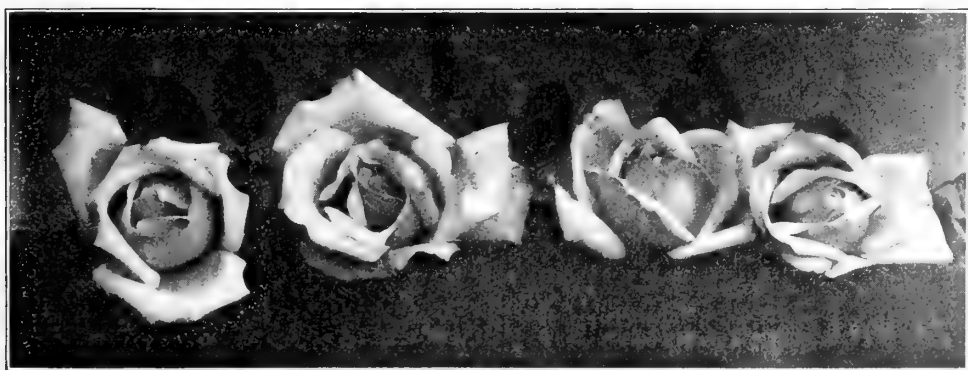
**\*Wichuraiana.** White. Flowers are small and single, pure white with showy yellow stamens. They have a delightful fragrance all of their own. Foliage is deep green and very lustrous. If trained up will make an excellent climbing rose, but when allowed to grow naturally the long slender shoots grow flat on the ground. This, with its evergreen habit, makes it fine for covering banks. Sometimes called Memorial Rose.

**\*Williams' Evergreen.** Reddish pink. Leaves formed of numerous small leaflets. Not really evergreen nor of much value.

**Zantina (Aust.)** Canary yellow. Flowers large and single. Blooms only in spring.

#### STANDARD OR TREE ROSES.

Our Standard Roses are as fine as our bush plants which is to say that they are the best possible. It takes a long time to grow them and this with constant selling keeps the assortment continually changing. We give a revised list of the kinds we have in stock each season in our annual Price List.



## TREES AND PLANTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO VARIOUS CHARACTERS

So many inquiries are made relative to the best street trees, which kinds have ornamental fruit, which are natives of California, etc., that we have compiled several lists giving this information in concise form for ready reference. Lists are arranged according to the order of the plants in the catalogue.

### STREET TREES.

#### Evergreen.

Acacia floribunda.  
 Acacia melanoxylon.  
 Brachychiton diversiclium.  
 Brachychiton populifolium.  
 Camphor.  
 Cinnamon.  
 Eucalyptus ficifolia.  
 Eucalyptus robusta.  
 Eucalyptus rudis.  
 Jacaranda (where not too cold).  
 Oak, California Live.  
 Pepper, California.

#### Deciduous.

Ash, American.  
 Ash, European.  
 Catalpa speciosa.  
 Catalpa, syringifolia.  
 Elm, American.  
 Elm, Cork-barked.  
 Elm, English.  
 Elm, Huntingdon.  
 Elm, Wheatley's.  
 Horse Chestnut, European.  
 Linden, American.  
 Linden, European.  
 Locust, Common.  
 Locust, Pink Flowering.  
 Maple, California.  
 Maple, Oregon.  
 Maple, Norway.  
 Maple, Silver.  
 Oak, Pin.  
 Poplar, Carolina.  
 Stereulia platanifolia.  
 Sycamore, European.  
 Umbrella, Texas.  
 Walnut, California Black.

### TREES AND PLANTS NATIVE TO CALIFORNIA.

Arbor Vitae gigantea.  
 California Nutmeg.  
 Cypress, goveniana.  
 Cypress, guadalupeensis.  
 Cypress, Lawson's.  
 Cypress, Monterey.  
 Libocedrus decurrens.  
 Pine, coulteri.  
 Pine, Cculteri.  
 Pine, jeffersoni.  
 Pine, Monterey.  
 Pine, parryana.  
 Pine, ponderosa.  
 Pine, sabiniana.  
 Pine, torreyana.  
 Sequoia gigantea.  
 Sequoia sempervirens.  
 Spruce, concolor.  
 Spruce, Douglas.  
 Spruce, grandis.  
 Spruce, Menzies.  
 California Wild Coffee.  
 Carpenteria californica.  
 Ceanothus thyrsiflorus.  
 Cherry, California Evergreen.  
 Cherry, Catalina.  
 Christmas Berry.  
 Garrya elliptica.  
 Laurel, California.  
 Madrone.  
 Oak, California Live.  
 Viburnum ellipticum.  
 Buckeye, California.  
 Maple, California.  
 Maple, Oregon.

## ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS

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Oak, California Weeping.  
Oak, California White.  
Oak, Oregon.

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Walnut, California Black.  
Currant speciosum.  
Spirea California.  
Washingtonia filifera robusta.  
Romneya coulteri.  
Agave shawi.  
Yucca whipplei.

### TREES AND SHRUBS WITH VARIEGATED FOLIAGE.

Arbor Vitae, George Peabody.  
Arbor Vitae, gigantea aurea.  
Arbor Vitae, Golden Variegated.  
Arbor Vitae, Silver Variegated.  
Cypress, lawsoniana argentea.  
Cypress, Monterey Variegated.  
Juniper, Japanese Creeping Variegated.  
Juniper, Japanese Variegated.  
Thuyopsis dolobrata variegata.  
Yew, Irish Variegated.  
Yew, Washington.

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Aralia sieboldi variegata.  
Aucuba japonica.  
Aucuba maculata mascula.  
Box elegans variegata.  
Box sempervirens aureo-marginata.  
Box sempervirens variegata.  
Coprosma baueriana variegata.  
Coronilla glauca variegata.  
Daphne Pink.  
Deeringea variegata.  
Eleagnus reflexa argentea.  
Eleagnus reflexa aurea.  
Euonymus. All except japonicus.  
Holly, all except English and Japanese.  
Laurustinus Variegated.  
Ligustrum tricolor.  
Ligustrum Variegated.  
Loquat Variegated.  
Mahonia bealli.  
Myrtle Variegated.  
Oleander Variegated.  
Orange Golden Variegated.  
Osmanthus ilicifolius argenteus.  
Osmanthus ilicifolius aureus.

Pittosporum tobira variegatum.  
Veronica Variegated.  
Viburnum awabucki variegatum.  
Chestnut Variegated.  
Elm Variegated.  
Maple Golden Variegated.  
Althea Variegated.  
Elder Variegated.  
Hydrangea Variegated.  
Snowberry Variegated.  
Weigela Variegated.  
Honeysuck'le Golden-netted.  
Ivy Variegated.

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Bamboo aureo-striata.  
Bamboo castillonis.  
Bamboo vittata-argenta.  
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Agave americana variegata.  
Abutilon Eclipse.  
Abutilon savitzi.  
Abutilon Souv. de Bonn.  
Abutilon thompsoni fl. pl.  
Arundo donax variegata.  
Aspidistra lurida variegata.  
Eulalia, all varieties.  
Hiliscus tricolor.  
Pampas Grass Variegated.  
Pandanus veitchi.  
Phormium colensoi variegatum.  
Phormium tenax variegatum.

### TREES AND SHRUBS WHICH ASSUME AUTUMNAL TINTS.

Cryptomeria elegans.  
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Berberis darwini.  
Cotoneaster horizontalis.  
Cotoneaster nepalensis.  
Mahonia aquifolium.  
Mahonia bealli.  
Nandina domestica.  
Photinia serrulata (partly).  
Viburnum awabucki.  
-----  
Liquidambar.  
Maple, Scarlet.  
Maple, Silver.  
Maple, Sugar.  
Nyssa sylvatica.  
Oak, Pin.

Oak, Red.  
 Oak, Scarlet.  
 Thorn Washington.  
 Dogwood Flowering.  
 Fringe Purple.  
 Fringe Atropurpurea.  
 Maple Japanese (some varieties).  
 Rhus glabra laciniata.  
 Rhus radicans.  
 Snowball Common.  
 Viburnum oxycoccus.

Ampelopsis, all kinds.  
 Plumbago larpentae.

**TREE AND SHRUBS BEARING ORNAMENTAL FRUIT (MAINLY BERRIES).**

Arbutus unedo (red).  
 Aucuba (red).  
 California Wild Coffee (black).  
 Cestrum aurantiacum (white).  
 Christmas Berry (red).  
 Coprosma (yellow).  
 Cornus capitata (red).  
 Cotoneaster, all kinds (red).  
 Crataegus lalandi (yellow).  
 Crataegus pyracantha (orange red).  
 Euonymus japonicus (red).  
 Habrothamnus (red).  
 Holly English (red).  
 Holly Japanese (red).  
 Laurel English (black).  
 Laurel Portugal (black).  
 Laurustinus (blue).  
 Ligustrum japonicum (blue).  
 Ligustrum vulgare (black).  
 Mahonia aquifolium (blue).  
 Mahonia fascicularis (blue).  
 Myoporum laetum (pink).  
 Myrtle, all kinds (blue black).

Nandina domestica (red).  
 Orange, all kinds (yellow).  
 Pepper (red).  
 Raphio'epis ovata (blue-black).  
 Ruscus aculeatus (red).  
 Solanum marginatum (yellow).  
 Viburnum awabucki (red).

Apple Flowering (red and yellow).  
 Celtis australis (purple).  
 Celtis occidentalis (orange).  
 Mountain Ash (yellow and red).  
 Service Tree (yellow and red).  
 Thorn (Hawthorn) (red).  
 Barberry, all kinds (red).  
 Dogwood, all kinds.  
 Euonymus europaeus (red and orange).  
 Honeysuckle Tartarian (red).  
 Leycesteria elegans (purple).  
 Ligustrum regelianum (black).  
 Lycium europaeum (red).  
 Photinia villosa (red).  
 Plum spinosa (blue).  
 Plum tomentosa (red).  
 Pyrus arbutifolia (red).  
 Quince Japanese (yellow).  
 Snowberry Red Fruited (red).  
 Snowberry White Fruited (white).  
 Viburnum dentatum (blue-black).  
 Viburnum nepalense (blue-black).  
 Viburnum oxycoccus (red).

Honeysuckle sullivanti (red).  
 Ivy English (black).  
 Lycium barbarum (red).  
 Lycium vulgare (red).

Achania malvaviscus (white and red).  
 Asparagus sprengeri (red).

# INDEX.

	Page		Page		Page
Abelia	12	Barberry	13, 39	Camphor	15
Abies	10	Basswood—See Linden	32	Canna	65
Abutilon	63	Beech	30, 37	Caragana	40
Acacia	12, 29	Beefwood	15	Carex	65
Acer	33, 38, 43	Begonia	64	Carnation	65
Achania	63	Belladonna Lily	63	Carob	15
Achillea	63	Bellis	68	Carpenteria	15
Adiantum	62	Berberis	13, 23, 39	Carpinus	31
Aesculus	30, 32	Betula	30, 37	Carya—See Hicoria	31
African Lily	63	Bignonia	47	Caryopteris	45
Agapanthus	63	Birch	30, 37	Cassia	15, 66
Agathis	7	Bird of Paradise Flower	44, 73	Castanea	31
Agave	60	Birthwort—See Aristolochia	47	Casuarina	15
Akebia	47	Blackthorn	44	Catalpa	30
Albizzia	12, 29	Bladder Nut—See Staphy-		Ceanothus	15, 40
Almond	29, 39	lea	46	Cedar	4
Aloe	63	Bladder Senna	40	Cedrela	30
Aloysia—See Lemon Ver-		Blanket Flower—See Gail-		Cedrus	4
bena	42	lardia	68	Celtis	30
Althea	39	Blue Palm	56	Centranthus	74
Amaryllis	63	Bleeding Heart	68	Century Plant	60
American Climbing Hydran-		Boston Ivy	47	Cephalotaxus	11
gea—See Decumaria	49	Bouvardia	39	Ceratonia	15
Ampelopsis	47	Bowstring Hemp	73	Ceratostigma	72
Amygdalus—See Almond	29	Box	13	Cercidiphyllum	40
Anemone	63	Box Elder—See Acer ne-		Cestrum	15, 20
Anthurium	63	gundo	33	Chamaecerasus	40
Apple	29	Bougainvillea	47	Chamaecyparis	5, 9, 11
Apricot	44	Brachychiton	14	Chamaerops	55
Aquatic Plants	74	Brahea	55	Cherry	16, 30, 37
Aralia	13, 31, 39	Brazilian Pine	3	Chestnut	31
Araucaria	3	Breath of Heaven	17	Chile Cedar	7
Aibor Vitae	3	Brisbane Box	28	Chile Pine	3
Arbutus	13, 23	Broad-leaved Evergreens	12	Chinese Bell Flower	72
Areca	55	Broom	14, 40	Chinese Cork Tree	35
Aristolochia	47	Broussonetia	33	Chinese Parasol Tree	35
Armeria	64	Brugmansia	64	Chionanthus	41
Arrow Wood	46	Buckeye	30	Choisya	16
Arundinaria	53	Buddleia	14	Chorizema	48
Arundo	64	Bunya-Bunya	3	Christmas Berry	16
Asclepias	64	Burning Bush	17	Christmas Rose	70
Autumnal Tints, Trees and		Butcher's Broom	27	Christ's Thorn	44
Plants Assuming	89	Butterfly Weed	64	Chrysalidocarpus	55
Ash	29, 37	Buxus	13	Chrysanthemum	66, 71
Asparagus	64, 73	Caesalpinia	44	Cinnamomum	16
Aspidistra	64	California Big Tree	9	Cinnamon	16
Aucuba	13	California Evergreen Cherry	16	Cistus	16, 40
Australian Bluebell	52	California Fan Palm	58	Citrus	25
Australian Pea Vine	49	California Native Trees	88	Cladrastis	36
Australian Tea Tree	22	California Nutmeg	4	Clematis	48, 66
Azalea	13, 39	California Tree Poppy	72	Clianthus	48
Azara	13	California Wild Coffee	14	Climbing Plants—See	47
		Calla	64	Climbing Snowball—See De-	
Baby Moss	73	cumaria	21		49
Bald Cypress	35	Callistemon	14	Clivia	70
Bamboo	53	Calluna	20	Club Moss	62
Bambusa	53	Calycanthus	40	Cobea	49
Banana	64	Camellia	15	Cockspur	36

	Page		Page		Page
Cocos	55	Egyptian Paper Plant	74	Holly	21
Colutea	40	Elaeagnus	17	Honey Locust	31, 37
Conifers	3	Elder	41	Honeysuckle	42, 49
Convallaria	7	Elm	31, 37	Hop Vine	49
Coprosma	16	Empress Tree	34	Hop Hornbeam	34
Coral Plant	68	Erica	21	Hornbeam	31
Corchorus	40	Eriobotrya	23	Horse Chestnut	32
Cordyline	59	Erythea	55	Howea	56
Coreopsis	66	Erythrina	68	Humulus	49
Cornus	16, 41	Escallonia	17	Hunnemannia	70
Coronilla	16, 66	Eucalyptus	17	Hydrangea	42
Cortaderia	71	Eugenia	19	Hymenosporum	21
Corylopsis	40	Eulalia	68	Hypericum	21, 42
Corylus	41	Euonymus	19, 41	Ilex	21
Corynocarpus	16	Exochorda	41	Imantophyllum	70
Corypha	55	Fabiana	20	Incense Cedar	7
Cotoneaster	16	Fagus	30, 37	India Rubber Plant	20
Cotyledon	68	Fatsia	13	Inga	21
Cranberry Bush	46	Felicia	71	Ioichroma	21
Crape Myrtle	40	Ferns and Mosses	62	Ipomea	49
Crataegus	17, 36, 38	Ficus	20, 49	Iris	70
Cross Vine	47	Fig, Climbing	49	Ironweed	74
Cryptomeria	5	Filbert	41	Ivy	49
Cryptostegia	49	Fir	10	Jacaranda	22
Cucumber Tree	33	Flowering Maple	63	Jacobinia	70
Cunninghamia	5	Forsythia	41	Japanese Apricot	44
Cupressus	5	Fraxinus	29, 37	Japanese Elm	36
Curly Palm	56	Fringe Tree	41	Japanese Ivy	47
Currant	40	Fuchsia	41, 68	Japanese Varnish Tree	35
Cydonia	45	Gaillardia	68	Japanese Yew	9
Cyperus	74	Garrya	20	Jasmine	42, 50
Cypress	5	Gazania	68	Jasminum	42, 50
Cytisus	14, 40	Genista—See Broom	14	Jerusalem Sage	44
Dahlia	67	Geranium	68	Jerusalem Thorn	25
Daisy	68, 73	Gerbera	69	Jubaea	56
Dammara	7	Giant Reed	64	Judas Tree	32
Daphne	17	Ginkgo	33	Juglans	36, 38
Daphniphyllum	17	Gleditschia	31, 37	Juniper	7
Dasyliion	60	Golden Bells	41	Juniperus	7
Date Palm—See Phoenix	56	Golden Glow	69	Justicia	70
Datura	64	Golden Rod	69	Kennedy—See Hardenber-	
Day Lily	70	Gooseberry, Flowering—See		gia	49
Deciduous Ornamental Trees	29	Ribes speciosum	40	Kentia	56
Deciduous Shrubs	29	Grevillea	20	Kentucky Coffee Tree	32
Deciduous Weeping Trees	37	Guadalupe Island Palm	56	Kerria	40
Decumaria	49	Gum: Blue, Red, etc.—See		Kniphofia	74
Deeringea	17	Eucalyptus	17	Laburnum	32, 37
Deodar	4	Gymnocladus	32	Lady Washington Geranium	71
Desert Palm	58	Gynerium	71	Lagerstroemia	40
Desmodium	68	Habrothamnus	20	Lagunaria	22
Deutzia	40	Hakea	20	Larch	32
Dianthus	65	Hardenbergia	49	Larix	32
Dicentra	68	Hawthorn—See Thorn	36	Lasiandra	22
Dielytra	68	Heath or Heather	20	Laurel	22
Diervilla	46	Hedera	50	Laurus	22
Dimorphantus	31	Helianthus	69	Laurustinus	22
Diosma	17	Heliotrope	70	Lemon Verbena	42
Dodonaea	17	Helleborus	70	Leonotis	42
Dogwood	16, 41	Hemerocallis	70	Leptospermum	22
Dolichos	49	Hercules' Club	39	Lespedeza	68
Dracaena	59	Heteromeles—See Christ-		Leycestria	42
Duranta	17	mas Berry	16	Libocedrus	7
Dutchman's Pipe	47	Hibiscus	39, 42, 70	Ligustrum	22, 42
Echeveria	68	Hickory	31	Lilac	42
Edgeworthia	41	Hicoria	31	Lily of the Valley	70
Edwardsia	17	Hills of Snow	42	Linden	32, 37
Egyptian Lotus	74	Hippeastrum	63		



	Page		Page		Page
Lion's Tail	42	Paeonia	46, 72	Quercus	24, 34
Lippia	42, 70	Pagoda Tree	35	Quince	45
Liquidambar	32	Paliurus	44	Raphiolepis	27
Liriodendron	36	Palma Dulce	55	Red Bud	32
Livistona	55	Palmetto	57	Red Chokeberry	44
Locust	32	Palms	55	Red Hot Poker	74
Lonicera	40, 42, 49	Pampas Grass	71	Redwood	9
Loquat	23	Pandanus	71	Retinispora	9
Lotus	70, 74	Pansy	71	Rhamnus	14, 27
Lycium	43, 50	Papyrus	74	Rhododendron	27
Madrone	23	Paris Daisy	71	Rhodotypos	45
Magnolia	23, 33, 43	Parkinsonia	25	Rhus	35, 41, 45
Mahonia	23	Parrot's Bill	48	Ribes	40
Maiden Hair Fern	62	Paulownia	34	Robinia	32
Maiden Hair Tree	33	Passiflora	50	Rock Rose	40
Maiden Hair Vine	50	Passion Vine	50	Romneya	72
Malvaviscus	63	Peach	34	Rose	75
Mandevilla	50	Pearl Bush	41	Rose Acacia	32
Maple	33, 38	Pearlwort	73	Rosemarinus	27
Maple, Japanese	43	Pelargonium	68, 71	Rosemary	27
Marguerite	71	Peony	46, 72	Rose of Sharon	39
Matilija Poppy	72	Pepper	25	Rowan—See Mountain Ash	33
Matrimony Vine	50	Pepperidge	34	Rubber Tree	20
Maytenus	24	Pereskia	72	Rudbeckia	69
Melaleuca	24	Periploca	51	Ruscus	27
Melianthus	71	Petunia	72	Russelia	73
Metrosideros	14	Phaseolus	51	Rynchospermum	51
Mexican Orange	16	Phellodendron	35	Sabal	57
Michelia	23	Philadelphus	44	Saginia	73
Miscanthus	68	Phillyrea	26	Sagisburia	33
Miscellaneous Plants	63	Phlomis	44	Salisburia	33
Mock Orange	44	Phoenix	56	Salvia	36, 38
Monkey Puzzle	3	Pornium	72	Sambucus	41
Moreton Bay Fig	20	Photinia	16, 26, 44	Sansevieria	73
Morus	34, 38	Phyllostachys	54	Saxifraga	73
Moss—See Selaginella 62 and		Picea	10	Schinus	25
Sagina	73	Pimelea	26	Sciadopitys	9
Mountain Ash	33, 38	Pindo Palm	55	Screw Pine	71
Muehlenbeckia	50	Pine	8	Sea Pink	64
Mulberry	33, 38	Pinus	8	Sedum	73
Musa	64	Pithecoctenium	47	Selaginella	62
Myoporum	24	Pittosporum	26	Sequoia	9
Myrtle	24	Platanus	35	Service Tree	35
Myrtus	24	Platycodon	72	Sesbania	15
Nandina	24	Plum	35, 44	Shasta Daisy	73
Nelumbium	74	Plumbago	51, 72	She Oak	15
Nelumbo	74	Podocarpus	9	Shrubs, Deciduous	39
Nephrolepis	62	Princiana	44	Siberian Pea Tree	40
Nerium	25	Poker Plant	74	Silk Oak	20
New Jersey Tea	40	Polygonthes	74	Silk Vine	51
New Zealand Flax	72	Polvgala	26	Sisal Hemp	60
Nettle Tree—See Celtis	30	Pomegranate	44	Sloe	44
Nolina	61	Poplar	35, 37	Smilax	73
Nootka Sound Cypress	11	Poppy	70, 72	Snail Vine	51
Norfolk Island Pine	3	Populus	35, 37	Snowball	45
Nymphaea	74	Potato Vine	52	Snowberry	45
Nyssa	34	Pritchardia—See Washing-		Solanum	28, 51
Oak	24, 34	tonia	58	Solidago	69
Olea	25	Privet	22, 42	Sollya	52
Oleander	25	Prunus	16, 22, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37, 39, 44	Sophora	17, 35
Orange	25	Pseudotsuga	11	Sorbus	33, 35, 38, 44
Oregon Grape	23	Pteris	62	Sour Gum	34
Oreodaphne—See Umbellu-		Pterocarya	35	Spanish Bayonet	62
laria	22	Pterostyrax	44	Spartium	14
Ornamental Fruit, Trees		Punica	44	Spindle Tree	41
and Shrubs bearing	90	Purple Fringe	41	Spirea	45
Osmanthus	25	Pycmy Palm	57	Sprekelia	63
Ostrya	34	Pyracantha	17	Spruce	9
		Pyrus	29, 44	Staphylea	46

	Page		Page		Page
Stenocarpus .....	28	Thuyopsis .....	11	Virginia Creeper .....	47
Sterculia .....	14, 35	Tibouchina .....	22	Virgin's Bower—See Clema-	
Stone Crop—See Sedum...	73	Tilia .....	32, 37	tis .....	48
St. Patrick's Cabbage.....	73	Torreya .....	4	Vitex .....	28
Strawberry Tree .....	13	Trachelospermum .....	51		
Street Trees .....	88	Trachycarpus .....	55	Walnut .....	36, 38
Strelitzia .....	73	Transvaal Daisy .....	69	Water Lily .....	74
Streptosolen .....	73	Tree Peony .....	46	Water Plants .....	74
Sunflower—See Helianthus	69	Tristania .....	28	Weeping Trees .....	37
Sutherlandia .....	28	Tritoma .....	73	Weigela .....	46
Swainsona .....	73	Trumpet Vine .....	52	White Fringe .....	41
Sweet Bay .....	22	Tuberose .....	74	White Kerria .....	44
Sweet Olive .....	25	Tulip Poppy .....	70	Willow .....	36, 38
Sweet Scented Shrub.....	40	Tulip Tree .....	36	Windmill Palm .....	55
Sword Fern .....	62	Tumion .....	4	Wine Lily .....	67
Sycamore .....	35	Tupelo .....	34	Wine Palm .....	56
Symphoricarpus .....	45	Turk's Cap .....	63	Wire Vine .....	50
Syringa .....	42, 44	Ulmus .....	31, 37	Wistaria .....	52
Tacmahac .....	35	Umbrella Pine .....	9	Xanthoceras .....	46
Tacsonia .....	50	Umbrella Tree .....	35	Yellow Elder .....	52
Tamarisk .....	46	Valerian .....	74	Yellow Heliotrope — See	
Tamarix .....	46	Variegated Trees & Shrubs	89	Streptosolen .....	73
Tasmanian Ivy .....	50	Varnish Tree .....	35	Yellow Horn .....	46
Taxodium .....	35	Verbena .....	74	Yellow Wood .....	36
Taxus .....	11	Vernonia .....	74	Yew .....	11
Tecoma .....	52	Veronica .....	28	Yucca .....	61
Ternstroemia .....	28	Viburnum .....	22, 28, 45, 46		
Texas Umbrella .....	35	Viola .....	71, 74	Zelkova .....	36
Thatch-leaf Palm.....	56	Violet .....	74		
Thorn .....	17, 36,	Virgilia .....	36		
Thuja .....	9				





# Suggestions for Planting and Pruning

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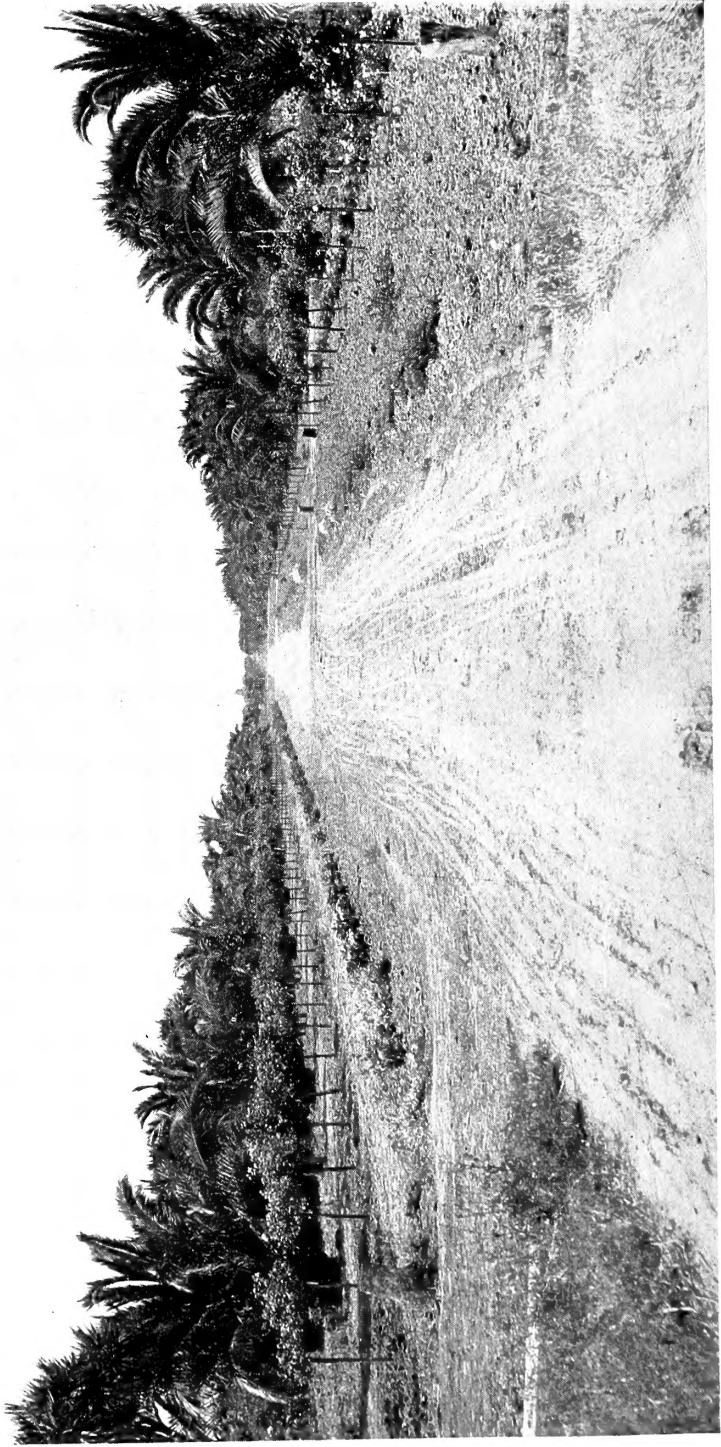
**I**N OUR CLIMATE the best time for planting both evergreen and deciduous trees is after the heavy frosts have subsided and sufficient rain has fallen to wet the ground thoroughly. The proper conditions generally obtain during January, February and March. Palms move best in late spring and early summer. The foregoing applies particularly to plants that have to be dug from the open ground; those grown in pots, and also plants established in boxes can be planted at any time if they receive proper care and attention.

The holes should always be made much larger than merely enough to contain the ball or roots, and then filled in again, putting the best soil nearest the roots. The burlap must *never* be removed from balled plants; it soon rots and cannot possibly do any harm. To remove it is to risk breaking the ball which usually means the loss of the plant. When plant comes boxed, remove only the bottom at first. After it is in the hole and standing just as it is going to remain, the sides can be taken off and the dirt filled in. If the weather is hot it is a good plan to let the top of evergreens stay tied up for a few days, which greatly reduces evaporation and helps the tree to get established. Keep the tops well sprayed. In planting deciduous trees and shrubs which are shipped with bare roots, be certain that the dirt is packed and rammed just as tightly as possible around the roots; only on the very surface should the soil be loose. Never put manure in among the roots when planting. It can be spread on top of the ground around the plant where it will act as a mulch. Used in this way it is an advantage; putting it in around the roots generally kills the plant.

Deciduous trees should be pruned in proportion to the amount of roots lost in transplanting. The natural shape should be preserved as much as possible. Where a clean trunk is wanted, the lower limbs should be shortened in, but not cut off close. Leave part of these branches so that the new growth may shade the trunk. They can be removed gradually as the tree attains growth. In very hot districts the bare part of the trunk should be shaded on the southwest side by placing a board in the proper position or wrapping it with burlap. Whitewashing the trunk accomplishes the same results. The idea of this is to prevent injury by sunburn, which is usually an invitation to borers to enter the tree.

Most trees should be firmly staked when planted, as this will prevent heavy winds from loosening them and insures a straight growth. This is a very important precaution with both deciduous and evergreen trees and is too often neglected. In fastening the tree to the stake take pains to do it so the tree will not be chafed or choked by the rope.

Proper planting, while of the very greatest importance, is really only a good start in the right direction. Trees may live if neglected but they will come very far from attaining perfection. Never let them get dry the first summer. When you water the ground around them see that it is thoroughly soaked. This is vastly better than giving them a little water continually. The tops will appreciate almost daily spraying during the driest weather. Keep the ground around your plants and trees thoroughly loose and preferably mulched as well. Good stock properly planted and cared for will more than repay all expenditure of time and money.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO CALIFORNIA NURSERY CO'S PLANT OF SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, NILES, CAL.  
Aligned with Standard Roses and Phoenix Palms.