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To Fruit Growers:

1921 Is Again Demonstrating that In California There Is More Profit In Growing Fruit Than Any Other Agricultural Activity

N VIEW of the adverse economic conditions prevailing this year (of which the worst is now over), fruit growers will not have a season as profitable as that of 1919 or 1920, though the great majority are making money. The California orchardist is making more money that the dairyman, the grain farmer, the hay farmer, the alfalfa grower, the rice grower, the bean grower, or any other class of farming,—proof of what has always been our contention and advice—that is, that fruit raising in California offers the greater assurance of stability and profit.

California, by nature, enjoys a monopoly of the North American continent, aside from the enormous possibility for export, in the production of those staple fruit and nut foods in which the California fruit grower is specializing, and the problem of the California fruit grower, for the future, as I have endeavored to set forth in my announcement of the “Bergtholdt Plan”, will be one of sufficient production rather than one of over-production.

The California fruit industry has never suffered from real over-production, and never will. A per capita analysis of the consumption on the part of the population of this continent, not taking into account the export trade, shows a small minority of our people are regular consumers of California fruits, leaving the great majority still untouched, as a reservoir for the future consumption of your products.

The industry is alive to this situation. Within the next few years the consumption of your products will be so increased by coordinated intensive, intelligent publicity with more efficient distribution, that every acre planted to fruit in California in the years to come will not be able to supply the demand.

The trees you plant today will, five or six years hence, experience a demand for your products that will for all time make every producing acre of orchard an investment safe and profitable.

Every acre of land in California adapted to fruit growing that is now employed in any other kind of farming is too valuable for fruit to be employed in any other agricultural activity.

Every year that you defer the planting of your acreage, you defer the benefits in income and increased values that accrue to the California fruit grower.

This exposition of my candid assurance is based, not on optimism, but on the observation and experience of thirty years in the grim reality of creating by hard work acres upon acres of bearing orchard, and marketing the products thereof.

We each year re-invest the proceeds of the previous year’s work in increasing our orchard acreage, and we will continue to follow this program—knowing and realizing for a certainty that our trust in the future industry in California is not misplaced.

Whether you are planting Pears, Clingstone Peaches, Cherries, Freestones Peaches, Shipping Plums, Prunes, Almonds, Walnuts, Grapes, Apricots or Olives, according to the adaptability of your location, you are making an investment that will pay you larger dividends than any other kind of farming—an investment absolutely assured to you.

You will lose money if you defer your planting. To that end I write you to plan your land improvement now, either in new acreage or by increasing your present acreage of orchard, by planting to a practical selection of the staple fruit and nut varieties adapted to your location.

In the following pages we will give you full description of, and information on, all the commercial fruit varieties together with practical suggestions and recommendations for planting gleaned from our experience as orchardists, nurserymen and fruit shippers.

When planting trees, keep your eyes on the roots—the foundation of the tree. Our trees are well grown, propagated from bearing orchard trees selected for their good performance, while our foothill soil and location produces trees that for hardiness and roots are not duplicated by any other nursery.

The supply of trees, on account of not over a 60 per cent stand throughout the State of the trees budded last Fall, will again be short in many of the standard varieties.

Your order placed with us now will assure you just the varieties you want.

The prices we quote are reasonable. While our trees may not be the cheapest that you can buy (you do not buy the cheapest horse, expecting to get a good one), they are the best that can be grown, hard work and favorable natural surroundings can produce.

We enclose an order sheet for your convenience.

Very truly yours,

J. E. BERGTHOLDT

P. S.—Enclosed also is my fourth announcement of the “Bergtholdt Plan”. This plan is vital to your success in fruit growing, and mine. Get behind it. Do your part, as have I. J. E. B.

PRICE CATALOGUE OF CALIFORNIA FRUITS FOR FALL OF 1921

Silva-Bergtholdt Company, Newcastle, Calif.
TO FRUIT GROWERS

WE PRESENT HEREBY our annual edition of “Profitable California Fruits”. In this annual guide we submit for your consideration a carefully compiled list of the most profitable fruit varieties. The descriptions given and the recommendations made are made for California growers, nurserymen and fruit shippers, and we call your particular attention to the “Hints for the Commercial Planter”. There is no phase of the fruit business with which we are not familiar, hence the suggestions given may be relied upon.

Our Nurseries are located in the foothills of Placer County, thirty-three miles from Sacramento. Our soil is decomposed granite, well drained and is especially adapted to the growing of a hardy tree with a peculiarly well-branchned, fibrous root system.

THIS DISTRICT IS FREE FROM FUNGUS TREE DISEASES COMMON TO THE LOWER LEVELS, AND WE GROW A TREE EXCEEDINGLY HARDY FOR TRANSPLANTING, EXCEPTIONALLY WELL ROOTED AND FREE FROM CROWN GALL AND DISEASES COMMON TO OTHER LOCALITIES.

Order Early and assure yourself just the varieties you want. Don't wait until your ground is ready to plant before sending in your order. Those who wait are disappointed. Specify your wants on the Order Sheet enclosed, naming the root that you desire for each variety, and specify the size tree you prefer.

NAME AND ADDRESS. Always write your name and address plainly, giving Post Office, County and State; also Street and Post Office box number.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. Give plain and explicit shipping directions.

PACKING. We have an experienced yard crew. All packing is carefully and thoroughly done. We employ for the outside covering tile, and for the inside shingle-tow, which preserves the trees while in transit and insures their good condition on arrival. All packing is done in specially designed boxes, which charge does not cover the cost of material used.

SHIPPING SEASON. December 15th to April 15th.

FOEDERT—The amount of amount of order is regulated with ordering of balance, payable cash on delivery of trees, we make it a hobby for our nursery men to inspect each box with Bill of Lading attached. Nurserymen are under heavy cash expenditure for the trees and vine stock, and when delivery is affected over what we consider to be our special buying, we guarantee that they realize these funds upon sale of trees. Notes of two to six months at 7 per cent will be taken from parties known to be responsible.

ERRORS. We exercise great care in filling orders; but should an error occur, the same will be made promptly on notification. To be entered, claims for errors must be immediately on receipt of stock.

RESPONSIBILITY. We guarantee every tree and plant to be up to grade, clean and in thriving condition, but after delivery to transportation companies, all losses resulting from delay or exposure in transit are at the risk of purchaser, and we also disclaim any responsibility arising from defective planting or lack of care or adverse weather conditions after planting.

GUARANTEE. We warrant that all stock we deliver shall be in perfect condition, and in good growing condition. We insist upon the careful inspection of all trees and vines on the part of the receiving Horticultural Commissioner, so that we may be assured that the condition is as represented. We have recommended to the Inspector of the Horticultural Commissioner, that we will immediately either replace the same or refund their cost.

We exercise the greatest care to have all trees and vines true to name. Should, however, any tree, vine or plant prove untrue to name, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we will either replace same or refund the money paid therefor, and in no case will we be liable for any larger amount for injury or damage to other trees or vines, or to the land, than the price of the tree, vine, or plant in question, and in no case shall we be liable for any general damages, or losses arising during shipping, or arising from defective planting, or lack of care, or unsuitable soil or weather conditions after planting.

AGENTS. We have reliable agents in every district throughout the United States.

1921 Suggestions to the Commercial Planter

WE HAVE herefore advised the extensive planting of those fruits and nuts in the production of which California enjoys a monopoly, and our advice has manifested itself in each year in the big profits realized by the California fruit grower. Some fruits—Clingstone Peaches, Apricots, Early Shipping Peaches, Drying and Canning Freestones, Olives, Figs—plant these (specializing in any one or several) according to the adaptability of your location, and there is no investment you can make in any business that you may engage in that will be as safe and as profitable.

The problem today is the production of sufficient food products. Of these, California fruits—dried, canned and green—are one of the most essential in the dietary of the world's population, and these, owing to our peculiar climate, can be supplied mainly only from California.

For your information we reiterate briefly, facts and recommendations concerning these fruits which we have heretofo re made.

ALMONDS—On this continent Almonds are grown only in California, and have for a market the entire consuming population of North America. This product is the production of Almonds in California, and with this unlimited home consumption, as well as the possibilities of the Chinese market, it is the least subject to the fluctuations of the market. Under favorable conditions Almonds regularly produce an income of $125.00 to $300.00 per acre.

For several years there has been a shortage of Almond trees, and this will presumably continue for a number of years, due to the Almond tree being subject to an insect which attacks the Almond tree root and causes the tree to die. These trees must be replaced every few years.

PRUNES—Under normal conditions the California Prune has the monopoly, not only North American markets, but on account of its fine quality, enjoys unsolicited consumption on the European market.

The prune tree is the most beneficial tree for the climate and soil of California. California can never supply the demand, and the prices realized the past years, and that surely will be realized in the coming season, are mainly due to the fact that the East and West cannot supply the demand.

We have a fine block of trees, selected from parent trees of best performers for size and quality of fruit, in the French, Imperial, Rode de Sarazen and Sugar, on the best rootstock in the market.

The available Prune tree stock will again be short, and the demand will be in excess of the supply. Be safe, therefore, and contract the trees now that you want.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES—The California Clingstone Peach has become the staple peach, not alone of this country, but of the world, for the reason that California grows the only peach that will not dry out in the canning, but that keeps its color and flavor to the last. There is twice the canning capacity operating today that was available even five years ago on the same market for this staple dessert fruit.

Successfully grown in nearly every locality—contracted at remunerative prices for long terms of years—no fruit will bring you quicker returns, or higher profit, than a block of Clingstone Peaches.

SCARCELY any fruit has made the California grower as much money in the past season as the Clingstone Peach. Many orchards of Clingstone Peaches produce an income of from $800.00 to $1,000.00 per acre, while $300.00 to $600.00 per acre has been an average on the Clingstone orchards through the season.

Canners are enormously increasing their canning capacity and inasmuch as such stock is scarce in California, the California grower can do without adequate supply the demand.

DRYING AND CANNING FREESTONES—For several seasons there seems to have been a diversion in the demand for the California Dried Peach. Experience, however, is demonstrating that the California Dried Peach is the best quality freestone peach for the home market. For canning, Peach, Apricot and Plum, the California Plum is the most in demand. California's climate and soil produce a quality that is so profitable to grow, being regularly and heavily productive in every locality where fruit can be grown. We esteem them safe and profitable to grow, and are for an average income of from $150.00 to $300.00 per acre.

PEACH SHIPPINGS—In the early shipping season of the State, the Mary-land, Crawford Early, and Early Crawford, ripening in advance of the Southern Elberta, find a good market and profitable sale in every city of the United States. California Elberta and J. H. Hale are fine types of peaches, of equal merit, which, on account of their later ripening and keeping qualities are in great demand in the Eastern and Southern States. We recommend the planting of these midsummer shipping varieties only in districts making a specialty of growing fruit for bottle or canning, and growing them on land that has not been used for the production of Grapes, Cherries or any other fruit.

APRICOTS—This splendid fruit is grown only in California, and as a result California is unable to adequately supply the demand for this fruit in the canned and dried state.

Apricots are not adapted to so wide a range as some other fruits, but in those localities adapted to their culture, and where the Apricot is known to be a fruitful tree, these are the fruits that have the highest demand. As a result there will be a period of six or eight years during which we have been planting one Cherry tree where there should have been four or five. But this year the young trees planted last year have been more than the young trees planted. At the same time the demand for Apricots is increasing enormously, while the supply for a period of five or ten years will be practically at a standstill.

On any locality adapted to the growth of Apricots, particularly where you can grow Cherries in a dormant state, there is no better investment you can make, irrespective of the scarcity and cost of trees, than to plant a block of Cherries.

SILVA-BERGTHOLDT COMPANY

FRUIT TREE SPECIALISTS
Root Stocks and Their Adaptability

Myrobalan—A species of wild plum employed as a root stock upon which the peach, plum, apricot, and cherry are propagated. Myrobalan is a very hardy, thrifty root that will thrive well in heavy soil or on locations subject to frequent wetting or a waterlogged condition. Myrobalan will thrive in soil too wet for Peach, Almond, and Apricot root, and will endure the same amount of moisture as standard French Pear root.

The conditions most favorable to the Myrobalan root are rich, black or loamy, well drained soils, such as those found in the foothill valleys, and on some interior valley bottoms, or any other types on which it is desirable to root crop trees, such as will be the case under irrigation, but being a deep feeder it benefits by an ample and deep water supply.

Myrobalan will thrive on decomposed soils and will thrive on a decomposed granite or loam soil, but not on a very deep loam or river bottom bottom adapted to other root stocks. Myrobalan is a root which will always be preferred for peach rootstock or any other stock which will be desired to be propagated on a decomposed granite or loam soil.

Myrobalan is not well adapted to sandy loams or silts. It is not well adapted to sandy loams or silts in the western part of the state. It is not well adapted to sandy loams or silts in the eastern part of the state. It is not well adapted to sandy loams or silts in the northern part of the state. It is not well adapted to sandy loams or silts in the southern part of the state. It is not well adapted to sandy loams or silts in the central part of the state.

Myrobalan is not well adapted to sandy loams or silts in the eastern part of the state. It is not well adapted to sandy loams or silts in the southern part of the state. It is not well adapted to sandy loams or silts in the central part of the state.

MYROBOLAN—The California Silva-Bergtholdt variety. This variety is a small, upright, vigorous tree, with dark green foliage, and large, dark red fruit. It is a very productive variety, and is highly recommended for orchard use.

SILVA-BERGTHOLDT COMPANY

FRUIT TREE SPECIALISTS

The best standard varieties for Eastern shipment are Early Burbank, Early Czar, and Early Monky, and for Eastern shipping the varieties are Early Burbank, Early Czar, and Early Monky.

BARLETT PEARS (REGULAR TYPE)—The California Bartlett pear is a variety that has been grown in California for many years. It is a large, round fruit, with a smooth, yellow skin. It is a very productive variety, and is highly recommended for orchard use.

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thereby, are the very best that in care in selection and propagation can possibly

We propagate only from parent trees and vines that have proved to be the very best of their kind, and the stock we sell will give you good and profitable service for a lifetime. That, Mr. Fruit Grower, is what you want. We, as nurserymen, are experienced fruit growers and know well the planter's needs. For forty years we have been growing trees for market, and as a rule the trees you want are a few stems up to the same age, where the peculiarly favorable soil and climate conditions produce a strong, hardy top of well-tended wood fibre and well matured root system.

There is a sharp contrast between the old-time fruit rancher, who bought the cheapest tree possible, and the modern nurseryman, who knows that the best and cheapest method of buying fruit trees is not the cheapest method at all.

A large list of the leading planters of the State have planted their orchards with our foothill grown trees, and with this test of time and experience and the financial results obtained by these planters from our trees we have proven their value. While fair treatment we have built up a large nursery business. Our fruit growing farmers and home owners have found fruit that will thrive in their climate and favorably growing conditions are superior to the river bottom soil, which we have been working on for years. From the selection and propagation of the infant bud right up to the distribution of the finished product each step is given the personal attention that tends to your success. Only by this co-operative effort can the fruit industry of California be made the success it deserves.

With other affiliated nurseries we have been instrumental in organizing and extending the FRUIT TREE SPECIALISTS ASSOCIATION. This organization, by painstaking, consistent, persevering, scientific breeding, and true propagation method, has brought about the production of a new and experimental variety, which are beyond question the best of the best. This will work take several years to accomplish, but we can offer the best types of nursery stock, and the best types of fruit trees, and the best types of fruit growing.

A small percentage of the Cherries planted in California are grown in any location where the deep and moisture is not available to the production of Cherries. Mazzard is deemed the better stock.

The San Francisco Pear Seedling has been deemed the best stock for propagation of Cherries in California as the standard root for Peaches.

Peach will thrive on a great many locations: will endure a large amount of moisture; and will thrive well on a dark, rich, well drained soil.
Our well-drained foothill location and porous decomposed granite soil not only grow a tree hardy and roots fibrous and well-branched, but is immune from root-knot, crown-gall and other root diseases common to the valley loam locations usually employed by nurserymen, factors that no other section of the state where nursery stock is grown can offer. These roots are the foundation of your tree and make for the success of your orchard.

Almonds

On this continent Almonds are grown in California only, and have for a market the entire consuming population of North America. The demands of the American market alone require four times the Almonds now grown in California. And with this unlimited home market, Almond growing in California is still in its infancy, and Almonds are commercially rated as one of the best money makers.

The trees are long lived, and when planted in localities adapted to their culture, are in every way a safe and profitable investment. Under normally favorable conditions Almonds are regularly productive of an income of $175.00 to $350.00 per acre. They cannot be beat for a quick income and a good profit.

The best standard varieties are the following: Nonpareil, IXL, Drake’s Seeding, and No Plus Ultra. These varieties are practically of equal merit. Nonpareil, IXL and Ne Plus Ultra, of the softshell varieties, are in greater demand on the market than the hardshell varieties, or than the Drake’s Seeding.

The Drake’s Seeding, however, being such a heavy and consistent producer, and being so valuable and so effective as a pollinizer of Nonpareil and IXL, is rated of equal desirability for planting with Nonpareil and IXL.

The IXL is in great favor with the trade. In some localities, however, is not as productive as Nonpareil and Ne Plus. In other localities it produces as well, and in point of tonnage is fully the equal of Nonpareil or Ne Plus. In those localities where the IXL produces regularly, the Almond Growers’ Association advise that they be very largely planted.

Texas Prolific have heretofore been in great favor co-jointly with the Drake’s as a pollinizer. The quality of the nut, however, is not as desirable, and on account of its later blooming, is not as effective as a pollinizer of other varieties as the Drake’s Seeding; and for the present the California Almond Growers’ Association advise the elimination of the Texas Prolific, and advise the employing of the Drake’s Seeding as a pollinizer exclusively in their stead.

The Peerless is not recommended for extensive planting, though in some districts is a very popular variety.
For the guidance of planters we would recommend the following combinations:

- In districts where I X L does not do quite as well as Nonpareil and Ne Plu, either of the following three combinations would be practically equally desirable: One-third Nonpareil, one-third Ne Plus, one-third Drake's Seedling. (2) Two-thirds Nonpareil, one-third Ne Plus. (3) Two-thirds Nonpareil, one-third Drake's Seedling.

- In localities where the I X L is a regular and consistent producer the following combinations are desirable: (1) One-third Nonpareil, one-third I X L, one-third Drake's Seedling. (2) One-third Nonpareil, one-third I X L, one-sixth Ne Plus, and one-sixth Drake's Seedling. (3) One-third Nonpareil, one-third I X L, and one-third Ne Plus.

**ALMONDS ON ALMOND AND PEACH ROOTS**

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<td>Apricot</td>
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<td>ériety is a favorite for Eastern shipment, but is most highly prized for drying and canning. This almond has been recommended for exclusive planting. In the interior, should be planted in equal proportions with Tulicot. June 20th to 30th.</td>
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<td>Tulicot</td>
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<td>FRUIT TREE SPECIALISTS</td>
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FALL VARIETIES

JONATHAN—A beautiful, brilliant red Apple, highly flavored and of excellent quality, being tender, juicy and rich. A splendid family sort. Tree is long-lived, productive and an early bearer of large size, adapted to market and market ranks as the best Fall Apple. Orchardists East and West are increasing their planting of Jonathan. In quality and market value Jonathan excels all other Fall Apples, October.

ORTLEY—Fruit medium to large; round or oval, smooth, yellow, flushed with red; blossoms late and is an annual bearer. Has not been planted as widely as it deserves, but with the establishment of the Fall Apple growing regions, particularly desirable in the South. Late blooming is a desirable feature. It has an established reputation on all markets; its size and great beauty insure for it ready sale. A fine Apple with many good qualities and few faults. One of the surest bearers under all conditions. October and November.

WAGENER—Beautiful, brilliant red Apple with a fine flavor particular to early eating quality. Tree strong grower and good. Skin of Value market sort. October and November.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER—Very large, yellow, smooth, lemon-shaped and striped with blush. Flesh white, tender, juicy and crisp, with a slight sub-acid flavor. Tree is strong grower and good producer and a universal favorite, ripening well into winter months. The Yellow Bellflower as grown in the California Coast regions, is the equal of any apple grown in West of Market. An important and immediately in advance of the heavy movement of Apples in the East—so that they find ready sale in all markets.

SUMMER VARIETIES

ALEXANDER—Large, conical; greenish yellow, streaked with orange and bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish white. Its large size and excellent cooking quality make it a desirable market sort; productive and profitable. August 15th to September 15th.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium size; bright straw color; tender and fine, with a pleasant sharpness; good for table and cooking. Last of June and early July.

APPLES

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GRAVENSTEIN—Large, rather flattened; skin yellow; freely marked with light and deep red; and orange; flesh tender, crisp, highly flavored, aromatic; a strong growing and hearty bearing tree. Its beautiful appearance, fine eating quality, uniformly large size and good keeping quality make it the best Apple of the Summer season, and open to it every market of the United States, Mexico and Canada, creating a demand always greater than the supply, and at very remunerative prices. This, together with its productiveness, makes it one of the best for profit, and we freely commend this variety for extensive planting. July 20th to September 1st.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY—Ripens a little in advance of Red Aastrachan, averaging a little larger in size. Some face waxen white with a blush and stripes of pinkish red. Flesh white, tender and fine grained. A fruit of fine degree of tartness for both good eating and sauce. One of the best early apples either for home orchard, or market. Regular producer. June 19th to July 5th.

RED GRAVENSTEIN—In size, shape, flesh, texture, flavor and season of ripening, almost identical with Gravenstein, except that this is a large red Apple where Gravenstein is yellow with red stripes. A splendid Apple for home orchard, and ripening at a time when there are no red Apples available they are desirable planted for local market.

RED JUNE—Medium size; flesh white; tender; juicy and sub-acid. An abundant bearer. June.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with deep bloom; juicy, rich, sub-acid flavor; attractive, fine eating and one of the best for same. The main reliance for an early Apple. In great demand on both Coast and inter-mountain markets, and a profitable market variety. July 1st to 31st, according to location.

SKINNER SEEDLING—Very large, pale yellow, often with a blush of red; flesh white, very tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower. Considered one of the best late Summer varieties, ripening between the intervals of Gravenstein and Yellow Bellflower. Their large size and fine quality make them a great favorite on the market during their season. A very profitable variety to plant. September 1st to 30th.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A new Russian variety imported in 1870. Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear, white turning to a pale yellow. Ripens with Early Harvest.

WHITE ASTRACHAN—Very large roundish; skin smooth and nearly white; flesh white; a fine cooking Apple, and on account of its earliness, symmetry and uniformly large size and productiveness, a very valuable market variety and extensively grown in the foothills, Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin and the Central Coast sections. July 15th to August 15th.

WINTER VARIETIES

ARKANSAS BLACK—Medium to large, slightly conical, surface a beautiful dark maroon, shaded in black; flesh very firm, fine grained and juicy, tree vigorous and productive, a valuable market sort. November 1st to January 31st.

GRIMES GOLDEN PIPPIN—Medium to large. Skin golden yellow with faint bloom, very fine quality, white flesh, astringent, no core. A beautiful appearance and excellent quality. November 1st to January 31st.

WINTER BANANA—Fruit large and roundish, yellow flesh, juicy, aromatic, a very good cooking and table fruit. A valuable variety. November 15th to January 15th.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—A native American variety. Tree is now fifty years old and still vigorous and bearing. Fruit large to very large, roundish; dark red, slightly streaked; flesh firm, yellow and of excellent quality; a fine keeper. Its size, fine appearance, good eating and keeping qualities make it a valuable market sort. November to March.

MACINTOSH RED—A tender, juicy Apple of desirable quality and a fragrant strain that makes it popular on fancy fruit stands and well liked for home and kitchen use. Uniform large size; beautiful crimson; flesh snow white; crisp and a splendid flavor. Early Fall Apple and splendid for home or local market. November to December.
Crab Apples

**HYSLOP CRAB**—Fruit large, deep crimson, covered with thick bloom; tree vigorous. One of the most popular Crabs, November.

**YELLOW SIBERIAN**—Very similar to Red Siberian, excelling it, which is a beautiful yellowish orange, October.

Cherries

Cherries are the first, the most attractive and the best fruit of the Spring season, and the first that the California grown Cherry is to our brother living east of the Sierras, the first herald of the breaking up of Winter and the coming of the Summer season. They greet him with a variety of ripe! and at the same time tempt his palate at the expense of his purse.

Cherries are our greatest favorites. They have a monopoly of every market, and there never has been enough of them. California Cherries have good keeping qualities, and can be shipped in good order to every market in the land.

**URBANK**—A valuable new introduction by Luther Burbank. A fine large dark blue or black cherry, firm and good flavor. Ripening in advance of Tartarian, its large size, good keeping quality and firmness make it the most profitable early Cherry available. This season, for some years at Vacaville and reported to be a very profitable variety, has started its merits and can be recommended for extensive planting. April 25th to May 10th.

**CHAMPION**—Large black; very good quality; resembles in some respects the Tartarian, but will mature earlier. May 10th to 15th.

**BLACK TARTARIAN**—The standard variety of the world. Large black; purplish dark, dark purplish flesh; juicy and of excellent flavor; splendid shippers; popularly productive, and color fine quality is one of the best for profit. In the early districts Early Chapman, Burbank and Black Tartarian should be more largely planted than any other varieties for distant shipment, May 5th to 25th.

Clingstone Peaches

The California Clingstone Peach is the dessert Peach, not alone of this continent, but of the world. Clingstone Peaches are grown and consumed in all the other localities in this country and Europe, but canned they are not. The California Clingstone Peach is the peach that is canned. This makes it as important as the peach for table eating.

Clingstone Peaches are more easily grown and handled than any other fruit. They are regular and heavy producers over a wide range of territory in California, and on account of the regular and heavy productiveness, and the high prices in the world's markets they are one of the most reliable fruits to plant for profit.

Under normal conditions Clingstone Peaches have averaged, when fully bearing, $25.00 to $30.00 per barrel. The few years, however, a fair average for the State would be $150.00 to $200.00 per barrel, and this would be obtaining if the market were not as large as it is. The prices in the market have not been regular and this is due to the fact that the people are not buying the peaches as rapidly as they ripen. The prices have been irregular and there has been a great deal of speculation in the fruit. The fruit is now being handled just as the growers are taking it out of the orchard. In other years the fruit has been held in the market until the very last of the season, but this year the fruit is being handled just as it comes from the orchard.

If the fruit is handled in this way it will be subject to a great deal of damage and the fruit will be of little value. The fruit should be marketed at the proper time and the prices should be reasonable. The fruit should be marketed as soon as it is ripe and the prices should be reasonable.

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Shipping and Drying Peaches

California grown Mid-Summer and late Freestone Peaches are brought into competition on the Eastern markets with the Eastern and Southern grown Elberta and other varieties, and on that account are often made to suffer in the prices realized. However, owing to the superior carrying qualities of the Michigan Red, and the larger size of the Freestone, shipped to every point in the United States, and shippers are usually able to find a remunerative market for the California product in some section of the East, North, West or South, and the result is that they come to market in good condition, and the yield is large, and the price is not inferior to that of Eastern or Southern shippers.

PEACHES FOR EASTERN SHIPMENT.—For that reason we cannot recommend the extensive planting of the later ripening Freestone varieties, or of the Michigan Red, for Eastern markets. The competition of the Eastern and Southern crops. Are. These are Mayflower, Florence, Alexander, Triumph, and many others. Early, Middle, and Late varieties, which are grown by Elberta and J. H. Hale, on account of their superior quality and great demand throughout the West and Northwest, can be profitably grown for Eastern shipments, and we consider the latter the better of the two.

FREESTONE PEACHES FOR THE HOME ORCHARD.—For home orchards, like quality and good for eating. It is a nice assortment of Freestone Peaches, ripening in a succession of weeks, and will be of advantage to the grower of those varieties.

FREESTONE PEACHES FOR DRYING AND CANNING.—For drying and canning, the Mulr and Lovell are the most profitable. For canning, Freestones are not usually as much desired as regular varieties, being grown, and are not the choice ones. The canning is a profitable one for the Freestone Peach. Michigan, the fact that they can be made into a canning crop, and the organization of the Peach Growers’ Association, the market on the Dried Peach has been established to an extent that makes planting of Peaches for drying a safe and profitable investment.

Average income on—
Shipping Peaches, $500.00 to $550.00 per acre.
Drying and Canning Freestones, $200.00 to $600.00 per acre.

SHIPPING AND DRYING

Peach
10 to 100

1 to 6 feet
1 to 5 feet
15 to 24 inches

100

100

AXEHEAD—Medium to large; greenish white; Clingstone, with red cheek; flesh white; yellow in transportation well. Heretofore most of the commercial growers have kept these varieties, and the demand for them is large. Even this year, the demand for Clingstone has been large, and the demand for Redskin is increasing. It is a fine peach, and the demand for it is large. It is a fine peach, and the demand for it is large.

JUNE ELBERTA—Large, yellow; graper, yellow; and sweet; semi; Clingstone; in beauty, color, and texture, it is a peach of the first order. It is a fine peach, and the demand for it is large.

LATE CRAWFORD—Very large; freestone; round, yellow; with red cheek; flesh yellow, and juicy; and sweet; Clingstone; in beauty, color, and texture, it is a peach of the first order. It is a fine peach, and the demand for it is large.

ST. JOHN—(Freestone)—Medium size; large; surface white, beautiful colored yellow with red cheek; the flesh white, sweet, and juicy; and the demand for it is large.

DECOR—(Also known as Souther’s Seedling)—A white Freestone of very large size; large; surface white, and fair; flesh white, sweet, and juicy; and the demand for it is large.

EARLY CRAWFORD—Medium to large; round; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, and sweet; Clingstone; in beauty, color, and texture, it is a fine peach, and the demand for it is large.
good shipper; good for canning or drying. A popular, well-known variety; a profitable sort for canner, but does not compare with either the Fay-Riperta, Elberta or J. H. Hale. July 21st to August 12th.

MAYFLOWER—The earliest Peach grown. Yellowish white, with red blush. Flesh white, juicy, and of good peach quality. Ripens two weeks in advance of Alexander. Fruit small and of medium size. Tree a strong grower and a fair bearer. Its earliness being its most desirable feature. Otherwise inferior to the varieties immediately following. May 15th to June 5th.

FLORENCE—Originated by Millard Sharp from a chance seedling from Alexander. First observed in 1914. Ripens during season of the Mayflower. Five to ten days earlier than Alexander. A very large, handsome Peach; delicious and juicy, beautiful yellow color, covered with bright red; practically no fuzz; flesh yellow, subacid and excellent shipper. Unquestionably one of the best late mid-season Peaches. For instant shipment, for local market, for home orchard; good also for drying and canning. Being of the Elberta type, this Peach prolongs the season of the Elberta. August 15th to 20th.

Muir—The best known and most largely planted Freestone Peach in California. A very large, large, handsome Peach; yellowish white, with red blush. Flesh yellow, extremely juicy and excellent shipper. One of the best Freestone Peaches for drying and quality for the big money maker. August 1st to 15th.

LOVELL—A California seedling; large, yellow Freestone; flesh yellow, subacid, very rich; yellow, with red blush. One of the best canning Freestones. Lovell and Muir are the combined names of two localities to plant for canning and drying. Lovell being a little later than Muir. August 5th to 10th.

GOREE SEEDLING—A large Free- stone, roundish; surface yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and of excellent quality. A good shipper, ripening during the intermission of ten days between the going out of Elberta, Muir and Lovell, and the ripening of Salwy, this Peach supplies a long-felt want for a Freestone ripening during this period. An excellent Peach for home orchard or local market. August 20th to September 1st.

SALWAY—A large, perfect Freestone; surface creamy yellow with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, rich and sweet; a good shipper; a good canner and excellent also for drying. A standard late Freestone. Of late years they have not been profitable for market, and are now desirable mainly as a late Freestone for home orchard. September 1st to September 15th.

HAIGHT’S LATE FREE—A fine, large, yellow Freestone; flesh deep yel- low; fine grain, and of excellent Peach flavor. Ripening after Salway, this Peach prolongs the season of the Peach for two weeks. Superior in color to Salway. A splendid Peach for home orchard or local market, but on account of their arrival on the Eastern market out of season, would not recommend their planting for Eastern shipment. September 20th to October 5th.

For some years we have advised the extensive planting of Shipping Plums. In our own orchards we have a large acreage and crop of all standard varieties, and they are exceedingly profitable, the annual average income being from $500 to $500 per acre.

There are a number of choice varieties of equal desirability, and of both Japanese and European origin. Ripening in the order named, a good assortment to grow for Eastern shipment is as follows: Beauty, Interplant Tragedy, Santa Rosa, Burbank, California Blue, Florence, Wickson, Gaviota, Antia, Durante, Houston, Kelsey, Grand Duke, Wilma, Beatty and President.

We have a complete assortiment of the various Peaches on Myrovllic Bitter Almond and Natural Peach Seedling root.

PLUMS ON PEACH

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BEAUTY—(Japanese)—Similar in size and color to the Elberta, but ripens after the latter. A late ripening Peach, good for drying and canning, and being the first on the market, its large size and good canning quality make it one of the best money makers. It being sold on the Eastern market and we predict that Karlina will henceforth be rated as one of the best and most profitable of the early Peaches. June 1st to 15th.

TRAGEDY—(California Seedling)—Medium to large, oblong, purplish blue, with a deep blue bloom; flesh of stone; flesh greenish yellow; sweet, tender, very firm, very good keeper, and remarkably strong grower, but an inter- mittent bearer. The Tragedy is a great favorite in the Eastern markets and always sells at remunerative and sometimes fabulous prices. It has been a good money maker for growers on the Central Valley, in spite of its intermittent and alternative bearing propensity, cropping very light some years and very heavy at others. Were the Tragedy Plum a sure and steady bearer we could not hesitate to name it as one of the best of early Plums, in spite of the desirable quality of the Beauty, Formosa and Clima. However, owing to its excellent quality in spite of its being an alternation bearer, it is a profitable variety, and has our hearty recommendation.

Shipping Plums

Shipping Plums in California are grown to a degree of perfection that is not exceeded by any other locality, and their peculiar adaptability to the climate and soil of California permits of a wide selection of fancy varieties. Every one of them is equal in desirability and attractiveness of the fruit of any other grown. During their season of ripening the California Plum is the only fruit of this kind available to the markets of the entire United States and Canada, and with the opening of the Panama Canal, and with the resumption of our war trade relations, they can be delivered via Panama Canal to the markets of Europe within very nearly the same time and at least cost than is now possible by rail to New York and Boston. This opens up an immense new field for this fruit, and the demand will be almost unlimited.

Mayflower Peach.

Eastern market without a competitor in any other variety. This is one of Burbank’s recent and best introductions. On account of its good quality and extreme earliness this Plum is more profitable than Clima. We have planted extensively to them in our own orchard, and freely recommend them as one of the best for profit. Beauty Plums are self pollinating and do not necessarily require interplanting with any variety to improve their productivity, though if interplanted with Santa Rosa, Formosa, Gaviota, Wickson or Burbank they will become more heavily productive while the other varieties named, will also be benefited by their crossing with Beauty. July 1st to 10th.

CLYMAN—California seedling intro- duced by Leonard Costes, Largo, roundish, oblong, flattened; mottled reddish, purple, beautiful blue bloom; pineate. Ripens in advance of Tragedy, and of a slight vinous flavor. A good bearer. Varieties with the above characters are inclined to be an intermittent bearer in some sections.

Herefore valuable on account of its earliness, but not equal in quality or desirability for market and productive- ness to Beauty. Since the advent of Beauty we do not recommend the name of Clyman. Beauty should be planted always in preference to Clyman, June 8th to 17th.

CARLINA—Originated by R. G. Burton at Vacaville. Cross between the Beauty and the Tragedy. Ripens in ad- vance of Tragedy; medium to large size; skin red, with purple strip, juicy, yellow flesh, sour-sweet, with slightly sub- acid flavor. This Plum has been under observation for approximately five years. Three a strong grower and gives evidence of regular productivity. The value and attractiveness of this variety that will be of early importance, as the Elberta Blue Plums are always in great demand on the Eastern market and we predict that Karlina will henceforth be rated as one of the best and most profitable of the early Plum varieties. June 1st to 15th.

FORMOSA—(Japanese)—One of Burbank’s introductions. Ripens just in advance of Clima. Fruit of large size and fine quality, but for productivity can not be rated over 10 per cent, therefore altogether unprofitable, and we have ceased to propagate them. Experi- ments carried on by the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Prof. Hendrickson, have proven that the Burbank Plum can be successfully interplanted with Santa Rosa, Beauty, Duarte and Wickson, the Wickson causing the heaviest set- ting of Formosa. These findings on the part of Prof. Hendrickson will again justly the propagation of Formo- sa and as early Santa Rosa, Beauty, Duarte or Wickson are equally de- sirable for the East Coast trade, and the demand for them will be unlimited.
**Gaviota Plum**

This year propagate the Gavota but will bid them on contracts for future demand.

**CALIFORNIA BLUE**

SYNONYM: **Vaccaville**

2 seedslinged on the Colorado. A large, round, effort, with the color of Bruin- red, and agreeing with the same characteristics. A fine vegetable, with rich, juicy, and excellent flavor. A very desirable variety for a commercial purpose. A large, round, and a rich, juicy, and excellent flavor. A very valuable as a pollinizer of Grand Duke. June 20th to July 5th.

**FLORENCE PLUM**

MATURED FROM THE POMO PLUM. Very large, round, color purple with yellow bloom; large, sweet, and juicy. A very desirable variety for a commercial purpose. June 20th to July 5th.

**GAVIOTA**

A free and regular bearer. This variety is being propagated in large quantities. July 20th to August 1st.

**WICKSON**

A large, heart shaped; ripening in their color develops from a cherry red to a brilliant deep purple with a glossy, amber color. This variety is very desirable for a commercial purpose and will bear heavily in the interplanting. July 20th to August 1st.

**KELSEY**

A very large, round, color purple, and juicy. A very desirable variety for a commercial purpose. July 20th to August 1st.

**BECKY SMITH**

Originated by William Sharp in 1899. A very large, round, color red, and very juicy. A very desirable variety for a commercial purpose. July 20th to August 1st.

**HUNGARIAN**

A very large, round, color red, and very juicy. A very desirable variety for a commercial purpose. July 20th to August 1st.

**PRESIDENT**

A very large, round, color red, and very juicy. A very desirable variety for a commercial purpose. July 20th to August 1st.

**SILVA-BERGTHOLDT COMPANY**

**FRUIT TREE SPECIALISTS**

**Canning Plums**

For a number of years canning Plums sold at a very low price per ton, hardly sufficient to make them profitable. As a result for a period of ten or fifteen years there were practically no canning Plums planted. In the meantime, however, with the great expansion of the canned fruit business, the demand for the canning Plums has enormously increased while the production has been at a stand still. For that reason there is at the present time, and there will be if the planting of canning Plums is not too extensively expanded during the next few years, a demand for canning Plums that is not being supplied.

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FRUIT TREE SPECIALISTS

GREEN GAGE—Medium size; oval surface greenish tinged with yellow; flesh soft, juicy, melting, juicy, exceedingly rich and of excellent flavor. July 30th to Aug. 5th.

JEFFERSON—Large; oval; yellow with a greenish blush. Flesh soft, juicy. Not a very productive. Ready by early August.

YELLOW EGG—Very large; oval; deep yellow. Flesh soft, juicy, melting, yellow, freestone; very firm, jully, and of excellent flavor. Plants are known to be of great vigor. Trees thrifty growers and reliable bearers. Can also be pitted and dried. August 15th to September 15th.

WASHINGTON—Large, yellow, with crimson blush. Flesh soft, juicy, melting, sweet. A standard canning variety. Trees good grower, regularly productive. August 20th to September 5th.

FRUIT—Prunes

Prunes are a staple article of diet, not alone with the consuming populations of the United States and Canada, but are used very largely in the export trade, and on the European markets have a monopoly of the large and large sizes, the European grown Prune not coming up in quality and size to the high standard of the California product.

As an article of diet in the trenches they were proven as indispensable as the proverbial American ham and bacon, and these facts have demonstrated beyond a doubt the stability of the Prune growing industry.

Prunes are to the California fruit grower what corn and hogs are to the Iowa farmer—a regular income producer, and now that they have become a staple article of diet in almost every household, they are bringing premium prices each year. The consumption of Corin during the past few years has been increasing yearly. In the export trade they compete successfully with the European grown product at prices that net the California grower a profit.

When Prunes are a heavy yield, growers have been known to realize as much as $1000 per acre from a season’s crop, while an average net income per acre can be conservatively placed at $200. 00 to $300. 00 per year. Growers who have been able to plant Prunes as a safe and profitable investment, and as a result there has been a shortage in Prune trees each year, particularly on Myrobolan root.

Of the varieties listed, French is more largely used than any other, and can be named as the best with Imperial, Robe de Sargente and Sugar as next choice, and all good.

At a meeting of the California Prune and Apricot Growers’ Association, held in San Francisco, the Board of Directors taking the entire planting of Prunes as a whole, approximately 85% should be planted to French, 5% to Imperial, 5% to Robe de Sargente and 5% to any other variety.

Growers who are interested in planting Prunes as a profitable venture and are able to use the money wisely, are strongly urged to plant French Prunes.

We propagate in the French Prune what is known as both the Skinner and the Turner types, both of which have been fully established and have been found to be the most productive, and have made a yearly average of from 50-60. 00 bushels per acre, and a rich for a whole orchard is mighty good orchard performance.

The Turner type originated in an orchard near Suisun, and is also regularly productive, of excellent quality as a dried Prune, and will make a yearly average of 50-60. 00 bushels per acre, and a rich for a whole orchard is mighty good orchard performance.

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A new type known as the Fourteen-Eighteen has been under observation for several years, and promises well. For delivery season 1922-23 we will have propagated this type. Until its merits, however, have been thoroughly and fully established we would deem either the Turner or Skinner type more preferable for propagation.

The California Nurserymen’s Bud Selection Association, with whom we are affiliated, is carrying on some extensive experimental observations in Prunes, and within a few years will be in a position to definitely determine a standardized type for propagation. Until then, however, we would deem either the Turner or Skinner the best present proved types for planting.

There has been the custom of some California nurserymen for several years to designate certain slight variations in types of Prunes as “Improved French”, “XXX Improved French”, “AAI Improved French”, “Improved 219”, etc., to 9999. Most of that stuff is bunk, as many growers have found to their sorrow. The name “Improved French” is way out of line, and confusing to the one who is not familiar with the French Prune. The name “Improved” is the only confusion. The Turner type we speak of above has been for several years propagated as an Improved French Prune, and that of the Skinner type, which we also refer to, has, under varied orchard conditions, been found to be better, to a certain degree, than the French Prune commonly propagated.

As for the Fourteen-Eighteen now being largely advertised as an Improved French of exceptional size, quality and productivity, from what we can learn we cannot as endorse it as an Improved type worthy of general adoption, for the reason that, while on some specimen trees, Fourteen-Eighteen is average, and good and of the highest quality, on others it is a shy bearer and, under a good setting of fruit, does not average better than the French Prune. The other contention that it is a free bearer, is true in general.

Both our Imperial and Robe de Sargente are propagated from exceptionally fine types in each of these varieties, known for productivity, good size and quality of fruit.

Root Stocks for the Prune—Many growers are planting Prunes on Myro- bolan root, but these are not likely to be satisfactory as the root is not strong enough to support a Prune tree, and also because the Prune plum does not grow as well as on the Prune root. On a soil that is well drained, and with plenty of water, the Prune is a very profitable tree.

California Bartlett Pears ripen in advance of the Eastern and Northwestern regions, and during their season have a monopoly of the markets of the United States and Canada. With the war ended and the Panama Canal trade routes established, this monopoly will extend to the European and South American markets as well. The California Bartlett attains a peculiar degree of perfection, making it a fruit distinct from any other Pear, and where consumed to be eaten out of hand, canned or dried, they enjoy a monopoly of all markets, and are as regularly profitable as the best of any fruit.

Bartlett Pears, likewise all varieties of the standard Fall Pears, always sell at remunerative prices and maintain their enviable record as
an annual money maker for the California fruit grower. They have never sold at less than $25.00 per ton at the cannery, and even at this price a full bearing orchard of Bartlett Pears, under normal conditions, will average a gross income of from $175.00 to $300.00 per acre. Last year they sold at $100.00 per ton at the cannery, and a yearly average price would be from $40.00 to $50.00 at the cannery. The average annual income from an acre of full bearing Bartlett Pears, grown under normal conditions, will range from $250.00 to $400.00, while growers have been known to realize as high as $700.00 to $800.00 per acre, where the location is particularly favorable.

Bartlett Pears produce a good income every year, and some years they are a gold mine.

On account of the Pear Blight in the Pear growing sections of the Eastern and Northwestern States, Pears are not being planted, and many of the Pear orchards are being taken up. For that reason California will enjoy a monopoly in the production of this fruit; likewise of the standard varieties of Fall Pears. The consumption of this fine fruit is growing, and the possibilities of its expansion are unlimited. In California, on the coast valleys, as well as in the interior foothills and lower mountain locations, Pears are practically immune from Pear Blight, while even on the interior valley locations Pear Blight can be readily controlled.

Bartlett is the king of Pears, and should be more largely planted than any other variety of Bartlett being pre-eminently the best. They can be successfully grown over a very wide range, and there is no fruit offering a safer or more profitable investment. On very early locations a block of Wilder or Lawson Pear in your Pear assortment will be very profitable, while an assortment of varieties, such as Bartlett d'Anjou, Beurre Bosc, Winter Nelis, Comice, Beurre Hardy and Beurre Clairegeau, will diversify your crop, and are very profitable planting also.

Fall Pears enjoy a wide range of distribution at profitable prices, and with the opening of the canal trade routes, Fall Pears in particular will be in great demand for the export trade. They will safely average an income of from $125.00 to $400.00 per acre.

If you are planting Bartlett Pears on an early location, we would recommend that you plant at least a portion—25 to 50 per cent—of the Early Type Bartlett described under the individual varieties.

We have a fine lot of thrifty, hardy, well-rooted Pear trees growing in our nurseries, and can care for all orders on both French Pear and Japanese Pear root.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEARS ON FRENCH AND JAPANESE</th>
<th>6 to 8 feet</th>
<th>9 to 10 feet</th>
<th>11 to 12 feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eureka</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BARTLETT—The King of Pears. The best for Eastern as well as local markets: the best for canning and the best for home consumption where fruit are well known. Scarcely any other variety can make as much money for growers as Bartlett Pear, and with proper thought under control and little to fear from this source, we do not hesitate to recommend them for intensive planting. They will continue to be in the future, as they have been in the past, a source of great profit to fruit growers. The tree is a strong grower and prolific: fruit large, smooth, clear yellow, sometimes with a russet skin, flesh white, fine grain, juicy, buttery and delicious. Their season extends from July 1st to September 15th, according to location.

BARTLETT—(Early Type)—Some twelve or fifteen years ago we imported from France an assortment of 100 more varieties of Pears and Plums for experimental purposes. The Bartlett sent us appeared to be of an earlier type than the common, the most desirable feature being that they ripen approximately a week to ten days earlier than the common type.

We grafted them into several young trees in an orchard which we now have respectively of the same as the common Bartlett. We make the first picking of this French Bartlett ten days before we can make the first picking of the common Bartlett, and we strip the trees of the French Bartlett with the second picking, when we make our first picking of the common Bartlett—feature particularly valuable in early districts.

We have now fruit ed this early type for five years, and for productivity they have been fully equal to trees of the regular Bartlett adjoining. For form and quality of fruit they are almost identical with the regular Bartlett. The distinguishing feature of this early type and the regular Bartlett is, as stated, that they ripen ten days earlier. They ripen faster on the trees that is, the trees can be stripped in ten days or two weeks from the first picking, whereas, the regular Bartlett will hang for a season of a month or six weeks.

We do not advocate the planting of this early type in late Pear growing districts, but we DO ADVISE THE PLANTING OF THIS EARLY TYPE IN THE EARLY PEAR GROWING DISTRICTS, such as Vacaville, Westers, Capay Valley, Sacramento River district, Feather River and the lower foothills up to an elevation of 1000. In these districts named, on account of their early ripening, you will find them most profitable.

Planting a block of Bartlett Pears in an early district, we would advise your employing 90 to 40 per cent of the Early Type Bartlett and the balance of the regular Bartlett.

In our own planting this year we are employing 1000 of this Early Type Bartlett, June 20th to July 5th.

In placing your order for Bartlett, should you desire a portion or all of the Early Type, please specify on the order "Early Type Bartlett."

WILDER—The best early Pear: large to medium: flesh firm, rich and sweet. When ripened, a dark crimson on yellow background. A good shipper, very productive and on account of its early ripening is very profitable and worthy of extensive planting, particularly in early districts. Wilder is to be preferred for commercial planting to Com- et or Lawson, June 25th to July 10th.

DOYENNE du COMICE—Large, roundish, yellowish skin, flushed red, a very fair Pear, profitable, and a good variety for the orchard. It is very productive, and attractive to the tree, as well as to the canner. It ripens late in the season, and does not demand a great depth of locality. Best variety for canning, and is one of the very best for the tree. It is a prolific bearer and will net a farmer more money than any other variety, excepting the Comice.

BEEUR DEANJOU—A large, beautiful fruit, yellow, covered with russet dust: flesh yellowish and slightly granular: skin russet, white, yellowish and finely marked with russet spots: flesh white, fine, melting, aromatic: a French Pear of quite recent introduction; has been successfully grown by the A. Nash Fruit Co., Santa Clara, and also in some sections of the Pacific Northwest. It is large, solid, good keeping quality, fine grain and exquisite flavor makes it a great favorite on the Eastern market for the holiday trade. Tree vigorous and some localities regularly productive; in others inclined to alternate bearing. October 15th to November 15th.

BEEUR CLAIREFEAU—Large pyriform: when ripened, color yellowish covered with russet dust: flesh yellowish, sweet, juicy and slightly granular: skin russet, white, yellowish, finely marked with russet spots: flesh white, fine, melting, aromatic: a small, regular, tree, slightly more productive than the Comice. Beaur Clairegeau is a good variety for the orchard, and when well cared for, a profitable variety. October 10th to November 15th.

BEEUR BOSC—A large, beautiful fruit: flesh firm, rich and sweet. When ripened, a dark crimson, with a yellow background. A good shipper, very productive and on account of its early ripening is very profitable and worthy of extensive planting, particularly in early districts. Bosc is to be preferred for commercial planting to Comice or Lawson, June 25th to July 10th.

BEEUR D'ANJOU—Large, pyriform: skin greenish, wrinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with fall crimson: flesh white, melting, juicy and of the finest flavor. This variety is profitably grown in sections of Oregon and Washington, and is held in equal esteem with the Comice, sales on the Eastern market averaging from $2.50 to $3.00 per box, for greenish-yellow, dotted with gray russet, and a good deal covered with russet: flesh yellowish white; fine grained, but watery, very melting, aromatic: a variety of the finest flavor. In eating quality equal to the Bartlett. We propagate from a
Nectarines

The Nectarine is a most delicious fruit, requiring the same culture as a peach, from which it differs by having a smooth skin like a plum. The mellowness of the pulp, combined with its rich, sweet, aromatic flavor, renders it especially desirable as a dessert fruit, or canning and preserving. Dried it is deemed the equal for profit and desirability of the Muir or Lovell Peach.

NECTARINES ON PEACH ROOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUMBOLDT—Large, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant flavor; freestone. The leading yellow-fleshed Nectarine.</td>
<td>4 to 6 feet...</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STANWICK—One of the leading varieties. Large size; flesh white, tender, juicy and of delicious flavor; skin greenish-white and shaded with red; pulp in the sun. Fine table variety; good for drying, preserving and shipping. Middle of July.</td>
<td>3 to 4 feet...</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Olives

Olives on Picholine Root—When you buy an Olive tree it will pay you to get the best—never the cheapest—of the kind. Olives in California are usually grown from cuttings, because that is the easiest and least expensive way. However, it has been demonstrated that an Olive worked on a Picholine root produces a stronger tree and a better root system than a tree grown from a cutting. When you plant a French Prune you want it worked either on Myrobiolan Seeding, Bitter Almond or a Natural Picholine Seeding root, but you wouldn’t have a French Prune grown from a cutting or worked on a French Prune Seeding.

We are practically the only nursemens in the State propagating Olives on Picholine root—and between an Olive grown on Picholine root and one grown from a cutting, price should not be a consideration. We have a limited number of two and three year old Picholine plants, and the growth of Mission Olive worked on the Picholine root, well rooted and of good caliper, and if you are planting Olives it will pay you well to contract from this lot.

Possibilities of Olive Growing in California—Olives cannot be successfully grown everywhere in California, but in those localities adapted to the culture of other fruits, averaging regularly an income of from $200.00 to $400.00 per acre, and for the future the California grower who has a block of Olive trees well cared for and planted in a locality adapted to their production will have for himself and his children a source of income as safe and sure as if he owned a block of Standard Oil stock.

The California Olive can be pickled ripe and re-shipped without becoming soft. The European Olive cannot be pickled ripe, but must be pickled green, because that may be bacteriologic. For this reason the European grown Olive is an entirely different product from the California ripe Olive, and in addition to the markets of North America, the California ripe Olive can be sold without a competitor on the European market as well as on other markets of the world.

The supply of California ripe Olives can in no way keep pace with this increasing demand. This situation is being multiplied by reason of the fact that the large California growing establishments, such as Heinz, Libby, McNeil & Libby and Armour, are now making a specialty of pickling the California Olive, and they are employing their vast selling facilities to distribute them. Therefore, there is no planting that will afford you a surer income during your lifetime. Of the varieties planted, the Mission is pre-eminently the best, and 90 per cent of the Olive planting is to the Mission, with Manzanillo as second choice.

OLIVES ON PICHOLINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 inch and up</td>
<td>4 to 6 feet...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¾ to 1 inch</td>
<td>3 to 4 feet...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¾ to ½ inch</td>
<td>2 to 3 feet...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ to ¼ inch</td>
<td>1 to 2 feet...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WALNUTS

Walnut growing in Northern California has been overlooked by the majority of the growers. This, on account of the sky-bearing and the very large size; the Walnut is deemed too high. However, it has been demonstrated that in many localities in Northern California—where the depth of soil and drainage are favorable to Walnut culture—Walnuts can be successfully grown, and that in the famous Walnut growing sections of Santa Barbara County in the South, in fact, of the North there are now groves of Franquette and Mayette that are full bearing, regularly productive and very profitable.

The Walnut will endure for generations and, like Olives, continually increase in productivity. A fair income from a Walnut grove in full bearing is from $200 to $350 per acre.

Walnuts should be planted only on the California Black Walnut root, and we have a fine lot of trees of Franquette, Witts strain Mayette and other varieties grafted on this root.

We do not recommend the extensive planting in large commercial blocks of Walnuts, only where the conditions for the production are ideal and where so planted they should be distanced not less than fifty feet and inter-planted with some other fruit crop such as Peaches that will come into bearing early and produce an income during the twelve years required for the Walnut to come into heavy productivity.

We do, however, recommend the planting on every orchard of an avenue of Walnuts along your fence line or leading to your home, or a few about your home and barn for shade, ornament and utility. Nothing will add so much in attractiveness to your orchard as a well-kept row of Walnut trees along the boundary or avenue leading to your home or a small block about your home. They are a splendid ornamental tree and are used as ornamental. The home orchard no selection is complete without a half dozen of Walnuts.

WALNUTS ON CALIFORNIA BLACK ROOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 to 3 feet...</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 6 feet...</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 3 feet...</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 feet...</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PECANS—GRAFTED

PECANS—GRAFTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 6 feet...</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 feet...</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pecans

Pecans make a splendid ornamental tree for avenue or yard, though for some commercial purposes they are not recommended for commercial planting. A few Pecan trees in your yard are nice for ornament and shade, and occasionally will produce some nuts.
Quinces

The Quince is adapted to a wide area. They can be planted on ground too wet for Pear, Apple or Myrobolan; and they also thrive well on well-drained locations. Ripening in California in advance of the Eastern Quince, they sell on the Eastern markets, and no other Quince is capable of filling the demand for that purpose by the housekeeper.

The Quince is in great demand, and has been much overlooked by planters. Pineapple and Van Deman comprise this best varieties, and are superior to the other and more common later sorts. Of these two, Pineapple is the best, from the fact that it ripens in advance of any other—can be picked in most locations from September 1st to 15th—is very productive and best in quality. Quinces will average regularly from $125 to $200 per acre.

QUINCE ON QUINCE ROOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>1000</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 ft</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ft</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 ft</td>
<td>$45</td>
<td>$450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PINEAPPLE—One of Burbank’s produc- tions. The name comes from the flavor, which is suggestive of pine- apple. They will cook as tender as the best cooking apple, possessing an ex- cellent flavor, and are not found by any other Quince. Very large size, very hardy; bear this season and regularly; ripen Septem- ber 1st, and on account of their ripening in advance of any other Quince, and at a time when every house is in the midst of the sea- son’s home canning operations, they are subjected to a demand on a good market that no later ripening Quince en- joys. On the Eastern markets they have averaged for a number of sea- sons from $2.50 to $3.50 per box.

VAN DEMAN—Originated by Luther Burbank. A strong grower, the hardi- est, surest and youngest bearer we know, and succeeds farther north than any other variety; early, about the same time as the seedless variety, but large, firm, full flavored, golden fruit than any other Quince. Delicious for preserves, jellies or Quince syrup. Ripens through a long season and keeps well. We recommend it as one of the best.

Table Grapes

California Table Grapes—being the Southern European varieties, which can be grown in this country only in California—are so unlike the American varieties grown in other sections of the country that they are a fruit distinct in themselves. They are superior in every way in quality to the Eastern grown American varieties. They are great favor- ites with the consumer, and are sold successfully in competition with the Eastern crop in every market of the United States.

Being a Fall fruit, Grapes are made to compete with the flood of apples marketed during this season, and on that account do not command the high prices, nor realize as large returns per acre as other fruits named in this list. Nevertheless, they are marketed only from California. How- ever, in many localities Table Grapes are and will continue to be profitable to the grower, and this is particularly true of Malaga, Tokay, Cornichon and Emperor. A small percentage of the market is in the Northwest, being in demand for their dried as a seedless raisin, or for the same raisin and their plantings is without doubt a safe investment.

GRAPE—EUROPEAN VARIETIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROSE PERU—Bunches large, covered and loose. Berry round, large, thick skinned, yellow and green. A good early Grape.</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSCAT—Bunches large and loose. Berry medium sized, red, blushed, with yellow blush.</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURPLE DAMASCUS—Bunches large and loose. Fruit very large, oval, and of a deep reddish maroon.</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persimmons

A Japanese fruit that is slowly but surely working its way into popu- larity. The growing of Persimmons, both for market and for home con- sumption, is not an experiment as far as the fruit is concerned, but as yet the majority of fruit-eating people have not learned to recognize the good quality of this most valuable luxury. On the markets where it has been offered for several years past, consumers have learned to know its value, and there is an increasing demand for it at remunerative prices. For a number of years it has found ready sale at high prices in the Pacific Coast markets; shipments have been made to England with good results, while those made in Chicago and New York have proven it a valuable acquisition for winter shipment.

There are a great many varieties of this fruit. One of our veteran orchardists, Mr. Averv, of Newcayc, has fruited a great many of them, and our list comprises those that Mr. Avery has proven to be the best.

PERSIMMONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HACHIYA—Very large, oblong conical, with short point; very fine; skin bright red with occasional dark spots; leaves large, and much red; seed yellow, brown in color, and enclosed with a yellowish white husk. Astringent until ripe, when very fine. Large and handsome fruit. Tree vigorous, slender and prolific.

HYAKUME—Early; large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; skin fine, dark red, changing to a bright red at full matur- ity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed varieties. Tree is vigorous and bears well, though not as prolific as some.

Pineapple Quince.

Figs

Figs thrive well in any soil and under any conditions which favor common orchard trees. The range of soil on which they grow well is very wide, and wherever the summer temperature is high enough to ripen the fruit and the winter temperature high enough to prevent the killing of the tree, you are perfectly safe in planting Figs for the general market or family use. In growing Figs for profit, however, great care must be taken in the selection of soils most suitable.

Figs are becoming a staple article of diet in the dried fruit. The demand for them is in its infancy, but Figs have been substituted as a market for the California grown product. Fig growing is, and will continue to be, as stable and profitable for the California grower as the best of any other fruit. On account of their wide range of adaptability and productivity they are a safe investment.

FIGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 ft</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 ft</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHITE ADRIATIC—Fruit very large; skin greenish yellow and thin as tissue paper; pulp is a carotin color, exceedingly aromatic.

CALIMYRNA—The genuine Smyrna Fig; large to very large; skin lemon yellow; pulp reddish amber, sometimes also pale amber, turning to dark amber just before falling. Seed large, yellow, fertil; overspread with a clear, white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and mellowness unequalled by any other Fig. Fig. Tree of spreading habit, leaves medium to large and five-toothed. Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other Fig. Should be planted in conjunction with the Cape Fig., as the two form a quinny to every twenty-five of Calimyrra.

KADOTA—Medium sized; thin, white skin; pulp white to pink. One of the best for canning, preserving and pick- ing. Being contracted at remunerative prices by canners for this pur- pose. Never sour when planted in a sandy soil. Dries easily into heavy production very early.

MISSION—Large, black, more large; grown in California than any other Fig. Tree a rapid grower; and an early and large bearer; while the dried product is in great demand at remunerative prices, and is old standing as one of the best and most reliable for p-but.

SAN PEDRO—Very large, elongated, ovate, very hard; skin smooth, violet-black, thick, unspotted. Pulp red, com- pletely tawny colored. One of the largest of figs, excellent for table use, but not adaptable for commercial drying.

TABLE GRAPE—California Table Grape, resembling the Facial. Variety, is of the best eating quality, has been grown in California for many years. The fruit is a large, round, black, with a thick, tender skin; pulp firm, sweet, and of fine flavor. 

KADOTA—Medium sized; thin, white skin; pulp white to pink. One of the best for canning, preserving and pick- ing. Being contracted at remunerative prices by canners for this pur- pose. Never sour when planted in a sandy soil. Dries easily into heavy production very early.

THOMPSON—The Thompson seedless variety is being grown extensively in California, and is becoming popular throughout the United States. The fruit is large, round, black, with a thick, tender skin; pulp firm, sweet, and of fine flavor.

Pineapple Quince.

Hachiya Persimmon.
SEEDLESS SULTANA—Bunches contain berries large, long and conical; skin thin, green, semi-transparent, becoming yellow as it ripens; pulp tender and seedless.

TOKAY—Bunches large and compact; berries very large, oblong red, covered with bluish bloom; flesh firm, cracking and sweet; highly valued as a table grape, and is the standard for profit. August 18th to November 1st.

BLACK MOROCCO—Bunches large; berries large and oblong, black; skin thick; color coppery green to very black; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; a good shipper. September 3d to October 15th.

CORNICHON—Bunches long and loose; berries black, with deep blue bloom; long, oval, with thick skin; flesh firm, cracking and of fine flavor. A very desirable table grape, and is gaining favor each year, and we recommend it for extensive planting. September 6th to November 1st.

BLACK FERRERA—Bunches large and loosely set; berries large and oval; black, with violet bloom; thin skinned; flesh sweet and cracking. A good shipper and a good bearer. A delicious table grape, and a valuable market variety. September 5th to October 15th.

EMPEROR—Bunches large and loose. Berries large and oblong; color deep rose to nearly black, with faint bloom. This variety is proving an excellent eating quality cause it to be in great demand. A very desirable variety.

All Varieties

CATAWBA—An old favorite red Grape, but requires exceptional favored situations and a warm season; in the North, it ripens late and proper maturity is always dependable. Grown commercially in the Chahtaqua grape belt of New York. September 6th to October 15th.

CONCORD—Black: the old stand-by; healthy, hardy, vigorous, productive; succeeds in localities where others fail, ships well and matures well; a good table variety. September 6th to October 15th.

WORDEN—Black: bunch large and compact; berries very large, oblong red, dependable and valuable. Grape. Commercially proves for the family vineyard should be given preference over Concord, as it is of higher quality and handsomer—richer, deeper black—and is harder. Has a habit of bearing its best crops in the off seasons for Concord.

BELLA—A new growing variety, especially adapted for arbors; bunches good size, somewhat loose; berries quite large, oval, black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and rich, with a slight musky aroma. September 6th to October 15th.

NIAGARA—Bunch large, uniform, very rich in color. Berries large. This variety is round, light greenish white, slightly colored with red; skin firm, thick and with good quality. September 6th to October 15th.

BUNCHES—Large, round, firm. September 6th to October 15th.

Loganberries

Loganberries, Rooted Plants

One-half Raspberry and one-half Blackberry. They are as large as the largest Blackberry, of the same form and shape, but of a bright red color, and combine both the flavor of the Raspberry and Blackberry, having a very vinous flavor not found in any other fruit. Raw, when fully ripe, it is excellent for the table; also excellent stewed, and for jelly and jam it has no equal. May 25th to June 15th.

Phenomenal Berries

Phenomenal Berries, Rooted Plants

All that can be said of the Loganberry is applicable to this berry, excepting that the Phenomenal is of larger size and of superior quality than the Logan. May 24th to June 15th.

Blackberries

Blackberries, Rooted Plants

LUCRETIA DEW BERRY—The earliest and best Blackberry: soft, sweet and luscious throughout; the best for picking up; very prolific. June 1st to July 5th.

CORY THORNLESS BLACKBERRIES

Rooted Plants

Gooseberries

Gooseberries, 1-Year Plants

Oregan Champion Gooseberry.

ORLEON CHAMPION—Large, brownish red; fine for table use or an profitable bearer.

Currants

Currants, Rooted Plants

CHERRY—Very large; deep red; fine for preserving, and a valuable market variety.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—A new Currant which has well sustained the claims of the disseminator. It is larger than the Cherry, has less acid and is much more prolific.

PERFECTION—A cross between Fay and White Grape, retaining the desirable characteristics of both. Beautiful, bright red, larger than Fay, holding its size to the end of the bunch; easy to pick; a superior berry; less acid and of better quality than any other currant under cultivation.

WHITE GRAPE—Large, yellowish white; valuable for the table.

Rasberries

Rasberries, Rooted Plants

HANSEL—Medium to large; color bright crimson and excellent flavor; firm and for distant shipment is one of the earliest and the May 25th to June 15th.

KING—Of good size; color bright scarlet; a fine eating quality and an excellent shipper. June 1st to 20th.

CUTHBERT—Dark red berry of delicate sugar-fine flavor; a good shipper and one of the best for market. June 10th to July 1st.

Stawberries

Stawberries, Rooted Plants

DOLLAR—This berry combines everything desired in a good marketable variety. It will ship to points three days distant. Large, highly colored, symmetrical. No other berry known can be so satisfactorily shipped to distant localities as this; and no other berry is more prolific or better adapted to the home garden. First crop April 21st to June 5th; second crop, June 15th to October 1st.

OREGON PLUM—A fine, large, conical berry. Originated in Oregon, and being extensively planted as a market variety, ripening ten days in advance of the Dollar. Very large, highly colored, symmetrical and fine strawberry flavor. Strong plant and prolific. First crop ripens April 5th to May 15th. Second crop ripens June 10th to August 1st.

ORANGES, LEMONS AND POMELOS

Nothing will add so much to the attractiveness and value of your fruit farm or home, nor give you more pleasure than a block of well kept citrus trees. Profitable also for local market, though for extensive commercial planting we do not advocate the planting of the Orange, Lemon or Pomelo in that part of Northern California lying north of where every fruit farm and home garden should have from a few to several dozen citrus trees in their assortment, and, as stated, nothing that you can plant will add so much to the value and attractiveness of your home.

ORANGES, POMELOS AND LEMONS

1 inch up 100 Each

% to 1 inch. 100 Each

% to % inch. 100 Each

WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE—Well known to every man, woman and child. The most extensively planted variety on the market and needs no further description. November to March.

GONSHU—Deep yellow; flesh very firm; juicy; rich very thin and separates readily. Sometimes called Ladies. Kid Glove Orange and Gines immediately in advance of Navel and sweeter in every respect. November 1st to March.

VALENCIA LATE—Large; reaching the market when all other varieties are gone, for the commercial grower to Washington Naval, in the extent of its dissemination. The summer orange of California. Ripens from June to September. The equal of Washington Naval.

MARSH SEEDLESS POMELO—One of the most popular varieties; nearly seedless; large, roundish; skin smooth, lemon yellow; very juicy and of excellent quality. Fruit largely planted Pomelo. No home orchard assortment is complete without two Pomeo trees, which in the years to come will delight your breakfast table.

EUREKA LEMON—Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth and prolific bearer; fruit medium size; sweet; rind; a good keeper; few seeds; very popular, especially in the South. October 1st to December 1st.

VILLA FRANCA—A strong-growing variety; thornless, or nearly so; fruit large, pulpy and juicy; skin sometimes white, with rich marks of green. October 1st to December 1st.

DOWING—Fruit good size; oval, color whitish green; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and good; an upright and vigorous grower.

ORLEON CHAMPION—Large, brownish red; fine for table use or an profitable bearer.

Oregan Champion Gooseberry.

SEEDLINGS

Bitter Almond

Myrooban

Frenchie Pear

Mazzard

Baling Charges

6 to 8 foot trees $1.00

6 to 8 foot trees $1.00

6 to 8 foot trees $1.00

6 to 8 foot trees $1.00

10 to 18 inch trees

10 to 18 inch trees

Citruses Trees box

CITRUS FRUIT SEEDLINGS

Mahaleb

Natural Peach

Apple

QUANTITY PRICES

Three hundred trees of a kind (as 300 Plums, 200 Pears), take the 1000 rate; 50 take the 100 rate; $ take the 10 rate.
hill soil and location.
well drained soil, 
will grow so flourishing and 
and hardy and 
a tree of such well tough-
no other districts produces 
foundations of your tree. 
look to the roots—the 

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