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CATALOGUE

Avenue of Cocos Plumosa Palms

Edward H. Rust
Nurseryman
South Pasadena, California
HOW TO REACH OUR NURSERIES

FROM PASADENA

By Automobile:
Drive south on Fair Oaks Avenue to Bank Street, which is five blocks south of Mission Street, South Pasadena. Turn left across Short Line car tracks on Bank Street. Entrance to nursery, 1625 Bank Street.

By Street Car:
Take Short Line car to Bank Street, South Pasadena. Cross tracks and walk half block east to entrance.

FROM LOS ANGELES

By Automobile:
Drive out North Broadway to Mission Road. Turn left on Mission Road to Huntington Drive. Follow Short Line car tracks along Huntington Drive to Oneonta Park Station. Cross Short Line car tracks on Fair Oaks Avenue just above Oneonta Park Station and continue north on Fair Oaks Avenue to Bank Street.

By Street Car:
Take Short Line Car to Bank Street, South Pasadena. Walk east one-half block to entrance.

FROM HOLLYWOOD OR BEVERLY HILLS

By Automobile:
Take any one of the following: Sunset, Santa Monica or Hollywood Boulevards, east to Vermont Avenue. Go north on Vermont to Los Feliz Boulevard and east on that to the intersection of Brand Boulevard and Colorado Boulevard, in Glendale. East on Colorado Boulevard through Eagle Rock City and over the Colorado Street bridge into Pasadena, to Fair Oaks Avenue. Turn south on Fair Oaks and go to Bank street, South Pasadena, which is five blocks below Mission Street. Turn left across the Short Line car tracks. Entrance is at 1625 Bank Street.

By Bus:
Take Hollywood-Pasadena bus to Union Bus Depot in Pasadena, located on South Fair Oaks Avenue, about one block below Colorado Street. Go north to intersection of Colorado and Fair Oaks and take Short-Line car from there. Ride to Bank Street in South Pasadena, cross tracks and walk one-half block east to entrance, which is at 1625 Bank Street.
Catalog and Planting Guide

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines
Palms, Roses, Ferns, Grasses
Flowering Plants

EDWARD H. RUST
Nurseryman
South Pasadena, California

Office
1625-1715 Bank Street

Nurseries
Fair Oaks Avenue Oak
to Bank Street
TYPICAL LANDSCAPE SUGGESTIONS FOR HOME IN THE ENGLISH STYLE

THE LAWN
Landscape Department

IN THIS department we have for your convenience an organization which comprises men and equipment ready at all times to aid you in designing and developing your home grounds, whether it be a small-town lot or an extensive country estate. We have a designing department which is prepared to turn out specific scale plans of your new garden or make suggestions for helpful changes in remodelling your old grounds. We will be pleased to send one of our representatives who has a thorough knowledge of plants, garden design and development, to help with your problems.

In the Construction Department we have men capable of giving you excellent service, because of the fact that many of them have had years of valuable experience working with plants, soils, etc. We are equipped to handle any part or all of a landscape development, whether it be simply a scheme of planting, including the selecting, placing, and setting out of shrubs, trees and flowers, or the laying out of walk or driveway, or the construction of pools, or sprinkler installation, or the making of lawns.

In our Growing and Sales Department are men with a fund of valuable knowledge, backed by years of practical experience, who are always glad to aid you in the selection of your stock, and for a person just starting to purchase stock, to arrange the same in an attractive "home garden" we offer a service and stock of which we are justly proud.

Remember, "It's not a home until it's planted," and our entire facilities are at your disposal. Call on us for any service we can render.

Edward H. Rust, Nurseryman
Fair Oaks Avenue
Oak to Bank Street
South Pasadena, California
READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING

PRICES. The price list accompanying this catalogue is for the season of 1925. Prices in nursery stock often fluctuate yearly, hence we will be glad to mail you a revised list when such changes occur.

PACKING. We make no charges for packing on Retail orders to be shipped to any place in the United States.

TERMS CASH. Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Check. No order will be sent c. o. d. unless accompanied by one-half the amount of order.

ERRORS AND OMISSIONS. We do our utmost to please you. Should any mistakes occur please notify us at once and we will gladly try to rectify them.

INSPECTION. Each shipment which we send out is required to carry a certificate of inspection. When the shipment is made, a manifest is mailed to the County Horticultural Commission at destination. This carries a list of the stock with the name of the purchaser. The inspector at destination thus makes the necessary examination and clears the order for delivery.

GUARANTEE. There is a disposition on the part of the public to request a guarantee from Nurserymen that their stock will grow. We guarantee growth of all stock which is properly planted and cared for, however, we do not replace stock killed by gophers or other rodents, or from other causes beyond our control, such as damage by scale, insects, or lack of water. Nearly all our stock can, at a glance, be identified as true to name. Where any question may arise our employees are shown the urgency of reducing all possibility of mistake, hence, we are at all times willing to replace, on good and sufficient evidence, all plants which may prove otherwise. Nevertheless, it is mutually understood and agreed, between purchasers and ourselves, that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount in excess of the original price of the stock at date of sale. We are proud of our reputation for supplying the right kind of plants in the best of condition, safely and promptly.

IN ORDERING. Please note that all orders and correspondence should be addressed to:

Edward H. Rust
Nurseryman
1625-1715 Bank Street
South Pasadena, Calif

GROWING FACILITIES

Our greenhouses, artificially heated during the winter months, and our extensive lath-houses and growing grounds, make a combination of propagating and producing facilities which, under the management of skillful men, insure you, the public, great quantities of the finest trees and plants at a minimum growing cost. It is our aim to provide the public with the best and finest plants possible to be produced. To this end we make every effort to use the most advanced and most effective methods of plant propagation and culture. We believe that our success in this line is largely due to our fine growing facilities and we cordially urge you to visit our nurseries and see our stock. You are very welcome and we will be glad to show you around.

OUR PRICE LIST

We issue an annual price list which we mail on request. Patrons failing to receive a copy should write for one.

Note: The heights given in the descriptions in this catalogue are the approximate maximum heights the plants will grow under good conditions in Southern California.
Coniferous Evergreen Trees

In the Pacific Coast where so much of the planting is semi-tropical and somewhat exotic, the cone-bearing evergreens give the planter a chance to modify this effect and secure a more varied and beautiful landscape.

We have many varieties of evergreens, such as Cedrus Deodara, Libocedrus, Arborvitae, Cypresses, Abies and Pines in stock. A number of these we have in varied sizes both established and in the field. We make a specialty of moving large specimens, and when looking for immediate effects we invite you to call at our nurseries and see our stock of evergreens. Heights given on all trees and shrubs in this catalog are for maximum growth under favorable conditions.

Abies concolor. White Fir. Western North America. Fifty feet. Very beautiful fir; conspicuous on account of its ashy gray, often nearly white bark. Growth very regular and symmetrical, sometimes open, often very compact. Leaves long and slender, light green, usually very glaucous. This is the Silver Fir so highly admired in the Yosemite and Sierra region generally. Very resistant to drought and heat.

Abies nordmanniana. Nordmann Fir. Caucasus. Sixty feet. A majestic species; growth slow but eventually becomes 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 firs.

Abies pinsapo. Spanish Fir. Spain. Fifty feet. A magnificent tree, very regular and symmetrical in habit. Leaves rigid, acute, entirely surrounding the branchlets; often reflexed; upper surface glaucous, underlaid deep green, while the lower surface is marked with two conspicuous silvery lines. Well adapted to a warm climate.

Abies pinsapo glauca. Blue Spanish Fir. Variety of preceding with silvery foliage and of slower, more compact growth.


Cedrus atlantica glauca. Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar. Seventy-five feet. A variety of the C. atlantica, with intensely glaucous or silvery leaves. When young, the growth is irregular and straggling, but later becomes symmetrical and compact. One of the most strikingly beautiful specimen trees in our collection.

Cedrus deodara. Deodar. Himalaya Mountains. Hundred 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. Large specimens.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. Lawson Cypress. Broad pyramidal trees of soft gray color and soft graceful outline. Flat foliage, moderate growth, beautiful in any size. Hardy except in dry interior. A splendid tree for lawn or border planting. We have several varieties of this desirable tree.


Cupressus macrocarpa. Monterey Cypress. California. Fifty feet. The well-known, rapid-growing native cypress. Useful where quick effect is wanted, and when trimmed makes a dense, compact hedge in any height desired.

Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata. Italian Cypress. Europe and Asia. Seventy-five feet. The tall, slender variety used for specimens and groups. Widely used as sentinel trees at entrances to drives or buildings; fine for individual planting in lawns or lining drives.

Dammara robusta (Agathis Robusta). A splendid coniferous tree, unlike any other, its broad, oval-shaped, very thick leaves looking like those of a laurel. Very distinctive.
Abies Nordmanniana

**Junipers.** Mainly small trees of rather slow growth. They have one of two kinds of foliage. One kind is needle-like and prickly, in whorls of three; the other is scale-like, overlapping, and arranged in four rows like cypress, which they often resemble. The fruit is a berry, not at all cone-like. We have the following kinds:

*Juniperus chinensis glauciphilum.* A shrub or tree of dwarf growth and pyramidal habit; foliage grayish-green; hardy and easily grown.

*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana.* A graceful small variety, somewhat pendulous, having long, slender, light green shoots. Very attractive.


*Juniperus procumbens.* Creeping Juniper. A glaucous creeping species, having a spreading habit, and never rising more than a few inches from the ground.

*Juniperus sabiana.* A dwarf, spreading, semi-trailing variety.


*Pinus canariensis.* Canary Pine. Sixty feet. Easily one of the most beautiful pines. The extremely long leaves, 8 to 12 inches in length, are gathered into large tufts all over the tree, giving it decided individuality. New growth on small branches is silvery white on young trees. Vigorous and thrives perfectly under our conditions.

*Pinus pumila.* Alpine Juniper. Western Asia. Sixty 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.


*Pinus radiata (P. insignis).* Monterey Pine. Central California. Seventy-five feet. Our well-known native variety. The handsomest of the genus. Growth upright and extremely rapid, probably more so than any other pine.

*Podocarpus macrophylla.* A large-leaved conifer, making a very fine specimen tree. Very beautiful dark green foliage.

Podocarpus Macrophylia


Taxus baccata, ENGLISH YEW. Europe and North Africa. Forty feet. Tree or large shrub of slow growth and very bushy head, densely branched and thickly covered with sombre green leaves. Can be trimmed into any shape.

Taxus baccata elegantissima. VARIEGATED ENGLISH YEW. Brilliantly variegated. In Spring it is covered with almost solid, golden yellow. This becomes less pronounced later, but every leaf always shows the creamy variegation. Growth is slow, compact and erect. Very fine.

Taxus baccata erecta. BROOM YEW. Variety of compact, erect growth, similar to that of Irish. A rival to Italian Cypress in all but ultimate growth. Very attractive.

Taxus 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. Fine for specimen planting.

Taxus baccata fastigiata aurea. GOLDEN IRISH YEW. Has the same remarkable form and habit as the Irish Yew, but in the Spring the foliage has the most intense golden hue that can be imagined. This becomes creamy as the season advances, but is always very pronounced. Very rare and easily one of the most remarkable conifers in our collection.

Taxus cuspidata. JAPANESE YEW. Japan. Fifty feet. Although a distinct species, it is quite similar to English Yew. Probably grows a little faster; leaves broader and sharp pointed. Bark reddish, foliage a pleasing shade of dark green.

Thuja orientalis aurea nana. BERKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. Of dwarf habit, compact, and symmetrical; the branchlets are flattened, the tips of which retain their golden tint throughout the year. A justly popular shrub that fills an important place in any planting scheme.

Thuja orientalis pyramidalis. ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE. Five feet. Of upright, columnar habit, with bright green, cedar-like foliage; very fine where a large formal effect is desired. Makes a handsome effect as a background for smaller trees or shrubs.
Evergreen Trees

Many very useful and beautiful trees of broad-leaved evergreens, such as the flowering varieties of Eucalyptus, Acacias, the Pittosporums, the Rubber Trees and Jacarandas, are found in this class. All of these grow well in our climate and are a great help in securing good landscape effects. They are especially good for the high backgrounds on a landscape scheme and because of their holding their leaves all the year are exceptionally good for screen work. When combined with some of the lower evergreen shrubs they always give a very dense effect. The heights given in the descriptions in this catalogue are the approximate maximum heights the plants will grow under good conditions in Southern California.


Acacia baileyana. Australia. Twenty feet. A silver-colored feather-leaved variety of medium sized growth. This is a very desirable variety. An early and most profuse bloomer. Should not be planted on lawns. Most attractive.

Acacia cultriformis. Ten feet. Tall shrub with long willowy, yellow branches. Leaves small, undivided, acute and very glaucous. A very heavy bloomer, with flower heads in clusters and all along the branches. Deep golden yellow. No garden complete without one of these. Blooms early.

Acacia decurrens. Green Wattle. A fine tree of large size and rapid growth, with broad, round head. Leaves feathery, rich deep green. Flowers are pale yellow or creamy, and quite fragrant. Well suited for parks and avenues, where it is widely planted. Blooms in April.

Acacia dealbata. Silver Wattle. One of the most popular acacias in California. Highly prized for its wonderful freedom of bloom in early Spring. Foliage is feathery and varies from silvery to green. Flowers are clear yellow, very fragrant and borne in clustered racemes in utmost profusion, practically covering the tree. Growth rapid.

Acacia latifolia. Australia. Thirty feet. Large shrub of quick growth. Can be trained as a small tree. Leaves undivided, long, and varying from narrow to broad. Flowers rich yellow, borne freely in rather long spikes.

Acacia longifolia floribunda. Australia. Twenty-five feet. There are several types of this perpetual bloomer. Some are characterized by a pendulous, others by an upright growth. It bears fluffy globose flowers of varying shades of yellow, and when in bloom is exceedingly attractive. One of the best for dry hillside planting.

Acacia melanoxylon. Black Acacia. 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. Hardy, drought resistant when mature, requiring little attention after the first year.

Acacia podalyriaefolia. Pearl Acacia. Australia. This new variety is one of wonderful beauty. The foliage is always round, about ¼ inch in diameter. The petiole is short and of light silvery color. The flowers are dark yellow, and the largest in size of any of the globose flowering species. A grand tree and rare. It blooms during January.

Acacia prunosa. Twenty-five feet. A very beautiful tree with large, handsome, finely-cut foliage, which is of a light, pale green. The young foliage and shoots are of a soft rose color; flowers pale yellow.

Acacia pycnantha. Golden Wattle. Twenty-five feet. Small, round-headed tree with rather stout and often drooping branches. Leaves are undivided and extremely large on young trees, but of ordinary size as tree attains age. The large, golden yellow flower heads, which are quite fragrant, are very freely produced in long racemes.


Acacia verticillata. Star Acacia. Twelve feet. A shrub tree of rather spreading habit, with small linear leaves and with flower spikes one inch or less in length. Flowers sulphur yellow and extending the entire length of the young branches. One of the best for planting in groups.
Camphora Officinalis  
Camphor Tree. A very handsome ornamental tree of moderate growth and regular form. Leaves are pointed, glossy green, and strongly scented with camphor. Many leaves turn red during winter. Flowers inconspicuous. The camphor of commerce is obtained from this tree. Also good for street planting.


Ceanothus arboreus. Wild Lilac. Twenty feet. From the islands off the coast of Southern California. A large shrub or small tree of rapid growth. Flowers in large trusses, bright blue; large, handsome foliage.

Ceanothus arboreus hybridus. Twenty feet. A hybrid between C. arboreus and C. spinosus. Of very rapid growth, with large glossy green foliage and immense trusses of bright blue flowers. Very free flowering and one of the best of the Ceanothi.

Ceanothus cyanus. A splendid shrub with dark green foliage and large trusses of dark blue flowers, which appear late in Spring after other kinds are over.

Ceanothus spinosus. California. Twenty feet. Bright green, medium large foliage. Abundant pale blue flowers. One of the most common in our foothills. Delightful fragrance.

Ceratonia siliqua. Carob or St. John's Bread. Mediterranean. Thirty feet. This splendid tree is one of the handsomest ornamentals adapted to our climate. It is of regular growth, with spreading branches, forming a rounded head. Leaves are pinnate, with large, leathery, deep green glossy leaflets. Very resistant to drought and not inclined to become dusty.


Eucalyptus citriodora. Lemon Gum. Tree of rapid, direct growth. 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. Has the peculiarity of developing most of its branches toward the prevailing wind. Very sensitive to frost when young.


Eucalyptus eumelanoma. A desirable flowering eucalyptus which comes true red from seed.

Eucalyptus globulus. **Blue Gum.** Australia. One hundred feet. The best known and most planted. When young the foliage is blue, replaced by dark green drooping leaves as the tree grows older.

Eucalyptus globulus compacta. **Bushy Blue Gum.** A valuable specimen tree which grows without pruning into a dense, symmetrical, rounded form. Foliage like that of a young blue gum.

Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea. **Pink Ironbark.** Australia. Fifty feet. This species will grow in a greater variety of climates than most eucalypti, thriving near the coast or in the hot desert valleys of the interior and will endure more cold than most others. Has beautiful pink flowers. Is of great value as an ornamental tree.

Eucalyptus pulverulentum. A small bushy form, having blue-green foliage which does not turn to dark green on maturity. The leaves are semi-circular in pairs, making a series of shields around the stems.

Eucalyptus robusta. **Swamp Mahogany.** Very handsome tree of moderate size and quick growth. Leaves leathery, dark, glossy green. Flowers are white and extremely numerous. Thrives well in a damp soil, as well as in the ordinary garden.

Eucalyptus rostrata. **Creek Gum or Red Gum.** Similar to Blue Gum in growth. Flowers white, very small and borne in compact clusters. Will stand extremes of both heat and cold.

Eucalyptus rudis. **Desert Gum.** A medium tall variety which makes a good street tree. Has a fine bark which does not flake off. One of the hardy varieties.

Eucalyptus sideroxylon rosea. **Rose Ironbark.** Tree of medium size. Deep pink flowers which contrast well with the silvery gray foliage. By many this is considered the most ornamental of all the eucalypti.

Eucalyptus tereticornis. **Slaty Gum.** Australia. One hundred fifty feet. One of the tall, straight growing varieties. With the possible exception of the Blue Gum, this is the best general utility tree in the list.

Eucalyptus viminalis. **Australia.** One of the tallest growing of all the eucalypti and is an exceedingly handsome tree. Very drought resistant.

Ficus elastica. **India Rubber Tree.** Assam, India. Sixty feet. A splendid plant of highly decorative nature. The leaves are very long, broad and deep shining green. Small specimens are unsurpassed as choice table or parlor plants.

Ficus macrophylla. **Moreton Bay Fig.** Australia. Seventy-five feet. This is an evergreen tree that surpasses in size any other of its kind yet given a trial in this State. The foliage is as large as that of the Magnolia grandiflora, and immune from the attacks of insect pests and fungus diseases. If a tree is required for shade alone it is most desirable.

Ficus pandurata. **Fiddleleaf Fig.** Africa. Tree with enormous foliage, leaves 6 by 12 inches, which grow close to the branches or stems. As a decorative plant it has but few equals, but like all pot-grown plants must receive proper attention to obtain best results.

Grevillea robusta. **Silk Oak.** Seventy-five feet. A large tree with pretty fern-like foliage, covered late in Spring with orange-colored flowers which are a great source of honey for bees. Does well in all parts of California and thrives with scarcely any water.

Hakea laurina. **Australia.** Twenty feet. Hardy, small tree with leaves from four to six inches long. Flowers clustered into a ball, red with yellow protruding styles.

Hakea saligna. **Willow Ha Kea.** Australia. Ten feet. Similar to the preceding, with leaves narrower. Clusters of small white flowers.

Hakea suaveolens. **Australia.** Fifteen feet. Compact tree of very unusual appearance. Leaves divided into needle-like lobes, tipped with a very sharp, stiff point. It is abundantly able to take care of itself and will not be molested. Flowers white, borne freely in globular clusters. Highly resistant to drought.

Hymenosporum flavum. **Australia.** Forty feet. Very tall shrub or tree with large, broad leaves. Flowers are large, white, quickly turning bright yellow, and very fragrant. Being a very free bloomer over quite a long period, it is a desirable specimen and worthy of much more extended planting.
A Drive Lined With California Pepper Trees

Ilex aquifolium. **English Holly.** Europe. Twenty-five feet. 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.

*Jacaranda mimosaefolia* (*Jacaranda ovalifolia*). Brazil. Forty feet. Frequently called the “Blue Acacia,” but not related to the acacias. Foliage light green, almost tern-like. Round-headed, upright form. Moderately fast growth. Covered with light blue trumpet-shaped flowers in May and June, often shedding its foliage during blooming period, becoming a solid mass of blue.


*Laurocerasus lusitanica*. **Portugal Laurel.** Spain and Portugal. Twenty feet. Easily distinguished by its somber, very dark green, sharply serrated leaves, which usually show a tendency to fold upward from the midrib. Growth compact. Flowers white, in very long, slender racemes. Easily one of the handsomest evergreen shrubs and excellent for tub culture.

*Laurocerasus officinalis*. **English Laurel.** Heavy, dense shrub growing 6 to 8 feet, very large, smooth dark green leaves, trims well. Entirely hardy, moderately slow growth. Used for heavy hedges, solid specimens or tub plants.

*Laurus nobilis*. **Grecian Laurel.** Upright tree, bushy from the ground but can be trimmed into any formal shape desired. Mediterranean. Forty feet.

*Magnolia grandiflora*. **Southern Magnolia.** Southern States. Fifty feet. An evergreen tree with dark green, glossy, stiff foliage and large, pure white, fragrant flowers. A native of the swamps of the South Atlantic States. It always requires an abundance of water.

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


*Prunus ilicifolia*. **California Wild Cherry.** Twenty-five feet. Well-known native shrub or tree with very glossy, prickly margined leaves, resembling those of English Holly. One of the very handsomest hedge plants or good as a bushy specimen. Of rather slow growth.

*Prunus lyonii* (*Prunus ilicifolia integrifolia*). **Catalina Cherry.** A variety of the preceding, with considerably larger and more pointed leaves, usually without the prickly edges. Grows more rapidly. A very desirable, small-growing tree.

*Quercus agrifolia*. **California Live Oak.** California. Sixty feet. The native timber of California valleys. Handsome evergreen shade tree; long lived and a quicker grower than it is generally understood to be, provided the roots get moisture. No tree adds more real estate value than this. No estate complete without this.

*Schinus molle*. **Pepper Tree.** Californians need no description of this old favorite. Round-headed tree with low drooping branches. Leaves pinnate with acute leaflets. Foliage very pungent-aromatic. Creamy flower clusters in July, followed by red berries in long, drooping clusters.

*Ulmus chinensis*. **Weeping Evergreen Elm.** China. Thirty feet. This tree is to the evergreen what the weeping willow is to the deciduous trees. Bright, glossy, green foliage. A very graceful and beautiful tree.

*Umbellularia californica*. **California Bay or Laurel.** Forty feet. Native bay tree. Beautiful dark green tree. Rounded habit. Lance leaves; small white flowers. The leaves have a pungent odor of bay.
Evergreen Shrubs

The uses of evergreen shrubs are too numerous to mention; however some of their most common uses are as fillers, backgrounds, in formal hedges, screens, mass effects and border. The flowering and berried varieties give very beautiful-colored effects, and by using a few each of the many varieties one can secure color and flowers in the garden every month of the year here in California, where climatic conditions are so favorable. The almost endless variety in leaf, form and color make these shrubs very attractive when planted in a mass. When properly placed, very fine cover and screen effects may be achieved.

Abelia rupestris (chinensis). Six feet. 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.

Abutilon. Flowering Maple. Several varieties of shrubs growing from 3 to 6 feet, with bell-shaped brilliant flowers, making good sized blooming plants in one year. Quite hardy.

Arbutus urseda. Strawberry Tree. A medium-sized shrub with clean, attractive foliage. It flowers in the late Fall, the blossom being followed by a round fruit, grown on a pedicel three or four inches long, and of a beautiful crimson color, which is very showy during our Winter months.

Atriplex breweri. Salt Bush. California. Twelve feet. A very hardy, drought resistant native shrub with silvery gray foliage and bushy growth. Good for hedges or planting in groups with darker foliages.

Aucuba japonica variegata. Gold Dust Plant. Japan. Five 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.

Berberis darwini. Darwin Barberry. Slow dwarf shrub, eventually 2 to 4 feet. Has many slender branches drooping toward tips. Leaves small, rich green, prickly like Holly. Many of the leaves turn bright red in Fall, holding this tint through Winter. Flowers golden yellow, produced in utmost profusion early in the Spring. Berries blue. One of the very finest small evergreen shrubs.

Berberis knighti. Eight feet. Taller growing and larger leaved than the preceding. Branches well armed with groups of needle-like thorns and yellow flowers. One of the very best new sorts.

Buddleia asiatica. White Butterfly Bush. India. Fifteen feet. A tall shrub with spreading and slightly drooping branches, producing large terminal spikes of small, white, deliciously fragrant flowers. A splendid shrub for planting as a background for smaller shrubs and flowers.

Buddleia farquhari. The latest introduction to this valuable group of rapid growing shrubs. Flowers pink.

Buddleia lindleyana. A lower growing form which is covered with a mass of snow white flowers.

Buddleia madagascariensis. A tall growing variety bearing long spikes of fragrant yellow flowers.

Buddleia magnifica. Asia. Twenty feet. Of similar habit to Buddleia asiatica but having larger foliage and large spikes of purple flowers. A very desirable shrub for gardens where loose, open growing plants are desired.

Buxus japonica. Japanese Boxwood. Six feet. A handsome species characterized by its very glossy foliage, which has a pleasing light green shade. Leaves usually notched at the tip. Makes an excellent hedge, as it is of very even and comparatively rapid growth, hence easily kept in shape.
Buxus sempervirens. Common or English Boxwood. Europe, Africa and Asia. Five to 10 feet. Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. Used for low, formal hedges. Also trained into various artificial forms such as round-headed standards, pyramids, globes, etc. Can be kept at any size and trimmed to any shape.

Callistemon rigidus. Bottle Brush. Australia. Seven to ten feet. Stiffly branched. Shrub with narrow leaves, 3 to 5 inches long, and dense spikes of large deep red flowers. Good where a touch of color is wanted during the early Summer.

Calothamnus quadrifidus. Australia. Two to 4 feet. A compact, medium-sized shrub with needle-like foliage and tufted scarlet flowers.

Camellia japonica. Japan and China. Twelve feet. This shrub is a great success in Southern California. It stands the Winter, but should be grown in the semi-shade. The flowers are double and various shades of pink, red and white.


Cassia artemisioides. Wormwood Sena. Central Australia. Eight feet. Silvery gray, finely cut foliage; flowers clear yellow with black anthers, sweet scented; stands any amount of drought. A very desirable shrub.

Cassia novoborensis. One of the best of the cassias. Has large, pinnately divided leaves with a pungent odor and large bright golden orange flowers. Is quite susceptible to frost.

Shrubs in the Nursery Row

Cotoneaster microphylla thymifolia. Similar to the preceding but with smaller foliage.

Cotoneaster pannosa. China. Six feet. Of spreading habit, with many gracefully drooping branches; gray-green downy foliage; covered in Fall and Winter with quantities of bright red berries.

Cotoneaster prostrata. A creeping variety, superior to C. horizontalis in that it is evergreen. Excellent for rock work.


Daphne odora marginata. Similar to the preceding, only leaves margined yellow. Flowers soft pink. A remarkably fragrant shrub.


Diosma ericoides. Breath of Heaven. Africa. Five feet. An evergreen shrub of wonderful drought resistant character. Foliage heath-like. Flowers pure white, small and so plentiful that, when in full bloom, the plant has the appearance of a snowball. Foliage and flowers delightfully fragrant.

Diosma reevesi. Similar to the preceding but more compact in growth and consequently more dwarf in its habit.


Duranta plumieri alba. Of similar habit to the above. Flowers white.


Eleagnus pungens variegata. Yellow Edged Eleagnus. Similar to the preceding, but having the leaves narrowly edged with gold.

Erica mediteranea. Mediterranean Heath. S. W. Europe. Twenty feet. A densely branching shrub of globular shape; small dark green foliage. In Spring the plants are a perfect mass of small pink blossoms.

Erica melanthera. Four feet. One of the most desirable of the Heath family. Throughout late Winter and Spring the whole bush is literally covered with light rose colored flowers. This is one of the best small blooming shrubs that we carry. It does well both near the coast and in the interior sections.

Erica persolata rosea. Similar in growth to preceding. Flowers deep rose.


Escallonia monteviidentiensis. New Granada. Ten feet. A large shrub, flowers in immense terminal cymes, pure white. It blooms in late Summer and the flower clusters are produced in great profusion, almost completely covering the plant.


Escallonia rubra. Five feet. Compact shrub of rather slow, dense growth, with large, very dark leaves, shining above, dull and resinous beneath. Flowers rather dark red, in short terminal clusters.

Euonymus hookeriana. Similar to the following, but having larger foliage, more spreading habit and purple berries. Needs more training to attain compact specimen, but makes a very attractive shrub without trimming, especially when in fruit.

Euonymus myrsifolia. Remarkably fast grower of upright, bushy habit, attaining 15 feet or more in height. Has wonderfully bright, pleasing foliage tipped with bronze and pink. Easily trimmed into formal shapes and especially valuable for pyramid, pillar and cone effects.

Euonymus aurea marginatus. GOLDEN EUONYMUS. Eight feet. Of dwarf and compact growth. Branches light green. Leaves deep yellow toward the edges, blotched in the center with light and dark green.

Euonymus aurea variegatus. GOLDSPO T EUONYMUS. Compact-growing shrub. Leaves glossy dark green with a large gold blotch in the center.


Euonymus President Gonthier. A new introduction. More open in growth. Leaves light green with a very light gold line around the edge. One of the most beautiful.

Euonymus radicans argento-marginatus. A small leaved trailing form, having light green leaves margined with silver.


Fatsia japonica. (Aralia Japonica). Japan and China. Ten to six feet. Shrubs with straight stem. Leaves similar to F. 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.


A Japanese Garden

Fatsia papyrifera (Tetrapanax papyrifera). RICE PAPER PLANT. China. Fifteen 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.


Feijoa sellowiana. PINEAPPLE GUAVA. Fourteen feet. A valuable glaucous leaved evergreen shrub and very beautiful when in flower. The blossoms have heavy, waxy petals, pure white beneath and shaded to a purplish crimson on the upper side, well meriting a place in the garden for its flowers alone.

Gardenia jasminoides (G. floridaj. CAPE JASMINE. Two to six feet. Thick foliage; large, double, waxy, fragrant flowers in Fall and Winter.

Genista andreae (Cytisus scoparius andreanus). This is a Scotch broom, having large golden pea-shaped blossoms with a red wing. Very choice.

Genista canariensis (Cytisus canariensis). Canary Islands. Ten feet. A pretty, upright-growing shrub, very effective for planting in groups, being covered in Spring with bright yellow flowers.


Genista monosperma. BRIDAL VEIL BROOM. Spain and Africa. Fifteen feet. Handsome shrub with very fine, drooping, silvery branches. Almost leafless. Flowers white, borne profusely in early Spring. Rare and very handsome.

Gold Edged Privet

Hibiscus sinensis, Chinese Hibiscus. Tall-growing, free-blooming shrub in the following colors:


Sub-Violaceus. China. Ten feet. A deep cherry-red colored flower of most attractive appearance. This plant is not so rapid in growth as the single-flowered varieties, but is free blooming.


Hypericum grandiflora. Identical with the following, excepting that it is a taller-growing shrub and the anthers are yellow.


Kalmia latifolia. Mountain Laurel or Calico Plant. Slow-growing, shade-loving shrub with smooth green leaves, covered in Spring with dainty white star-shaped flowers, speckled with pink.


Lavandula officinalis (Lavandula vera). Sweet Lavender. Mediterranean region. Four feet. Well-known small shrub with gray, downy, small, narrow leaves and spikes of very aromatic blue flowers on very long stalks. Makes a fine border.

Leonotis leonorus. Lion's Tail. South Africa. Five feet. Medium-sized shrub of rather straggling growth. Flowers are ruddy orange with a surface like plush, about 2 inches long; borne in whorls around the branches during late Summer and Fall.

Leptospermum laevigatum, Australian Tea Tree. Australia. Fifteen feet. A lovely Australian shrub with long weeping branches, densely foliaged with small whitish green leaves. During the Spring the plants are literally covered with minute white flowers. Attractive both in and out of bloom; one of the best of the numerous Australian shrubs.


Ligustrum henryi. Ten feet. A compact, bushy shrub with small dark green, glossy, leathery leaves. Excellent specimen plant.

Ligustrum japonicum, Japanese Privet. Japan. Six to eight feet. An excellent hedge plant, with large oval-shaped leaves and covered during the Spring with numerous spikes of fragrant white flowers. A variety of great merit.

Ligustrum nepalense. A variety from the Himalaya Mountains, with oblong-ovate leaves, about 1 inch long. Used more for hedges than any other variety. Can be trimmed in any desired form.


Ligustrum ovalifolium aurea marginatum. Goldedge Privet. Similar to the preceding, with leaves beautifully marginated with gold. Makes an excellent specimen plant.

Ligustrum ovalifolium argentea marginatum. Silveredge Privet. Similar to the Goldedge Privet, except that the margin is silver.

Lonicera nitida. Upright Honeysuckle. China. Six feet. A small shrub of recent introduction. It has very small foliage and white flowers, followed by purple berries. Suitable for hedges or single specimens.

Mahonia bealei (M. japonica). Leatherleaf Hollygrape. China and Japan. Eight feet. 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.

Melaleuca armillaris. Drooping Melaleuca. Australia. Fifteen feet. Tall shrub of spreading habit, with long, slender, drooping branches, well clothed with small, soft green leaves. Flowers like a diminutive Bottle Brush, creamy white. Growth very rapid.


Melaleuca tetanna. Australia. Eight to twelve feet. This is a comparatively new species, and in the color of its flowers out of the ordinary. A buff yellow.

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 foliage being particularly striking.

Nerium. Oleander. Orient. Fifteen feet. A well-known shrub, which flowers continuously throughout the Summer and revels in the hottest situations; of easiest culture. We offer the following sorts, which are among the best:

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


Prof. Bodkin. Light and dark shades of single pink blossoms. The faded blossoms fall, leaving the bush clean.


Osmanthus aquifolium. Holly-Leaved Osmanthus. Japan. Ten feet. Shrub of rather erect and compact growth. Leaves are shining green and usually prickly margined; sufficiently similar to holly to cause many to believe it of that genus. Has small, white, fragrant flowers like the olive.

Olea fragrans. Sweet Fragrant Olive. Upright, slow, 5 to 7 feet; dark, leathery leaves. Fine fringe-like white flowers, close to branches, with an exceptional fragrance. Charming as a single specimen.

Metrosideros robusta. Bushy bottle-brush with red flowers and glossy dark green foliage. The leaves are large, more like those of a Pittosporum.

Myrtus communis. Myrtle. South Europe. Ten feet. Valuable for either single specimens or small hedge. The foliage is shining and highly aromatic. Bears numerous small white flowers, followed by black berries.

Myrtus communis variegata. Similar to the former, but leaves variegated with gold. Slower growing.

Myrtus compacta. Europe. Four feet. A compact-growing, small-leaved myrtle, excellent for borders or pot specimens.


Nandina domestica. Japan. Ten feet. 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
Philodendron Monstera


Philodendron deliciosa. Tropical America. Ten feet. One of the handsomest of all tropical foliage plants, with enormous dark green leaves; these are deeply lobed and notched at the edges, and curiously punctured with holes of irregular shape on the interior. The leaves attain a width of 2 feet by 3½ in length. The plant is of climbing habit, and sends out long aerial roots at intervals along the stem, furnishing the plant with needed moisture. There is nothing more decorative for house culture. It also does well against a wall in any position where there is plenty of shade.

Philodendron speciosum. Tropical America. Caladium-like leaves, often 4 feet in length.


Photinia serrulata. China. Twenty feet. A hardy, rounded shrub with large ovate leaves about six inches long, which turn red in Winter. Large clusters of small white flowers.

Pittosporum crassifolium. New Zealand. Eighteen 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.

Pittosporum eugenioides. New Zealand. Thirty feet. If grown singly will make quite a good-sized, handsome tree. Leaves are bright yellowish green; margins wavy. Flowers clustered, greenish yellow and fragrant.

Pittosporum phillyraeoides. A large shrub or small tree with long, narrow leaves and weeping habit, giving much the same appearance as a weeping willow. Small yellow fragrant flowers, followed by yellow fruit.

Pittosporum rhombifolium. Queensland. Twenty feet. This is a tree-like shrub with large shiny leaves and pannicles of white fragrant flowers, followed by golden yellow fruit, which when ripe opens, showing bright red seeds.

Pittosporum tenuifolium (Pittosporum nigricans). Australia. Small tree or shrub of symmetrical, upright growth, and light shining green foliage. Particularly remarkable for its black flowers.

Pittosporum tobira. China. Fifteen 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. Leaves 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.

Pittosporum tobira variegatum. China. Fifteen feet. Identical with preceding, except that the foliage is strongly and conspicuously variegated with white. One of the handsomest shrubs in our collection.

Pittosporum undulatum. Orange Pittosporum. Australia. Twenty feet. Makes a handsome, roundheaded tree, or can be trained as a hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of above, waxy margined and taper-pointed. Flowers yellowish white, extremely fragrant, especially at night. Makes a beautiful, free-flowering tree.

Pittosporum viridiflorum. South Africa. Twenty feet. This variety is very much like Pittosporum tobira, but grows larger. The habit is more upright.

Pleroma splendens. Brazil. Five feet. The deep velvety blue flowers of this plant never fail to attract attention. It blossoms in Fall and Winter. Does well in full sun.

Plumbago capensis. South Africa. Ten feet. 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. A very uncommon shade of azure blue, almost unique in color. Very free blooming.

Plumbago capensis alba. The same as the common form, but having white flowers.

An Attractive Garden Scene

Polygala dalmaisiana. South Africa. Four feet. 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. Grows well along the seashore.

Punica granatum. Dwarf Pomegranate. Bears attractive scarlet flowers throughout the season, followed by bright red fruits, presenting a most beautiful and striking appearance. May be grown in containers for use on the porch, in conservatory, etc., with very pleasing effects.


Pyracantha crenulata (Crataegus crenulata). An upright bushy shrub with narrow leaves and bright red berries. Makes an excellent impenetrable hedge.

Pyracantha lalandi (Crataegus lalandi). A thorny, thick-growing evergreen shrub, with small green leaves and white flowers, followed by masses of deep orange-red berries, which are particularly attractive, remaining on the plant all Winter.

Pyracantha yunnanensis (Crataegus yunnanensis). China. Ten feet. A very desirable shrub, lately introduced from Yunnan, China. It is of low spreading habit, many of the branches being perfectly prostrate. The foliage is of rich dark green, and in Fall and Winter the plants are literally covered with brilliant scarlet berries. For covering banks this shrub probably has no equal. If trained it can be made into a beautifully rounded shrub.

Raphiolepis indica. Handsome upright-growing shrub. Leaves medium size, leathery dark shining green. Flowers white and fragrant with blue berries in Fall and Winter.

Raphiolepis umbellata ovata. Japan. Eight 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, followed by blue berries.


Spartium junceum. Spanish Broom. Mediterranean. Fifteen feet. Well-known large shrub. Usually assumes a globular form without pruning. Branchlets are cylindrical, hollow, clear green, and almost devoid of leaves. Flowers large, bright yellow and fragrant. Covered with blossoms most of the time. Very resistant to drought, thriving even on dry hillsides. One of our most useful flowering shrubs.


Swainsona galegifolia albilora. Australia. Five feet. Shrubs of spreading growth. Pinnate leaves, very finely divided. Flowers much resembling sweet peas, but not fragrant; borne in long, erect sprays. The colors are white and pink. Bloom continually through Spring and Summer. Very showy and handsome; excellent for cutting.


Tecoma velutina. Mexico. An upright-growing shrub bearing large yellow trumpets.

Thevetia nerifolia. Tropical America. Twelve feet. A large shrub with linear leaves, giving the appearance of an oleander. Tubular flowers, saffron yellow in color.

Trachelium coerulescens. Mediterranean. Two feet. Small upright shrub with flat heads of violet blue flowers in Fall.

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 chathamica. This is more or less of a prostrate growing habit. Leaves small, thickly set, plant itself making a thick matting on the ground. Does well in the open.

Veronica elliptica. Five feet. Growth upright. Leaves large, light green. Flowers large, in loose spikes, violet tinted in bud, changing to pure white. One of the finest blue veronicas.

Veronica hulkeana. Three feet. This species is a wide departure from the others. It is rather a spreading vine than a shrub. Leaves roundish and toothed. Flowers lilac.


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Vitex agnus-castus. Lilac Chaste-Tree. Europe. Six feet. Large shrub with palmate leaves; leaflets 5 to 7 inches, light green above, whitish beneath. Foliage very aromatic. Flowers pale lilac, in clusters of racemes. Very handsome.


Odd corners can be made charming with small effort and few plants
ERE in Southern California, where a great deal of the shrubbery is evergreen, it is rather a relief to find some trees and shrubs which lose their leaves during the Winter months. Often there is a part of the garden in which one wishes the shade during the hot Summer months and the sunshine in the Winter. These trees give one an opportunity for this effect. Some of the most beautiful effects are secured by a scattered planting of the Spring flowering trees, such as the peaches and plums, these being very beautiful when combined with evergreen shrubs and trees. With the building of certain types of homes particular types of trees and shrubs are required. It is most essential that this be kept in mind. Heights given are for maximum growth under favorable conditions.

Acer palmatum. JAPANESE MAPLE. Japan. Twenty feet. A small-sized tree with small, dainty, light green, five or seven-lobed leaves. Very attractive.

Acer palmatum atropurpureum. BLOODLEAF JAPANESE MAPLE. Japan. Twenty feet. A variety of the former, in which the leaves are a brilliant reddish purple, holding their color throughout the Summer.


Acer rubrum. RED MAPLE. Eastern North America. Fifty feet. Medium-sized, round headed, slow-growing tree. New leaves are red and turn again red in Fall.

Amygdalus persica. FLOWERING PEACH. Ornamental varieties of the common peach. All bloom early in Spring and are extremely attractive. We have the following varieties:

Camellia-flowered.


Double rose. Flowers double, pale rose-color, resembling small rose.

Early red. The first to bloom; flowers semi-double, bright crimson.

Betula alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. Thirty feet. An upright tree with pendulous foliage. White bark.

Betula pendula gracilis. CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH. Asia. One of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

Ginkgo biloba. MAIDENHAIR TREE. Sixty feet. Fan-shaped leaves, like an enlarged maidenhair fern. Foliage green, turning to yellow in Fall. Botanically in a class by itself.

Laburnum vossii. Twenty feet. Although not a wistaria, this small, quick-growing tree has the appearance of being a yellow tree wistaria. Flowers fragrant and much larger than on the common Laburnum.

Lagerstroemia indica. CRAP MYRTLE. China. Fifteen feet. Shrubs or small tree, with very smooth, even shiny bark. Foliage somewhat scanty. Flowers pink. The Crape Myrtle is a very desirable shrub or small tree, being in bloom through most of the Summer.

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. UMBRELLA TREE. Twenty feet. Dense, finely-divided foliage and lilac-colored, fragrant flowers. Even, rounded top. One of our best shade trees.
Magnolia soulangeana. One of the hardiest and finest. Its blossoms are from 3 to 5 inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy violet, opening before its leaves, which are massive and glossy.

Morus alba pendula. Teas Weeping Mulberry. Six feet. Stem graceful, hardy, weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground.

Populus carolinensis (P. eugenei). Carolina Poplar. A very rapid-growing variety with large leaves; grows to a large size in short time. Valuable for street planting.

Populus 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.

Populus variety. Spanish Poplar. A hybrid type between the Lombardy and Carolina poplars.

Prunus bleriana. A double-flowered variety, color lavender-pink, leaves purple, medium size.

Prunus glandulosa. Dwarf Double Flowering Almond. Dwarf tree or shrub. Branches covered with small double flowers before the leaves appear. Pink and white.

Prunus lannesiana (P. serrulata). Japanese Flowering Cherry. Charming small trees with branches completely covered with a mass of large double flowers. Grafted varieties in white and various shades of pink.

Prunus subhirtella pendula. Japanese Weeping Cherry. A weeping form of the above grafted high on a tall, straight stem.


Prunus vesuvius. Burbank's Purple-Leaved Plum. Differs from common Purple-Leaved Plum in its more vigorous growth, with longer willowy branches and much larger, longer leaves. Color of foliage is much more pronounced.

Robinia. Locust. Flowering deciduous trees, having drooping clusters of pea-shaped fragrant flowers and pinnate leaves. Several varieties in white and pink shades.

Salix babylonica. Weeping Willow. A very much distributed tree known all over the globe and much admired by all. A beautiful tree and quick grower, with graceful, drooping branches. Foliage small and soft light green. Likes moist situations and good soil. Used for covering pergolas or seats. Thrives well near streams or lakes.

Salix discolor. Pussy Willow. Fifteen feet. Large bushy shrub or small tree. Always popular in Spring.

Ulmus americana. American Elm. Large, stately tree with wide spreading branches, with a graceful habit and a beautiful outline. Of quick growth. Valuable for lawn and garden and also as street trees. Remarkably good shade tree.

SPECIAL CATALOGS

Owing to the yearly changes in the stock we issue our catalogs for roses, fruit trees, Spring bulbs and dahlias individually. The Dutch bulb list is mailed out in October; the rose, fruit tree and dahlia lists are issued in January.

These lists we are glad to mail to anyone sending in a request as the different seasons for planting arrive. We have other planting lists and useful information which we publish frequently.
Deciduous Shrubs

FOUND in this class are many shrubs which are very familiar to Easterners, but which are not planted as extensively as they should be here in California. Although they are bare during the Winter, the beautiful green foliage which comes out in Spring and their free flowering often make them even more attractive than some of the evergreen shrubs. Of late years there has been a tendency to build many more varieties of houses here in California than formerly, and with this increase in the number of types we are finding a greater demand for these deciduous shrubs. The early Spring months, April and May, find most of these in blossom, and a visit to our nurseries at that time is a delight. Visitors are always welcome. Heights given are for maximum growth under favorable conditions.

Aloysia citriodora (Lippia citriodora). LEMON VERBENA. South America. Ten feet. Well-known old favorite. Foliage strongly scented. Flowers are lavender or nearly white, minute, borne in a panicle.

Calycanthus floridus. SWEETSHRUB or BROWN BUD. United States. Six feet. Upright shrub with small, chocolate-colored, strawberry-scented flowers in May. Aromatic foliage.

Cotoneaster frigidus. HIMALAYAN COTONEASTER. Himalayas. Twenty feet. Vigorous-growing, upright shrub bearing scarlet berries. Flowers pinkish white.


Cotoneaster simonsi. Eight feet. Upright-growing shrub. Rounded glossy green leaves. Very large, bright red berries, remaining on the branches after the leaves have fallen. Beautiful Summer or Winter.

Crataegus carrierei. HAWTHORN. East United States. Twenty-five feet. Tall-growing shrub with light green foliage and white flowers in spring, followed by large red berries in Winter when the leaves fall.

Crataegus monogyna pauli. PAUL SCARLET HAWTHORNE. Tall shrub or small tree. Double bright carmine flowers in spring, followed by large dull red berries. An attractive plant.

Cydonia japonica. FLOWERING QUINCE. JAPAN. Six feet. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Makes a beautiful flowering specimen. Handsome, well-known shrub, flowering freely in the Spring. Excellent for cutting, as shoots with unopened buds will keep for two or three weeks in water, the flowers gradually unfolding.

Deutzia. Very beautiful free-blooming Asiatic shrubs with bell-shaped flowers, produced during Spring and early Summer. The varieties listed below are the best for this section.

Deutzia gracilis. Japan. TWO FEET. Slender branched, dwarf-growing, dense, bushy; its drooping branches wreathed with pure white flowers in May.

Deutzia lemoinei. Three feet. Growth similar to preceding but a little more vigorous. Flowers pure white. Very fine flowering.

Deutzia rosea. A dainty pink flowered variety.

Erythrina cristagalli. CORAL PLANT. Brazil. Partly shaggy, flowering shoots dying back to the hard-wood. Leaves of three large leaflets. Flowers are most gorgeous, being very large individually and borne in elongated panicles from one to two feet long; color brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet. Blooms during the summer months and is then remarkably showy.

Hydrangea Hortensis

Forsythia suspensa. GOLDEN BELL. China. Eight feet. Shrubs bearing golden yellow flowers, blossoming very early in Spring. Flowers have four slender spreading petals and appear in small clusters along the branches. Rather tall, but with very drooping branches.

Hibiscus syriacus. SHRUB ALTHEA. A well known Eastern shrub bearing large showy flowers in Summer. We have several of the best named varieties, both double and single.

Hydrangea domatia. DOUBLE HYDRANGEA. Of American origin, probably a seedling of the Japanese variety, Mariesi. The individual flowers, which are semi-double, are of good size, as are also the trusses; one of its exceptional characteristics is that it is perpetual flowering, producing flowers from the young growth throughout the Summer.

An Attractive Arrangement of Shrubs Trimmed Camphor Tree in foreground

Hydrangea 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. Very showy.

Hydrangea. French Varieties. Improved French introductions with pink, white and blue flowers.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. In constant bloom from June till October. The brightest deep pink-colored of all the spiraeas.

Spiraea revoluta. Slightly drooping shrub, covered in May with clusters of double white flowers, almost covering the branches. Tall.

Spiraea van houttei. Bridal Wreath. Forms a graceful, pendulous bush. Six feet high. Surpasses all other spiraeas with its superb beauty and gracefulness. Pure white flowers.

Syringa chinesis. Persian Lilac. Early blooming shrub, having showy pannicles of single reddish lilac flowers, always sure to bloom.


Tamarix. (Tamarix) Shrubs of rapid growth, sometimes small trees. Foliage very minute and greatly imitating some kinds of cypress. Flowers small but very numerous, in various shades of pink, completely covering the plant in Spring.

Tamarix africana. Europe. Slender pannicles of bright pink flowers, reddish bark.

Tamarix hispida. Has the unusual and valuable habit of blooming twice a year, in Spring and in late Summer. Growth is slender and upright. Flowers lavender-pink.

Viburnum opulus sterile. Common Snowball. Ten feet. The best known sort with large heads of flowers. Leaves somewhat maple-shaped, turning vivid red in Fall.

Weigelia. We have several varieties bearing a profusion of tubular flowers. White, red and shades of pink.

Philadelphus coronarius. Mock Orange or Syringa. A fine old form, 8 to 10 feet tall, that blooms among the earliest of the family, very graceful sprays. Its large white flowers are delightfully scented.


Spiraea. Small or medium-sized shrubs of very free blooming habit. All, however, have very small flowers assembled into small, compact clusters of different forms. The following are all good.

Snowball

Lilac
OR developing our tropical landscape, which makes Southern California so different and distinct, no plants aid more than our many varieties of palms. If you wish to see the place palms really occupy in our planting here in the South try to imagine the landscape without them. It would not be California. Some varieties make very beautiful effect when used for street planting, and few streets are more typical or more effective than the avenues of Cocos Plumosa palms. Palms are exceedingly hardy and can be transplanted safely, no matter how old or large, if they are properly boxed and handled.


Cocos australis. Pindo Palm. South America. Twenty to thirty feet. A feather-leaved variety with beautifully recurved foliage of steel-gray color. It bears abundantly a sub-acid fruit which is used for marmalades or jellies. It is a very hardy palm.

Cocos plumosa. Brazil. Sixty feet. Of the slender-stemmed section of the feather-leaved varieties. The leaves are from 8 to 10 feet long, densely clothed with dark green pinnae that crown the summit of the tall straight shaft. It has proved to be hardy on this coast from Santa Barbara to San Diego. It is a beautiful lawn palm. It is our choice for avenue planting.

Cocos weddelliana. Europe. The most dainty and graceful of all small palms, a much prized house plant.


Erythea edulis. Guadalupe Fan Palm. Ten feet. This deserves to be more popular, as it keeps its foliage better than most fan palms. The leaves are bright green, furrowed, and are borne on slender arching stems, giving it a most graceful appearance.

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.

Kentia fosteriana (Hower Fosteriana). The most satisfactory Kentia for general use as a house plant. It is hardier, lasts longer and thrives at a lower temperature than K. belmoreana.


Phoenix roebelini. Siam. Ten feet. The most graceful of the Phoenix, and a palm which has become popular for room decoration. The plant is of vigorous growth, and its gracefully curving leaves, with very narrow dark green pinnae, give it a lightness and airiness not surpassed, if equalled, by Cocos Weddelliana; at the same time it is as hardy as a Kentia.

Washingtonia robusta. Fan Palm. One of the most beautiful of all palms. Habit weeping, of rapid growth, slender and tall, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet. Highly valued for street and ornamental planting.

Phoenix canariensis. Canary Island Date Palm. The largest and most striking palm in Southern California, very common in most localities. Very hardy, healthy and fast-growing, making a spread of foliage 35 feet across and reaching 40 to 50 feet. Will grow anywhere. Stands drought but likes plenty of water for rapid growth. Much used as a tub plant and often shipped East by the car-load for this purpose.
Bamboos and Grasses

OR use as screens and backgrounds the different varieties of bamboos are very effective and useful. Nearly all varieties of bamboo and grasses require a good deal of moisture and should be planted where they will have access to all the water they demand. In Japanese Gardens, around lily pools, and along sunny walls the smaller bamboos and grasses are indispensable, giving an effect which can be secured by no other means. Their tropical effect add tremendously to our landscape here and for some settings nothing else can take their place. Heights given are for maximum growth under favorable conditions.

Arundo donax variegata. Striped Giant Reed. Europe. This giant striped reed is well-known in California, and is one of the most decorative plants we have. The foliage is very broad and beautifully striped with white on a green ground. It is of value either as an individual specimen or when used in conjunction with other grasses in waterside plantings or in tall background effects. Height 15 to 20 feet.

Bambusa palmata. Japan. Eight feet. Remarkable for its very large leaves, often over a foot long and three or four inches broad. Canes usually 3 to 5 feet, but sometimes taller: rather stout. Entirely distinct in appearance.

Bambusa vulgaris. Feather Bamboo or Arching Giant Bamboo. India. A very rapid grower, attaining a height of 40 feet and forming in two or three years magnificent clumps of immense canes 4 inches in diameter.

Cyperus alternifolius. Umbrella Grass. An unusual and attractive grassy subject with long stems surmounted by expanded foliage, somewhat suggesting an umbrella. It makes an attractive subject for border planting with bamboos and other grass-like materials on moist soil. But its great charm is best displayed when grouped in masses along the banks of streams, ponds, lakes and in formal gardens near pools. It never reaches its artistic perfection without the proximity of water.

Dendrocalamus latiflorus (Bambusa dendrocalamus latifolius). Hemp, Giant Bamboo Formosa. The erect-stemmed “Giant” with dense, broad-leaved foliage and enormous canes; these attain a diameter of 4 inches in fully developed specimens, with a height of 45 to 50 feet. The canes are erect in habit, with the tip gracefully arched over. The whole specimen is foliaged from top to bottom.

Festuca glauca. Blue Fescue. Britain. A fine hardy grass which attains a height of ten to twelve inches. The tufts are dense, and the whole plant has a glaucous blue color. One of the finest edging plants grown.

Gynerium argentum (Cortaderia argentea). Pampas Grass. The common pampas grass of South America; well-known for its beautiful silvery plumes. A fine plant for garden ornamentation, and especially useful in obtaining tropical effects.

Gynerium roseum. Like the preceding, only pinkish plumes instead of white.

Isolepis gracilis (Scirpus cernuus). Weeping Bulrush. A miniature rush for pool or rock work. Does well in shade. Forms a heavy, grassy-looking clump.

Miscanthus sinensis zebrinus (Eulalia zebrina). Zebra Grass. Japan. Similar in habit to M. univittata, but with slightly wider leaves, handsomely banded with white on a green ground.

Panicum palmifolium. Palm Grass. A few clumps of this should be on every property of any size as it is invaluable for grassy borders for use against stone in cement work. It is of vigorous growth, producing long, arching, graceful leaves that very closely resemble those of palms in the young or 'seedling' state—hence its name. Good clumps will grow to a height of 6 feet in a single Summer season.

Papyrus antiquorum (Cyperus papyrus). Egyptian Paper Plant. From the valley of the Nile, and commonly referred to as the ‘Egyptian Paper Plant.’ It is one of the most ornamental of all grasses, and one of the easiest to grow. The tall, feathery appearance of the plant is graceful in every sense of the word. It is a moisture-loving species, requiring a wet or damp ground, doing splendidly on the margins of lily ponds.

Phormium tenax. New Zealand Flax. Leaves clear green; often 6 feet or longer. Flower stalks in a single Summer season. Is one of the easiest to grow. The tall, feathery appearance of the plant is graceful in every sense of the word. It is a moisture-loving species, requiring a wet or damp ground, doing splendidly on the margins of lily ponds.

Pennisetum alopecuroides. Desiccant Grass. A few clumps of this should be on every property of any size as it is invaluable for grassy borders for use against stone in cement work. It is of vigorous growth, producing long, arching, graceful leaves that very closely resemble those of palms in the young or 'seedling' state—hence its name. Good clumps will grow to a height of 6 feet in a single Summer season.

Phyllostachys bambusoides aurea. Golden Japanese Bamboo. Fibonacci. Names from its golden yellow canes; but this characteristic 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 2 to 4 inches long. Furnishes excellent decorative material.

Phyllostachys nigra. Black Bamboo. China and Japan. Twenty-five feet. The black-stemmed species, suitable for planting in masses for jungle effects, etc. The black stems offer a high contrast to the deep green foliage.

Sansevieria zeylanica. Bowstring Hemp. East Indies. An elegant variegated plant, especially adapted for house-decoration, the thick, leatherly leaves standing the heat and dust of the house with impunity.

Sansevieria zeylanica aureomarginatus. The edges of the spear-like leaves are margined with gold. Very attractive in color contrast.

**Agaves, Bananas, Dracaenas, Yuccas, etc.**

With the recent revival in the building of the Spanish and semi-Italian types of house these plants have once more become very popular, and with the aid of the taller varieties of palms are practically the only plants that can be used and be in keeping with this type of house. Our stock of dracaenas, agaves, etc., includes a variety of both established and field-grown stock which can be safely balled, and if you have or intend building a Spanish or Italian house we would be pleased to have you visit our nurseries and inspect our stock personally, or have one of our representatives call upon you and suggest the proper plantings for your garden. Heights given are for maximum growth under favorable conditions.


Agave 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.


Dasylirion acrotiche. Mexico. Six to ten feet. Habit and general appearance similar to following, but leaves are clear green.

Dasylirion glaucophyllum. Mexico. Ten to twelve feet. Trunk short if any. Leaves very glaucous; numerous, standing almost rigid in all directions, about 2 or 3 feet long and an inch broad. Margins armed with numerous small, spiny teeth.

Evergreen Climbing Vines

These vines find a very extensive use as coverings for pergolas, arbors, fences, walls and unsightly portions of buildings, and for this purpose cannot be duplicated. Many of the varieties are grown only for their leaves while others bear very beautiful flowers and berries. Some varieties, such as Bignoniaceae and Ficus repens, cling without assistance to almost any surface, while others require some sort of trellis or support. For screens, fence and wall covers nothing could be more permanent or effective than the old and beautiful English Ivy which finds a very wide use here in Southern California, as well as in the Eastern states and in European countries.

Ampelopsis hypoglauca. Australia. There is no more beautiful climbing vine than this. It is perfectly hard here. Leaves five-fingered. Very attractively formed, always fresh-looking, a bright glossy green. The finest of the evergreen grapes.

Ampelopsis sempervirens. See Cissus striata.

Antigonon leptopus. ROSA-DE-MONTANA. A native of Mexico and undoubtedly one of the handsomest of flowering vines. It bears numerous racemes of deep rose colored flowers. A climber of superlative beauty and one which is largely planted, for it thrives well in this climate.

Beaumontia grandiflora. A vine with large white fragrant tubular flowers. Requires sheltered growing conditions.

Bignonia cherere. Blood Red Trumpet. Forty feet. A very scarce variety from Mexico with long, trumpet-shaped flowers, fully three inches long, in color a rich shade of blood red. It is strictly an evergreen, and in addition is one of the rankest growers in the family.

Bignonia desticta. A new introduction to the trumpet vines with small leaves and violet-colored flowers.

Bignonia magnifica. One of the best trumpet-vines. Large dark green leaves and lavender-colored flowers.

Bignonia tweediana (Unguis - catii). CATSCLAW. TRUMPET. Argentina. Seventy-five feet. A small-leaved species of clinging habit and consequently very useful for covering walls, stone pillars, etc. It is covered during Spring with quantities of canary-yellow blossoms.

Bignonia venusta. FLAMING TRUMPET. Brazil. Forty feet. One of the handsomest of all Bignoniaceae. It is a mid-Winter bloomer, and displays at that season innumerable clusters of long, tubular flowers; color rich orange.

Bignonia violacea (Speciosa). PAINTED TRUMPET. With bright, glossy green leaves, characteristic of so many tropical plants, and deep violet purple flowers 2 inches across. A splendid plant for pergolas, walls, etc. The plant is literally smothered with a mass of flowers during its blooming season.

Bougainvillea braziliensis. Twenty feet. We recommend this as the best variety to plant on account of its brilliant, deep rose color.

Bougainvillea roosevelt. A wonderful novelty which attracts much attention wherever shown. A pure, clear bright red without any of the magenta or purple so objectionable in the more common varieties. Theodore Roosevelt brought this plant from Africa. Our stock is from the parent plant and true to color.

An Appealing Combination of Vines and Creepers

Bougainvillea spectabilis lateritia. Thirty feet. Brick-red flowers. The most highly prized variety. It is difficult to propagate and is higher in price. One of the best Bougainvillaeas.

Cissus capensis (Vitis capensis). EVERGREEN GRAPE. South Africa. Forty feet. It is highly prized for its beautiful, large, rounded evergreen leaves. This species is a rampant grower with leaves 8 to 10 inches across. The stems have a bronze red tint.

Cissus rhombifolia (Vitis rhombifolia). This variety is of a dainty, slender growth, heavily foliaged, with the leaf composed of three medium-sized lobes. For covering pergolas, walls, porches, etc., it is unsurpassed, being of a light airy effect and absolutely clean.
Cissus striata (Ampelopsis sempervirens). *Tree Vine.*
Brazil. A distinct evergreen species with much smaller leaves than Ampelopsis veitchii. It clings freely to walls, etc., and the fact that it does not drop its leaves in Winter is of special advantage.

*Dolichos lignosus.* **Australian Pea.** India. Twelve feet. Small, dense foliage. Purple and red pea flowers. Quick cover.

*Ficus pumila* (*Ficus repens*). **Climbing Fig Vine.** China and Japan. One of the most ornamental of climbing foliage plants. It fastens itself to stone or brick buildings by means of its aerial roots and makes a dense mat of dark green leaves. It retains its foliage at all seasons.

*Hardenbergia comptonia.* Very handsome Australian evergreen twining vine. The flowers are pea-shaped, small and dainty, and are borne in very numerous elongated, compact clusters during late Winter and early Spring. They rank very high among the best Winter-blooming climbers. Often wrongly called Kennedy, but that is a distinct variety.

*Hedera helix.* **English Ivy.** Europe. Dark green maple leaves, clings to walls and rough surfaces, stands shade. Used in quantity gives fine effects.

*Hedera helix hibernica.* **Irish Ivy.** A small-leaved form of the preceding.

*Hedera helix hibernica variegata* (*Hedera argentea marginata*). A giant-leaved form, the leaves being prettily marbled with white and yellow on a deep green ground. Extra fine grafted plants of this handsomest of all variegated Ivies.

*Hoya carnosa.* **Common Waxplant.** *Tropical Asia.* Twenty feet. Thick, glossy leaves, flowers in umbels, bluish white, fragrant, honeyed. Old favorite.

*Hoya carnosa variegata.* Similar to the above. Leaves edged with yellow.

*Jasminum azoricum.* Dark green, glossy, compact foliage. Fragrant white flowers.

*Jasminum gracillimum.* **Slender Jasmine.** North Borneo. Fifteen feet. Foliage light green, downy and pointed. The flowers are bright yellow, double and the size of a half-dollar, and borne in profusion in early Spring. A valuable acquisition to any list of flowering vines.

*Jasminum poeticum.* A rapid grower with fine, glossy foliage, covered through the Spring and Summer with a perfect cloud of starry blooms.

*Jasminum primulinum.* **Primrose Jasmine.** Fifteen feet. A trailing plant which, given support, forms a graceful, weeping vine. The flowers are bright yellow, double and the size of a half-dollar, and borne in great profusion in early Spring. A valuable acquisition to any list of flowering vines.

*Linaria cymbalaria.* **Kenilworth Ivy.** A dainty little trailing vine, suitable for baskets, and rock work.

*Lonicer a japonica halliana.* **Yellow Honeysuckle.** Japan. Strong growth and dense. Leaves are bright green above, grayish green below. Flowers white, changing to yellow. Very fragrant.

*Lonicer a sempervirens fuchsioides.* **Coral Honeysuckle.** An ever-blooming variety with coral red flowers.

*Lotus bertholet* (*Lotus peliorhynchus*). **Teneriffe.** Two feet. A hanging evergreen vine with finely cut feathered foliage, pearl green in color. Excellent for hanging baskets, rockeries or window boxes. The flowers appearing in Spring and Summer are large, pea-flower-like, of brilliant reddish-orange color. It is a flower that can withstand considerable sunshine when in baskets or window boxes and therefore fine for a sunny location.

*Muehlenbeckia complexa.* **Wire Vine.** New Zealand. Twenty feet. A graceful vine with minute round leaves and slender wire-like stems; deep reddish brown in color. For covering the posts of pergolas, etc., it is valuable and very effective, the whole plant having a fern-like appearance.

*Passiflora alata-caerulea* (*Passiflora pfordti*). **Garden hybrid.** 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.

*Philadelphus Mexicana.* **Evergreen Mock Orange.** This is an evergreen, climbing form of the well-known Mock Orange. Of vigorous growth and Winter blooming with large, double, white, fragrant flowers.

*Plumbago capensis.* See Evergreen Shrubs.

*Rynchospermum jasminoides* (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*). **Confederate Jasmine.** *Eastern Asia.* One of the most exquisitely scented of all flowering vines. The flowers are small, star-shaped, borne in profusion and deliciously fragrant. Foliage dark green, thick and leathery in substance.
Bougainvillea Braziliensis

Semele androgina. A novelty. The new shoots come like giant asparagus and make phenomenal growth. On attaining full length the leaves open out like giant smilax. Bright red fruit and white flowers.

Solandra guttata (Copa de Oro). Chalice Vine or Cup of Gold. Mexico. Ten feet. Also a scandent plant of rapid growth. It bears yellow, fragrant flowers, 6 inches in diameter, on the old wood. When cut back and trained as a shrub it forms a dense umbra¬geous plant and when in bloom is very attractive.


Stephanotis floribunda. Madagascar. Ten feet. A rare old greenhouse climber that grows outside in California. It has large, thick, dark green leaves and bears clusters of creamy white; exquisitely fragrant flowers.

Streptosolen jamesoni. Columbia. Twelve feet. A beautiful plant for any well-protected sunny situation. It is only half climbing in habit, and may be treated either as a vine or as a shrub. During the summer the plant is covered with dense masses of orange red flowers which almost hide the foliage. It makes a splendid hedge plant if kept trimmed, and is equally pretty on a trellis or treated as an individual border specimen.


Tecoma australis (Pandorea australis). Australia. Twenty feet. The young plants have fern-like foliage. When they attain age this habit disappears. It is a plant of prodigious growth. The flowers are small, cream-colored and conspicuous because of their numbers.

Tecoma capensis (Tecomaria capensis). Cape of Good Hope. Leaves are small and round and of a bright glossy green. Foliage is dense and compact. Has bright orange-red flowers in small clusters of six to ten. Blossoms for six or eight months, and is fine for Winter effect. Often grows as a shrub. Fairly hardy for frost and stands sun and heat perfectly.

Tecoma jasminoides. Australia. A vigorous ever¬green climber. Leaflets are small, pointed, and dark green in color. Flowers are large, the flaring lobes white, shading to rosy pink inside the tube, and borne in clusters. Blooms almost continually throughout the year. Very handsome.

Tecoma jasminoides rosea. Same as above with rose-colored flowers.

Tecoma mackeni (Pandorea ricasoliana). Pink Trumpet Vine. South Africa. A very good vine growing only to a height of 20 or 30 feet. Has dense pinnate foliage and is a fast grower. It blossoms during the summer with clusters of large pink trumpet-like flowers.


Thunbergia harrisi. India. This vine has increased in popularity in Southern California. It is a very rapid grower, making a showing very quickly. Has beautiful, large, soft, pointed leaves and a succession of splendid pale lavender-blue flowers throughout the year. The individual blossoms are 2 to 3 inches across, resembling a Bignonia in form, and hang pendant in clusters of several. Plant in a sheltered, warm place.

ADVISORY DEPARTMENT

The small home, as well as the larger one, should have its grounds laid out by a man familiar with the possibilities and uses of plants, for its investment as well as its beauty value.

We are glad to draw up plans to suit your particular requirements and do the planting. Just call ELiot 2639 or COLORado 997 and ask for the Landscape Department.
Deciduous Climbing Vines

ROBALLY one of the most beautiful sights in this part of California is a Wistaria in full bloom. This wonderful old plant, growing at Sierra Madre, when covered with its hundreds of pendants, attracts many admiring visitors every year, and is well worth a trip to the foothill town. The old Boston Ivy is a very useful vine, where the leaf effect is required only during the Summer months. As the late Fall and early Winter approach this vine takes on a wonderful combination of red and yellow hues. There are many other deciduous vines, some of which bear very fragrant flowers, which will enhance the beauty of any situation. We carry a good stock of all these and are glad to help you in choosing among them.

*Ampelopsis tricuspidata.* Boston Ivy. Foliage varies from very large to very small and from entire to three-parted leaves. Clings closely to almost any surface and is largely used for covering. Foliage very beautiful in early Spring and again in the Autumn, when it changes to red, purple, and bronze.

*Clematis montana.* Himalaya Mountains. Of stronger growth than any other clematis, succeeding under the most adverse conditions. Perfectly hardy. Its flowers, which resemble anemones or wind-flowers, are pale pink, 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter. Commences to bloom early in the Spring and continues throughout most of the summer.

*Mandevilla suavolens.* Chilean Jasmine. Twenty feet. This lovely climbing plant is a native of South America. It will stand several degrees of frost without injury. The flowers are about 2 inches in diameter, intensely fragrant, and are borne in great profusion.

*Phaseolus caracalla.* Snail Bean. Asia. Twining vine with large, waxy, white, fragrant pea flowers, having the keel twisted into the form of a snail shell. An attractive novelty.

*Solanum wendlandti.* A very large vine with coarse pinnate leaves but having elegant lilac-blue, sometimes sky-blue, flowers borne in great clusters 10 to 15 inches across, and lasting well. This is one of the quickest-growing vines we have and, which is of more especial value, it does exceptionally well in poor soil. Does well on the seashore.

*Wisteria multiflora.* Long-Cluster Wistaria. Japan. Twenty feet. Grafted purple variety; vigorous and tall-growing vine with bright green foliage, flowers light purple, also comes in white, pink and double purple, in loose drooping racemes 12 to 30 inches long. Fine anywhere that a vine may be used, but especially good on arbors and pergolas where the long racemes may hang through. One in full bloom is a magnificent sight.
Ferns

We list in our stock of ferns varieties which afford an opportunity of a varied selection of both hardy and indoor sorts. Included in the outdoor varieties will be found many which are very useful for rockeries, in sheltered north exposures, or under an evergreen tree. The varieties for indoor planting include many such as the different species of native wild ferns, Woodwardia radicans, Pteris tremula, etc. The Australian Tree Fern, of which we have a good stock, also does very well in this climate if planted in the proper location. For inside decorations we always have on hand a large stock of sorts useful for house decoration, hanging baskets, etc. With our extensive growing facilities we are able to supply a quantity of any size desired at any time.

Adiantum capillus-veneris imbricata. An uncommon and very beautiful form of maidenhair. The fronds are ample, leaflets large, noticeably lobed and so closely placed as to overlap each other. Remarkably beautiful.


Alsophila australis. Tree Fern. The most popular tree fern of rapid growth. Magnificent spreading foliage of light green forming as the plant gets older an erect, woody trunk. For shady nooks this makes a grand show. Also well suited to grow in tubs for porches and indoors.

Cyrtomium falcatum. Large, glossy pointed leaflets. A useful and striking variety.

Cyrtomium rochfordianum. Holly Fern. Next to the Boston Ferns, the Holly Fern is the most satisfactory for apartment use and we believe that this new variety will quickly find a place for itself in the first rank as a decorative plant. Its foliage is of a rich, glossy, dark green; the pinnae or leaflets besides being wavy or undulating on the edges are also deeply cut or toothed, giving a graceful and light appearance.

Nephrolepis exaltata. Common Sword Fern. A general favorite which grows into magnificent specimens. Will stand planting in a more sunny situation than other ferns. Fronds narrow, of upright growth. One of the hardiest outdoor ferns.

Nephrolepis exaltata bostonensis. Boston Fern. A general favorite. Grows into magnificent specimens if given a chance. It is the parent of the valuable ostrich-feather class.

Pteris. A very large group of ferns, very dense in foliage and appearance. Mostly for outdoor planting, but a few make good pot plants. Most of them are strong growers and quite hardy. The following are all good.

Pteris cretica albolineata. Long, narrow dividing leaves with white lines running lengthwise.


Pteris serrulata cristata. Crested form of one of the easiest growing ferns. Good indoors or planted out.

Pteris tremula. Quick-growing, large, and popular fern. Very reasonable in price for the effect it gives.

Woodwardia radicans. Native ferns for outside planting. Properly set out of reach of the sun they do as well as in their native canyons.
Annual and Perennial Bedding, Border, Hedge and Decorative Plants

For color effects in the garden one can find in this list many plants that will brighten and make beautiful the outer aspect of the home. For porch and indoor work there are many plants which are grown in pots and tubs which aid greatly in making your porches, living room, halls, etc., more livable, the most useful being Boxwoods, Aspidistras, Aucubas, Philodendrons and Begonias. A varied selection of plants for edging and borders, and for hedge planting, is offered under this heading, including all of those varieties suitable for California conditions. A careful perusal of this list will suggest many attractive additions to the established garden, and, in the case of an entire re-planting, offers a wide selection to meet individual tastes. All stock is well established and sure to produce handsome effects in bloom and foliage.

**Acanthus mollis latifolius. Bear’s Breech.** Long, broad, dark green, heart-shaped leaves, 2 feet long and 1 foot wide. Either for planting as single specimens or for grouping with other plants for subtropical effects. Produces 3-foot spikes of curious rose-colored flowers during August and September. A handsome decorative plant of stately aspect. Grows best in semi-shade.

**Agapanthus umbellatus. Africa.** Three feet. Among the various Summer flowering plants there are but few which grow as easily or are more constantly effective in the garden than well-grown clumps of Agapanthus. The variety in question produces a continual succession of strong flower stems, each stem crowned with large umbels of deep blue flowers. They make very effective specimens.

**Agapanthus umbellatus alba.** A pure white form of the preceding variety. Deserving of careful consideration in any garden.

**Agatha coelestus** (*Felicia amelloides*). Blue Daisy or Blue Marguerite. South Africa. Two feet. A charming old-fashioned perennial plant which blooms continuously Winter and Summer and produces a beautiful mass of color. It is an excellent border plant. Especially good for Winter flowers. Of easy culture.

**Agatha mexicanum. Annual, 9 to 12 inches high.** A favorite bedding plant. Flowers in clusters of brush-like appearance. Very free flowering and in bloom nearly all through the season.

**Ajuga reptans. Carpet Bugle.** An excellent ground cover for shady locations, bearing deep blue violet-like flowers on stalks somewhat like small hyacinths. Good for planting under trees where grass will not grow. Blooms in May and June.

**Alyssum saxatile compactum. Golden Tuft or Basket of Gold.** Eastern Europe. An indispensable plant for the rockery or border, growing 1 foot high and producing masses of broad, flat heads of bright yellow flowers.

**Althaea rosea. Hollyhock.** The varieties we offer are from a prize-winning strain. The blooms are perfectly double and well arranged on tall, handsome spikes. As a back row plant in herbaceous borders, Hollyhocks have few equals. They require but little more than ordinary good garden cultivation. Fine, strong plants in assorted colors.

**Amaryllis belladonna. Belladonna Lily.** West Indies. Three feet. The most widely planted sort. Leaves long and narrow and die down in early Summer. About August the solid leafless stalks spring up to about 3 feet and bear quite a number of beautiful pink, lily-like flowers. Very fragrant.
**Anchusa italica.** Dropmore Variety. A recent and noteworthy addition to the list of hardy plants, requiring in this climate a partially shaded position for best results. The flower stems attain a height of 6 feet, and during the Summer season are covered with deep, bright blue flowers about an inch across. A plant in full bloom is a striking object and reminds one of a giant Forget-Me-Not in one of the rarest and most beautiful shades of blue.

**Anemone japonica.** Japanese Windflower. Japan. Two to three feet. These beautiful Windflowers are one of the most important hardy plants. While they begin blooming in August, they are more especially valuable on account of their continuing in bloom for a long period. All are excellent for cutting, lasting in good condition for many days. This variety of Anemone blooms very well in the shade and gives a very charming effect when planted among ferns. We have the following varieties:

- **Prince Henry.** Large, very double; deep, rich pink flowers.
- **Queen Charlotte.** Very large, semi-double flowers of La France pink, a color that is rare among hardy plants.
- **Whirlwind.** Large, semi-double, pure white.
- **Anthericum vittatum (Chlorophytum elatum).** South Africa. Leaves dark green, beautifully marked, creamy white. White flowers. A good plant for the rockery or in pots for the porch.
- **Antirrhinum majus.** Snapdragon. Easily one of the most popular flowers grown in California. In the last few years great advancement has been made in the development of these lovely flowers, both increasing the size of the blossoms and adding many new and delicate shades. The intermediate or semi-dwarf varieties grow from 15 to 24 inches high and are the most desirable for bedding.

**Aquilegia. Columbine.** A most desirable border or bedding plant in its many varieties. The long-spurred flowers of large size vary in color through charming tones of cream, pink, lavender, blue, white and red. Very hardy. Perennial.

**Arcototis grandis.** A large, bushy, much branched plant 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers are large and white on the upper surface, while the lower side is a pale lilac-blue. An annual of easy culture and remarkably free-flowering.

**Asparagus plumosus nanus (Dwarf Fern Asparagus).** South Africa. Equal to the finest ferns in point of beauty and easily grown. It does well planted in a shady north border, and produces great quantities of delicate fronds, which are of great value for mixing with bouquets, etc. When grown in pots it is unsurpassed for interior decorations.

**Asparagus scapens (deflexus).** Basket Asparagus. Cape of Good Hope. A rare and but little known species, which, in our opinion, is one of the most beautiful of all. It is of compact trailing habit, much of the same character as A. sprengeri, but with dense, pale green foliage. Of unsurpassed beauty in hanging baskets, pots, etc.

**Asparagus sprengeri.** Natal. One of the best known and hardest varieties of asparagus. It may be grown either in pots or hanging baskets, and will stand either full sun or partial shade. A gross feeder in every sense, requiring plenty of manure in the potting compost and an abundance of water.

**Aspidistra lurida.** China. One of the easiest decorative plants to grow. A most useful house plant, thriving in a hallway or a comparatively dark place in a room, and also in sheltered and shaded places in the open. Very desirable.

**Aster chinensis.** China Aster. All leading colors in season.

**Aster tradescanti.** Michaelmas Daisy or Perennial Aster. These are among the showiest of our fast flowering hardy plants, giving a wealth of bloom during September and October, a season when most other hardy flowers are past, and for the best effect should be planted in masses of one color. They grow freely in any soil.

**Begonia.** Fibrous rooted. This class is entirely distinct from the tuberous rooted sorts and are among the finest flowering kinds. Particularly useful for planting in porch or window boxes or in shady positions with ferns and other shade-loving plants.

**Begonia argenteo-guttata.** Snowflake Begonia. Purple bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery markings, flowers white.

**Begonia argentea rosea.** Queen Charlotte. Very large, semi-double flowers of La France pink, a color that is rare among hardy plants.

**Begonia gracilis prima doma.** Same as above, but having green foliage and pink flowers.
Begonia haageana. **Hanging Begonia.** South Brazil. One to two feet. Has bright green, plush-like leaves and clusters of lovely cherry-like buds.

Begonia bunchi. Low-growing, bunchy plant with hairy leaves. Flower stalks with light pink flowers.

Begonia Jessie. Beautiful foliage of rich green and ruffled at the edges. It bears numbers of small pink flowers, so numerous at times as to give the whole plant a cloud-like appearance.

Begonia lucerne. The most magnificent type of plant and flower ever produced in a tree begonia. The trusses of bloom are enormous in size, attaining in fully grown plants a foot in diameter. The color is a superb shade of coral rose; foliage deep bronze red on the under side, dark green on the upper surface. The plants reach a height of 5 feet.

Begonia manicata. Same as the following with plain green leaves.

Begonia manicata aurea. Mexico. A handsome, ornamental foliaged variety; the large leaves are blotched and spotted golden yellow on a green ground. A fine pot plant for indoors or for planting out in shady beds.

Begonia President Carnot. A strong growing variety, of stiff, upright habit; foliage large, upper side deep green, under side purplish red; flowers beautiful coral red in large pendant panicles.

Begonia rossi. A hybrid raised by us. A very hardy variety of dense growth, about 2 to 3 feet. Leaves are large and painted light green on top and light red beneath. Flowers are large and borne in very large trusses and are a beautiful shade of light pink. One of the best for outdoor planting.

Begonia rubra (Coccinea). **Scarlet Begonia.** An old favorite. Grows to a height of 6 feet when planted in a shady, damp situation. Flowers of rich coral red, are borne in large trusses throughout the year. Does well planted with ferns on the north side of the house or under trees.

Begonia scharffi. South Brazil. Flower white with long stalk corymbs. Height, 1½ to 2 feet. Leaves are thick, rather large, brownish red above and light beneath. Very hairy. A rare plant.

Begonia thurstoni. A beautiful, stately plant with remarkably handsome, glossy foliage. The under side of the leaves is a rich purplish red, the veins red prominent, while the face, or upper side, is a bronzy green, shaded with crimson and olive, with a peculiar glossy metallic luster over all. Flowers rosy white in large clusters.

Begonia templetoni. Beautiful foliage, oval-pointed leaves. It bears numbers of small pink flowers, so numerous at times as to give the whole plant a cloud-like appearance.

Begonia tuberhybrida. **Tuber Begonia.** Double and single-flowering. Scarlet, white, pink, crimson, yellow. One of our most popular bedding begonias. The new single frilled varieties are the prettiest types to be found in tuberous begonias. The edges are frilled or serrated after the style of fine petunias.

Begonia xelfontiensis. Delicate light green foliage, light pink flowers; makes beautiful, low, bushy plants. A good variety for indoor culture.

Bellis perennis, English Daisy. They make charming border plants, growing only to a height of a few inches, but having large double flowers about an inch across, borne on stems appearing above the plant and from 6 to 10 inches long. They should be planted about 6 to 8 inches apart, and if planted in the Fall will blossom all Winter and Spring. Red, white and pink.

Caladium esculentum (Colocasia esculenta). **Tropical banana.** A hybrid raised by us. A beautiful, stately plant with remarkably handsome, glossy foliage. The under side of the leaves is a rich purplish red, the veins red prominent, while the face, or upper side, is a bronzy green, shaded with crimson and olive, with a peculiar glossy metallic luster over all. Flowers rosy white in large clusters.
Red Carnation

Carnation carophyllus. 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. Shades of red, pink and white.

Carnation chinensis. Chinese Pinks. Hardy garden varieties, are well adapted for beds and borders; delightfully refreshing and spicy odor; should be in every garden where cut flowers are wanted; a fine edging to a hardy border.

Caryopteris incana (Caryopteris mastacanthus), Blue Beard or Blue Spiraea. A very desirable shrub, bearing a great profusion of rich lavender-blue flowers all Summer.


Centaurea cyanus. Cornflower. They are well known to every flower lover, and always included in old-fashioned gardens. A bunch of the blue sort, with a few Calliopsis, Marigolds, Calendulas or California Poppies, makes a very rich combination.


Centaurea imperialis. Royal Sweet Sultan. Everyone knows and likes the old-fashioned “Sweet Sultans.” In a variety of colors, they are great favorites of the florists, and they are also fine for the home garden; treated like any hardy annual. While they do well in poor soil, no plant responds better to liberal treatment.

Cineraria (Senecio cruentus). South Africa. This plant has become very popular in recent years, not only as a greenhouse plant, but also for outdoor culture in sheltered and shady situations, and we regard them as one of the most valuable plants for making a display in the garden during the late Winter and Spring months.

Coleus blumei. Java. One to 1½ feet. Gorgeous leaved plants, suitable for bedding, out or indoor use. The coloring in our large leaved varieties is remarkable.

Contoceanus mauritanicus. Blue Bindweed. An excellent little ground cover with sky blue morning-glory flowers. Also good for hanging baskets and window boxes. Always in bloom.

Coreopsis grandiflora. Eastern United States. Three feet. This is one of the finest of hardy plants, with large abundance of bright yellow flowers, produced in the greatest quantities. As a cut flower they stand near the head among hardy plants, having long stems and lasting in good condition a week or more.

Cosmos bipinnatus. Beautiful Autumn blooming plants. They produce thousands of artistic flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades. Furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for Autumn decorations when other flowers are scarce.

Cuphea hyssopifolia. Small leaves, small lavender flowers; hardy, exceptionally fine border plant.

Cuphea ignea (C. platycentra). Cigar Plant. Mexico. An old favorite plant for the Summer flower garden; useful also for baskets, vases, etc., bearing innumerable vermilion tube-shaped flowers.

Cyclemen persicum giganteum. Charming house and garden plants, with beautiful foliage and rich-colored, fragrant flowers; universal favorites for Winter and
Spring blooming. The giant varieties have large leaves and stout flower stalks, throwing the flowers well above the foliage. If planted in the garden, require shade and a leafmould soil.

**Delphinium. Perennial Larkspur.** Four feet. Beautiful flowers, well distinguished by the long spur at base. Free and continuous bloomers, bearing fine spikes of clear turquoise or azure blue flowers. We have the following varieties:

- **Belladonna.** A free and continuous bloomer, bearing fine spikes of clear turquoise or azure blue flowers.
- **Bellamosum.** The best deep blue. Similar to the former, excepting in color.
- **Gold Medal Hybrids.** Varying shades of purple and blue. Taller growing.

**Dianthus barbatus. Sweet William.** A well-known, attractive, free-flowering, hardy perennial, producing in early Summer, a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers.

**Digitalis purpurea. Foxglove.** Handsome, hardy plants of sturdy growth, suceeding under the most adverse conditions. Spikes 4 to 5 feet high with giant flowers in all shades of color. Unequalled for naturalizing in shrubberies at the edge of woods or other half shady places.

**Dimorphotheca aurantiaca. African Daisy.** Annual, 12 to 15 inches high. One of the very best Winter flowering plants yet introduced. Blooms early and will flower continually until late Spring or early Summer. The Marguerite-like blossoms, about 2 1/2 inches in diameter, are of a unique glossy orange-gold.

**Echeveria. Hen and Chickens.** Small, fleshy-leaved rosettes, sending up from the center a dainty little flowering stalk.

**Echium (E. roseum).** A perennial with very striking tall stalks of pink flowers. A novelty worthy of attention.

**Farfugium grande. Leopard Plant.** This is an extremely ornamental plant. Its large, circular leaves, thickly spotted with creamy-white and yellow, make it wonderfully effective for room decoration. It likes a soil of loam and mucky matter, half and half, with a good deal of water. Ample provision, however, should be made for drainage. Once a month apply a fertilizer, as it is a gross feeder when allowed to have its way. Keep it in the shade.

**Fragaria. Trailing Strawberry.** An excellent ground cover requiring but little care. White blossoms and red fruits.

**Fuchsias.** These excellent shade-loving plants are indispensable to a garden. They do well planted in any well-protected north border, and bloom in great profusion during the greater part of the year. Give them a well-prepared soil which has been thoroughly enriched with decomposed manure and a copious supply of water during hot weather.

- **Fuchsia arborescens.** Mexico. 6 to 8 feet. Small tree or tall shrub. Terminal cluster of small rose-colored flowers. Likes a shady position.
- **Fuchsia... Black Prince.** Nothing black but the name. Petals rich rose colored, single and wide open. Sepals carmine colored.
- **Fuchsia corymbiflora.** Peru. Four to six feet. Has terminal clusters of scarlet tubular flowers, 2 inches in length. Makes a beautiful specimen in a shady location.
- **Fuchsia corymbiflora alba.** Same as preceding, but with white tubular flowers and red corolla.
- **Fuchsia diamant.** A grand double variety. Petals white, with carmine shadings. Sepals rosy scarlet.
- **Fuchsia gracilis.** Naiad Fuchsia. Tall growing, small leaved variety, with small flowers, three-quarters of an inch long. Petals purple, sepals red.
- **Fuchsia mammoth.** Very large double fuchsia. Petals rich violet shade. Free blooming.
- **Fuchsia minima.** Leaves only one-quarter of an inch long. Flowers minute, both petals and sepals a delicate pink.
- **Fuchsia otto.** Petals dark purple, sepals scarlet. One of the largest single varieties.
- **Fuchsia single red.** Similar to the preceding, only short, recurving petals.
- **Fuchsia souvenir de Henry Henkle.** Very long blossoms, borne in clusters. Petals very short and light pink in color.
- **Fuchsia speciosa.** A dark orange red. Single petals, pink tube and sepals.
- **Fuchsia swanley yellow.** A beautiful single variety similar in form to the preceding, with extra long tube and spreading sepals. A distinct shade of orange red. Very fine.
- **Fuchsia toga.** Corolla single, dark purple, sepals white tinged with purple.
- **Gaillardia aristata (G. grandiflora).** One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about 2 feet high and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position. Beginning to flower in June, they continue the entire season. The large flowers are of gorgeous coloring. The center is dark red-brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermilion, and often a combination of all in one flower. Excellent for cutting.
Gaillardia aristata portula. A novelty of California origin. Tall, upright stems and large, uniform flowers of rich coppery scarlet marbled with gold.

Gazanias. A splendid class of half-hardy plants growing only 3 to 4 inches in height and covered with large, showy, broad-petaled flowers, which create a constant and brilliant display throughout the Summer. The following are two of the best:

Gazania aurantiaca orange. Bright orange-colored flowers.

Gazania aurantiaca yellow. Pale yellow flowers.

Gerbera jamesonii hybrid. Transvaal Daisy. South Africa. Two feet. Stemless, herbaceous perennial. Leaves like Dandelion. Flowers borne on very long stalks, complete; about 3 inches broad, with small disc and long, showy petals. As originally introduced, this plant has medium-sized orange-red flowers. These new hybrids run from white through straw, yellow, pink and salmon to a rich, brilliant red. Will keep 10 days after cutting. Requires well-drained soil.

Geum Lady Stratheden. A recent introduction and one of the most meritorious additions to perennial plants in a long time. The flowers are large, quite double, and of the brightest yellow. Good for cutting.

Geum Mrs. Bradshaw. A low growing perennial with upright flower stems, bearing large double flowers of the brightest possible scarlet. Height, 18 inches.

Gnaphalium japonicum. A silvery gray spreading border or rock plant.

Helianthemum hysopifolium (H. chamaecistus tomentosum). Sunrose. These slender-branched, tiny-leaved plants which make flat rosettes should become of the brightest possible scarlet. Height, 18 inches. They succeed everywhere and should always be included in the border of old-fashioned hardy plants.

Helianthus hyssopifolium (H. chamaecistus tomentosum). Sunrose. These slender-branched, tiny-leaved plants which make flat rosettes should become of the brightest possible scarlet. Height, 18 inches. They succeed everywhere and should always be included in the border of old-fashioned hardy plants.

Heliotropium. 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.

Heliotropium Garfield. Large trusses of dark purple flowers. The best bedding variety.

Heliotropium Florence Nightingale. Tall grower, light lavender flowers. One of the most fragrant Hemerocallis. Day Lily. An excellent Summer bloomer with large orange and yellow flowers. Very popular, hardy plants belonging to the lily family. They succeed everywhere and should always be included in the border of old-fashioned hardy plants.

Heuchera sanguinea. Coral Bells. New Mexico. A dainty alpine plant, indigenous to the high Rocky Mountain ranges of Arizona, California, etc. The plants grow in the crevices of rocks, forming dense rosette-shaped tufts of foliage from which spring long wiry-like stems 18 inches high. These are covered toward the tip with small bell-shaped coral red blossoms. Extremely hardy and easy to grow. Requires the shade of a rockery or fernery, where it soon becomes a lovely object.

Hunnemania fumariaefolia. Golden Cup or Mexican Poppy. Mexico. Perennial. Two to three feet. Large flowers resembling the California poppy, but more bowl-shaped and of a light canary yellow color. Very free flowering and especially valuable for cutting purposes, the blooms lasting a long time in water.

Iris germanica. Three feet. The surprising range of color which they offer and their adaptability to so many different uses place them in the front rank of our hardy garden plants. For the margins of woodland walks, shrubbery borders, wild gardens or near ponds, they are unexcelled. They are also valuable for cut flowers, as they possess a grace and beauty which is all their own. Many varieties.

Lantana camara. Common Lantana. Most excellent for evergreen hedges. Bears showy, and as soon as the new growth starts, flowers profusely. The dwarf varieties are fine bedding plants and are desirable for border plants on large grounds.

Lantana sellowiana. Weeping Lantana. Lavender flowers. Excellent plant for window boxes, rock work, banks and ground cover.

Linum flavum. Golden Flax. A species of perennial flax with handsome golden yellow blossoms, some 2 inches across. It grows to shrub-like proportions in this climate, and flowers profusely throughout the year.

Lippia canescens (L. Repens). Creeping Lippia. A substitute for lawn grass. Spreads rapidly, roots at joints and soon forms a mat over the ground. Not injured, but rather benefitted, 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.

Perennials are ideal border plants.
Lobelia crystal palace compacta. A lovely dwarf variety, about 4 inches in height, covered during Spring with masses of rich, deep blue flowers. Dark foliage. The finest dark blue for bedding.

Lopezia rosea. Mosquito Plant. A pure rose pink colored variety. One of the daintiest subjects for Winter flowering in the whole range of blooming plants. The flowers are quite small, but borne in such profusion as to completely cover the plants.

Marguerite frutescens. Chrysanthemum. These well-known plants are favorites with all. They are of great value for border decoration, for planting along the margin of drives, etc. They bloom throughout the year in California and require but little care. We have the following varieties:


Mrs. Fred Sander. The finest of all double marguerites. Produces large quantities of double, snowy white flowers. Strong plants.

White. A very large single variety, with extra broad petals of the purest white.

Marguerite hortorum. Common Chrysanthemum. Large-flowered, pompom and button types, in a wide selection of colors. Also some novelties.

Marigold africana. Splendid for beds or borders, 2 1/2 to 3 feet high. Flowers are double-quilled, in color a rich, deep orange or a light yellow. Good for cutting.

Marigold patula. French Marigold. Small flowered, bushy annual. The African and French marigolds are old favorite, free-flowering annuals of easy culture. Both are extremely effective and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun.


Nepeta hederacea (N. glechoma). Ground Ivy. Europe. A most useful variegated creeper for growing over banks and stones in the rockery.

Nierembergia frutescens. Tall Cupflower. Chile. Three feet. An upright hardy perennial herb with fine foliage and dainty pale blue flowers, having the petals united.

Ophiopogon jaburan aureus variegatus. Japan. A pretty variegated foliage plant, useful either as a pot plant for the window or for planting out. Its narrow, dark green foliage is striped with gold, and during July and August spikes of blue flowers add beauty.

Pandanus utilis. Foliage plant with long sword-shaped, spiny-edged leaves. They are gracefully recurved, dark green in color. Good pot plant for indoor cultivation.

Pandanus veitchii. Veitch Screwpine. Polynesia. Twenty feet. Handsome foliage plant with single stem and bearing long sword-shaped, spiny-edged leaves, which are produced spirally from the trunk. They are gracefully recurved, dark green in center, strongly margined with bands of red. Very handsome pot plant.

Papaver orientale. Oriental Poppy. These are the regal representatives of this popular genus, growing 3 to 3 1/2 feet high, and far surpassing in splendor of bloom the annual and biennial kinds, and for a gorgeous display of rich and brilliant coloring nothing equals them during their period of flowering in May and June. Whether planted singly or in masses their large fiery scarlet flowers and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position. They are of the easiest culture. Almost any kind of soil suits them, but they do best in deep, rich loam. Set the plants out in early Fall or Spring; give them water occasionally during dry spells in the early part of the season. Mulch with stable litter in Fall and they will increase in size and floriferousness for several years. After flowering the plants die back, usually reappearing in early September, or as soon as the weather gets cool. During this resting period care should be taken in cultivating the beds that the roots are not disturbed, disturbance at this time usually resulting in failure.

Pentstemon gloxinoides. The new and improved types of these hardy perennial plants are wonderfully effective in the garden. They are constantly in bloom, and in addition to their decorative value in this respect, they make elegant cut flowers. Colors red, white, lavender and pink.

Petunia hybrida. Very hardy, drought resistant Summer blooming perennials. We have the following:

Giant single fringed. A lovely strain of large flowering compact growing petunias. All colors are included from lightest to darkest.

Giant double fringed. Magnificent double types with beautifully fringed fluted and frilled flowers. All colors from pure white through the various shades of lavender, crimson, etc.

Balcony petunias. Small flowers. Plants more vine-like in growth. Very attractive when used in window boxes or planted in pots for pedestal decoration.
Pelargonium domesticum. Lady Washington Geranium. Are among the most beautiful of our Summer and fall growing plants. They offer a rich and varied assortment of colors or combinations of colors, and the ease with which they may be grown should recommend them to everyone. Below is a list of varieties, with colors, which we have:


No. 2. Easter Greeting. Cherry red. Center of each petal dark.

No. 3. Frau Krumb. Light pink.

No. 4. Andenken an Moscow. Dark, rich purple, black center.

No. 5. German Glory. Soft lavender, upper petals maroon.


No. 7. Beauty of Mountain View. Pure white, upper petals purple.


No. 9. Lord Major Treloir. Soft pink, white edge, upper petals dark.

No. 10. Eastern Star. Dark pink, each petal dark center.

No. 11. Lucy Becker. Lavender, center of each petal dark.


No. 13. Wilhelm Hauff. Mauve, very dark center.


No. 15. Pansy. Dark pink, white center, small flower.

No. 16. Miss Saunders. Pure white, blotched purplish crimson.

No. 17. Pauline Schroeter. Dark rosy crimson, dark blottches.

Pelargonium peltatum. Ivy Geranium. Rapid-growing. Fine for window-boxes, trellises and screens. We have several shades of pink and red.

Pelargonium zonale. Common Geranium. In this useful plant we keep only the well-known bright red General Grant.

Phlox drummondii. Low-growing annual in numerous attractive colors. Always in bloom. Good for Fall planting.

Phlox paniculata. Perennial Phlox. United States. Handsome herbaceous perennial. Cultivated varieties are forms of P. paniculata (P. decussata). Attain a height of 2 feet or more, the upper part of plant comprising the large panicle of showy, salver-shaped flowers. Colors range through various shades of pink and red.

Platycodon grandiflora. Balloon Flower. One of the best hardy perennials, producing very showy flowers during the whole season. They form clumps and are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery.

Primula auricula. Colored Primrose or Auricula. A popular bedding plant bearing flowers in many colors, including yellow. Does well in the shade. The flowers are large but not fringed or ruffled.

Primula malacoides. Fairy Primrose. This valuable introduction from China has proved to be one of the most free-flowering species and especially useful for outdoor culture in partially shaded places. It is quite hardy and is one of the best Winter flowering plants we have. It is also suited for pot culture. The flowers are of a delicate lilac shade. We have a larger flowered strain that is far superior to the old one.

Primula obconica. Top Primrose. China. Six to twelve inches. This is a large fringed variety, in all colors from white to dark pink.

Pyrethrum aureum (Chrysanthemum pyrethrum aureum). Golden Feather. Pretty foliage plants with deeply cut leaves, useful for edgings. Perennial; 6 to 9 inches. The plants should be kept trimmed and all flowers cut off as they appear.

Richardia ethiopica (Lily of the Nile). Calla Lily. This well-known plant likes a rich soil and plenty of moisture, but will grow and bloom nearly everywhere. Blooms from December to May. Will do well in either sun or shade. A favorite for planting on the north side of the house.

Richardia elliottiana. Golden Calla Lily. South Africa. The finest yellow calla lily. Flowers are large and of a brilliant yellow. Leaves are beautifully spotted with white. This variety blooms in July and August and does best in a sunny situation, with rich soil and plenty of moisture.
Rivinia humilis. Caribee Islands. Grows freely on rich soil in a warm place. Has small white flowers, which are succeeded by dainty scarlet berries. Very attractive at Christmas time for indoor culture.

Romneya coulteri. Matilija Poppy. Southern California. Our finest native flowering plant. Half-shrubby, forming a large bush of silvery hue. The flowers are magnificent, sometimes 6 inches broad; petals pure white, center rich yellow from the numerous stamens. The fragrance is much like that of a ripe orange. The individual plants 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.

Rudbeckia laciniata. GOLDEN GLOW. A very hardy fast-growing plant, blooming in September and October. Flowers are double and of a brilliant golden yellow, resembling small chrysanthemums on stems 5 to 7 feet high. Beautiful and lasting for cut flowers, and very showy in the garden.

Rudbeckia neumanni. A single form bearing orange yellow flowers with a very dark brown center.

Salpiglossis grandiflora. Chile. One and one-half feet. Annual. Free flowering plants for beds and borders. Succeeding best in a sunny situation and blooming all Summer. The flowers are large, funnel-shaped, and produced in great profusion. Colors are yellow, pink, rose, crimson, brown, steel blue, purplish violet, etc., beautifully veined and penciled.


Salvia farinacea. Attractive, upright, bushy, hardy perennial shrub, with light blue spikes, always in bloom.

Salvia greggi. AUTUMN SAGE. A native of the mountains of Southwestern Texas. Makes a shapely, bushy plant about 2 feet high, and from July to late October bears masses of brilliant carmine flowers which appear particularly rich and luminous during the Fall months.

Salvia leucantha. MEXICAN BUSH SAGE. Mexico. Low-growing, shrubby plant with narrow, pointed leaves. Entirely covered with white down. Flowers are white, but surrounded by a very conspicuous brilliant purple calyx.

Salvia splendens. SCARLET SAGE. This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush about 2 feet high. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers stand clear over the dark green foliage and completely cover the plant. One of the most effective and gorgeous bedding plants in cultivation.

Santolivia chamaecyparissus. LAVENDER COTTON. South Europe. Hardy, half shrubby, much-branched plant. 1½ to 2 feet high, with evergreen silvery gray leaves. General appearance, soft and feathery. Excellent border plant.

Saxifraga sarmentosa. STRAWBERRY SAXIFRAGA. China. One foot high. A fine trailing species of creeping habit. The stems are of a reddish cast with green and white variegations on the upper surface of the foliage. A line subject for rockeries or hanging baskets. The flowers are carried on dainty spikes and are pure white in color.

Scabiosa atropurpurea. MOURNING BRIDE. Annual. 2 to 3 feet, flowering in Summer and early Fall. Flowers on long stems, produced in great profusion and specially valuable for cutting, lasting a long time in Winter.

Schizanthus. BUTTERFLY FLOWER. One of the prettiest of half hardy annuals and amenable to a variety of uses. In a climate similar to that of Southern California it makes an ideal bedding plant planted right out in the open. It can be grown in pots in greenhouses and brought into bloom during Winter and Spring when flowers are exceedingly scarce.

Sedum acre. GOLD MOSS. A creeper. Evergreen, with small foliage and yellow flowers. Makes a good ground cover. Grows about 3 to 4 inches in height, doing best in a sunny location.

Shasta Daisy maximum. Alaska. The best of the improved sorts. The flowers are immense, pure white, with yellow centers and long stems. Fine for edging or aligning walks or drives.

Shasta Daisy maximum Pasadena. Perpetual bloomer. Flowers large and semi-double. Stems 2 or 3 feet long. A novelty and a fine plant for edging walks or drives or grouped in the perennial border.
Solidago. **Golden Rod.** An extremely common plant, but one which is very useful. A Fall-blooming perennial which blends in with shrubbery and makes a splendid background for the lower-growing flowers.

**Stocks.** A favorite annual, succeeding best in California during the Winter season. Largely grown for cut flowers, lasting a long time in water. Very effective for planting in beds or borders.

**Statice arborescens** (*S. perezii*) (*Limonium arborescens*). A tree-like species which attains a height of some 4 feet. The flowers are a magnificent shade of bluish purple, thick set in a truss, which attains a diameter of 18 inches or over. Aside from its value as a cut flower, a specimen in bloom in the garden is one of the most striking garden plants.

**Statice latifolia** (*Limonium latifolium*). The great sea lavender. Leaves very broad and long, forming a low-growing, tufted, rosette-shaped plant from which issues a strong, much-branched growth, completely covered with dainty pale lavender flowers. Valuable for bouquet work.

**Thymus vulgaris. Thyme.** Small leaved ground cover. An aromatic kitchen herb.

**Tradescantia fluminensis. Wandering Jew.** The leaves have a creamy white variegation. Tradescantias make fine pot plants for any one who desires to obtain a drooping effect in hanging baskets, wall pockets, etc.

**Tradescantia zebrina** (*Zebrina pendula*). This variety has red foliage and is a strong grower. When fully developed, the foliage assumes a rich bronz'ry tint, giving it a highly decorative effect.

**Valeriana officinalis. Common Valerian.** An old-fashioned plant, about 2 feet high, which blooms all season. The flower heads are large and of spicy fragrance; excellent border plant and suitable for cutting. It comes in three colors—red, white and pink.

**Verbena Beauty of Oxford. Light pink.**

**Verbena Crimson King.** The largest flowered ver¬benas in existence. It has color unequalled by any other variety we have ever seen, being one of those deep, glorious crimsons that catches the eye at once. It is a gem for bedding or parking purposes, producing a constant sheet of bloom from Spring until late Autumn.

**Verbena Ellen Wilmott.** Unquestionably the best of all deep rose colored verbenas. Flowers and trusses of unusual size, with a color tone of charming effect.

**Verbena erinoides.** Moss Verbena. This lovely va¬riety produces a mass of moss-like foliage, spreading over the ground like a carpet, above which are borne heads of purplish-blue and white blossoms in lavish profusion. Flowers in June and continues until frost. During summer months, when these are not to be had.

**Verbena Lavender Queens.** This variety is the result of cross pollination. The color is a beautiful shade of pure lavender. Trusses extra large.

**Verbena Mrs. Cleveland.** The best pure white ver¬benas to date. Almost equal to Crimson King in size.

**Verbena Purple King.** A vivid bluish purple and unquestionably the best of its color.

**Veronica spicata.** Europe. An elegant border plant, growing about 1½ feet high, producing long spikes of bright blue flowers in June and July.

**Vinca major. Periwinkle.** Europe. The various types of vincas, both in the large and small leaved sorts, are of inestimable value as garden plants. For planting on banks or under the dense shade of trees they make splendid ground cover plants. Used in win¬dow boxes or hanging baskets their long trailing stems and pretty blue flowers give a light and airy decor¬ative effect.

**Vinca minor. Periwinkle.** The small-leaved vinca.

**Viola cornuta purpurea. Purple Viola.** Switzerland. A variety of the tufted pansy, forming clumps that are a sheet of bloom the entire season, and a most attractive subject for the border. The flowers, which in general appearance closely resemble the Princess of Wales violet, make a splendid substitute for the latter during summer months, when these are not to be had.

**Viola.** They all do best in a shady location except the Princess of Wales, which will do well planted in the sun. They all require a good rich soil and plenty of moisture.

**Viola odorata Princess of Wales.** The largest single violet in cultivation. Deliciously fragrant.

**Viola odorata. Swanley White.** A large, double white violet.


**Viola tricolor. Pansy.** Large flowered and ruffled strains in a great variety of colors, all field grown.

**Vittadinia triloba** (*Erigeron mucronatus*). Flea¬bane. For covering unsightly banks or planting in park ways or for dwarf borders, this species of Vittadinia is of great value. It is a plant of prostrate creeping habit and is continually covered with small white daisylike flowers.

**Zinnia elegans.** Among the most popular of the Summer flowering annuals, producing a grand display of brilliant and dazzling colors for many months with little care or attention. All the leading colors. Plant during Spring and early Summer.
Plant a Flower Garden *this year*!

HERE is nothing in our home life that adds in greater measure to happiness and a sense of well-being than an attractive garden and flowers. They brighten and make cheerful the stately mansion, warming and softening with their sheer beauty of color and foliage, and they make beautiful the veriest hovel with an ease and grace that could only be natural. They bespeak personality and prosperity in essential good taste, lending charm to the ground, warmth and color in the home and a greater measure of friendliness to all that contact them. We urge that you visit our nursery, consult our able salesmen as to what is the best thing for your individual desires, and make a selection from the many varieties and sizes that are always on hand. Correspondence is invited.
TABLE OF USEFUL PLANTER INFORMATION

NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance Apart</th>
<th>No. Plants</th>
<th>Distance Apart</th>
<th>No. Plants</th>
<th>Distance Apart</th>
<th>No. Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3x4 inches</td>
<td>522,720</td>
<td>4x4 &quot;</td>
<td>2,722</td>
<td>13 x13</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6x6 &quot;</td>
<td>174,240</td>
<td>5 x 1 &quot;</td>
<td>8,712</td>
<td>15 x15</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1x1 foot</td>
<td>43,560</td>
<td>5 x 2 &quot;</td>
<td>4,356</td>
<td>16 x16</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ x1½ feet</td>
<td>19,360</td>
<td>5 x 3 &quot;</td>
<td>2,904</td>
<td>16½ x16½</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 x1</td>
<td>21,780</td>
<td>5 x 4 &quot;</td>
<td>2,178</td>
<td>17 x17</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 x2 &quot;</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>5 x 5 &quot;</td>
<td>1,742</td>
<td>18 x18</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ x2½ &quot;</td>
<td>9,960</td>
<td>6 x 6 &quot;</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>20 x20</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x1</td>
<td>14,720</td>
<td>6½ x 6½ &quot;</td>
<td>1,031</td>
<td>25 x25</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x2 &quot;</td>
<td>7,760</td>
<td>7 x 7 &quot;</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>30 x30</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 x3 &quot;</td>
<td>4,840</td>
<td>8 x 8 &quot;</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>33 x33</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3½ x3½ &quot;</td>
<td>3,555</td>
<td>9 x 9 &quot;</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>40 x40</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 x1</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>10 x10 &quot;</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>50 x50</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x2 &quot;</td>
<td>5,445</td>
<td>11 x11 &quot;</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>60 x60</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 x3 &quot;</td>
<td>3,630</td>
<td>12 x12 &quot;</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>60 x66</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIMENSIONS OF CIRCULAR BEDS AND NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>101</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>113</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A square bed will take about the same number of plants. An oval bed, add length and breadth and divide by 2. For example, an oval 7 feet long by 5 feet wide will require same number of plants as a circular bed 6 feet in diameter.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED TO PLANT A MILE IN LENGTH 1 FOOT TO 100 FEET APART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance Feet</th>
<th>No. Plants Per Mile</th>
<th>Distance Feet</th>
<th>No. Plants Per Mile</th>
<th>Distance Feet</th>
<th>No. Plants Per Mile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>264</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>352</td>
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</table>

PROPER DISTANCES BETWEEN PLANTS AND TREES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feet Apart</th>
<th>Feet Apart</th>
<th>Feet Apart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almond</td>
<td>22 to 25</td>
<td>Olive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>25 to 35</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td>20 to 25</td>
<td>Peach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>20 to 25</td>
<td>Pear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td>6 to 10</td>
<td>Plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td>20 to 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PLANTS FOR SEASIDE PLANTING**

Acacia armata  
Acacia melanoxylon  
Acacia verticillata  
Arbutus unedo  
Balloon Flower  
Berberis darwinii  
Boxwood  
Butterfly Bush  
California Coffee Berry  
Ceanothus  
Convulvulus  
Coprosma  
Coronilla glauca  
Cotoneaster microphylla  
Crataegus—in var.  
Cypress, Lawson  
Cypress—in var.  
Deutzia  
Elaeagnus  
Escallonia  
Eryngium  
Fir, Spanish  
Fir, White  
Fuchsia  
Genista  
Geranium  
Gauva  
Honeysuckle (Shrub)  
Hydrangea  
Ivy  
Juniper—in var.  
Laburnum  
Lagunaria pattersoni  
Laurel, Grecian  
Lavender  
Leopard Plant  
Leptospermum  
Mock Orange  
Muehlenbeckia  
Myoporum  
Myrtle  
Pepper Tree  
Pine  
Pittosporum toboria  
Polygala  
Privet  
Rock Rose  
Spanish Broom  
Spruce, Oriental  
Statice  
Tamarix  
Veronica  
Viburnum  
Weigela  
Yew  
Yucca

**PLANTS FOR GROUND COVER**

Agathaea  
Anemone  
Ageratum  
Alyssum  
Acacia armata  
Acacia latifolia  
Acacia verticillata  
Barberry  
Cuphea  
Daisy, English  
Forget-Me-Not  
Foxglove  
Fragaria  
Fuchsia  
Gazania  
Geum  
Hypericum  
Ivy  
Juniper  
Lantana, creeping  
Leopard Plant  
Lippia repens  
Lobelia  
Lopezia  
Petunias  
Primrose

**BORDER PLANTS**

Agathaea  
Ageratum  
Alyssum  
Candytuft  
Daisy, English  
Heliotrope  
Heuchera  
Iris  
Lebelia

**HEDGE PLANTS**

Deciduous  
California Sycamore  
Carolina Poplar  
Elm  
European Sycamore  
Lombardy Poplar  
Maple  
Boxwood  
Casita  
Crataegus crenulata  
Diosma  
Grevillea thelemanniana  
Heather  
Hibiscus  
Lantana

**STREET TREES**

Acacia melanoxylon  
Acacia mollissima  
Arizona cypress  
California Cherry  
California Incense Cedar  
Camphor Tree  
Canary Island Date Palm  
Cocos plumosa (Palm)  
Eucalyptus  
Italian Cypress  
Jacaranda  
Live Oak  
Pepper Tree  
Phoenix reclinata (Palm)  
Washingtonia robusta

**DROUGHT RESISTANT SHRUBS AND TREES**

Coprosma  
Coronilla glauca  
Cotoneaster (prostrate forms)  
Dasylirion  
Dracaena  
Eucalyptus—nearly all  
Genista  
Hakea  
Honeysuckle (vine)  
Hypericum  
Jerusalem Thorn  
Juniper—in var.  
Lagunaria pattersoni  
Laurustinus  
Lavender  
Leptospermum laevigatum  
Melaleuca  
Olearia  
Pittosporum—in var.  
Photinia serrulata  
Scarlet Maple  
Snowball  
Strobilanthus

**PLANTS GIVING AUTUMN COLORS IN FOLIAGE**

Cotoneaster franchetti  
Cotoneaster horizontalis  
Crape Myrtle  
Japanese Maple  
Mahonia  
Nandina domestica
### TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND PLANTS BEARING WHITE FLOWERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White Flowers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abelia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abutilon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ageratum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthericum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctotis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaumontia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breath of Heaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calla Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candeluif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury Bells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpthian Bell Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry, Catalina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry, Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cineraria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotoneaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crotalus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclamen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daisy, English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daphne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutzia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duranta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escallonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatsia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxglove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollyhocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptospermum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandevilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marguerites</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Nandina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oleander</td>
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<tr>
<td>Osmanthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach, Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittosporum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphiolepis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapdragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanotis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swainsonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Sultan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailing Strawberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valeriana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum laurustinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weigelia</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND PLANTS BEARING BLUE FLOWERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blue Flowers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agapanthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agathaeca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ageratum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchusa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Pea Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balloon Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bignonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Bells, Australian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Spirea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury Bells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet Bugle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cineraria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convolvulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forget Me Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heliotrope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacaranda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larkspur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilac Chaste Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilac. Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilac. Wild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobelia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melaleuca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ophiopogon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pansy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Passiflora</td>
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<tr>
<td>Periwinkle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pleroma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plumbago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solanum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strobilanthes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thunbergia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wigandia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND PLANTS BEARING RED FLOWERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Red Flowers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Begonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bignonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouganvillea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calothamnus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cestrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigar Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cineraria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coral Bells</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coral Honeysuckle</td>
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<td>Coral Plant</td>
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<td>Cosmos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclamen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahlia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutzia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escallonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuchsia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaillardia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerbera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grevillea (shrub)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollyhocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lotus (vine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melaleuca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourning Bride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passiflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passion Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach, Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poinsettia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppies, Oriental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quince, Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salpiglossis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapdragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunrise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecoma capsensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinnia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND PLANTS BEARING PINK FLOWERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pink Flowers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abutilon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaryllis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candytuft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury Bells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry, Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cineraria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crape Myrtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclamen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dahlia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daphne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deutzia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Echium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Escallonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foxglove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heather</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hibiscus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollyhock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydrangea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lagunaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lantana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lopingia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melaleuca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mourning Bride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passion Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach, Flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petunia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polygala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primula</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosa de Montana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salpiglossis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saxifrage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snapdragon</td>
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<td>Spiraea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Straw Flower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swainsonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet Sultan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecoma (Vine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valeriana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiegelia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zinnia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abutilon
Acacias
Aylsium
Antirrhinum
Aquilegia
Azara
Berberis darwini
Bignonia	
Buddleia
Calendula

Abelia
Agathaec
Arborvitae
Baberry
Birch
Boxwood
Camellia
Canterbury Bells
Ceanothus
Cedar
Choisy
Cornflower
Cotoneaster—in var.

Carpet Bugle
Ceanothus
Cerinthum
Cotoneaster microphylla
Cotoneaster pannosa
Cuphea
Cyclamen
Daisy, English
Daphne
Elephant’s Ear
Fatsia
Ferns

Cypress Italian
Dasyliuron
Dewdrop
Dracaena
Echium
Elephant’s Ear
Eucalyptus
Evergreen Grape
Fatsia
Ferns
Flax, New Zealand
Genista
Gold Dust Plant
Grasses
Hemp

Grape Myrtle
Cypress
Daphne
Elm
Eugenia
Firs
Foxglove
Heather
Heliotrope
Holly (flex)
Hollyhock
Honeysuckle (Shrub)

Hypericum
Ivy
Juniper
Laburnum
Laural
Lavender
Mahonia
Maple
Mulberry
Myrtle
Nandina
Oak
Pine

Pittosporum—in var.
Poppa
Privet
Prunus
Pyracantha—in var.
Spruce
Statice
Sycamore
Veronica
Viburnum
Willow
Yew

PLANTS FOR SHADY LOCATIONS

Maple, Japanese
Olive
Osmanthus
Paprus
Perwinkle
Philodendron
Photinia
Plumbago
Primrose
Pyracantha crenulata
Raphiolepis ovata
Saxifrage
Sciadopitys verticillata
Senele
Thuja
Viburnum
Wandering Jew
Gardening Requisites

Insecticides. We carry a few kinds of good insecticides in liquid and powdered form. As a remedy for mealy bugs, and all kinds of scale and aphids, we recommend most highly the Killwell spray, originated by our Mr. Orin.

It is the best all round spray on the market to date. We have in stock at all times a good line of powdered insecticides.

INDEX
EDWARD H. RUST

SHRUBS
TREES
FLOWERS

NURSERYMAN
SOUTH PASADENA
CALIFORNIA