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FANCHER CREEK NURSERIES

INCORPORATED

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ESTABLISHED IN 1884

GEORGE C. ROEDING

PRESIDENT AND MANAGER

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.



Fancher Creek Nurseries

[INCORPORATED]

Experimental and Ornamental Nursery, 640 acres, . . . six miles East of Fresno
New Nursery Grounds, 120 acres, . . . two and a half miles N-W. of Fresno
Citrus Nursery, 20 acres, Exeter, Tulare County, California



A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

. . . OF . . .

Fruit and Forest Trees Vines and Shrubs Choice Palms and Roses



*Adapted to the soils and climates of the
Pacific States, Old Mexico, and the
Islands of the Pacific Ocean.*

GEORGE C. ROEDING

PRESIDENT AND MANAGER

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, POSTOFFICE, AND EXPRESS ADDRESS:

FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS.

THINGS TO OBSERVE.

1. All orders should be legibly written on a separate piece of paper, and not mixed up with the body of the letter.

2. It is always advisable to send orders for nursery stock as early as possible, as those who come first are served first, and we make it a rule to fill orders in rotation as received.

3. In ordering, please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty when no instructions accompany the order to replace with other sorts as nearly similar as possible. Those not acquainted with the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, as we will send them only such varieties as we know are adapted to their locality.

4. Our packing and labeling is as perfect as possible, and we charge for the same only to cover the cost of material. All goods are delivered at the railway or express office free of charge.

5. State distinctly how you wish us to ship—by freight or express; also designate the route, otherwise we will use our own discretion in forwarding.

6. After delivering to the carriers we cannot hold ourselves responsible for any loss or injury to trees or plants after they have been carefully packed and shipped; but we will do everything in our power, if any loss should occur, for the protection and recovery of our customer's property.

7. Orders to be sent by express, C. O. D. will be filled, provided one-half of the amount is sent with the order.

8. If any mistakes are made in filling orders, we will cheerfully rectify the same, but must respectfully request our customers to notify us at once; or, at the most, within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

9. Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a remittance or satisfactory reference.

PRICE LIST.

For the convenience of patrons we also publish annually a price list of all the Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubs and Vines, Palms and Roses enumerated in this catalogue. When ordering, always consult this for prices.

ARTICLES BY MAIL.

For convenience of those who cannot be reached by railroad or express, packages of small articles not exceeding four pounds in weight, can be forwarded by mail, such articles to be charged at single rates.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.

Our trees are all budded or grafted from bearing trees as far as possible, and every care and precaution is exercised to have them true to name; still with all our caution, mistakes are liable to be made, but we hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees, and other stock that may prove untrue to label, free of charge; or to refund the amount paid. It is mutually understood and agreed to between purchasers and ourselves, however, that our guarantee of genuineness shall, in no case, make us liable for any sum greater than that originally paid us for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Those only who can show a certificate of recent date, with our signature attached, are authorized to solicit orders for us. We wish to call special attention to this notice, as we know it has heretofore been the practice of unprincipled persons, to procure the catalogues of prominent nurseries, and take orders in their names, which they fill with poor stock bought elsewhere. If our patrons will notify us of any person whom they have reason to believe is not a regularly appointed agent, we shall consider it a favor.

Please remember to write your name, postoffice, county and state as distinctly as possible; also give your nearest express office and railway station, or if on a stage route send us special directions, giving us the name of the transportation company delivering the goods. Orders for export to old Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba and South American points should give in addition to the above, the steamship routes by which their orders are to be shipped.

All remittances should be by postoffice money order, registered letter, express order or bank draft.

Address all correspondence,

GEORGE C. ROEDING,

President and Manager.

Fancher Creek Nurseries, FRESNO, CAL.

JUST A WORD IN PASSING.

In presenting this, the ninth edition of the Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Forest Trees, Vines and Shrubs, Palms and Roses of the Fancher Creek Nurseries, we

it is the decade which has made California famous the world over for her garden, field and orchard productions. This business, taking its inception at the very time when



Main Office and Sales Yards in Fresno City.

are forcibly reminded of the fact that it is now almost a score of years since this business was established. From 1884 to 1902 has indeed been a period in which the growth of California fruit culture has

the quickening pulse of progress and development made itself felt along horticultural lines, has necessarily been in the broadest sense part and parcel of it. It has been to the fruit grower and plant lover a source



Load of Trees Packed for Shipment—A Daily Occurrence During the Season.

experienced its largest developments; it is the period which has witnessed the marvelous growth of Southern California; it is the years in which the San Joaquin Valley has been transposed from a land of desert and plain to one of vineyards and orchards;

of inspiration in the exploitation of California's horticultural possibilities. As the volume of fruit product increased, and the area of orchard planting multiplied, it too developed and expanded, making of it one of the largest establishments of its kind



1. Packing Grounds, Four Acres.

2. Packing Crew.

3. Trees "Heeled In" in Packing Ground.

4. Hoist for Loading Bales and Boxes.

5. Baling Trees with Electric Power.
6. Styles of Packages used in shipping Trees and Plants.

in the West. This growth and development along healthy lines has been the result of two things, viz.; we have aimed to deserve the confidence and patronage of the horticultural classes, and in turn they have been liberal in extending their patronage to it. Aiming to produce only stock true to name, well grown and of vigorous constitution, it affords us a pleasure to acknowledge the liberal patronage we have received—a condition we shall ever strive to maintain in the future.

The Fancher Creek Nurseries as at present constituted, possess the following striking features and advantages:

EXPERIMENTAL AND ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS.

These are located on a section of land containing 640 acres, six miles east of Fresno, and are devoted to orchard, vineyard and experimental culture. These grounds have earned a world-wide reputation for the first successful production on the Western Hemisphere, of the genuine Smyrna fig. Experimental cultures enable us by actual observation to determine the varieties best suited to this and similar climates.

NEW NURSERY GROUNDS.

In order to continue growing our stock on new ground, we have transferred our deciduous fruit nursery, containing 120 acres, two miles west of Fresno. The soil here is admirably adapted for the successful production of high grade nursery stock, and we announce, with pardonable pride, that the fruit trees grown there are the largest and finest in number and quality ever produced on the Pacific slope. We shall continue to move our fruit tree nursery, whenever necessary, in order to grow the various varieties of fruit trees on soils, to which they are peculiarly adapted, thus producing the strong growth and healthy root system, which have made our trees and plants famous.

CITRUS NURSERY.

Situated near Exeter in Tulare county, where the climate is free from frost and the locality exempt from black scale, our

trees possess virtues peculiarly their own. The soil being heavy adobe, can be easily balled, thus insuring a good growth of tree when planted out.

PACKING AND SHIPPING ESTABLISHMENT.

This comprises four acres of land in the city of Fresno, where our trees are heeled in during the winter months. Here our facilities for handling stock and executing orders promptly are unexcelled. Our improved method of baling with electric machinery enables us to pack large lots of trees with neatness and despatch. We extend to all patrons, who have no time to visit our nurseries, a cordial invitation to inspect our packing and shipping establishment.

MAIN OFFICE AND LOCAL SALES YARD.

This contains principally ornamental stock, palms, trees, shrubs and potted plants, situated in the city of Fresno, on J street, between Fresno and Merced.

A WORD IN CONCLUSION.

Needless to add that in the filling of all orders our aim is to please customers and supply only such trees or plants as in our judgment will live and flourish and be prolific of results. Nevertheless, and in spite of the utmost care on our part, errors will sometimes occur. In such cases we ask a suspension of judgment on the part of patrons until we can be apprised of the error and afforded an opportunity to make it good. Remember, it is our aim to deserve our friends and patrons, and to do this we at all times stand ready to do that which will be fair alike to the seller as well as the purchaser.

Thanking our thousands of patrons, both at home and abroad for the liberal patronage bestowed, and hoping to deserve a continuance of their good will and future favors, we remain,

Yours to please

FANCHER CREEK NURSERIES.

GEO. C. ROEDING,

Pres. and Manager.



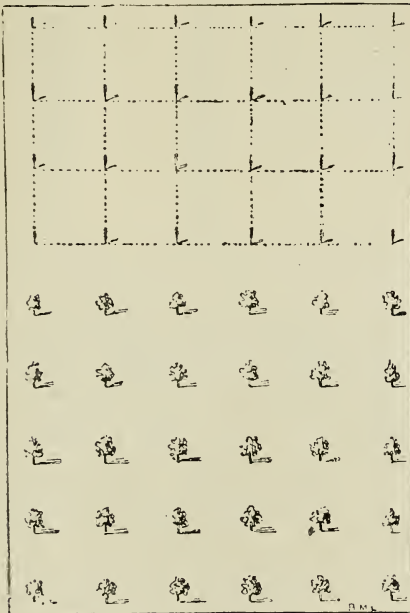
Two Striking Views in our Calimyrna Fig Orchard, showing habit of Tree. See page 29.

HOW TO PLANT FOR PROFIT.

With natural conditions favorable to the exploitation of rural economies and agricultural and horticultural wealth, it is no wonder that within a score of years California has become recognized as the center of fruit production in the United States, and one of the leading horticultural sections of the world, whose development is after all, only in its infancy.

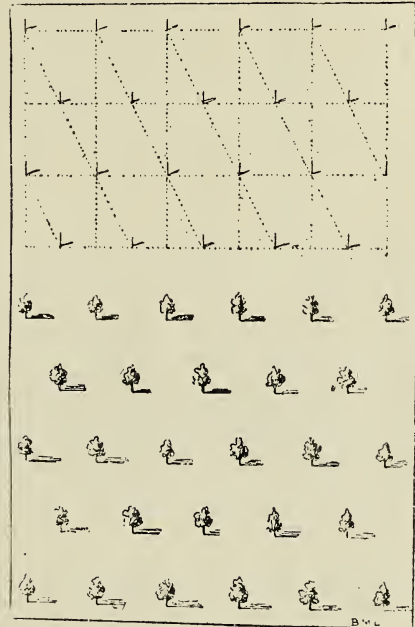
Radical differences in soils and climates are often to be met with in the same orchard, and one locality is often blessed with as great a diversity as may be found in a whole State east of the Rocky Moun-

cal conditions prevailing in his locality and on his land, a few suggestions on methods of planting will be found timely. Obviously, it is of the utmost importance that the land be put in first-class condition ready to receive the trees. This is accomplished by thorough plowing and cross plowing, followed by subsoiling and cultivation, until the soil is as friable as an ash heap. Drainage should also be considered if the land is low and the trees are liable to "wet feet" during the winter or rainy season. Be sure to have the future orchard symmetrical in order to economize



The Square Method.

Rule, Square Method—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.



The Equilateral Triangle Method.

Rule, Equilateral Triangle Method.—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

the area to be planted. There are two methods or systems whereby this may be attained, viz.: the square and equilateral triangle.

After the field has been thoroughly tilled, and the ground plotted off to either of the preceding systems, and the trees have been provided, the next thing is to dig the holes, which should be deep and of ample size—the better the soil is worked and the roots of the tree spread out, the better the

tains. Hence local horticultural conditions are of prime importance when planting for profit is the consideration. Indeed, it is our experience that it is the very keystone to the successful prosecution of fruit culture as applied to California and the Pacific Coast.

Taking it for granted that the intending planter is reasonably familiar with the lo-

growth will be. In soils underlaid by a stratum of hard pan, it is essential to dig or blast through it. Trees cannot prosper in a soil so close and dense as to prevent root growth, which the breaking up of the layer of hard pan relieves.

Treatment of Trees on Arrival.—The trees when received at point of destination should immediately be unpacked and carefully "heeled in" on ground previously prepared in order to avoid exposure of the roots; water freely. Should your stock be

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE.

Distance, 1 foot apart each way, number plants	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
2	43,560	50,300
3	10,890	12,575
4	4,840	5,889
5	2,722	3,143
6	1,742	2,011
7	1,210	1,397
8	888	1,025
9	680	785
10	537	620
12	435	502
14	302	348
15	222	256
16	193	222
18	170	191
20	134	154
25	109	125
30	69	79
35	48	55
40	35	40
	27	31

Time to Plant.—Early planting is always advisable in this State with deciduous fruit and forest trees and plants. In the case of citrus trees and the evergreens, planting may be deferred into late spring and early summer. Preceding the descriptive paragraphs of the different fruits, the reader will find a few cultural directions as applied to particular sorts, to which attention is directed.

Selecting Trees.—This is not over difficult if the planter is reasonably familiar with the character of the land which he is to devote to fruit culture, together with its climatic conditions. Where patrons are in doubt as to varieties, if they will write us of their local conditions, we shall be pleased to make a selection, subject of course to their approval. We aim to supply trees of medium size, straight and healthy, with a strong vigorous root development, free from insect pests and disease, and invariably true to name. We do not grow "cheap" trees, because such are expensive to the planter if tendered to him as a gift, and are always a source of dissatisfaction and after recrimination between sellers and buyers. You cannot extract sunbeams from cucumbers, neither can you produce fine fruit from a stunted and badly grown nursery tree. In taking up nursery stock we exercise every precaution to avoid exposure of the roots, so as to maintain the vigor of the tree.

delayed in transit so as to become dry and suffering from exposure, bury it completely under ground, root and branches, and leave in this condition for a few days until it becomes normal, when it may with safety be planted out. Never soak the roots in water. The same remedy applies to stock frozen. Just immediately before planting be sure to examine the roots carefully, and cut away to a smooth surface all bruised, lacerated and broken roots and rootlets with a sharp knife. The tree can now be said to be ready for its permanent orchard home. In setting out one person should hold it in an upright position while another shovels or fills in the loose soil around it, first spreading out the roots and rootlets in as nearly a natural position as possible. The surface or finest and best soil should be put in first among the roots, care being taken to fill every interstice, thus bringing all the roots in direct contact with the soil. Firm the earth thoroughly about the roots by treading before finally closing up the hole, at the same time applying water freely before the remainder of the soil is finally filled in and the operation of planting is completed. Never tramp down the top soil, nor apply water to it, as it tends to bake the ground, thus preventing its aeration and capillary attraction about the roots, which is essential to the vigorous aftergrowth of the tree. Guard against setting too deep; but allow for the settling of your soil, so that when once established

your tree will stand about as it did at the time of removal from the nursery rows. In the hot interior valleys of this State, the base of the trees should be mulched, it is also important to protect the trunks until they can supply their own shade.

Bringing an Orchard into Bearing.—Fruit growing as a business pure and simple, and in its successful operation is quite as apt to call forth the best energies of brain and brawn of those who “are in the business” as any other line of commercial activity. Just in

California, and is the result of years of experience. Its advantages are; (1) it makes a low heading and a more stocky tree, affording an umbrageous head, and thus protecting it from the hot rays of the scorching summer suns; (2) it enhances the carrying capacity of the tree, thus avoiding artificial props when maturing a crop of fruit; (3) it expedites the harvesting of the crop, by rendering it more accessible to the pickers, thus economizing time and expense; (4) it prolongs the life

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLANTS IN LENGTH FROM 1 TO 100 FEET APART
Used for Planting Hedges, Windbreaks, Shade Trees Etc.

Distance Apart	No. per Mile	Distance Apart	No. per Mile	Distance Apart	No. per Mile
1 foot	5,280	15 feet	352	60 feet	88
2 feet	2,640	20 feet	264	65 feet	81
3 feet	1,760	25 feet	211	70 feet	75
4 feet	1,320	30 feet	176	75 feet	70
5 feet	1,056	35 feet	151	80 feet	66
6 feet	880	40 feet	132	85 feet	62
7 feet	754	45 feet	117	90 feet	58
8 feet	660	50 feet	105	95 feet	55
9 feet	586	55 feet	96	100 feet	52
10 feet	528				

the proportion that your orchard receives intensive and intelligent care, will it give you corresponding returns on your investment of capital, time and labor. For the first two or three years this consists chiefly in proper cultivation, irrigation (where the rainfall is insufficient to carry the trees through the long dry California summer) and pruning; later on when in bearing, fertilization must also be resorted to. Of these thorough cultivation is of prime importance, and should be religiously observed. Pruning is equally if not more necessary. We are aware that it is difficult to lay down specific rules on this point, but it is our experience not to spare the knife, but cut all deciduous trees back at time of planting to from 16 to 18 inches from the top to the surface of the ground. This is now the general practice among the most successful orchardists throughout

of the tree by reason of conserving its vital forces, and rendering it less liable to damage in the breaking of limbs and taxing its strength by carrying its fruits “close in.”

In no way can the average grower gain the rudiments of an enlightened horticultural practice more quickly than in the application of the principles laid down in these books, which in their contents give the best thought and experience of the most successful pomologists, horticulturists, and growers generally now before the public.

Wickson, Edward J. “The California Fruits and How to Grow Them.” A manual of methods which have yielded greatest success; with lists of varieties best adapted to the different districts of the State. 575 pages, 6x9. Price, \$2.50, post paid.

Hussman, George. “Grape Culture and Wine Making.” \$1.50, post paid.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Index.—The reader is referred for handy reference to the complete alphabetical index appearing in the back of the book, each division being indicated by a proper heading.

Nomenclature.—The classification of subjects in this catalogue follows closely that given in the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture, especially the nomenclature applied to the ornamentals.

DECIDUOUS FRUITS.

THE APPLE

As applied to Pacific Coast conditions, the apple enjoys a wide distribution, and in many localities yields a superior fruit in good quantities. Varieties are variable as to localities, and in the selection of sorts the intending planter should be governed largely by local conditions of soil and climate. Broadly speaking, the hot interior valleys are not suitable to commercial apple culture, owing principally to the long dry and hot summer. Hence in these sections farmers should limit planting to only a few trees and sorts for family or local use. The best soil for this fruit is a deep, rich loam which will allow the free extension of the roots and is exempt from stagnant moisture. An extremely light soil should be avoided. Apples do exceedingly well in all the coast counties, as well as in the upper foothills and mountains of the Sierra Nevada. In adjacent States and Territories to the North and East apple culture is more general, and may be safely followed whenever the soil and climate is favorable. The keeping qualities and the flavor of our mountain-grown apples at elevations of 5000 feet or more, are indeed hard to surpass.

It is the concensus of opinion among experienced apple growers that the commercial varieties should be planted from 25 to 35 feet apart in the orchard rows.

Trees should be headed from 14 to 16 inches from the ground except in the mountainous region where high heading is advisable to avoid the breaking of the lateral branches by the settling of the snow in the winter months. Not more than three to four branches should diverge from the body of the tree and these should be as evenly distributed as possible.

For the first three years thinning and a systematic shortening of the main and lateral branches should be followed with the view of securing a strong, well-balanced tree, capable of developing a good crop of fruit without breaking down.

In after years shorten in moderately and thin out the center growth.

NEW VARIETIES.

Bismarck. Introduced from New Zealand and said to be one of the most promising of recent introductions, a tremendous bearer and one of the very best apples for hot climates. Fruit is of a beautiful golden-yellow color of the largest size; very highly flavored and as a dessert apple, said to have no equal; also suitable for cooking purposes. Ripens early and is a good keeper.

Glowing Coal. Of enormous size, and said to be very valuable on account of its striking beauty and superior quality. A vigorous grower; flesh fine grained with sub-acid flavor. A most promising sort.

Paragon. Originated in Tennessee. The original tree is now fifty years old and is still vigorous and in bearing; fruit large to very large, roundish, somewhat flattened; dark red, slightly streaked; flesh firm, yellow, sub-acid and juicy and of excellent quality; a fine keeper. Its size, splendid keeping and shipping qualities, render it one of the most valuable varieties of recent introduction.

SUMMER.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A beautiful Russian apple; large yellow, streaked with red; tree vigorous and very productive; juicy with rich sub-acid flavor; excellent in this valley on account of its dense foliage; August.

Early Harvest. Medium size; bright straw color; tender and fine; good for table and cooking; July.

Early Strawberry. Medium, yellow-white striped with bright red; tender, with a sprightly brisk flavor; July.

Golden Sweet. Large pale yellow, tender and rich; good for cooking and market; August.

Gravenstein. Large, beautifully dashed with deep red and orange; tender and crisp, with a highly aromatic flavor; tree very vigorous; August.

Keswick Codlin. Large, conical; greenish-yellow; flesh, yellowish-white; fine for cooking; August and September.

Maiden's Blush. Medium, well shaped; yellow, with a very distinct red cheek on the sunny side; flesh white; pleasant sub-acid flavor. It has all the beauty of color of the pretty little Lady apple; excellent for the table and for cooking; August.

- ✓ **Red Astrachan.** Large, deep crimson, with sometimes a little greenish-yellow in the shade; flesh white, moderately juicy, with an agreeable rich acid flavor; very productive; July.
- ✓ **Red June.** Medium, oblong, deep red; excellent for table; one of the best early apples; July.
- ✓ **Sweet Bough.** Large, pale yellow, tender and sweet; good bearer; August.
- ✓ **Tetofsky.** A Russian apple; yellow, striped with red and covered with whitish bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly, acid and agreeable; August.
- ✓ **White Astrachan.** A Russian apple; medium, roundish; skin nearly white; tender; good for market; August.

AUTUMN.

- ✓ **Alexander.** Large, conical; greenish-yellow, streaked with orange and brilliant bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish-white, of medium quality, very productive; September.
- ✓ **Fall Pippin.** Very large, yellowish-green; tree vigorous and very productive; flesh white, tender and mellow; one of the best fall apples; September.
- ✓ **Fameuse.** (Snow Apple)—Medium, roundish; greenish-yellow, with streaks of deep red on sunny side; flesh remarkably white, very juicy; October.
- ✓ **Golden Russet.** Medium; skin rough, yellow covered with dull russet; flesh whitish-yellow, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; September and October. Thrives well in a warm climate.
- ✓ **Gloria Mundi.** Very large, greenish-yellow, flesh coarse, tender, with pleasant sub-acid flavor; excellent for cooking and drying; October.
- ✓ **Haas.** Medium to large; pale greenish-yellow, shaded with red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; very abundant bearer; September and October.
- ✓ **Hubbardston Nonsuch.** Large, roundish oblong and splashed with stripes of bright red, nearly covering a yellowish ground; juicy and tender, with an agreeable acid flavor; very good to best; October. An excellent variety in the interior valleys of the state and in other localities having a dry warm climate.
- ✓ **Jonathan.** Medium, conical; light yellow, covered with red stripes; tender and juicy with a sprightly vinous flavor; excellent for table or market; October and November.
- ✓ **King of Tompkins County.** Very large, globular; yellowish, shaded with red; flesh yellowish, rather coarse, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; October and November.
- ✓ **Mother.** Large, red; flesh very tender, rich and aromatic. One of the best dessert apples.
- ✓ **Rambo.** Medium, yellowish-white, streaked with pale yellow and red; tender, rich and sub-acid; very productive; October.
- ✓ **Red Bietigheimer.** A valuable German variety, very large, roundish inclining to conical; skin pale, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish-crimson; flesh firm white, with brisk sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer. This fruit is very showy and is worthy of extensive cultivation.
- ✓ **Rhode Island Greening.** Large, greenish-yellow; succeeds on a great variety of soils; flesh yellow, fine-grained, tender, crisp, juicy and aromatic; excellent for cooking and table; adapts itself to a variety of climates; October and November.
- ✓ **Roxbury Russet.** Medium, dull-green, covered with brownish russet when ripe; flesh greenish-white, with a rich sub-acid flavor; good to very good; October.
- ✓ **Skinner's Pippin.** (Skinner's Seedling)—Large; skin thin, pale yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; tender and juicy; September.
- ✓ **Stump.** Medium-sized, conical; yellow striped and shaded with light red; flesh juicy, tender, with sprightly sub-acid flavor. Fruit very uniform in size and of fine appearance.
- ✓ **Twenty Ounce.** Large and showy; a good sprightly fruit, though not very highly flavored; flesh coarse-grained, brisk sub-acid.

WINTER.

- ✓ **Arkansas Black.** Medium to large, round or slightly conical; yellow where not covered with a beautiful dark maroon, approaching to black; flesh firm, fine-grained, juicy; a long keeper. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. A valuable market apple.
- ✓ **Baldwin.** Large, rounded; deep bright red; very productive. One of the best and most popular winter apples; December.
- ✓ **Ben Davis.** Medium to large; yellowish, almost entirely overspread with two shades of red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, pleasant sub-acid; December to March.
- ✓ **Cooper's Market.** Medium, conical, red; flesh white, tender, with a brisk sub-acid flavor; a late keeper. Tree very productive; December to February.
- ✓ **Duke of Devonshire.** An English apple of medium size; yellow, with red cheek; crisp, juicy, sugary; fine aroma, good keeper.

- English Russet.** Medium; ovate or conical; greenish-yellow, with red cheek; crisp, sub-acid; strong grower and a regular bearer.
- Esopus Spitzenberg.** Large, oblong; yellowish ground, with broken stripes of bright red; flesh yellow, juicy, with a delicious sub-acid; rich flavor.
- Gano.** Originated by N. G. Gano of Parkville, Mo., and said to bear a very close resemblance to the Black Ben Davis. Many authorities claiming the two to be identical. A true Ben Davis type except the color, deep dark red.
- Grimes' Golden Pippin.** Medium; rich golden-yellow, sprinkled with small gray and light dots; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, spicy sub-acid, peculiar aroma; December to March.
- Kentucky Redstreak.** Medium, roundish, greenish-yellow shaded with dull purplish-red and sprinkled with large light dots having gray centers; flesh whitish, tender, juicy; December to February.
- Lady Apple.** A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat; lively lemon-yellow, with a brilliant deep red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant. Highly esteemed at Christmas as a beautiful ornament to Christmas trees.
- Lawver.** Large roundish; bright red, covered with small dots; flesh white, firm, crisp, mild sub-acid; tree vigorous, thrives well in the interior valleys and in warm dry climates. A fine keeper and very showy; December to February.
- Limber Twig.** Medium; yellow, shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish tender, juicy, with a brisk sub-acid flavor.
- Missouri Pippin.** (Stones Eureka)—Very extensively planted in the southern part of the state; large roundish, slightly conical; yellowish, striped and splashed with red; covered with a greyish bloom and sprinkled with large greyish dots; tender, juicy, compact; a good market sort; December.
- Marshall's Red or Red Bellflower.** Originated with J. L. Marshall, near Napa. Fruit very large, same shape as Yellow Bellflower, but of same color as Red June; quality very good; flesh firm, fine-grained, slightly more acid than the Yellow Bellflower; tree a very heavy bearer. A very popular variety.
- Nickajack.** Large, roundish, yellowish shaded and splashed with two shades of red; flesh yellowish, compact, tender and juicy. Tree a vigorous grower and very hardy. December to April.
- Northern Spy.** Large, roundish, greenish-yellow, covered with light and dark stripes of purplish-red; flesh white, juicy, brisk sub-acid; valuable for market and cooking. As a resistant to woolly aphis when grown on its own roots, it cannot be surpassed. November to January.
- Pewaukee.** Medium to large; bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender juicy; January to May.
- Rawle's Janet.** Medium; roundish, greenish-yellow, striped with red; crisp and juicy, one of the very best of keepers; January to April.
- Reinette du Canada.** Of French introduction; large to very large; greenish-yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh white; tender, crisp, juicy, with lively sub-acid flavor; a fine late keeper.
- Rome Beauty.** Large, yellow, shaded with bright red, juicy and sub-acid; December to February.
- Shockley.** Below medium, roundish, conical, pale-yellow overspread with red; crisp, juicy, slightly vinous flavor; good bearer and a good keeper. One of the best for this valley, and others with similar climates; December to February.
- Smith's Cider.** Medium; yellow, shaded with red; a standard commercial variety. November to February.
- Sonoma Seedling.** Above medium size; pale yellow, striped with red; rich, acid flavor; fine keeper. Popular in Sonoma and Napa counties.
- Stark.** Large, roundish, inclining to conical; greenish-yellow, shaded and splashed with dark red; thickly sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. A long keeper and profitable market fruit.
- Swaar.** Large and regularly formed; pale lemon-yellow, dotted with brown specks; flesh yellowish, fine-grained, tender with rich aromatic flavor; an excellent apple in warm dry climates; a good market sort; December to January.
- Vandevere.** Medium; waxen-yellow, striped with red; tender, with a rich sub-acid flavor; valuable for culinary purposes; November to January.
- Wagener.** Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm and excellent; very productive; December to May.
- White Pippin.** Large; greenish-white, pale yellow when ripe; flesh white, tender, with a rich sub-acid flavor; December to February.
- White Winter Pearmain.** Medium, oblong; pale yellow, thickly sprinkled with minute brown dots; flesh yellowish, tender, crisp, juicy, very pleasant sub-acid flavor; succeeds well in all parts of the state; a standard market sort, widely distributed; November to February.
- Wine Sap.** Medium; yellow ground streaked with red; tree thrives well on sandy, light soil; flesh yellow, with rich, high flavor; excellent for table, and one of the very best cider fruits; November to February.

✓ **Wolf River.** Large and handsome; greenish-yellow, shaded with dark and light red; tree a strong grower and good bearer.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, oblong; yellow, sometimes a blush in the sun; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; one of the standard varieties in California and should be extensively planted; tree a good grower and very productive; succeeds well in the interior; October to January.

Yellow Newton Pippin. Large; skin smooth, golden-yellow; flesh firm, crisp, juicy; one of the standard varieties in California and probably more extensively planted than any other apple; January to March.

York Imperial. Medium; white, shaded with crimson; crisp, juicy, sub-acid; November to January.

CRAB APPLES.

✓ **Hyslop.** Large, dark crimson with bloom; very showy and popular on account of its size and hardness; November to January.

✓ **Martha.** A new crab; a perfect pyramid in tree; a great bearer; skin bright glossy yellow, shaded with light red; surpasses all other crabs for culinary purposes; September.

Red Siberian. Fruit an inch in diameter; very handsome tree, an erect, free grower.

Transcendent. Fruit very large; tree immensely productive; juicy and crisp; skin yellow striped with red, the best of its class for cider; September.

✓ **Whitney.** Large; skin smooth; glossy green, splashed with carmine; flesh firm and juicy; ripens latter part of August; foliage dark green, very handsome.

✓ **Yellow Siberian.** Large; fine golden-yellow color.

THE PEAR

The pear is a fruit cultivated throughout California and the Pacific States generally, extending into Mexico. It does well in all soils, but succeeds best on a heavy loam. Of the whole range of commercial fruits it seems to thrive better in alkali soils than any other and is being largely planted in vineyards and orchards, where the vines and trees have been killed. The trees are usually planted 20 to 25 feet apart on the square. The practice of cultivation is much the same as with the stone fruits. Pruning is usually to the vase form of tree. Certain varieties demand treatment in this regard peculiar to themselves as well as their

environment. The fruit should be thinned out on heavily loaded trees, or else it is liable to run to small and unmerchantable sizes. The fruit of the summer and autumn sorts should be gathered some ten days before ripening and placed in a dark cool place, where it will ripen, acquiring a delicious aroma, fine flavor, and a melting characteristic pleasing to the palate when eaten. The demand for this fruit both in the green and dried state, is increasing yearly, making it one of the most profitable and desirable to plant. The Sacramento and San Joaquin valley soils and climates are especially favorable to pear culture; as well as the Coast counties and south of Tehachapi. Its geographical distribution covers the entire Coast and our extensive assortment of varieties is calculated to meet every condition.

NEW VARIETIES.

✓ **Winter Bartlett.** This fine pear originated in Eugene, Oregon. The original tree stands in a door-yard of that city, and with possibly one or two exceptions, has borne a good crop for over 20 years. Fruit large, closely resembling the famous Bartlett in shape and appearance, but ripening four months later; skin yellow, slight blush on side exposed to the sun; perfectly smooth, sprinkled with large russet brown dots; flesh not quite as fine-grained as the Bartlett, but tender, juicy and melting and with a flavor almost identical to the Bartlett. Trees in the nursery rows not growing as straight as the Bartlett, but fully as vigorous. This pear has been fruited for several years in this county and is undoubtedly one of the few pears of recent introduction promising any real merit. Its close resemblance to the Bartlett, fine flavor, unexcelled keeping qualities, combined with its lateness, places it in the front rank, as one of the finest of winter pears, worthy of extensive cultivation. In every way a grand fruit.

SUMMER.

✓ **Bartlett.** Large; skin very thin, clear lemon-yellow with soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; the best summer pear in existence; thrives in all parts of California. The most popular of pears and more highly esteemed for canning, shipping and drying than any other.

✓ **Beurre Giffard.** Medium; tapering to the stem; greenish-yellow, shaded red on sunny side; melting and juicy; a fine early pear; July.



Winter Bartlett Pear. Reduced two-thirds natural size. See page 13.

Bloodgood. Medium; yellow, sprinkled with dots; rich, surgary, highly aromatic flavor; August.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; pale lemon-yellow, marbled with crimson on sunny side and thickly sprinkled with brown dots; flesh fine-grained and melting; with a rich vinous flavor; July.

Dearborn's Seedling. Small; skin smooth; clear light yellow; flesh white, juicy, sweet and sprightly in flavor; July.

Doyenne d'Ete. Fruit small, roundish, slightly pyriform; skin smooth, fine yellow, often shaded with bright red and covered with russet dots. One of the earliest.

Lawson or Comet. Large; brilliant crimson color on yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy, but of rather inferior flavor; a firm and good shipper; the most attractive of all pears for market, on account of its beautiful exterior. Ripens in June and its large size and earliness make it one of our most valuable shipping pears.

Le Conte. Large, bell-shaped; skin smooth and of a rich creamy-yellow color; a rapid grower, a prolific bearer, foliage is rich and luxuriant; it is valuable for its shipping qualities and is excellent for cooking; July.

Madeleine. Medium; pale yellow, dotted with brown dots; flesh melting and juicy; the first early pear; June and July.

Seckel. This small but most delicious pear originated on the farm of Mr. Seckel, near Philadelphia. Without question the richest and most highly flavored variety known. Its highly concentrated, spicy, honeyed flavor is not equalled by any other variety. Skin brownish-green with a lively russet-brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, juicy and melting.

AUTUMN.

Beurre Bosc. A large, fine pear with long neck; cinnamon-russet, handsome; half melting, juicy, slightly perfumed and delicious; tree fine grower and productive; one of the most valuable of our autumn pears; September.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; yellow, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellowish, buttery, juicy and granular; one of the best varieties for transportation; September.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; russet-yellow pear, shaded with crimson; melting, juicy, rich and delicious; valuable for market and table; September.

Beurre Hardy. Large; greenish, covered with light russet and shaded with brownish-red; flesh buttery, with a rich vinous brisk flavor, good; September.

B. S. Fox. A seedling raised by the late B. S. Fox; large; somewhat the shape of Clairgeau; skin greenish-yellow, smooth, nearly covered with golden russet; flesh buttery, juicy, sub-acid flavor; a valuable addition to the list of our autumnal pears, and highly recommended on account of its excellent shipping qualities; September.

Brockworth Park. Large; pale yellow, with red blush on sunny side; melting and buttery.

Dana's Hovey. Fruit medium, regular in form; skin greenish-yellow, netted and patched with russet, and sprinkled with many brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, melting, with a sugary, rich aromatic flavor. Tree vigorous and a regular and enormous bearer.

Doyenne du Comice. A French pear of recent introduction and of much promise; fruit large; skin greenish-yellow, shaded with crimson in sun; flesh buttery, rich and slightly aromatic; October.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; dull greenish-yellow, spotted with russet; flesh white buttery, with rich, excellent flavor; tree very productive; September.

Flemish Beauty. Large; pale yellow, marbled with light russet; flesh yellowish-white, not fine-grained but very juicy and melting; good bearer and very hardy; September and October.

Howell. Large; waxen yellow; sprinkled with minute russet dots; flesh whitish, juicy, brisk, vinous; vigorous grower and a prolific bearer; September.

Keiffer's Hybrid. Large; skin rich golden-yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor; tree very vigorous, an early bearer and very prolific and more widely distributed through the United States than any other pear.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Large; greenish-yellow, brownish-red in the sun, marked with numerous gray dots; flesh juicy, melting; very prolific; September.

Onondaga. (Swan's Orange)—Large; skin somewhat coarse and uneven; fine rich, yellow at maturity, with traces of russet; flesh buttery, very juicy, with a fine, rich vinous flavor; October.

Sheldon. Above medium; greenish-yellow, covered with thin light russet; flesh whitish, very juicy, melting, rich, aromatic. A fine pear.

Winter Seckel. Small, regularly formed; skin dull yellowish-brown, with a lively russet red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a rich, spicy flavor and aroma; the most exquisitely flavored variety known; October.

White Doyenne. Medium; skin smooth, pale yellow, sprinkled with small dots; fine-grained and very buttery; October.

WINTER.

Beurre Gris d'Hiver. Large; skin golden-russet and sprinkled with dots; flesh granular, juicy, melting with a peculiar aroma; November.

Col. Wilder. Another of Fox's seedlings. Large, yellow, profusely dotted and marbled with russet; flesh melting, juicy, sweet with a peculiar flavor. Tree a vigorous grower.

Doyenne d'Alencon. Medium; skin rough yellow, shaded with dull crimson; flesh granular, juicy, sugary and highly perfumed; November.

Easter Beurre. Large, roundish, often rather square in figure; yellowish-green, sprinkled with many dots and patches; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy, sweet, rich flavor; a most desirable winter pear and an excellent shipper; tree a rapid grower and abundant bearer; October to January.

Forelle or Trout Pear. A beautiful German pear, deriving its name from its finely speckled appearance; fruit oblong, inclining to pyriform; lemon-yellow, washed with deep rich red on the sunny side, where it is marked with large crimson specks; flesh white, buttery, melting, slightly vinous; October and November.

Glou Morceau. Large; skin pale greenish-yellow, marked with small green dots; flesh fine-grained, buttery, very melting, with a sugary flavor; November.

Josephine de Malines. Medium; pale greenish-yellow, netted and patched with russet; flesh pinkish white, melting, with a delicate aroma; excellent; December.

P. Barry. A most valuable winter pear, originated by the late B. S. Fox of San Jose; large to very large; ovate pyriform; skin yellow, nearly covered with russet dots and blotches; flesh juicy, fine-grained, flavor sprightly, rich, excellent. The tree is a vigorous grower and heavy bearer, and in habit is very much like the Winter Nelis; an excellent keeper, it is worthy of extensive cultivation; December to March.

Pound Pear. Fruit very large, often weighing three pounds; skin yellowish-green, with a brown cheek; poor for table but good when cooked or preserved; December to February.

Vicar of Winkfield. Valuable on account of its productiveness; very large and handsome.

Winter Nelis. Medium; skin yellowish-green, dotted with gray russet; flesh yellowish-white, fine-grained and abounding with juice of a rich, saccharine, aromatic flavor; thrives best in warm localities and is especially adapted to a warm dry climate; a regular bearer. An excellent shipper and good keeper; December.

DWARF.

The following varieties are worked on quince root as dwarfs and are to be recommended for gardens or where space is too limited to permit the growing of standard trees. Bartlett, Beurre Hardy, Duchesse d'Angoleme, Easter Beurre, Winter Bartlett.

THE CHERRY

Throughout California the cherry is a fine, luxuriant tree, with smooth, light colored bark. It thrives best in the Coast counties, but also does well in many sections of the interior valleys, in Oregon and Washington, and other districts of the Coast. It finds its greatest luxuriance in the counties aligning San Francisco Bay; does well on foothill soils at an elevation of 2000 feet. Though preferring a dry situation, it must nevertheless have available moisture, its requirements being more emphatic in this direction than with some other trees. Plant the trees 25 feet apart. The tree should be headed very low, to avoid sun-scald to its rather sensitive bark. Our trees are exceptionally well grown, and are calculated to meet the general requirements prevailing throughout this region.

THE BIGARREAU.

Belle d'Orleans. Above medium size, roundish heart-shaped; whitish yellow, partially covered with pale red; sweet and excellent; May.

Bing. Originated by Seth Lewelling, from seed of Black Republican. Fruit large, dark brown or black, very fine, late; a good shipping variety.

Black Eagle. Large, heart-shaped; skin deep purple; flesh deep purple, tender and rich; moderate bearer; June.

Black Tartarian. Largest size, irregular and uneven on the surface; flesh purplish, half tender and juicy; the best black cherry; June.

Burr's Seedling. Large, heart-shaped; whitish-yellow, shaded with red; sweet and rich.

California Advance. A seedling of Early Purple Guigne, ripening a week earlier. Said to be larger and a heavier bearer than its parent.

Centennial. A seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau; larger than its parent, and valuable on account of its shipping qualities; very sweet; June.

Chapman. A seedling of the Black Tartarian, but is larger, finer and earlier than its parent.

Cleveland Bigarreau. Large; clear red and yellow, sweet and rich, tree fine grower, spreading and productive.

Coe's Transparent. Medium; pale amber, covered with red in the sun, flesh tender and melting; ripens earlier than the Black Tartarian.

Early Purple Guigne. Medium; purple; tender, juicy, rich, one of the earliest; May to June.

Elton. Large, pointed, heart-shaped; pale yellow, delicately mottled with bright red; tender, with a rich luscious flavor; June.

Gov. Wood. Very large; light yellow, shaded with bright red; sweet and delicious; June.

Great Bigarreau. (Monstreuse de Mezel) Very large; dark red, almost black; firm and juicy; tree a strong grower, and very productive; late.

Knight's Early Black. Large, irregular; skin dark purple; flesh purple; rich and sweet; June.

Lambert. Fruit of largest size and of fine quality; color deep rich red; flesh firm and of fine flavor; a fine market variety. Ripens two weeks later than Napoleon Bigarreau.

Lewelling. (Black Republican) Seedling raised by Seth Lewelling of Oregon; large size, black, sweet, with purplish flesh; late and a good shipper.

Napoleon Bigarreau. (Royal Anne) A magnificent cherry of the largest size, pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted and spotted with deep red, and with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; tree a rapid grower and immense bearer.

Pontiac. Large, dark purplish red, almost black when ripe; juicy and sweet.

Rockport Bigarreau. Large; pale amber in the shade; light red in the sun; good bearer; highly esteemed for cooking and shipping.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. A black cherry of the largest size; an excellent market variety.

Windsor. Originated at Windsor, Canada, and introduced by Ellwanger & Barry. Fruit large, liver-colored, flesh firm, and of fine quality. Tree very hardy and prolific.

Yellow Spanish. Large; pale yellow; one of the best of light colored cherries; June.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

Are a distinct class from the preceding and are distinguished, by the less vigorous growth of the trees, leaves thicker and of a deeper green color, and the marked acidity of the fruit.

Belle Magnifique. Large; bright red; flesh juicy, tender, acid, excellent for cooking.

Early Richmond. Medium; dark red; juicy, sprightly acid flavor; one of the best acid cherries, and unsurpassed for cooking purposes; very productive.

English Morello. Large; dark red; juicy and good.

May Duke. Large; rich dark red; flesh tender, juicy and sub-acid; an excellent variety, and one of the earliest of its class.

Montmorency. Large; red cherry; very productive; tree very ornamental.

Olivet. A new variety, of French origin; large, very shining, deep red; tender, rich and vigorous; very sweet, sub-acid flavor; June.

Ostheimer Weichsel. Fruit of largest size; roundish oblate; skin very dark when mature; flesh liver color, tender, juicy, almost sweet sub-acid. Very fine.

Reine Hortense. Very large; beautiful, glossy red; a good bearer; excellent for canning, but too soft for shipment.

THE PLUM.

To give the different types of plums, even a brief classification, the following condensed statement is taken from the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* (Bailey): "Prunes, characterized by sweet firm flesh, capable of making a commercial dried product; any color, though blue purple are best known. (See "Prunes" on following pages).

The plum in its geographical distribution on this Coast, and particularly in California, covers a wide range of soils and climates, being thrifty along the Coast regions, in the Coast and interior valleys, and well up in the foothills. Indeed, so wide is its range that it is safe to say that every county in the State boasts of its plum orchards, excepting perhaps the city and county of San Francisco. This adaptability is undoubtedly due largely to the various stocks on which the different sorts are budded or grafted. Twenty to twenty-five feet apart is a standard distance to plant the trees. Being a sprawling grower, the tree should be pruned quite severely when young, the general vase form being much in favor. Like the cherry the tree is more or less subject to sun-scald, and hence should be headed low. Our trees have been budded and grafted on different roots, calculated to meet the varying conditions prevailing in different portions of the State and the Coast generally. This fruit has not in recent years been planted so extensively as it deserves, which is due no doubt to some extent to the difficulty of marketing; but now with canneries established in every prominent fruit growing section in the State, and with the demand for shipment to eastern markets in the fresh and dried state, there is no reason why it should not be largely planted. "Black knot" and the insect "Curculio" combined have discouraged planting in the eastern states, and as a consequence our fruit finds a ready market there of late years. The Oriental varieties are coming more into favor. The trees grow rapidly, are heavy and regular bearers, and adapt themselves to a wide range of territory. The fruit is very showy and highly flavored and its shipping qualities are unexcelled.

NEW VARIETIES.

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

- Apple.** Another of Burbank's novelties; named from its close resemblance, form, color and rare keeping qualities; flesh firm, pale red with marblings and streaks of pink. A valuable acquisition to the list of Japanese plums; ripens after Burbank.
- Bartlett.** One of the best of Burbank's recent introductions. Said to be wonderfully productive; a very ornamental tree with glossy green leaves, resembling very closely the famous Bartlett in habit of growth, flavor and fragrance. Fruit oval, yellow, turning to deep crimson when fully ripe; flesh light salmon colored, firm and juicy; ripens before Burbank.
- Chalco.** A cross between Simoni and Burbank, resembles the former variety very closely but said by the originator, Luther Burbank, to be by far superior to it. A tremendous grower and very prolific. A superior shipping plum, as it ripens and keeps well when picked green. Must eventually supplant the Simoni, thriving and bearing where that variety is a failure.
- Climax.** This is well named the "King of Plums," its extreme earliness, immense size, high color, delicious flavor and fragrance, places it in the lead among early shipping plums. Fruit heart-shaped; color deep, dark red; flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and remarkably productive.
- Shiro.** Originated by Luther Burbank. Fruit egg-shaped; medium size, smooth, bright yellow, thin bloom; flesh clings to the pit. Said to be more productive than the Burbank.
- Sultan.** Said by the originator, Luther Burbank, to be one of the most attractive of plums; its huge size, deep purplish crimson color renders it a valuable market variety. The flesh is very firm, fragrant, sweet, dark crimson, clouded and shaded with pink, salmon and light yellow. Tree is a very rapid grower with wood and leaves very much like a Royal Anne Cherry.
- GENERAL COLLECTION.**
- Bavay's Green Gage.** An excellent foreign variety; fruit large; greenish-yellow, flesh yellow, juicy, melting, rich; August.
- Burbank.** Introduced by Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., and considered to be the best of over forty Japan plums tested by him. Fruit is large, nearly globular; clear cherry-red, with lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and most agreeable flavor; tree very vigorous, often commencing to bear when only two years old.
- Bradshaw.** Large; reddish-purple; juicy and pleasant; adheres partially to the stone; July.
- Chabot.** Medium, skin of a brick-red color; flesh firm, same color as skin, juicy and sweet.
- Cherry Plum.** Small; lively red, light bloom; flesh greenish, soft, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; June.
- Clyman.** Originated in Napa Valley; mottled reddish-purple, with beautiful blue bloom; free stone; flesh firm and sweet; two weeks earlier than the Peach Plum, which it very much resembles, only it is not quite as large. Very valuable for shipping. Tree very prolific, and a strong grower; June.
- Coe's Late Red.** Medium, round; dark red; rich, vinous flavor; hangs on the tree a long time; October.
- Coe's Golden Drop.** Large; light yellow; flesh sweet and delicious; adheres partially to the stone; tree very vigorous; September.
- Columbia.** Largest size, nearly globular; brownish purple, dotted with fawn-colored specks; rich, sugary and excellent; separates freely from the stone; August.
- Duane's Purple.** Very large; reddish-purple; flesh yellow, sugary; separates from the stone; August.
- Early Golden Drop.** Small, bright yellow, sugary; June.
- General Hand.** Very large, oval; deep yellow, moderately juicy, sweet and good; parts freely from the stone; August.
- Giant.** Introduced by Luther Burbank; raised from the seed of the Petite d'Agen, pollinated with the Hungarian Prune. Tree is a handsome, strong, vigorous grower; leaves very large, so the fruit is well protected. Fruit large to very large; flesh yellow, flavor good; freestone.
- Grand Duke.** A valuable addition to late plums; skin dark, almost blackish-purple; flesh greenish-yellow, adhering closely to the stone; has a sweet and rich flavor when fully ripe; September.
- Green Gage.** Small; round, flesh pale green, melting and juicy; separates freely from the stone; one of the best flavored plums; July.
- Ickworth Imperatrice.** Above medium size, obovate; skin deep purple, traced and embroidered with streaks of golden-fawn color; flesh greenish-yellow, sweet, juicy and rich; adheres slightly to the stone. A valuable late variety; its firmness and fine keeping qualities, render it worthy of more general cultivation.
- Imperial Gage.** Above medium size; oval, pale green, tinted with yellow; very juicy and rich; fine for canning; August.

- Jefferson.** Large; yellow, reddish cheek when exposed to the sun; one of the best for canning; one of the most desirable and beautiful of all dessert plums; parts freely from the stone; tree a slow grower, but very productive; August.
- Kelsey Japan.** Very large, heart-shaped; color green, changing to rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red when fully ripe and covered with bloom; flesh yellow, very firm and adheres slightly to the stone, which is very small; tree an immense bearer and very ornamental; July to October.
- McLaughlin.** Large greenish-yellow; firm and luscious; very productive; August.
- Peach.** Very large, shaped like a peach; skin brownish-red, flesh pale yellow, slightly coarse grained, but juicy; separates freely from the stone; very valuable for shipping, always commanding a high price.
- Quackenboss.** Large, oblong; deep purple, sweet and sub-acid; adheres slightly to the stone; August.
- Red Egg.** Large, oval; pale red, changing to deep red in the sun; flesh coarse, sub-acid flavor; July.
- Royal Hative.** Medium, roundish; light purple, dotted with brownish-yellow; flesh yellow amber, rich, high flavor; parts freely from the stone; July.
- Satsuma.** (Blood Plum.) Large, globular, color dark red, bloom thin of a lilac shade; flesh dark red, solid color from skin to pit, firm, rather juicy, good flavor; pit very small; July.
- Shropshire Damson.** Superior to the common Damson; tree better grower and bearer; dark purple; best for preserves; October.
- Simon Plum.** (Prunus Simoni, Apricot Plum) Said to be a native of Northern China; tree resembles the peach, with the exception that the leaves are of a lighter shade; a very vigorous upright grower; fruit large, of a cinnabar color, flattened at both ends; flesh yellow, firm, rich, sweet with a marked pineapple and faint banana flavor; pit very small. One of the best of the foreign plums, its high color, delicious flavor and earliness combine to make it one of the best plums for eastern shipments; early July.
- Smith's Orleans.** Large, oval; skin reddish purple, covered with a deep blue bloom; flesh deep yellow, rich, vinous flavor; adheres to the stone; good to very good; August.
- Victoria.** Large, round; yellow, shaded red in sun; good flavor; very productive; one of the best plums in cultivation; August.
- Washington.** A fine, large plum; skin dull yellow, with a pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious; separates freely from the stone; August.
- Wild Goose.** An improved variety of the Chickasaw plum; reddish yellow; flesh juicy and highly flavored; adheres to the stone; June.
- Wickson.** Originated with Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., and considered by him to be among the best of the Japan plums. The tree is a strong, vigorous upright grower, even more so than the Simon Plum, which it very much resembles in habit, except that the leaves are much broader. It is a cross with Satsuma on Kelsey bloom. Formed like the Kelsey, but more symmetrical; in ripening the color changes from a deep cherry red to a rich claret; flesh amber, very juicy; pit is small; the flavor is striking and agreeable; a valuable shipping plum.
- Yellow Egg.** Very large; skin of a deep golden color, covered with a white bloom; juicy, but rather acid; an excellent variety for cooking; very showy, and when fully ripe a most attractive desert plum.

THE PRUNE

Prunes, as all experienced horticulturists know, are the dried product of certain varieties of plums, though in the nursery trade the word has a significance of much wider application, meaning the commercial growing of these certain varieties as an independent fruit. The same general remarks as to soils and climates given under the heading of Plums, apply to prune culture. The production of this fruit is one of the chief industries of this state; our prunes are sweeter than the imported and are in every respect superior to them, and today the United States is exporting prunes, particularly the larger sizes, to Europe. The river bottom lands in the San Joaquin valley are admirably adapted to their successful production.

NEW VARIETIES.

Imperial Epineuse. (Imperial) The tree is a strong, thrifty, sturdy grower, and in habit very closely resembles the French Prune. The fruit is very large, and of uniform size on the tree, of a violet-purple color, with dark blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, and exceedingly sweet; pit small. It ripens earlier than the French Prune, and when dried is quite dark, and is in every respect fully equal if not superior to the French Prune in flavor and sweetness, and in size it is far ahead of it.

Sugar. This new creation of Burbank's has probably attracted more attention among horticulturists than any other prune of recent introduction. It possesses all the good qualities of the French, with its bad points entirely absent. The fruit runs very even in size, grows from three to four times as large. It ripens fully a month earlier than the French prune and this fact alone makes it a valuable acquisition, but add to this its high percentage of sugar in the fresh fruit, averaging 23-92 per cent. as compared with 18-53 per cent. in the French Prune, it combines qualities which will cause it to entirely supersede that variety. The tree is a vigorous, strong grower, and having unusually large foliage it ought to prove very valuable in the interior valleys. Skin very tender, dark purple when mature, covered with a thick white bloom. Cures as easily as the French Prune; flesh is yellow, tender and rich.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

Bulgarian. Above medium size, round; dark purple, sweet, with a pleasant acid flavor; tree is a very vigorous grower; very good when cured.

Fellenberg. (Large German Prune, Swiss, Italian Prune.) Medium, oval, tapering at both ends; dark purple, flesh greenish-yellow; separates freely from the stone; August.

French Prune. (Petite Prune d'Agen) Medium sized, egg shaped; violet purple; sweet, rich and sugary; very productive. This is the standard variety for drying, and has been more extensively planted than any other; September.

German Prune. (Quetsche.) Long, oval; skin purple; covered with blue bloom; flesh green, sweet; separates from the stone; September.

Giant. Introduced by Luther Burbank; raised from the seed of the Petite d'Agen, pollinated with the Hungarian Prune. Tree is a handsome, strong, vigorous grower; leaves very large, so the fruit is well protected. Fruit large to very large; flesh yellow, flavor good; freestone. More of a plum than a prune; better adapted for shipping than for drying.

Golden Prune. A seedling of the Italian Prune; originated in Oregon; somewhat larger than its parent, of light golden color; very sweet and rich; makes a very fine dried fruit.

Hungarian Prune. (Pond's Seedling, Grosse Prune d'Agen) Large, ovate; skin thick, reddish-violet, with numerous brown dots; juicy and sweet, tree a strong grower and good bearer; its large size, showy appearance, render it a profitable variety for shipment for home and distant markets.

Robe de Sargent. Fruit medium size, oval; skin deep purple approaching to black and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious, adhering slightly to the stone. This variety makes a larger, darker colored dried prune than the Prune d'Agen and is valuable both for drying and preserving.

Silver Prune. Seedling of the Coe's Golden Drop; it is claimed that the tree is more vigorous and productive, while the fruit is larger and superior to its parent; excellent for drying; September.

St. Catherine. Medium size; pale yellow, with white bloom; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; adheres partially to the stone; September.

Tragedy. Originated in Sacramento county; medium; resembles Duane's Purple, but is more elongated; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish-green; very rich and sweet; parts readily from the pit; ripens in June. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. Very valuable on account of its earliness and as a shipping fruit.

THE APRICOT.

A fruit intermediate between the peach and the plum, and particularly adapted to California conditions. As a commercial proposition, this state has practically a monopoly in apricot culture, as no other section of the Union produces it in commercial quantities at so small an expense and at so little risk of failure in crops. It finds its best development in Coast counties and in the interior valleys, though on low land it is at times apt to suffer severely from the cold. Owing to the success with which it can be budded to different stocks, it is afforded a wide range in the matter of soil, moisture and climate, and in the production of our trees, we have given particular attention to the different root stocks calculated to overcome any local drawbacks in this regard. Being a rampant grower, the pruning knife and saw must be constantly, and often severely applied. There are a number of systems employed by the best growers in different localities, each good in its own environment, the particulars of which are to be learned in Wickson's "California Fruits and How to Grow Them." It is indeed a delicious fruit; ships well and commands a good price in the eastern market. For drying and canning there is nothing superior to it.

Black Apricot. Small, light purple color; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet.

Blenheim. (Shipley) An excellent variety and in great demand. The trees are early and regular bearers and have an abundance of foliage thoroughly protecting the fruit. Fruit above medium, oval; orange color, with deep yellow; juicy and rich flesh; June.

Catherine. Russian origin. Medium; yellow, mild, sub-acid, juicy, good; early. A valuable variety in localities subject to very cold snaps.

Hemskirke. Large, roundish; flesh bright orange, tender and juicy, with a rich plum like flavor; fruit not quite as large as the Moorpark but ripening more evenly.

Large Early. Medium to large; pale orange in the shade, bright orange in the sun; flesh orange colored; separates readily from the stone; good for drying.

Large Early Montgamet. A large apricot of French origin; resembles the French apricot in shape and appearance. The tree is a striking grower and it is easily distinguished from all other varieties by its long slender branches which have a weeping tendency; the fruit is large, compressed, and of a deep golden yellow color.

Moorpark. Very large; yellowish-green, brownish-red on the sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks and dots; flesh bright orange, parts freely from the stone; fine for canning and drying. The most popular variety in the Northern Coast counties.

Newcastle Early. Originated by C. M. Silva & Son, of Newcastle, California. Medium, round, and two weeks earlier than Royal. A good shipper, and very valuable on account of its earliness.

Pringle. Of California origin; small, clingstone; worthy of cultivation only for its earliness; should not be extensively planted.

Royal. French origin; fruit medium, oval, slightly compressed; dull yellow, with red flush on side exposed to the sun; flesh pale orange, with rich, vinous flavor; very desirable in all parts of the state, and more extensively planted than any other variety; excellent for canning and drying; June.

Routier's Peach. (Peach, Bergetti's French) Fruit very large, rather flattened and compressed on its sides, with a well marked suture. Skin orange-yellow, flesh of a fine saffron yellow color, juicy, rich and highly flavored. This apricot is a valuable acquisition, and we take pleasure in recommending it, as one of the very best apricots in existence. When dried it is of a deep golden-yellow color. Its large size, fine color, render it very attractive in the dried state.

Spark's Mammoth. A new apricot originated in Ventura county, by W. W. Sparks. The fruit is of an extra large size, with the skin of a pale lemon-yellow color. Flesh clear yellow, very tender, juicy and sweet. Excellent for drying and canning and very popular in Ventura county.

St. Ambroise. A large, early apricot, earlier than the Moorpark; deep yellow color; flesh sugary and juicy; good for drying or canning; July.

THE PEACH.

The peach, like the prune and apricot is indeed a fruit of commercial importance to economic horticulture, and finds wide distribution not only in California, but throughout the length and breadth of the Pacific slope. For size, flavor, color and "standing" shipping qualities the peaches grown in this state have a national reputation. The tree prefers a light, deep, sandy loam, preferably inclined to be dry rather than too moist, but well drained. It should be not less than three or four feet deep, the more depth the better. Prior to planting the ground should be well broken and plowed deep. The trees are usually set 20 to 25 feet apart. The tree must be headed low and should be systematically pruned, thus forming a stocky growth of trunk and limb capable of sustaining a large crop. The fruit, as a general proposition, should be thinned out severely in order to conserve the vital forces of the tree, and enhance the quality of its product. This should be done when the fruit has set well and before the kernel has formed.

NEW VARIETIES.

Admiral Dewey. Ripens at the same time as the Triumph, but is said to be far superior to it. It is a perfect freestone, has better form and brighter color; flesh is yellow, of uniform color and texture to the pit. The tree is a strong symmetrical grower and fully as hardy and productive as the Triumph. Said to be the very best early yellow freestone in cultivation.

Crosby. (This is an Iron Clad Peach.) The tree is of low spreading habit, inclined to dwarf. The fruit is large, almost globular in form and deeply divided by a broad suture; bright orange-yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side. Pit small; a freestone; flesh juicy and sweet. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford. This variety has fruited with us; its firmness, fine appearance, globular form, will make it valuable for shipping as well as for drying. Worthy of trial.

- Sneed.** Said to be fully ten days earlier than Alexander. Large, creamy-white, with blush cheek; flesh tender, juicy, melting and delicious; clings slightly to the pit. A valuable early peach.
- Triumph.** Ripens with Alexander; blooms late and tree is a strong thrifty grower. The fruit is of large size, with very small pit; surface yellow, nearly covered with red, and dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow, juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor.
- Elberta.** Introduced from Georgia. A cross between Crawford's Early and Chinese Cling; very large; bright yellow with a beautiful mottled red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; tree a uniform and regular bearer and strong grower. Fruit very showy and a perfect freestone. One of the best market varieties, selling at double the quotations of other peaches. Ripens last of July.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

The time of ripening is given for the interior valleys; on the coast it is from ten days to two weeks later. All varieties which are not designated as clingstones are free.

- Alexander.** Large; greenish-white, with deep maroon shade; juicy and sweet; one of the standard sorts.
- Amsden June.** Almost identical with Alexander; skin greenish-white, nearly covered with purple in the sun. Hardier than Alexander and not so subject to curl. Early in June.
- Australian Saucer.** Medium flat, hollowed like a saucer on one side, hence the name. Skin white, shaded crimson in the sun; flesh white, sweet, delicious flavor; pit very small, almost round; an oddity for home consumption only; July.
- Bilyeu's Late.** Originated in Caroline county, Maryland. A very late peach, ripening in October. Large; color white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white; coarse but sweet; an excellent shipper.
- Blood Cling.** Fruit medium; skin downy, clouded and streaked with purplish-red; esteemed for pickling and preserving; July.
- Briggs' Red May.** Originated with J. B. Briggs, of Marysville; fruit medium to large; skin greenish-white, with rich red cheek; flesh greenish-white, melting and juicy; a standard early variety, and the one most extensively planted in this state. Middle of June.
- California Cling.** Very large, round, regular; orange, nearly covered with dark rich red; flesh deep yellow; flavor delicate, rich, vinous; middle of August.
- Early Imperial.** Originated by W. W. Smith, Vacaville. Fruit medium, deep yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh rich, juicy and very firm. A very highly colored peach and remarkable for its firmness. Ripens with Hale's Early, and its rich color and earliness combined will make it one of the most profitable varieties for early shipment.
- Early Crawford.** Very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, very sweet and excellent; middle of July.
- Foster.** Large; yellow, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; very rich and juicy, and earlier than the Early Crawford and superior in many points; flesh is firmer, without so much red at the stone, which is smaller; one of the very best for drying, market or canning.
- George's Late Cling.** Originated in Sacramento; large yellowish-white, splashed with red; flesh firm, juicy, white, colored around the pit; of rather inferior flavor; tree a tremendous bearer and strong grower. Fruit ships and keeps well, and on account of its beautiful appearance sells readily in the Eastern markets; middle of September.
- Golden Cling.** Medium; nearly round. Skin golden-yellow; flesh fire-grained, firm, rich and sugary. Clear yellow to the pit; last of August.
- Hale's Early.** Medium to large; skin greenish, mostly mottled with red; flesh white, juicy and sweet; good for shipping; early in July.
- Heath Cling.** A most delicious Cling. Very large; skin downy, creamy white, with faint blush of red; flesh white, slightly red at the pit; very tender, juicy and sweet; valuable for canning; season early September.
- Late Crawford.** Very large; roundish; yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting; flavor rich and excellent; very popular, valuable for canning and drying. Worthy of extensive cultivation; ripens middle of August.
- Levy's Late or Henrietta Cling.** A magnificent cling of large size; skin a deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish-red in the sun, flesh deep yellow, firm, juicy, sweet, half melting, slightly vinous. Latest of all clings and highly esteemed for canning and market; middle of September.
- Lovell.** A California seedling; large almost perfectly round; flesh yellow to the pit, firm and of excellent quality; a superb canning and drying peach and more in demand by the canners in recent years, and commanding a much higher price than any other variety of freestone peach. Worthy of extensive cultivation; ripens a few days after Muir.
- Mary's Choice.** Large; yellow, resembles Early Crawford, but is rounder and more regular in form; ripens somewhat later.

- ✓ **McDevitt's Cling.** Originated with Neal McDevitt, of Placer county. Very large; rich, golden-yellow, becoming quite red when ripe; flesh yellow, firm and of superior flavor; excellent shipper; last of August.
- ✓ **McKevitt's Cling.** A California seedling introduced by A. McKevitt, Vaca Valley; white; flesh firm, rich, sugary and highly flavored, white to the pit; excellent for shipping and canning. Tree a remarkably strong grower and not subject to curl; early in September.
- Morris White.** Fruit large; oval; skin greenish-white, with a creamy tinge when fully ripe; flesh white to the stone, firm, sweet and juicy; good for canning or drying; August.
- ✓ **Muir.** Large to very large; perfect freestone; flesh clear yellow, very dense, rich and sweet; pit small; fruit a good shipper and canner and peculiarly adapted to drying because of its exceptional sweetness and density of flesh; ripens first week in August.
- ✓ **Newhall.** Very large; skin yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and of a rich, vinous flavor; ripens about a week before the late Crawford; tree hardy, healthy and vigorous and not affected by curl.
- ✓ **Persian Cling.** Originated in Visalia, probably from the seed of the Heath Cling. Very large; clear, white skin; flesh white to the pit; very firm and sweet; a most delicious canning peach. Tree a strong grower and a heavy bearer. Much superior to the Heath Cling and worthy of extensive cultivation; ripens a few days later.
- ✓ **Phillips' Cling.** Fine, large; yellow; flesh firm, clear yellow to the pit which is very small. Preferred by canners to any other variety of Cling; its firmness, fine texture of flesh and lateness, not ripening until September, when other clings are practically harvested, makes a demand for this variety far beyond the supply.
- Picquet's Late.** Large and handsome; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and of the highest flavor, a very valuable peach; early in September.
- Ringold Mammoth Cling.** (Wilkins' Cling) Very large; skin lemon-yellow; flesh clear white to pit; sugary, rich and delicious; tree very rapid grower and productive; the finest flavored of all clings when preserved; middle of September.
- Runyon's Orange Cling.** Originated with Mr. Sol. Runyon, on the Sacramento river. Fruit very large, yellow, with a dark crimson cheek; flesh golden-yellow, rich and sugary, with a vinous flavor; tree an immense bearer, and is not subject to mildew like the common sort; a splendid fruit for shipping, canning or drying; early August.
- Royal George.** Large, globular; skin white, with deep red cheek; flesh whitish; very red at the stone; highly flavored; July.
- Salway.** A large peach of English origin; creamy-yellow with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the pit, rich and sweet; a standard late peach, growing more and more in favor with the orchardist; middle of September.
- Sellers' Orange Cling.** Very large; rich golden color; one of the very best clings; ripens with Late Crawford; ripening a few days after Runyon's.
- Smock's Free.** Very large; yellow, mottled with red; juicy, but of inferior flavor; ripens first of September.
- Snou.** A beautiful fruit, medium size; skin and flesh creamy-white throughout; a most desirable peach for canning; tree very distinct; shoots greenish, and blossoms pure white; August.
- Strawberry.** Medium size; white, marbled with dark red; flesh white, red near the pit; juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor; July.
- Susquehanna.** Large, nearly globular; skin rich yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with rich, vinous flavor; tree a strong grower; branches very tenacious, carrying a heavy crop of fruit without breaking. Very valuable for this valley and even superior to the Late Crawford; ripening a few days later.
- Tuscan Cling.** (Tuskena, Yellow Tuscan.) A very large yellow cling; the earliest fine cling; flesh juicy and of fine flavor. A good shipping and canning peach and very desirable on account of its earliness, ripening with the Early Crawford.
- Van Buren Dwarf.** Tree very dwarf and ornamental, and on this account valuable for very small gardens; fruits medium size; skin yellow, shaded red; flesh yellow and of fine quality; ripens middle of August.
- Ward's Late Free.** Large, roundish; skin white, with beautiful crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, rich; September.
- Wheatland.** Very large, round; yellow, shaded red; flesh yellow, firm, melting, juicy, rich, sweet; tree a rapid grower and heavy bearer; fruit ripens between the Early and Late Crawford; one of the largest and finest flavored freestones and superior to either of these varieties; excellent for shipping, canning or drying.
- Wonderful.** Large, almost globular; slightly pointed apex; uniform size and shape; rich golden-yellow, overspread with carmine; flesh firm, yellow, delicious and highly flavored; a good keeper; one of the best for shipping; September.
- Yellow St. John.** A favorite southern sort. Large, orange-yellow, with red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; ripens early in July.

THE NECTARINE.

As it is becoming better known, this delicious fruit is being extensively planted every year. As a dried fruit it is far superior to the peach and as a preserve it has few equals. Some varieties stand shipment well and being a novelty in the eastern markets, command good prices. It should be handled in the same manner as the peach.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

Advance. Large, round; skin green, blotched with red and brown on sunny side; flesh greenish-white and sugary. Its earliness, large size and productiveness makes this variety a valuable acquisition.

Boston. Large, oval; bright yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree a shy bearer; July.

Hardwicke. Large; skin pale green with deep violet red cheeks; flesh pale green, slightly marked with red at the stone, rich and highly flavored; freestone; August.

Humboldt. Very large; skin bright orange-yellow, streaked and mottled with dark crimson in the sun; flesh orange, very tender and juicy. The only yellow nectarine outside of the Boston; by far a superior variety.

Lord Napier. Large; cream color, dark red cheek; flesh white, tender, juicy and sugary; free-stone; July.

New White. Large; skin greenish-white; flesh white, tender, juicy; stone small and free; one of the best varieties for drying; July.

Stanwick. Very large, often as large as a peach; skin pale, greenish-white, shaded into deep rich violet in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich, sugary and delicious. For drying and shipping not excelled by any other variety; August.

THE QUINCE.

A standard fruit which has held its own without material modification for upwards of a hundred years. It likes a deep and loamy, moist soil. Its distribution is quite general, doing well along the Coast and in the interior, where there is sufficient moisture or irrigation is practicable. Though not of equal importance with the peach and apple, nevertheless a few trees should find a place in every family orchard. To cut the new growth back about one-half is deemed good practice, and certainly has a tendency to develop strong umbrageous trees.

NEW VARIETIES.

Pineapple. Originated by Luther Burbank. The name comes from the flavor, which is suggestive of the pineapple. The fruit in form and size resembles the Orange quince, but is smoother and more globular. Makes a superior jelly; can be eaten raw and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple, possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavor not equalled by any other quince.

Smyrna. This remarkably fine quince was introduced by us from the Aidin District, near Smyrna, in 1887. The tree is a rapid, strong grower, and immensely prolific, and is especially adapted to the interior valleys, on account of its heavy foliage. The fruit is very large, and of a lively yellow-lemon color, presenting a fine appearance. The flesh when cooked is very tender, having a delicious flavor, and most pronounced quince taste and odor. It ripens about the same time as the Orange quince, and as a keeper it cannot be surpassed. Preferred by us to all other varieties, and worthy of extensive cultivation.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

Apple or Orange. Large; fine golden color; valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive, the most popular variety; September.

Champion. Large to very large; skin strongly russeted around the stem; below, a lively yellow; flesh cooks very tender, flavor is most delicious. More productive than the Orange, ripening two weeks later.

Chinese. A most extraordinary fruit; oblong, of immense size, often weighing from two to two and a half pounds; a very distinct grower.

Rea's Mammoth. Of recent introduction, a strong grower and very productive.

West's Mammoth. A very fine quince, large and without hard spots or cores; originated in Stockton by W. B. West.

OUR STOCK.

It affords us a pleasure to announce that our stock of Deciduous Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grapevines, Shrubs, Roses and Palms, is unusually complete this year; hence we are in a position to fill all orders promptly. Remember, we make a specialty of these lines, and can offer exceptionally good stock at correspondingly low figures, quality considered.



The Smyrna Quince. Reduced one-third natural size. See page 24.

NUT FRUITS.

THE ALMOND.

Trees and shrubs bearing edible nut fruits have long been cultivated for the value of their product as a food for man, as well as for their oils used chiefly for culinary purposes. The list is quite extensive, and has proven a valuable adjunct to the horticultural wealth of the state. The assortment of varieties propagated on the grounds of the Fancher Creek Nurseries, embraces those sorts which have been tested under California conditions and not found wanting.

Chief among these and first in alphabetical order must be mentioned the Almond, thought to be native of the Mediterranean regions. Budding and blooming early it is quite apt to be nipped by early spring frosts when subjected to the low lands or colder regions of the state. It requires a light, warm, well drained situation, because keenly sensitive to "wet feet." In the San Joaquin valley it does well, yielding good crops where the situation meets its requirements, and hence should be more extensively planted. In training the tree it

should be headed low, particularly during its early stages of growth up to, say the third year, when it will require less attention from the pruning knife and saw. Most of the European varieties tried have proved a failure in all localities, and we therefore recommend the planting of California sorts, which bear much more regularly.

Drake's Seedling. Originated with Mr. Drake, of Suisun, California; of the Languedoc class; bears abundantly and regularly where the Languedoc is a total failure.

Harriott's Seedling, or Commercial. One of the largest of all almonds; originated in Visalia, California, where the original tree bears regularly and abundantly; shell softer than the Languedoc; nut long, quite large, kernel sweet; this tree is one of the finest ornamental trees, having a fine dense head; makes a very handsome avenue tree.

I. X. L. Tree a sturdy, upright grower, with large leaves; nuts large; shell easily, no machine being needed, nor is any bleaching necessary; shell soft but perfect. It bears heavily and regularly. Highly recommended by all orchardists who have tried it.

Languedoc. The best of the foreign varieties yet tried in California; nut large; kernel sweet.

La Prima. The latest of Mr. Hatch's introductions. Tree a very uniform and symmetrical grower; nut resembles Ne Plus Ultra, but averages somewhat larger in size, not borne in clusters, but evenly distributed throughout the tree.

Ne Plus Ultra. Introduced by Mr. A. T. Hatch. Tree a rapid grower; leaves rather large; a heavy and regular bearer; nuts large and very long in shape; soft shell; hulls free.

Nonpariel. First called Extra. Of a weeping style of growth, smaller foliage than the I. X. L., but still forms a beautiful tree; an extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell, of the Paper Shell type. One of the best.

THE BUTTERNUT.

The *Juglans Nigra* of the botanists. A native of the Eastern states, of vigorous growth, spreading head; grayish colored bark, and foliage resembling that of the Ailantus. Produces a large, longish nut, prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

THE CHESTNUT.

Experience shows that a large area of California will successfully grow chestnut trees, particularly if the soil be of a heavy, clayey texture. If headed low to the ground, will produce large crops of fruit regularly; all failures to successfully grow them can be traced to the sunburn of the exposed stem. Beyond its economic value for its fruits, the tree possesses advantages for wayside plantings.

American Sweet. Nuts superior and sweeter than any of the large European nuts, but only one-third the size; very fine as a shade tree.

Italian or Spanish. Introduced from Europe and valuable both for ornament and fruit. Nut much larger than the American Sweet.

Japan Mammoth. Immense size, and of fine flavor; the burrs contain at times as many as five large nuts; the tree is similar in habit and growth to the Italian Chestnut; it yields fruit in two years after planting; seedlings vary in size and shape, as well as habit of growth and productiveness, and are not so reliable as grafted trees.

Marron Combale. A large nut, sweet and highly flavored; trees stand the sun well. The wood is of a yellowish brown color, the leaves narrow and very glossy.

Marron de Lyon. The largest of Marrons; fruit roundish; sweet; of French origin.

Numbo. Originated with Mahlon Moon, Morrisville, Pennsylvania, from seed of an imported tree. Tree a good grower; close, compact head; nuts large, handsome and as fine flavored as any large chestnut.

Paragon. Originated in Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn. Tree hardy, spreading, vigorous, very productive; burr very large; nut large; three to five in a burr; kernel fine-grained, sweet and of good quality. Said to be the most widely planted and the most uniformly successful variety in the United States.

FILBERTS OR HAZELNUTS.

In habit shrub-like trees, of which there are numerous varieties in cultivation in Europe for their edible nuts. Also valuable for shrubberies; thrive in most any soils. Said to do better when given northern exposure along the Coast Range. Our collection comprises many of the best European and American sorts.

THE HICKORY.

Shell Bark or Shag Bark Hickory. The tree is of a sturdy, upright, lofty growth, and the wood, due to its great strength and elasticity, is in great demand for making agricultural implements. The nuts have a peculiar, rich, nutty flavor, equaled by no other variety.

THE PECAN.

A rapid growing tree, attaining a height of 170 feet in its natural habitat. In form and contour conspicuous and attractive, producing valuable timber, and a great abundance of smooth, oblong nuts, with sweet and delicious kernels.

Papershell Pecan. Originated in Texas. The finest of all pecans and in every way far superior to the ordinary Pecan. Nuts are larger, shell thin, easily crushed by taking two in the hand; very full of meat, which is rich and sweet and easily removed from the shell.

THE PISTACHIO.

The Pistachio nut of commerce, used largely in confectionery and for flavoring. A dwarf tree, producing a nut similar to the almond, but green in color and very delicious to the taste.

THE WALNUT.

Par-excellence the orchard nut crop of California, being the leading product of its class, both in the matter of volume of output, as well as quality. Commercial walnut culture finds its greatest activity in Southern California, in the Coast counties, where it finds conditions peculiarly to its liking. Latterly, however, its has gained a foothold further north, and is extending along the foothill regions of Central California to an elevation of 2000 feet. Certain varieties, notably the French sorts, find congenial situations in favored sections of the northern counties. It is quite the practice among the advanced growers in the southern counties to plant the trees 50 feet apart, though there are orchards planted closer, but as the tree matures it makes a wide spreading top, so much so that they meet even at 50 feet. The tree requires but little pruning; it is, however, responsive to intensive culture. Walnut trees should be planted in a deep, rich, moist, loamy soil to prove profitable; on dry, sandy soil they will never pay for cultivation.

A Bijou. (Large Fruited.) Nuts enormous, the largest of all walnuts; thin shell, kernel very sweet; worthy of extensive cultivation.

Chaberte. A French variety; bears very fine regular-shaped nuts of excellent flavor. Tree very productive; blooms late.

Cut Leaved. A distinct variety, with large, deeply-cut foliage; nuts of medium size, round, with very smooth shell and sweet kernel.

Ford's Improved Softshell. Grown from seed of the Santa Barbara Softshell, from selections made in 1880 by George W. Ford of Santa Ana, California. The trees are abundant croppers, the nuts are more uniform in size and form; brighter and smoother than the parent, and much superior in thinness of shell and quality of kernel. The nuts sell for several cents a pound more in the market than the Santa Barbara.

Franquette. Nut very large and long and commended for its size and quality; blooms late.

Mayette. Large; full fleshed and sweet nut; one of the best for dessert. Very late in budding out in the spring; suitable for frosty places.

Parisienne. A beautiful nut with full fleshed kernel. Blooms very late. Originated in the southeast of France, and named "Parisienne" in honor of the capital of France, on account of its beauty.

Praeparturiens. Fruits when very young, very productive, producing large crops regularly; flowers late and is therefore not affected by frosts.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell. Originated by Joseph Sexton of Santa Barbara, California. The nut is large, shell is thin, so that it is readily broken by the hand. The kernel is white, full and sweet. The favorite variety in the southern part of the State.

Weeping Walnut. Droops like a willow, hence the name; highly ornamental; good bearer and good nut.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

Cordiformis. The tree is a rapid grower and bears at four years from the seed, and is said to attain a great age. As a dessert nut it has few superiors; the kernels are of a peculiar heart-shape which can be readily extracted whole by boiling the nuts for about five minutes and cracking them while still hot. The meat is very sweet and is used very extensively in the form of candied nuts.

Sieboldi. Tree is very vigorous and of handsome form, with immense leaves, having a charming shade of green; the nuts are produced in clusters, shell smooth and much thinner than the native American Walnut; the kernel is sweet, has the flavor of the butternut, but is less oily.



Courtesy State Board of Horticulture.

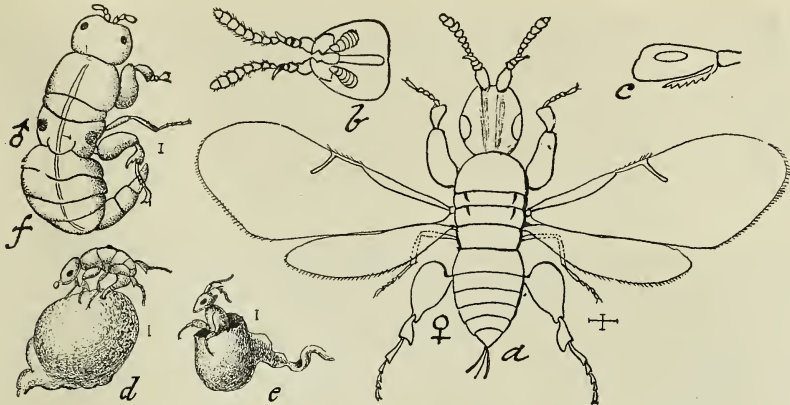
The Improved Soft Shell Walnut, Reduced one-third natural size. See page 27.

NATIVE VARIETIES.

American Black. (Eastern Black.) Usually designated by the latter name in this State to distinguish it from the California Black. Attains great size and is of majestic habit; valuable for its wood as well as its nuts.

and deserving of extensive cultivation; bark very dark and deeply furrowed; foliage beautiful; nut round.

California Black. A native of this State; a rapid growing tree, bearing a nut with a very hard shell.



The Fig Wasp,—“*Blastophaga grossorum*,”

a, adult female; *b*, head of same from below; *c*, head of same from side; *d*, male impregnating female; *e*, female issuing from gall; *f*, adult male, enlarged after Westwood.

THE FIG OF COMMERCE.

See illustration of Smyrna Fig Tree and Orchard on page 6.

No one thing of recent years is fraught with so much that is full of promise and future greatness to California horticultural wealth as the successful introduction of the genuine Smyrna Fig of commerce, together with the Fig Wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*) by this establishment. The introduction of the Washington Navel orange was certainly an event of prime importance, which has added millions to the wealth of the State, but it is hardly to be compared to the exploitation, after years of persistent effort and the expenditure of no little money on our part, of the genuine Smyrna Fig of commerce. The culture of the orange is, after all, more or less confined to the thermal regions of the State, where biting frosts are unknown, and the thermometer never goes below 22 degrees, and that only for brief periods, for a prolonged cold spell at even 26 degrees is quite apt to cause serious damage to the crop. With the fig, however, the area adapted to its culture is much wider. It can withstand 18 degrees and not suffer. Hence, its geographical distribution is much wider, and as applied to the Pacific Coast, embraces nearly all portions of this State, the sheltered sections of Arizona and New Mexico, Southwestern Texas, the extreme Southern States, Old Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and Australia. As it influences local horticultural development, the Smyrna Fig industry is an

epoch-making event, destined to add millions to our rural wealth, and afford a livelihood and employment in all of its ramifications to a large portion of our population, while its introduction into other localities beyond our borders will be quite as pronounced. The reasons for the faith that is here expressed are obvious. The introduction of the Capri Fig, which serves as the home of the Fig wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*), which fructifies the Smyrna Fig, renders commercial fig culture feasible; the tree has a wide range of soils and climates in which it will flourish; it is of easy culture and exceptionally free from injurious insects and diseases; requires but little pruning; is a regular bearer of annual crops which are practically exempt from injury by frost, because the fruit does not set until early summer; the expense of harvesting a crop is purely nominal, as the fruit drops when ripe, thus only gathering is necessary; drying is simplicity itself, requiring less labor than peaches or apricots; in its dried state the fruit is not perishable, like green fruit, hence can be held at the convenience of the grower; and, finally, the demand is much in excess of the domestic supply, thus insuring a market for years to come for home-grown Smyrna Figs at profitable prices. In this connection it is a source of gratification to this establishment to have been the cause of the successful acquisition of Smyrna Fig

culture to America, and at the same time we desire to impress intending planters that ours is the only establishment in this country having a large stock of these trees now on hand ready for immediate delivery. Grown under our own personal supervision, we can guarantee genuineness in our stock as well as quality.

male flowers surrounding the orifice of the fig. In its progress the body becomes covered with pollen in its outward passage, and either enters the following crop of Capri figs, depositing its eggs in the gall flowers from which a new generation of insects is developed later; or, if the fig has been previously removed and hung up in the branches

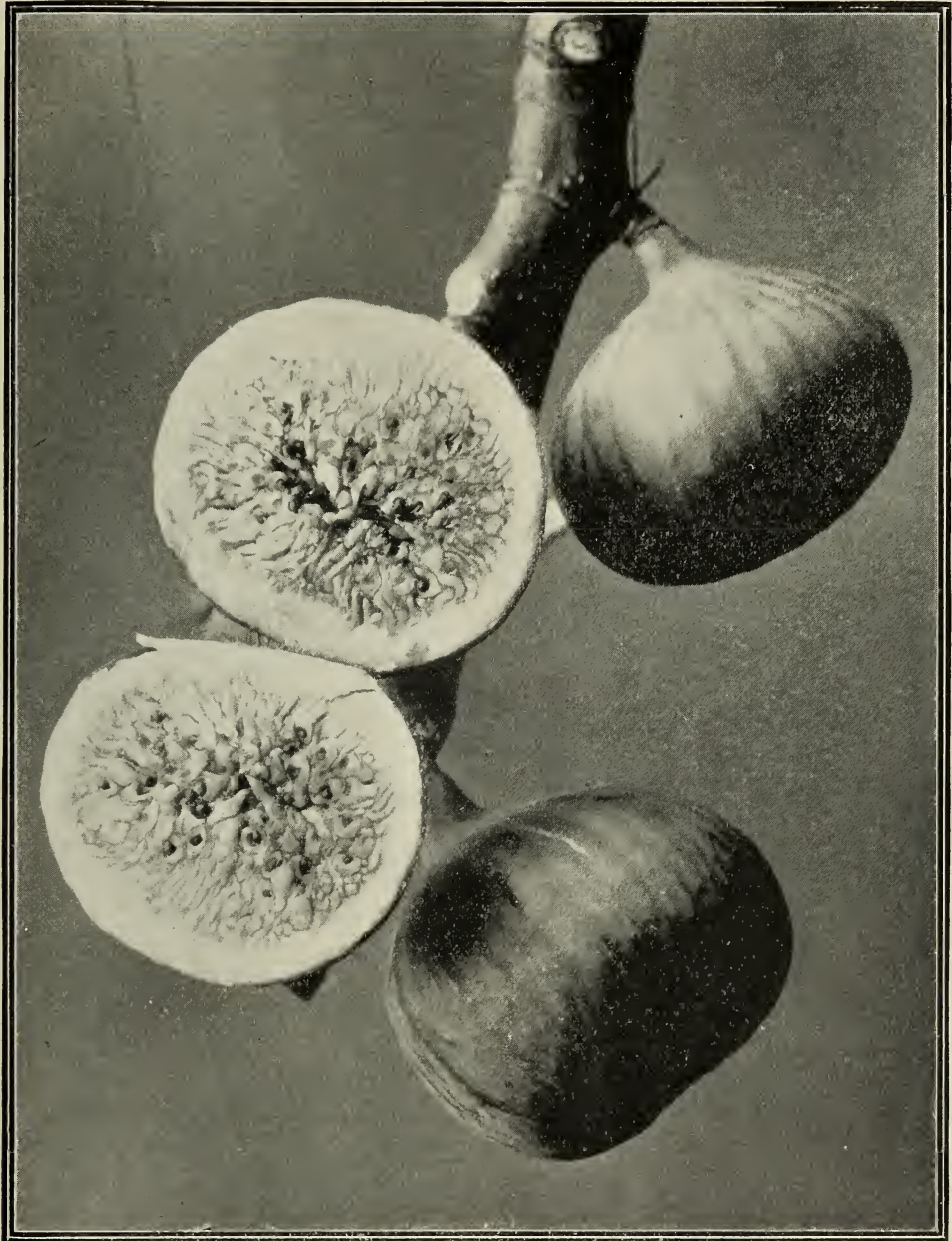


The Calimyrna, the true Fig of Commerce. Very much reduced.

Caprification. In the June crop of the Capri figs—and it is the same in all succeeding crops—the propagation of the fig wasp takes place in the following manner: The male insect, which is wingless, is the first to appear from the galls. It crawls around in the fig, and with its powerful mandibles makes an opening in galls in which the females lie, and impregnates them, and then perishes within the fig in which it was born. The winged female insect enlarges the opening in the gall made by the male, and then crawls through the zone of the

of a Smyrna fig tree, the wasp then forces its way into the fruit, the flowers of which are in the receptive stage, losing its wings in the operation. Smyrna figs thus entered produce fertile seeds, develop and expand, and although the wasp sacrifices its own life, it paves the foundation for the propagation of the fig tree as well as for the production of a fruit which would otherwise be worthless.

To all outward appearances, the fig tree, unlike other trees and plants, develops fruits without first producing flowers. But these



The Calimyrna Fig, showing habit of growth and cross-section of fruit. Very much reduced.

appearances are misleading, for on cutting the fruit open it will be found that it contains a large quantity of inconspicuous flowers closely grouped around the rind, which is really the receptacle for them. Furthermore, there are four distinct kinds of flowers found in the figs, namely: male,

female, gall and mule flowers. In describing the varieties, they will be considered in three classes.

First. The Smyrna Figs, which do not mature their fruits, unless their flowers, which are always female, have been fertilized from the Wild or Capri fig, either by

artificially transferring the pollen, or through the agency of the fig wasp, *Blastophaga grossorum*.

Second. The Wild or Capri Figs producing male, female and gall flowers, the latter being present in all crops, while the other two genders are present or absent, the number varying in the several crops. It occasionally produces an edible fruit, but without flavor, its principal value being that it is the habitat of the fig wasp, *Blastophaga grossorum*, for without it the insect cannot exist and the Smyrna Fig cannot be produced.

Third. The Adriatic Figs, which mature their fruits without having their flowers fertilized, and which can never be improved, for they contain what are known as mule flowers, which can not be pollinated.

The Fig at Home and Abroad. This is the title of a monograph we are preparing on the fig, giving cultural directions, drying, curing, and packing methods, together with a general survey of the fig problem as applied to American conditions, and a short concise chapter on Caprifigation. It will be sumptuously illustrated and aims to be a complete guide to the understanding of every branch of Commercial Smyrna fig production. Price 25 cents by mail, post paid. Address, George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal.

THE SMYRNAS.

Calimyrna. The genuine Smyrna fig packed under the name of "Erbeyli" (signifying fine fig) in Asia Minor, and known in Turkish as "Lop," and in Greek as "Lopia." Large to very large; turbinate, pyriform; very much flattened at the apex; neck very short, stalk short; ribs distinct, orifice large, of pale ochre color and widely open when the fig is mature and before shriveling; skin lemon-yellow; pulp reddish-amber, sometimes pale amber, turning to dark amber just before falling; seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear, white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness surpassed by no other fig. (Tree of spreading habit, leaves medium to large and five lobed.) The dried figs contain 63-92 per cent. sugar, (which is 1½ per cent. more sugar than found in the imported Smyrna Fig.) Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other fig, dropping

to the ground of its own accord) being practically dry when it falls, (requiring when placed on trays, only from two to three days exposure to the sun.) This is the world-famous fig of commerce.

Bardajic. Derives its name from its close resemblance to the form of a water jug used by the people of Smyrna. Very large, obovate, acute pyriform; neck long; stalk long; skin very thin, greyish-green, ribs distinct, light grey, sprinkled with small dots of the same color; orifice deep red; pulp rich, deep crimson, seeds fertile and numerous. Tree a compact grower and of very spreading habit; leaves large and usually five lobed. A magnificent table fig and the largest of the Smyrna figs.

Balachick. Maple Leaved. Medium, turbinate, rounded at apex; stem short; slight neck; no ribs; orifice widely opened, dark straw-colored; skin pale, yellowish-green; seed fertile, small. Tree of spreading habit, branches short jointed; leaves large, deeply lobed and heavily serrated; drying qualities not tested.

Black or Purple Smyrna. Small, globular, stems short; no neck; skin very thin, purplish, with prominent light greyish ribs, sprinkled with round brownish dots; pulp dark amber; a most delicious fig to be eaten out of the hand. Dries well, but too small for commercial purposes. Tree a dense compact grower, giving a shade as dense as the Texas Umbrella; leaves small, five lobed, slightly serrated.

Black or Purple Bulletin Smyrna. Fruit large to very large; obtuse pyriform, neck short, stalk long; skin light purple, streaked and ribbed with grey and sprinkled with small brown dots; pulp reddish pink, very rich and luscious; seeds large and as usual fertile; orifice open when mature and very small. A superb fruit, both in the fresh and dried state.

Cheker Ingir. Signifying "Sugar fig," and grown in the Island Scios. Tree a very strong grower, branches heavy and closely jointed; of upright growth; leaves very large, deeply lobed and slightly serrated; fruit roundish, oblate, short neck; pulp reddish-pink, seeds small, fertile; skin greenish-yellow, very thin, ribs distinct; light green; not tested for drying.

Kassba. Medium to large, almost globular, somewhat flattened at apex; short neck and stalk; orifice decidedly large and open; skin pale green, pulp reddish pink; seeds fertile, small. A magnificent fig in the fresh state, the sugar contents being higher than in any other variety. Dries well, but the fruit ripens late. Tree a beautiful upright grower, without question the handsomest of the Smyrna varieties.

THE WILD OR CAPRIS.

Are readily distinguished from the foregoing by their slender branches and radically different habits of growth. This is a very extensive group, covering a wide range of territory and embracing a great many species and varieties. Our present collection comprises three varieties which are designated by numbers, the correct names not being known. **Must be grown in connection with every Smyrna fig orchard.**

Capri No. 1. A very rapid, vigorous grower of spreading habit and with very large leaves. Produces an abundance of all crops; Profichi, Mammoni and Mamme, and also matures the first Profichi. Particularly valuable on account of its producing all the crops necessary for successfully carrying through all the generations of the Blastophaga.

Capri No. 2. A very upright grower, branches very slender; leaves small. Produces an abundance of the Profichi crop, maturing somewhat later than the foregoing, in which its value principally lies, as it lengthens the season of caprification of the Smyrna Figs.

Capri No. 3. A decidedly distinct variety; branches much heavier and more closely jointed, than Nos. 1 and 2; leaves small and serrated. Figs of the Profichi crop very large, heavily ribbed and developing a larger number of galls with insects than either of the other two varieties. A rather uncertain bearer of the other crops.

THE ADRIATICS.

Agen. Fruit medium; roundish; skin green with brownish tinge; flesh dark blood red color; delicious.

Angelique. Medium; pyriform; skin whitish-yellow, pulp red; of good quality when mature.

Bellona. A fine French fig, fruit large, pyriform; dark purple; flesh red; leaves dark green, very glossy; fine flavor when dried.

Bourjassote Panache. The most ornamental of all fig trees; upright grower; branches beautifully marked with green and yellow stripes; fruit medium, pyriform, exquisitely marked with green and yellow stripes; pulp sweet.

Brown Ischia. A small, brown fig; pyriform; when fully ripe of a deep brownish-red color; tree especially valuable as a shade tree, its crown forming a fine umbrella, with densest shade; as a fruit and shade tree the Brown Ischia is valuable; as a fruit tree alone it has many superiors.

Brown Turkey. This is a very large fig; color violet-brown; the earliest large fig in the San Francisco market.

Cargigna. Fruit medium; light yellow; flesh amber; a most delicious table fig; June and August.

Cernica. Fruit medium, ovate; skin deep purple, dotted with white specks; flesh deep carnation-red; tree of drooping habit and rapid grower; ripens fruit from August to November.

Grise. Fruit medium, oblong; no neck; skin light blue, very thin; pulp of a rose color; sweet, rich and delicious; an excellent fig for the table; tree a strong grower, with leaves resembling very much the White Adriatic.

Mission. (California Black) The large black fig most common in California. It is a good grower and bearer, but not a fine fig in other respects; we believe this fig to be identical with the Bordeaux fig of the French.

Moissonne. A medium-sized fig, turbinate, stem long; dark purple, covered with blue bloom; pulp coarse, but sweet; August.

Rose Blanche. Fruit medium; oblate; skin exceedingly thin, deep purple; pulp deep red; valuable for the table or drying.

San Pedro White. (Fico de San Pietro, Apple Fig) The largest and handsomest early fig in existence, with excellent flavor and sweetness; skin golden-yellow, shaded green; very palatable; ripens in June.

San Pedro Black. Very large, elongated, ovate, no stalk; skin smooth, violet black with green neck; pulp red, coppery tinted violet. One of the largest of figs; excellent for table use.

Verdal Longue. (Sultana, Verdal Honde.) Fruit large, turbinate; skin green when ripe; pulp of a carnation-red color; very rich, sweet and aromatic; tree a peculiar grower, branches all drooping downward, and almost touching the ground. A most delicious and highly flavored fig; October.

White Adriatic. Introduced from Sicily and has been more extensively planted than any other variety for drying purposes. Fruit large, skin greenish-yellow color; pulp carnation-red; ripens from August to October. Will undoubtedly be displaced by the Smyrna class of figs on account of its very inferior flavor and inclination to sour on the tree wherever planted.

White Celeste. A very small fig of amber color, fine for preserves and crystallizing.

White Endich. A medium-sized white fig; skin thin, golden-yellow when fully ripe; pulp white, slightly tinged with rose towards the center. Tree a rapid grower and an enormous bearer. Successive crops from August to November; valuable for drying, canning and pickling.

Zimitzia. Fruit large, pyriform; skin very thin; greenish-yellow; pulp amber, sweet and delicious; tree a very rapid, spreading grower; leaves deeply lobed; July.

THE OLIVE

In California, and portions of Arizona and New Mexico—in the latter somewhat restricted to a few localities—and throughout the warmer regions of Old Mexico there is an immense region where the prevailing conditions of soil and climate are favorable to commercial olive culture. In this State, it extends from the northern portion south to the Mexican line, and from the coast range foothills back to the Sierra Nevadas. It requires a mean average temperature of 57 degrees, but at no time must the temperature go below 16 degrees.

It should never be planted on cold or wet soils, nor in sections where biting frosts are apt to occur during the blooming period, which precludes the possibility of its bearing crops. "The olive grows to perfection," says the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, "in good soils throughout the length and breadth of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys; in many of the smaller Coast Range valleys, and up to an elevation of 1000 feet or more in this range, and in the warm belt of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains." It is also a pronounced feature of the landscape in all the Southern counties of the State, and in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. In pruning the tree, the vase shape is quite generally observed. In localities where there is not sufficient moisture by rainfall, irrigation is essential to profitable production. Nearly all the varieties enumerated by us have borne fruit, and our remarks in reference to them are borne out in many instances by actual tests made by us, or in the Department of Agriculture in the State University, to whose recent report, as well as to the reports of the State Board of Horticulture, we beg to refer our customers.

Ascolano, "White Olive of Ascoli," (Italian.) Fruit large, comes into bearing early. Among the best of the Italian varieties for pickling.

Atro-rubens (French.) Violet black color; covered with bluish bloom, rounded at the base and pointed at the top; valuable for oil; tree an upright grower and regular and average cropper.

Atroviolacea (French.) Olives of medium size, and when fully ripe of a deep jet black color. A good oil variety, rather small for pickling. Said to be an excellent olive dried; October.

Columella (French.) Tree a strong grower and very productive. Olives borne in clusters of a bright yellowish-green color, becoming dark purple when fully ripe. Rich in oil and an excellent olive for pickling, containing very little bitterness.

Correggiolo (Italian.) Makes a very high grade of oil and highly esteemed by Mr. E. E. Goodrich of the El Quito Olive Farm, Santa Clara.

Cucco (Italian.) A large olive, valuable for pickling.

Gordal (French.) A large olive highly esteemed for pickles; yields also a good quality of oil. Ripens early; is quite resistant to the cold. One of the most widely known varieties in Spain.

Lucques (French.) Tree a strong, upright grower, fruit varying from medium to large and of a peculiar crescent shape; the pit being similarly formed. When fully ripe, the fruit is of a shining bluish color.

Manzanillo (Spanish.) Introduced by Prof. Pohndorf from Spain, of whom we obtained the first truncheons. Among the olives of Southern Spain, especially around Seville, the Manzanillo is highly prized both for pickling and oil; the fruit is very large, of a deep black color dotted with white specks when fully ripe; the tree is a straggling weeping grower. One of the best olives for this valley, very hardy and a prolific and regular bearer. Makes a fine pickle and produces oil of a very high grade; October.

Manzanillo No. 2 (Spanish.) This is an entirely distinct variety from the above; was received at the same time. Tree is a rapid grower, branches shooting upright and forming a very dense compact head. Fruit quite large, oval in form, with a very distinct tit at the end; late.

Mission (Spanish.) This old standard sort, introduced by the Spanish padres, is probably more extensively cultivated than any other variety. Fruit medium to large, and makes an excellent pickle, either green or ripe, as well as a superior oil. The tree is a handsome, upright grower, and although rated as a shy bearer, it has not been so in the San Joaquin Valley.

Nevadillo Blanco. This is the olive generally grown in the south of Spain, producing the finest oil of commerce. Fruit medium, deep black; tree a rapid grower and an immense bearer; branches weeping; grows well on the coast and interior; yields an abundant supply of oil of the very best grade, and makes a finely flavored pickle.



The Manzanillo Olive. Reduced.

- Obliza** (Dalmatian.) This is an exceedingly large olive; oval, but broad and rounded at both ends; borne in clusters on the stems. The tree is a good grower; the branches are somewhat inclined to droop; the foliage is large, thick, and of a deep dark green color; very hardy and productive, and worthy of extensive cultivation. Excellent for pickles, and will find a ready sale in this shape, the fruit presenting a very fine appearance; November.
- Oblonga** (Italian.) An immense bearer; long, oval fruit; tree, weeping habit; branches like a willow; good for pickles and oil.
- Pendulina** (French.) The tree is a strong, upright symmetrical grower; the fruit grows in clusters and produces a good grade of oil.
- Picholin de "St. Chamas"** (French.) The trees of this variety require good soil, and amply reward with heavy crops all extra care. The fruit is oblong and reddish-black when ripe. Pickled green, they are a leading article of commerce in the neighborhood of St. Chamas, France. Possesses a very delicate flavor and said to be one of the best.
- Razzo** (Italian.) An olive from the Lucca district; oval, medium size or below; it yields in its native country the finest grade of oil.
- Rubra** (French.) The tree is a very vigorous, upright grower, succeeds in dry, hilly soils, almost unfit for the growth of any tree. The olive is best suited for oil, but is also used for pickling; gives an oil of the very highest grade. Fruit medium size, bears heavy and regular crops; November.

San Agostino (Italian.) A very large olive; when ripe bluish black, with white specks. One of the standard varieties for pickling.

Sevillano (Spanish.) The tree is a strong grower, leaves green, greenish-white on the under side. No doubt the largest of olives, and the variety exported from Spain under the name of "Queen Olive." Used entirely for pickling green; when ripe of a bluish-black color; flesh adheres to the pit. A regular bearer.

Santa Caterina (Italian.) Shaped like Columella, but much larger. A fine pickling variety.

Uvaria (French.) A very valuable olive both for pickles and oil. Grows on rich and poor soil, and its production is good on either. The fruit is of medium size, borne in clusters resembling grapes; when fully ripe it is of a dark blue color. Considered to be one of the most valuable and productive of olives; ripens its fruit early, but can be left on the tree until late in the winter, as it stands cold weather.

CITRUS FRUITS.

THE ORANGE.

Though taking its inception in the warm belt of the Southern counties of the State, citrus culture has gradually found its way farther north year by year, until at the present writing, oranges and lemons are successfully grown within the very shadow of Mount Shasta; in Arizona—notably the Salt River Valley—and in many portions of Old Mexico. The sheltered nooks and interior valleys of the Sierras, the thermal belts in Placer, Kern and Tulare counties, the regions free from biting frosts in the great valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento, all furnish conditions of soils and climates in which the orange and the lemon luxuriate.

Planting can be done from February to August, but preferably during the early Spring months. Distance apart is somewhat governed by varieties. The dwarfs can be planted as close as 10 feet, the budded varieties 24 feet, and the seedlings, 25 to 30 feet. Thorough cultivation and judicious irrigation are essential to best results. Trees should be trained to form a symmetrical head, hence pruning is somewhat limited to cutting out the dead wood, interfering limbs and suckers. The Lemon requires more severe treatment, owing to its scraggly growth; the treatment given the average deciduous tree, possibly not quite so severe, will be found about correct. The varieties of the citrus family which are here enumerated have all proven successful under proper environment and intelligent care.

Joppa. Fruit large and of red orange color, nearly seedless; thin rind; pulp very fine, sweet and juicy; tree thornless, upright grower. Its remarkable characteristic is that it can be left on the tree as late as July and still retain all the features of a first-class shipper.

Kumquat. A small species much cultivated in China and Japan. The fruit is of about the size of a large gooseberry; rind sweet, juice acid; very delicious and refreshing. Preserved in sugar by the Chinese and largely used as a sweet meat. Tree of dwarf habit and very desirable for pot culture.

Mediterranean Sweet. Fruit medium to large; pulp solid and few seeds; ripens late. Tree is thornless and very productive; very widely distributed and popular.

Parson Brown. Medium; oblong, slightly flattened at the stem end; juicy and sweet. Introduced from Florida.

Ruby Blood. Fruit below medium, nearly round; skin very thin and smooth; pulp ruby-red. Considered by many to be a superior orange to the Maltese Blood. Tree a strong, vigorous grower and thornless.

Satsuma. (Unshiu, Oonshiu.) Introduced from Japan. Tree very hardy and of dwarfish, slow growth; fruit medium, irregular, flattened; skin deep orange color, easily detached from the pulp; fine-grained, very sweet and delicious.

Seedling. Very hardy; best bearer and most rapid grower. Preferred by many to the budded varieties.

St. Michael. Small, round, firm, thin skin; pulp juicy and very sweet; tree dwarfish habit; a good bearer; very desirable variety.

Tangerine. Fruit of medium size, of the Mandarin type. The pulp is very sweet, rind thin and separating readily.

Thompson's Improved Navel. Originated by A. C. Thompson, of Duarte. Fruit of medium size, rind very smooth and thin; pulp juicy, sweet and of firm texture. Its earliness combined with the smoothness and thin-skinned rind have given this variety in some localities a precedence over the Washington navel.



The Washington Navel Orange. Courtesy State Board of Horticulture.

Valencia Late. Fruit oblong, large, resembles Paper-rind St. Michael in color and firmness; ripens very late, reaching the market when all other varieties are gone. A valuable variety and only second to the Washington Navel in the extent of its dissemination. In localities not affected by late frosts it should be extensively planted. Will hold its fruit in good condition as late as September.

Washington Navel. Of all foreign varieties introduced none have given California the prominence and prestige as a great citrus section that this remarkable variety has. Here it has reached the highest stage of perfection, and it stands pre-eminently in the lead of all other varieties for its large size, lusciousness and sweetness of pulp, so that it well deserves the title of "King of Oranges." Tree is a rapid grower and an early and prolific cropper. Fruit juicy, melting, seedless.

THE LEMON.

Eureka. A California seedling; fruit of medium size; sweet rind; a good keeper.

Lisbon. Medium size; sweet rind and very strong acid; very few seeds; fruit very uniform; tree a rapid grower and very productive; said to be the lemon of commerce.

Villa Franca. Fruit oblong; rind thin, with out any trace of bitterness; pulp acid, juicy, nearly seedless; tree thornless, spreading habit; will stand a lower temperature than any other variety.

THE POMELO.

This fruit is becoming one of the most popular of the citrus fruits in the Eastern States, and the demand for it thus far, has exceeded the supply. The name "Grape Fruit" by which it is often called, due to its growing in clusters on the tree, is a misnomer. The growing popularity of this fruit is probably due to its medicinal qualities, particularly for correcting stomach troubles. The tree is fully as hardy as the orange and is a vigorous grower.

Citron of Commerce. Fruit large, weighing from three to five pounds; shaped like a lemon; skin bright yellow, smooth and very glossy. The tree is of a dwarf habit, with large glossy leaves and very ornamental.

Marsh Seedless. Medium, practically seedless; skin thin, and smooth; pulp juicy, very little "rag," and of superior flavor; keeps late. A valuable acquisition, its delicious flavor and having no seeds should cause it to take precedence over many other varieties.

Triumph. Medium size; peel smooth, clear, thin and fine-grained; less "rag" than in most Pomeles and fewer seeds; very heavy, juicy and well flavored. No bitter in the juice, flesh or membranes surrounding the cells and dividing the segments, and very little in the white inner lining of the peel. Tree bears young; one of the best of the imported varieties.

THE LIME.

Mexican. Very largely grown in California and equal to the imported Mexican. Tree is much used for hedges, for which purpose it is well adapted.

Tahiti. A strong grower; fruit much larger than the former, but coarse and of inferior quality.

THE PERSIMMON.

Of this fruit there are two types, the American and the Japanese, in cultivation, of which the latter is considered one of the best fruits introduced from Japan. The tree is quite hardy and fruits in the interior as well as along the Coast. Thrives in any fair fruit soil. The Japanese sorts are growing more into favor every year and are especially valuable for Winter fruit. For the Southern States these persimmons will be a most welcome addition to the fruit list. The American varieties have delicious fruit, but it is small. The persimmons always command a high price in the market.

American. Fine fruit when frosted; well known in the South.

Dai-Dai-Maru. Fruit very large, round, oblate, somewhat flattened; color dull orange; flesh firm, light yellow, juicy, good with few or no seeds.

Goshi-Gaki. Fruit medium, oblate, rather flat; color bright red; flesh light orange color, with few seeds.

Hachiya. Very large, pointed; a little flattened at the stem; skin colored dull orange, covered with minute dark specks; flesh brownish-yellow, flecked with red.

Hya-Kume. Very large, roundish, oblate; skin vermilion-red; flesh rusty brown, juicy; very delicious.

Italian. Fine tree of medium growth; small but very delicious fruit.

Kuro-Kume. Medium, oblate; skin yellowish-red; flesh orange color; juicy and sweet.

Tana-Nashi. An excellent variety; medium to large, conical; skin smooth and translucent, reddish-orange; flesh tender, melting; almost entirely seedless.

THE POMEGRANATE.

Punica Granatum of the botanists. A small tree of Southern Asia, grown both for ornament and for its edible fruits. Hereabouts it has received little attention, on account of the poor varieties which have been constantly offered. The common pomegranate which grows everywhere, is tasteless, poor and cannot compare with the varieties introduced by us. The tree needs an abundance of water and does best on rich, moist soil. Should be grown as a bush, not as a tree. Bears poorly if pruned heavily. Should not be judged by the first season's crop, as young plants never bear fine fruit. We offer the following excellent varieties:

Sweet Fruited. Fruit large, with sweet, juicy pulp; ripens in September.

Papershell. This is a new variety of very fine quality, with a thin skin, hence the name; the skin separating the pulp is also very thin, like tissue paper. For home consumption this variety will be highly valuable; tree a good bearer, but more dwarf than the following.

Spanish Ruby. Fruit very large, as large as the largest apple; eye very small; skin thick, pale yellow with crimson cheek; meat of the most magnificent crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. This pomegranate is simply magnificent and people who have never before liked the pomegranate, have praised this fruit as unequaled. The Spanish Ruby is a fine grower, good bearer and ships well.

Wonderful. (New.) Fruit is very large and highly colored, making it very attractive; the pulp is of a rich garnet color, while the juice is as dark as port wine and of exquisite flavor. Ripens late, does not burst, and on account of its good keeping qualities is very valuable for shipment to the Eastern Market during holidays.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

BANANA.

Musa Cavendishii or **Sinensis.** The Chinese or Dwarf Banana; one of the best, producing fruit equal to any and easily protected.

ELAEAGNUS.

Elaeagnus Longpipes. A beautiful new shrub from Japan. The bright yellow flowers appear in the early summer succeeded in July with an abundance of oval-shaped fruits, about half an inch long, of deep orange-red color, very showy and attractive; the flavor is pungent and agreeable, makes an excellent sauce. Worthy of extensive cultivation not only for the fruit, but for ornamental purposes as well.

GUAVAS.

Psidium Guava. Grows to be quite a large shrub; fruit pear-shaped; very tender and can only be grown in the most favorable locations.

P. Cattleyanum. The "Strawberry Guava." Of bushy growth. The bushes are heavy bearers, producing fruit larger than any English Walnut. When fully ripe, good to eat out of hand. Fruit especially fine for preserves; flavor of the strawberry.

LOQUATS.

Should be in every garden. The tree is very ornamental, leaves are large and of a pleasant shade of blue-green. Blossoms early in the winter; fruit matures in the spring. The fruit is borne in clusters, with a very rich, sugary, vinous flavor when fully ripe. Grows well on almost any soil.

Eriobotrya Japonica. (*Photinia Japonica.*) The common loquat. A fine ornamental tree, with large crumpled dark green, glossy leaves, and fragrant white flowers; producing a delicious, sub-acid golden-yellow fruit in the spring.

The Giant. A variety producing large fruit, otherwise like the preceding.

MEDLAR.

Mespilus Germanica. Fruit of medium size which cannot be eaten until it begins to decay, when it acquires a very agreeable flavor.

JAPAN FRUITS.

Hovenia Dulcis. Resembles the wild pear in habit; small, whitish flowers appear in July; the fruit is sweet and very aromatic.

Lychee. This is the fine fruit so common among the Chinese; similar in shape to a chestnut, but the meat is very sweet.

As we have one of the best equipped sales depots and packing establishments in the West, patrons of the Fancher Creek Nurseries can depend on not only receiving their plants and trees promptly, but in prime condition. No branch of our business is more carefully looked after than the packing and shipping.

THE GRAPE.

Grape culture is general throughout the Coast States, Texas and Old Mexico, but finds its highest development and largest commercial importance in California. Indeed, in this State the grape represents a larger investment of capital, and occupies a larger acreage, than in the remainder of the United States, while the town of Fresno, by reason of its vineyards and wineries, its raisin interests and its acreage devoted to the growing of the table varieties, is the commercial center of the industry. Owing to these facts we have long since made the propagation of the vine one of the leading specialties of our nursery business, giving it the best of attention, and ever striving to propagate only those sorts of known value, not only to California, but to the vineyards of Arizona, New Mexico, Southwestern Texas, Old Mexico and the South American countries. Needless to add that our twenty years' experience with the grape in the nursery, and in the vineyard, whether for wine, raisins, or table uses, have made it possible for us to offer a range of varieties calculated to meet all conditions. At the same time we are proud of the fact that our vines, for vigor, freedom from disease and insect pests, are second to none grown in this State.

Any soil which is not too shallow and is not too heavily impregnated with alkali is adapted to grape growing. What to plant is a problem which presents itself to every novice; a plan is to learn from others in your vicinity what sorts have given the best returns, and let this be your guide in planting a new vineyard.

Character and strength of soil are important factors to be considered. In a general way it can be stated 8x8 and 8x10 are popular distances to plant vines; with a tendency to plant robust growers in table and raisin grapes either 10x10 or 10x12 feet.

Treatment of Vines. All roots starting from the base of the cutting should be shortened in to about three inches, and all roots starting above that point should be removed. Trim the top, allowing only one spur with three buds to remain.

In planting dig a hole large enough to receive the vine readily, so that the vine when planted and the soil settles will stand about as it did in the nursery row.

Whether for high or low training, vines must be staked in order to form a head at least a foot above the ground. This is essential in order to facilitate pruning, keeping the fruit off of the ground, and economizing in the harvesting of the crop.

FOR TABLE, RAISINS AND SHIPPING.

Alicante. Bunches medium, shouldered, closely set; berries ovate, large; skin black, with thick, blue bloom; flesh very tender, delicious and very sweet.

Almeria. A strong grower; bunches large, loose shouldered; berry large, oval, yellowish-green. This is the grape which is so largely shipped from Spain, packed in cork dust, selling readily at very remunerative prices.

Amber Queen. Berries large, oval; skin greenish-white, turning to amber when fully ripe; flesh tender, with a rich and delicious flavor.

Aramon. Fruit purplish black, medium size, round; flesh firm, having a fine brisk flavor; bunches large, long, tapering; an excellent table and wine grape.

Black Ferrera. Bunches large shouldered, loosely set; berries large, oval, skin thin; black with violet bloom; flesh sweet, crackles; a most delicious table grape and valuable for shipping.

Black Hamburg. Bunches very large; berries large, round; skin thick, coal black when fully ripe; flesh sweet and juicy; one of the best table grapes.

Black Morocco. Bunches medium to large, closely set; berries very large, oval, skin thick, dark red, becoming black when fully ripe; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and crackling; ripens late, keeps well; an excellent grape for shipment.

Black Prince. Bunches very long, tapering; berries medium, ovate with thick bloom; juicy and sweet.

Black Portugal. Bunches large; berries black, oval, dotted with brown specks; flesh firm and crackling.

Blue Spanish. Bunches long and very compact; berries large, oblong, deep black with blue bloom; skin thin; flesh tender, juicy and sweet.

Chasselas Ciotat. Bunches small, compact; berries clear, greenish-white, small; flesh juicy and pleasant; leaves very much lacinated, hence the name, "Parsley-leaved Grape;" very early, ripening first week in August; should be in every collection.

Chasselas Croquant (Diamant Traube.) Bunches short and compact; berries very large, greenish-white, skin thin; flesh very sweet and delicious; a very handsome grape.

Chasselas Golden. Bunches medium, compact; berries of an amber color, sweet and watery; ripens latter part of July.

Chasselas de Fontainbleau (W. Sweetwater.) Bunches large and compact; berries medium size, round; skin thin, transparent, greenish-yellow; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and richly flavored; one of the best early grapes.

Chasselas Rose. Bunches long, cylindrical; berries small, round, clear rosy red; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and pleasant; a very pretty grape; ripens very early.

Chasselas Vibert. Bunches long, loosely set; berry round, medium; skin clear greenish-white; flesh firm, tender, sweet and highly flavored; ripens five days earlier than the Sweetwater; well worthy of trial as an early and valuable shipping grape; the first grape to ripen in our collection.

Chasselas Victoria. Bunches large and compact; fruit medium, round; skin thin and slightly tinged with violet when exposed to the sun; a fine early table grape with pronounced Chasselas flavor, juicy, vinous and refreshing.

Cornichon, Black. Bunches long and loose; berries oval, tapering at both ends; skin thick and dark, covered with bloom; flesh firm, with pleasant flavor; a desirable variety for shipping and marketing; ripens late.

Cornichon, White. Resembles the above, only the skin is white and not so thick.

Deacon's Superb. Bunches large, long and very compact; berries oval, yellowish-green; skin thin; flesh juicy, melting rich and sweet; vine a rapid grower and very productive. This is a magnificent grape for table, and is worthy of extensive cultivation.

Early Madeleine. Bunches large, compact; berries greenish-white; firm, above medium, oval; one of the very best early table grapes.

Flame Tokay. Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large; skin thick, pale red covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet; an old standard variety, always commands a good price in the eastern markets, and as a table grape more extensively planted than any other variety.

Emperor. Vine a strong grower and heavy bearer; bunches very large, long and loose-shouldered; berry large, oblong, deep rose colored, covered with light bloom; firm, skin thick. One of the most profitable late varieties to plant for market; its firmness, good keeping qualities and rich color cause it to be in great demand in the eastern markets every year. Withstands rain better than any other variety; November.



The Emperor Grape.

Golden Hamburg. Bunches large, loose, broadly shouldered; berry large, oval, somewhat flat at the end; skin greenish-yellow; flesh soft, melting, watery; September.

Golden Queen. Fruit greenish-yellow, becoming golden when fully ripened; large, long-ovate; flesh juicy, with faint trace of Muscat.

Gros Colman. Bunches medium, shouldered; berry very large, round, black; a very handsome late-keeping grape.

Jura Muscat. Bunches medium and very compact; berries dark, coppery red; flesh sweet, with pronounced Muscat flavor; a very showy and desirable table grape.

- Malaga.** Vine a strong grower, and immensely productive, thriving in almost any soil; bunches very large, often weighing ten pounds; compact, shouldered; berry very large, oval, yellowish-green; skin thick, fleshy. One of the best shipping grapes, commanding a good price in the eastern markets every season; makes a second quality raisin.
- Millhill Hamburg.** Bunches medium, broadly shouldered; fruit reddish-black, very large; flesh melting, juicy, sweet and rich.
- Mission.** This is the old and well-known grape, first grown in California; bunches shouldered; berries medium, round, purple black; sweet and delicious.
- Mrs. Pince.** Bunches large and compact; fruit large, ovate, purplish-black; flesh exceedingly firm, rich and sweet, with decided Muscat flavor.
- Muscat of Alexandria (Gordo Blanco.)** Bunches long and loose shouldered; berry oval, sometimes round; yellowish-green; skin thick; flesh with a decided Muscat flavor. This is the variety so extensively planted for raisins. The distinctive feature between the Alexandria and Gordo Blanco is supposed to be in the shape of the berries, the former being oblong and the latter round. In this locality the two varieties have been found to be so nearly identical, round and oblong berries being found on the same vine, that they are classed as Muscats, and no distinction is made by even the most experienced raisin vinedrivers.
- Muscat Befere.** Bunches medium and loose; fruit medium, round; skin thin, greenish-white; pulp very sweet, with decided Muscat flavor.
- Muscat Hamburg.** Bunches large; fruit large, purplish-black, long ovate; flesh firm, rich, juicy, with decided Muscat flavor.
- Muscat Rose.** Bunches small and compact; fruit round, inclining to be oblong, of a violet rose color; flesh sweet, delicious, with Muscat flavor; a very handsome table grape.
- Musque Chasselas.** Vine strong grower, and immense bearer; bunches large and very compact; berries large and round; skin thin, greenish-white; flesh juicy, with slight Muscat flavor.
- Purple Damascus.** Bunches large, loose; fruit very large, oval; deep purple when fully ripe; skin thick; flesh meaty and juicy; a splendid grape for the interior valleys; a good shipper.
- Rose d'Italie.** Vine a strong grower; bunches large, loose; berry large, oval, coppery-red, blue bloom; a very showy grape of rather inferior flavor.
- Rose of Peru.** Vine a strong grower; bunches very large, shouldered, loose; fruit round, large with firm and crackling flesh; a very handsome grape of fair quality, and highly esteemed as a market variety.
- Sabal Kanski.** Said to be the Imperial table grape of Russia. A very handsome, very large coppery-red, oval grape, tapering at the ends; bunches immense, often weighing eight pounds; flesh sweet and crackling; a much superior grape to the Tokay in flavor, and on account of its firmness undoubtedly a good shipping grape.
- Sultana.** Bunches long and very compact; berries small, amber colored, seedless; makes fine seedless raisins; vine an immense bearer; grows on sandy soils, producing large crops.
- Thompson's Seedless.** Identical with the Seedless Sultanas of Asia Minor. Vine an enormous bearer and very rapid grower; bunches very large; berries greenish-yellow, firm, oval, seedless; skin thin; much larger than the Sultana. This variety is attracting a great deal of attention in this valley, and it is preferred to the Sultana, having many qualities superior to it. The raisins are of a very superior quality, and are in good demand; a valuable shipping grape, ripening in July.
- White Corinth.** Bunches small and compact; berries small and seedless; skin amber.
- Zante Currant (Black Corinth.)** Bunches medium; berries small, seedless; skin thin, black, blue bloom; flesh sweet, juicy and highly flavored; distinguished from the foregoing by the color of the berries, which are black and larger. This is the variety producing the currant of commerce, and imported from Greece under the name, "Zante Currant."

FOREIGN WINE GRAPES.

- Black Malvoise.** Vine a strong grower; berries large, oblong, reddish-black, with faint bloom; flesh juicy, flavor neutral; an immense bearer; an excellent table as well as a wine grape.
- Burger.** A German variety; produces a light, white wine; an immense bearer.
- Carignan.** Berries oblong, black; an excellent wine grape.
- Cabernet Sauvignon.** The grape of the famous Chateau Lafitte; bears well in Fresno; suitable for Southern and Central California and all Coast regions.
- Fehér Zagos.** Vine a vigorous grower and immense bearer; very hardy and exceedingly productive in sandy and heavy soils; bunches large and compact; berries oval, yellowish-green; good for wine or raisins.

- Folle Blanche.** Berries medium-sized, white; used extensively for manufacture of brandy.
- Franken Riesling.** The most popular white wine grape; bunches medium, very compact; berry round, yellowish-green, very sweet and spicy.
- Gray Riesling.** Bunches long; berries small, colored light red; very sweet.
- Grenache.** A strong growing variety; berries bluish-black; makes a high-grade wine.
- Johannisberg Riesling.** Very productive, yields an excellent white wine; bunches medium, compact; berries small, round, skin thin; flesh tender, sweet, juicy and highly flavored. This is the grape from which the celebrated Hock Wines are made.
- Mataro.** One of the finest grapes for claret; good bearer and heavy grower. All the great French authorities agree in placing the Mataro as the finest red wine grape of the Southern regions.
- Moselle Riesling.** Bunches long; berries small, greenish-white; produces a fine grade of light wine.
- Petit Pinot.** Bunches and berries small; black; a valuable Burgundy wine grape.
- Semillon.** Bunches of good size, not very compact; berries good size, and when ripe of a golden color; a good bearer, and is the principal grape raised in the Saunterne district of France.
- Trousseau.** Bunches elongated; berries black; a very strong grower; yields a dark colored wine of good quality.
- Zinfandel.** Bunches large and compact; berries round, dark purple; the most extensively planted grape in California for making claret.
- Eaton.** Bunches very large and compact; berries large, round, covered with thick blue bloom; skin thick; a very showy grape.
- Early Ohio.** Said to be the earliest black grape known; bunches compact; berry medium, covered with blue bloom; quality good; first-class for market.
- Elvira.** Berries greenish-white; bunches small and compact; flesh sweet and pleasant; vine vigorous and productive.
- Geneva.** Berries large and obovate; color light yellow when fully ripe; flesh juicy, vinous, sprightly and agreeable; bunches loose and shouldered.
- Goethe.** Bunches medium; berry large; skin thin yellowish-green, tinged with red; flesh tender, melting, sweet and delicious; ripens late.
- Isabella.** Our most extensively planted Eastern grape; bunches long, large and loose; berries black, oval, juicy and sweet, with distinct musky flavor; an immense bearer; a valuable market variety.
- Jefferson.** Bunches large compact; berry large, right red with a lilac bloom; flesh meaty, juicy, sweet, aromatic; said to be one of the finest red grapes either for market or home use.
- Moore's Early.** Bunches medium; berry very large, resembling Concord in quality, but more pulp; ten days earlier.
- Moore's Diamond.** A most desirable new white grape; originated in Brighton, N. Y.; bunches large; berry greenish-white, with yellow tinge, when fully ripe; flesh juicy, and almost without pulp; very few seeds.
- Niagara.** Bunches medium; berries large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale yellow, with whitish bloom; flesh tender and sweet; vine vigorous and productive; one of the best white grapes.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

This class of grapes we recommend to be planted in locations where the foreign varieties do not mature well. They are also particularly adapted for training on arbors, as they are strong growers and good climbers; the foliage is also very showy; they have a peculiar musk flavor.

- Agawam.** One of the best of the red varieties; bunches good size; berry tender and juicy.
- Catawba.** Bunches large and loose; berries round, of a coppery-red color; vinous and rich.
- Champion.** Berry round, large, bluish-black; the chief value consists in its earliness; a good sort where the seasons are short.
- Concord.** Large, black grape; bunches compact; berries round, sweet and pleasant.

- Pierce.** A remarkable, giant-leaved and very prolific variety, or rather, sport of the Isabella, produced by Mr. J. P. Pierce, of Santa Clara. The berries, like the leaves, are of extraordinary size, and when ripe the fruit is exceedingly sweet and strongly aromatic; berries bluish-black when fully matured; commands a ready sale in the market, the demand exceeding the supply; for size and quality it cannot be surpassed by any of the American varieties of grapes.
- Rebecca.** A fine and delicious grape; skin thin, pale amber color at full maturity. Regarded as one of the highest flavored of the native grapes, and recommended for garden culture.
- Triumph.** Bunches and berries very large; color golden yellow, nearly transparent, with delicate bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet and meaty; one of the hardiest white grapes.

Vergennes. Bunches and berries large; color red; flesh sweet, of fair quality; one of the very best long keepers.

Wilder. Large, black berries; tender, juicy and sweet; vine vigorous, hardy and good bearer.

Worden. Bunches very large and compact; berries large, black; an improved Concord.

Woodruff. Vine a vigorous grower; bunches and berries very large and attractive and of very good quality; ripens early and among the native grapes takes the lead as a red market grape.

RESISTANTS.

The gradual decimation of the vineyards throughout the State, brought about by the Phylloxera and Mysterious Vine Disease, will make it necessary ultimately to plant all new vineyards on resistant stocks and replace old vineyards with the same class.

In order to secure the very best stocks in the line of resisters we have imported the larger part of ours from one of the leading nurserymen at Montpellier, France.

The descriptions of varieties and their adaptability to various soils are largely taken from Mr. F. Richter's recommendations, whose conclusions are the result of twenty-five years' experience in France, Austria, and in many other countries of Europe, where the ravages of the phylloxera have destroyed the vineyards.

Aramon X Rupestris Ganzin, No. 1. Said without question to be one of the best Franco-Rupestris, and which for the past eighteen years has given excellent results and general satisfaction. Thrives well on a light and heavy, compact soil, and grows luxuriantly on a soil containing a large percentage of lime. Better adapted to moist than to dry soils.

Berlanderi X Riparia, No. 420A. This variety has a very close affinity to the European varieties of grapes, and adapts itself to moist and dry soils, including those having a large amount of lime. It is said to have a decided influence on the vine when grafted, causing the grapes to mature more evenly than on the Rupestris, or hybrids of Rupestris.

Berlanderi X Riparia, 157-11. Has a large amount of Riparia blood, and thrives in a deep, alluvial soil. The Berlanderi X Riparia hybrids are easily propagated and are recommended for deep, alluvial soils and those heavily charged with moisture in the spring, but which dry out during the summer months.

Berlanderi X Riparia 34E. Has more of the Berlanderi blood than the preceding, and is adapted as a stock not only in an ordinary soil, but is also recommended for very dry and poor soils.

Lenoir. This variety has been very extensively planted in the State, but is now being replaced with varieties more resistant to the attacks of the Phylloxera. It is well adapted to heavy clay soils. Has been found to be very satisfactory as a resistant in Napa and Sonoma counties on such soils. The grapes are rich in coloring matter, and are used very largely for coloring clarets.

Mourvedre X Rupestris, 1202. A variety which has been experimented with to a limited extent in this State. It gives promise of being a valuable stock. Particularly adapted to alluvial as well as compact, heavy soils, underlaid with lime formations. Will not do well where the hardpan is too close to the surface.

Riparia Gloire de Montpellier. Also called Portales, and is the best sort of the innumerable and many forms of Riparia that have been used in France for a period of 25 years. Of late years this variety has superseded all other varieties of Riparia. It is not suited to dry, compact soils, but should be planted in moist, alluvial soils. Is a vigorous grower, with large, luxuriant and heavily-ribbed foliage. It does well in California, where conditions are favorable for its development, growing finely in very shallow soils, providing they have the necessary amount of fertility.

Riparia X Rupestris, 101-14. (Millardet.) Very vigorous; thrives best in a deep, alluvial soil, not heavily charged with lime. This family possesses all the good qualities of its parents without their drawbacks; that is, they can be planted in soils where the Riparia will become yellow and the Rupestris will grow too vigorously.

Riparia X Rupestris, 3309. (Couderc.) Will withstand a larger amount of lime than the preceding, and thrives in the driest locations; does equally well in a compact clay or in a gravelly soil, where the water is not too close to the surface.

Riparia X Rupestris, 3306. Will thrive in soils having a large percentage of lime; hence is particularly recommended for moist soils. In Southern France it is being planted, in locations where the Solonis had been planted, having been found that, that variety was not sufficiently resistant to the Phylloxera.

Rupestris X Berlanderi, 301A. (Millardet.) A vigorous hybrid, having a very close affinity to the vinifera family. The roots are large and strike down deep. The great advantage of this variety over the pure Berlanderi is that it is suitable to dry, rocky, limestone soils.

Rupestris St. George (also called *Rupestris du Lot*, *Monticola*, *Phenomine*.) Stands in the same relation in the large family of *Rupestris* as the *Riparia Gloire de Montpellier* does among the *Riparia*. Has been more widely distributed and more extensively planted, not only in France, but throughout Europe and in California, than any other resistant. Of all the resistants it is the most vigorous grower; makes a

strong head with heavy, closely-jointed canes, and adapts itself to a great variety of soils; does equally as well in a moist, very heavy and compact, clay soil as in the driest hillsides, having the remarkable faculty of sending its roots straight down in search of moisture. Will thrive in soils with a moderate amount of lime, but should never be planted in shallow soils.

THE SMALL FRUITS.

This term usually applies to the berry family—Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, etc. Their general requirements are so well understood as to demand no special mention. The whole Pacific Slope, wherever fruit soils and sufficient moisture prevail, is adapted to their successful culture. In California there is almost a continuous growth, and intermittent cropping can be carried on almost during the entire year. Every family orchard should have a plot devoted to small fruits, and where the conditions are exceptionally favorable and near to markets, they can be made immensely profitable when grown along commercial lines.

NEW VARIETIES.

Logan Berry. Originated with Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, Cal., from whom it derives its name. This berry is unlike any other in existence, being a hybrid between the Raspberry and the Blackberry. The fruit is sometimes an inch and one-quarter long, dark red, as large as the largest Blackberry, and produced in immense clusters. It partakes of the flavor of both the Blackberry and Raspberry, a mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delicious and peculiar to this berry alone; seeds small, soft and few; fruit ripens early, just after Strawberries, and before Blackberries or Raspberries. The vine or cane of the Logan berry grows entirely unlike either the Blackberry or the Raspberry; it trails or grows upon the ground more like a Dewberry. The canes are very large, without thorns, but have very fine, soft spines; leaves more like those of the Raspberry than Blackberry. It is excellent for the table, eaten raw or stewed, and for jelly or jam it is without an equal.

Mammoth Blackberry. Supposed to be a cross between the Wild Blackberry of California and the Crandall's Early. Grows entirely unlike any other Blackberry plant known. It is a rampant grower, trailing on the ground, and under favorable conditions will grow twenty feet in a season; the canes are large, of deep red color when exposed to the sun; the foliage is large, thick, of a deep green color; enormously productive and exceedingly early, ripening three weeks before other cultivated kinds; fruit enormous, specimens measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; seeds small, soft and abundant; core small, soft; in size and flavor said to surpass all other varieties of Blackberries.

THE BLACKBERRY.

Crandall's Early. Everbearing; large and firm; very early; bears during the entire season.

Erie. Very productive of berries of the largest size; coal black, firm and solid; sells in the market at the highest prices; fine form; ripens early.

Evergreen. Introduced from Oregon; beautiful, lacinated foliage, which it retains all winter; berries large, black, sweet, rich and delicious; ripens from July to November; a fine berry for family use.

Kittatinny. Large, roundish, conical; glossy black; juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe; the most popular variety in California.

Lawton. Fruit large; ripens late; very productive.

Wilson's Junior. A seedling of Wilson's Early; said to be hardier and more productive than its parent.

THE DEWBERRY.

Lucretia. A trailing variety of the Blackberry, producing an abundance of large, glossy black, handsome fruit, of excellent quality; the fruit ripens much earlier than the Blackberry.

THE RASPBERRY.

Cuthbert. Berries very large; deep rich crimson; fine; good for shipping; the most popular of all Raspberries; stands the sun and heat well.

Hansell. Medium to large; bright crimson; canes vigorous and productive; very early.

Malboro. The largest early red Raspberry, ripening a few days after Hansell; beautiful bright scarlet; good but not high quality.



The Logan Berry. See page 45.

Golden Queen. Large, beautiful amber color; firm and of fine quality.

Gregg. Of good size and fine quality; very productive and hardy. Occupies the same position among black caps as Cuthbert among the red sorts.

Mammoth Cluster. A large and very productive variety of the Black Cap; quality very good.

Souhegan. A valuable market variety; its earliness and large size make it one of the most valuable of the Black Raspberries; firm and sweet.



The 'Mammoth Blackberry. See page 45.

THE CURRANT.

Black Naples. Very large and black; valuable for jams and jellies.

Cherry. Very large; deep red; fine for preserving; valuable market variety.

Fay's Prolific. A new Currant, which has well sustained the claims of its disseminator. It is larger than the Cherry, has less acid, and is much more prolific.

La Versaillaise. A French variety of very large size, resembling the Cherry; of great beauty and very productive.

White Grape. Large; yellowish-white; valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts.

THE GOOSEBERRY.**AMERICAN VARIETIES.**

Downing. Fruit good size; roundish oval; whitish-green; skin smooth; flesh soft and very good.

Oregon Champion. Berries very large; brownish-red color; very sweet and fine for table use and pies; bush strong, not very thorny; a very prolific bearer.

Smith's Improved. A seedling from Houghton; fruit quite large, and a stronger grower than the parent; light green; flavor sweet and excellent; very productive.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

Berkeley. Immensely prolific; large and handsome; ripens very early; always commands the highest market price.

Industry. Regarded as the best English Gooseberry yet introduced; the fruit is of the largest size; dark red and hairy; rich and agreeable.

THE STRAWBERRY.

Brandywine. Large, roundish, conical; of fine quality; flesh firm; a valuable medium to late variety.

Haverland. Plants very vigorous and healthy; a great yielder; berries large; light red; ripens evenly; flesh fine-grained and delicious; a good market variety.

Jessie. Large, handsome; roundish, conical; dark red; firm and of good quality; plant vigorous and productive.

Longworth's Prolific. One of the best-known varieties in this State; an old favorite, always commanding a high price in the markets.

Manchester. Late; large; plants very productive.

Marshall. One of the best all-purpose berries; very large, roundish; dark, rich crimson; quality good, firm; a good market sort.

Sharpless. This old and well-known sort is still very popular, and is probably more extensively cultivated than any other variety; fruit large; bright scarlet; flesh light red; moderately firm, sweet, rich and of good flavor; very profitable for market and also for home use.

ESCULENT ROOTS.**ARTICHOKES.**

Large Green Globe. The best for general cultivation.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal. A standard kind of first quality; tender and highly flavored.

Palmetto. Southern origin; earlier, larger, tender, and more regular in growth than the above.

RHUBARB.

Early Prince and Golden Syrup. These two varieties were imported from England, where they are general favorites; the former is large and early, and the latter is popular for its size and flavor.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.

HOP ROOTS.**OUR ASSORTMENT OF GRAPES.**

This season our assortment of wine, table and raisin grapes is full and complete, and hence we are in a position to fill large orders for all the standard sorts. In the line of resistant vines we can supply growers with the leading varieties. Correspondence is invited from those interested.

FOREST TREES AND SHRUBS.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

- Acer negundo*, "Box Elder Maple," 70 ft. Large, fine-spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage ash-like, smaller than other Maples; a fine avenue tree.
- A. campestre*, "English, or Cork-Barked Maple," Europe and Asia, 50 ft. A native of Europe; a slow-growing, stocky tree of compact, roundish habit, and with rough bark full of deep fissures.
- A. macrophyllum*, "Californian Maple," 100 ft. A rapid-growing variety, with large leaves; indigenous in this State and found mostly along creek bottoms.
- A. Monspensulanum*, "Montpellier Maple." Native of Central Europe; forms a handsome small tree, with rounded head; leaves equally three-lobed.
- A. platanoides*, "Norway Maple," Europe, 100 ft. A large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage, and of very compact growth, rendering it one of the most desirable varieties for the street, park or garden.
- A. platanoides Reitenbachi*, "Reitenbach's Norway Maple," 120 ft. An excellent and striking variety with dark purple leaves, which retain their color through the season.
- A. Pseudoplatanus*, "Sycamore Maple," 70 ft. A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage and smooth, ash-gray colored bark.
- A. saccharinum*, "Silver or Soft Maple," 120 ft. A rapid-growing tree of large size; irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above, silvery beneath; a favorite street and park tree.
- A. saccharum*, "Sugar Maple," 120 ft. A well-known native tree of stately growth; valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood, and also very desirable as an ornamental shade tree.
- Aesculus Hippocastanum*, "European Horse Chestnut," 60-80 ft. A handsome tree of regular form with showy foliage, and covered in the spring with panicles of showy, white-tinged, red flowers; a very ornamental tree.
- A. carnea*, "Red-Flowering Horse Chestnut," garden hybrid. A smaller tree, and producing deep red flowers; very ornamental and well adapted for lawn culture.
- Albizzia Julibrissin*, "Acacia of Constantople," Asia and Africa, 30-40 ft. A handsome shade and avenue tree, extensively planted in Smyrna; fine, feathery foliage; highly adapted to California, and unsurpassed for grace and beauty.
- Alnus glutinosa*, "European Alder," 70 ft. A remarkably rapid growing tree, with roundish, wedged-shaped foliage; well adapted to moist situations.
- A. glutinosa, imperialis*, "Imperial Cut-Leaved Ash." A stately, vigorous growing tree, of graceful habit, with large and deeply lacinated foliage; a grand lawn tree.
- Betula alba*, "European White Birch." Europe to Japan, 80 ft. Remarkable for its elegance; very graceful with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit.
- B. alba purpurea*, "Purple-leaved Birch." A variety having purple foliage.
- B. nigra*, "Red Birch," 60-80 ft. An American species of moderate growth, graceful habit, with fine foliage and reddish-brown bark.
- Broussonetia papyrifera*, "Paper Mulberry," China and Japan, 30-50 ft. A low, bushy-headed tree of rapid growth, with light green, downy leaves; a fine tree for city streets; fruit round and covered with small succulent red seeds, not edible.
- Catalpa bignonioides*. (*C. syringifolia*), "Common Catalpa," S. United States, 30-50 ft. A rapid-growing, spreading, irregular tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves; remarkable for its clusters of white and purple fragrant flowers in spring.
- C. ovata* (*C. Kaempferi*), "Japan Catalpa." A dwarf Japanese variety with large leaves; flowers cream-colored, speckled with purple and yellow.
- C. speciosa*, "Western Catalpa," Lower Mississippi Valley, 100 ft. A hardy variety; valuable for forest and ornamental planting.
- Castanea sativa* (*C. vesca*), "Spanish or Italian Chestnut," 60-80 ft. A very ornamental tree; effective for lawns.
- Cercis Canadensis*, "Judas Tree or Red Bud," United States, 40 ft. A medium-sized tree, with perfect heart-shaped leaves. It derives its name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish-purple flowers with which it is covered before the foliage appears; a very fine ornamental tree, thrives well in this valley.

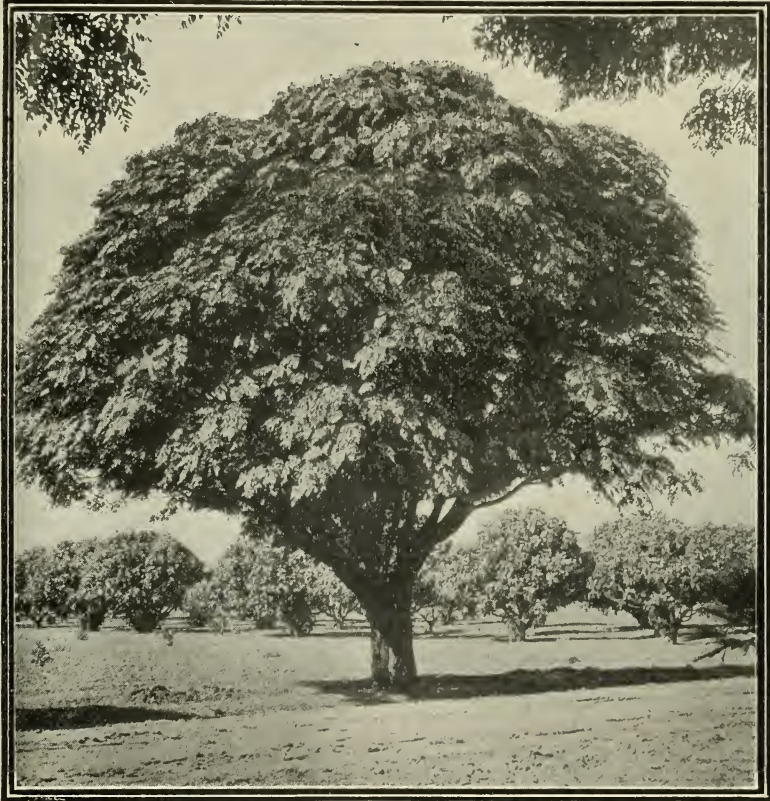
- C. Siliquastrum album*, "White Flowering Judas Tree," S. Europe, 40 ft. Tree of the same habit as the above, but flowers are pure white.
- Caragana arborescens*, "Siberian Pea Tree," Siberia, Manchuria, 20 ft. Very ornamental; flowers yellow; leaves abruptly pinnate; tree of medium growth.
- Crataegus monogyna alba plena*, "Double White Thorn." Has small, double, white flowers; a highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers.
- C. monogyna coccinea*, "Paul's Double Scarlet." Flowers in clusters; very double, large and full, and of a deep, crimson color; superior to any of its color.
- C. monogyna rosea plena*, "Double Pink Thorn." Similar to above in all respects but color, which is pink or rose.
- C. Oxyacantha*, "English Hawthorn," Europe, N. Africa, 15 ft. The celebrated English hedge plant; flowers white.
- Chionanthus Virginica*, "Fringe Tree," 30 ft. A small native tree with large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals.
- Cladastris tinctoria*, (*Virgilea lutea*), "Yellow Wood," S. E. United States, 50 ft. One of the finest of American trees; of moderate growth; foliage of a light green color; flowers pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented, appearing in June in great profusion, in long, drooping racemes, covering the tree.
- Diospiros Lotus*, "Asiatic Persimmon," W. Asia and China, 40 ft. A rapid-growing tree, with smooth and glossy leaves, producing a small, reddish-yellow fruit.
- Fraxinus excelsior*, "European Ash," Europe and W. Asia, 120 ft. A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark; pinnate leaves and black buds.
- F. Ornus*, "Flowering Ash," S. Europe and W. Asia, 25 ft. Flowers greenish-white; produced in large clusters on the ends of the branches.
- Fagus sylvatica*, "European Beech," Europe, 80-100 ft. A beautiful tree.
- F. sylvatica purpurea*, "Purple-leaved Beech." Foliage is deep purple in spring, changing to crimson in the fall.
- Gingko biloba*, (*Salisburia adiantifolia*), "Maiden Hair Tree." A remarkable tree from Japan, of medium size; foliage fern-like, yellowish-green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate, hair-like lines.
- Gymnocladus Canadensis*, "Kentucky Coffee Tree," U. S., 80-100 ft. A tree of medium growth, rough bark, and blunt cane-like branches devoid of small twigs.
- Junglans Californica*, "California Black Walnut." A rapid-growing native tree, bearing a nut with a very hard shell.
- J. nigra*, "American Black Walnut," 150 ft. A native species of great size and majestic habit; bark very dark and deeply furrowed; foliage beautiful; nut round.
- Kolreuteria paniculata*, "Varnish Tree," China and Japan, 20-30 ft. A charming small tree, with glossy, divided foliage and large terminal panicles of showy, golden yellow flowers; a most desirable tree for the lawn.
- Liriodendron Tulipifera*, "Tulip Tree," Eastern U. S. and China, 150 ft. A rapid-growing tree with rich, glossy foliage; flowers tulip-shaped; greenish-yellow; a very fine shade tree.
- Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis*, "Texas Umbrella. Entirely different from the Pride of India; takes the shape of an umbrella; is of striking beauty, and is one of the handsomest of shade trees; shade very dense; foliage bright dark green; produces lilac-colored flowers, succeeded by a fruit with an external pulp, and a hard nut within. We are making a specialty of the culture of this, the most beautiful of all deciduous trees, and can recommend it as something extraordinarily fine; one of the best trees for this valley, thriving and growing luxuriantly in almost any soil.
- Morus alba*, "White Mulberry," China. Tree of rapid, slender growth; will grow in any soil when once established; cultivated chiefly as food for the silk worm.
- M. alba*, "Downing's Everbearing Mulberry." A very rapid grower; a valuable shade tree; produces a good fruit.
- M. alba*, "New American Mulberry." A rapid-growing tree, with fine, large leaves; very handsome and valuable as an avenue or shade tree; fruit large and black.
- M. alba Moretti*. A rapid-growing tree, with pretty foliage; valuable for shade and timber; fruit abundant, but small and insipid.
- M. alba Tartarica*, "Russian Mulberry." Brought to notice by the planting of them by the Mennonite Colonists of the Northwest; valuable for its fruit and timber.
- M. multicaulis*, China. Valuable tree for shade and timber; fruit worthless; leaves large; one of the best for silk worms.
- M. nigra*, "Persian or English Mulberry." A variety of slow growth, but producing the largest and finest fruit of all Mulberries; very productive; the fruit is large, black, one to one and a half inches long; very juicy, aromatic, with a sub-acid flavor; ripens from June to October; good for preserves.

M. rubra, "Lick's American Mulberry." Originated by the late James Lick; fruit large, black and of exquisite flavor; tree a strong, thrifty grower.

Magnolia acuminata, "Cucumber Tree," 90 ft. A majestic, pyramidal-growing tree, with large, conspicuous leaves and yellowish-white flowers; fruit, when green, resembling a cucumber, hence the name.

P. Persica camelliaeflora alba, "Double White." Flowers pure white and double; superb.

Prunus cerasifera atropurpurea (Prunus Pisardi,) "Purple-Leaved Plum. Tree of medium size; wood and leaves dark purple; the fruit from its formation is also purple until it ripens; introduced from Persia.



Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis. The Texas Umbrella Tree.

M. stellata. A beautiful dwarf species, producing pure white, semi-double, fragrant flowers in April; earlier than any other Magnolia.

Prunus Padus, "Hagberry or Bird Cherry," Europe and Asia. Medium sized, wide-spreading tree, with small dark-green leaves and bearing a small black fruit resembling the Wild Cherry, but nauseous to most palates; very ornamental and thrives well in this valley.

P. Persica purpurca, "Blood-Leaved Peach." Foliage of a deep, blood-red color; valuable on account of its handsome foliage and rapid growth.

P. Persica camelliaeflora rubra, "Double Red." Flowers semi-double, bright red; superb.

Populus alba Bolleana. Of recent introduction; a very compact, upright grower, with glossy leaves, green above and silvery beneath; the most desirable of all poplars.

P. balsamifera candicans, "Balm of Gilead," Eastern U. S. Of remarkably rapid and luxuriant growth, with large, glossy foliage; buds covered with a fragrant resin

P. deltoides aurea (P. Van Geertii,) "Golden Cottonwood." Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; effective in masses.

P. nigra Italica, "Lombardy Poplar," Asia. A very rapid, erect-growing tree, with tall, spiry form; very desirable in landscape gardening.

- P. deltoides Carolinensis**, "Carolina Poplar." A vigorous-growing variety, with large, bright green leaves.
- P. pyramidalis**, "Pyramidal Poplar," U. S. A compact, pyramidal grower; leaves dark green above and pale green underneath.
- Paulownia Imperialis**, Japan, 40 ft. A rapid-growing, tropical-looking tree, with enormous, round leaves; produces large clusters of purple, trumpet-shaped flowers in the spring. If the tree is cut down to the ground each winter, new suckers will shoot up from 6 to 10 feet high, with leaves of immense size and splendid tropical effect.
- Platanus orientalis**, "Oriental Plane, Sycamore," S. E. Europe to India, 80 ft. A rapid, erect-growing tree, with bright green foliage; far superior to the common American Sycamore; thrives very well in this valley, and is a very desirable avenue tree.
- Quercus Cerris**, "Turkey Oak," South Europe, 120 ft. A rapid, symmetrical grower; foliage finely lobed; leaves change to brown in autumn; fine for lawns.
- Q. coccinea**, "Scarlet Oak," 80 ft. A rapid-growing, pyramidal tree; especially remarkable in the autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.
- Q. pedunculata**, (*Q. robur*), "English Oak," 120 ft. The Royal Oak of England; a well-known tree of spreading, slow growth; a majestic and grand shade tree in maturity.
- Q. rubra**, "Red American Oak," 80-140 ft. An American species of large size and rapid growth; foliage purplish-red in the fall.
- Robinia Pseudacacia**, "Common or Black Locust," Eastern North America, 80 ft. A rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches; a valuable timber tree; lumber used for various mechanical purposes.
- R. Pseudacacia Bessoniana**, "Umbrella Locust," (Thornless.) The most ornamental of all the locust family; forms a solid, compact head, with dark green, luxuriant foliage.
- R. Gleditschia triacanthos**, "Honey Locust," 70-140 ft. A handsome, hardy tree, with small foliage and formidable thorns.
- R. hispida**, "Rose-Flowering Locust." Of dwarf habit; beautiful rose-colored flowers; branches gummy; quite interesting.
- R. Pseudacacia semperflorens**. A rapid-growing variety, flowering during the entire summer.
- R. Pseudacacia Decaisneana**. A vigorous, straggling-growing variety, producing an abundance of fine rose-colored flowers in the springtime.
- Sorbus Aucuparia**, "European Mountain Ash," 60 ft. A fine tree, with dense and regular head, covered from July to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.
- S. domestica**, "American Mountain Ash." A tree of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and producing larger and lighter colored berries.
- Salix viminalis Osier**, Europe, Asia, 10-20 ft. Low-growing tree; valuable for making baskets.
- S. vitellina aurea**, "Golden Willow." A handsome tree, conspicuous at all seasons, particularly in winter, on account of its golden yellow bark.
- Sophora Japonica**, "Japan Pagoda Tree," 60 ft. A handsome, locust-like tree, but with better and glossier foliage than the common locust; very desirable for the interior; flowers creamy white.
- Taxodium distichum**, "Deciduous or Bald Cypress," Southern U. S., 150 ft. The latest tree to put forth green leaves in the spring; a distinct and handsome tree of slender habit, with soft, feathery foliage; the trunk is as straight as an arrow, and tapers regularly from base to tip; requires rich, moist ground; a very desirable and ornamental tree.
- Tilia Americana**, "American Linden or Basswood." A rapid-growing, large-sized tree with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.
- T. platyphyllos**, "European Linden," 90 ft. A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers; better suited to our climate than the former variety.
- T. tomentosa**, "White-Leaved or Silver Linden." Showy, heart-shaped foliage; light green above and silvery beneath. Its handsome form and foliage render it worthy of being classed among the finest of our ornamental trees.
- Ulmus Americana**, "American White Elm," 120 ft. A magnificent large tree, with drooping, spreading branches; requires moist soil; one of the grandest of our native forest trees.
- U. Americana nigra**, "American Black Elm." A variety of the above of more erect habit.
- U. campestris Berardi**. A miniature variety of Elm; tree of slender growth; pyramidal habit; deeply and delicately cut foliage.
- U. campestris**, "English or French Elm," Europe, Africa, Japan, 100 ft. An erect tree of rapid, compact growth, with dark green foliage; very robust, attaining an immense size; one of the best in this valley.

- U. campestris Clemmeri*. Medium size, of moderate growth and fine form. A very popular avenue tree in Belgium.
- U. campestris antarctica aurea*, "Golden English Elm." A very handsome tree, with foliage of a uniform bronzy-gold color.
- U. campestris major* (*U. latifolia*.) A very handsome spreading variety with broad foliage.
- U. campestris monumentalis*, "Monumental Elm." A slow-growing, dwarf variety, forming a straight and dense column; very distinct and beautiful.

Xanthoceras, sorbifolia, China, 15 ft. A tree of small stature with pinnate leaves like the Mountain Ash; flowers white, with red streaks about the base of the petals; very floriferous and a very desirable ornamental tree.

WEeping DECIDUOUS.

Betula alba pendula, "Cut-Leaved Birch." A charming tree with deeply lacinated foliage. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately-cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in one tree.



Ulmus scabra pendula. The Camperdown Elm. See page 45.

- U. campestris argenteo-variegata*, "Variegated Elm." Small leaves, sprinkled over with silvery spots; variegation constant; tree a rapid, erect grower.
- U. glabra vegeta*, "Huntingdon Elm." Very erect; bark smooth; leaves large, of light green color; one of the finest of the European Elms.
- U. montana crispa*, "Nettle-leaved Elm." A rapid-growing, handsome variety, with long, serrated and undulating leaves; unique and beautiful.
- U. scabra atropurpurea*, "Purple-leaved Elm." A striking variety with erect branches; leaves of a rich purple color when young.
- U. tuberosa*, "Cork-bark Elm," 100 ft. A valuable shade tree, and very desirable for streets and avenues; young branches very corky; leaves rough on both sides.

Crataegus Oxycantha pendula, "Weeping Thorn." A pretty drooping variety, with slender branches; flowers crimson.

Fraxinus excelsior aurea pendula, "Golden-Barked Ash." A conspicuous tree at all times, but particularly in winter, on account of its yellow bark and twisted branches.

F. excelsior pendula, "European Ash." One of the finest lawn trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

Juglans regia pendula, "Weeping Walnut." Branches droop like those of a Willow; foliage similar to the ordinary Walnut; strong grower; good bearer, and good nuts; highly ornamental.

Morus alba Tartarica, "Teas' Russian Mulberry." A very graceful weeping tree, with long, slender branches, drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; one of the most graceful of weeping trees.

- Populus grandidentata pendula*, "Large-Leaved Poplar." A variety with slender, drooping, graceful branches, like cords; foliage dark, shiny green and deeply serrated.
- Sophora Japonica pendula*. A beautiful weeping tree of very regular and graceful habit.
- Salix Babylonica*, "Weeping Willow." The well-known Weeping Willow.
- S. Babylonica dolorosa*, "New American Weeping Willow." A handsome weeping tree, with large, glossy leaves; a stronger grower, with a more pendulous habit, than the common Weeping Willow.
- Tilia petiolaris*, "White-leaved or Silver Linden," Europe. One of the finest of Lindens, with large foliage and slender, drooping branches.
- Ulmus fulva*, "Slippery Elm," U. S., 70 ft. A variety of luxuriant growth and elegant drooping habit; branches shoot upward at first, then bend in graceful curves toward the ground.
- U. scabra pendula*, "Camperdown Elm." Vigorous branches, having a uniform weeping habit, overlapping very regularly and forming a roof-like head; the leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure.
- A. pycnantha*, "Golden Wattle." Of rapid growth; leaves long and narrow; flowers yellow in long, solitary axillary spikes.
- A. pravissima*. Thorny; very rapid grower; desirable for hedges.
- Abies Douglasii*, "Douglas Spruce," Pacific Coast. Large, conical form; spreading, horizontal branches; leaves light green above, glaucous below.
- A. alba*, "White Spruce," 70 ft. A native tree of medium size; foliage silvery-gray and bark light colored.
- A. excelsa*, "Norway Spruce." An elegant tree; a lofty, rapid grower and of pyramidal form; the branches assume a graceful drooping habit when the tree is twenty feet high.
- A. Nordmanniana*, "Nordmann's Silver Spruce." Very symmetrical; foliage massive, dark green, shining above and slightly glaucous below; an exceedingly handsome tree.
- Araucaria Bidwillii*, "Bunya-Bunya," Australia, 150 ft. A magnificent tree; branches in regular whorls, closely set with spiny, shining, deep green leaves; very handsome for the lawn and by far the finest and most attractive of all evergreen trees; thrives well here.
- A. excelsa*, "Norfolk Island Pine," 200 ft. One of the handsomest of all trees; pyramidal in form and very symmetrical.
- A. imbricata*, "Chili Pine," or "Monkey Puzzle," 100 ft. A fine tree of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed and overlapping each other.
- Arbutus Menziesii*, "Madrone," 75 ft. The well-known native tree growing so abundantly in the Coast Range; foliage thick, leathery, bright green; bark smooth; brownish red; flowers white, fragrant, succeeded by red berries.

EVERGREEN TREES.

- Acacia cyanophylla*, "Blue-Leaved Wattle," 18 ft. Flowers yellow; leaves very large; often one foot long; glaucous green, almost blue; branches drooping.
- A. dealbata*, "Silver Wattle." A fine, rapid-growing tree, with feathery foliage, and covered in the spring with racemes of golden yellow flowers.
- A. decurrens mollis* (*A. mollissima*.) A fine, erect, upright-growing tree, with glaucous green, feathery foliage; flowers yellow and borne in racemes; a rapid-growing tree and well adapted to this valley.
- A. holosericea*, (*A. leucophylla*.) Flowers yellow; leaves six inches long, ending in a soft point; the whole aspect of the tree is silky.
- A. latifolia*. An upright-growing variety, with broad leaves; yellow flowers.
- A. lineata*. Of erect growth, with narrow, linear leaves and spikes of yellow flowers.
- A. melanoxylon*, "Black Wood." A strong, upright-growing tree; very desirable for parks and street ornamentation.
- A. neriifolia*, (*A. floribunda*.) A rapid-growing tree, of a pendulous habit; flowers profusely.
- Camphora officinale*, "Camphor Tree," China, Japan, 40 ft. A rank-growing, very symmetrical, ornamental tree, thriving in a poor soil; bright green foliage and well adapted for the lawn. To prepare the camphor of commerce, the root, trunk and branches are broken up and treated with water in closed vessels, the volatized camphor being sublimated on rice straw; no garden is complete without it.
- Casuarina quadrivalvis*, "She Oak, or Beefwood," S. E. Australia, 60 ft. Of quick growth; a very handsome and striking tree; wood valuable for shingles and fuel.
- C. stricta*. Is tougher than the preceding species; excellent wood for tool handles.
- Cedrus Atlantica*, N. Africa, 120 ft. A very handsome, pyramidal tree, with silvery-green foliage; branches have an upright-growing tendency and are very dense; a fine tree for the lawn.



An Avenue aligned with Cedrus Deodora, the Himalayan or Indian Cedar. See page 56.

- C. Atlantica glauca*. A very fine, upright grower, with glaucous green foliage.
- C. Deodora*, "Himalayan or Indian Cedar." Exceedingly handsome, with drooping branches and silvery-green foliage, forming a dense net work; the finest, most rapid growing of all Cedars, and worthy of a place in every garden.
- C. Deodora variegata*. This is a very handsome tree, having the habit of the *Deodora*, with variegated foliage.
- C. Libani*, "Cedar of Lebanon." A magnificent tree, with short, horizontal branches and dense, dark-green foliage.
- Cephalotaxus Fortunei*, China, Japan, 50 ft. A handsome tree, with yew-like foliage; branches long, slender and pendulous.
- Cryptomeria Japonica elegans*, (*C. elegans*.) An elegant tree of pyramidal form; foliage turning brown in winter.
- C. Japonica*, China and Japan. A handsome, rapid-growing tree, with an elongated pyramidal outline, attaining a height of 50 to 60 feet.
- Cupressus funebris*, "Funeral Cypress." Beautiful drooping branches; especially adapted for cemeteries.
- C. macrocarpa*, "Monterey Cypress." A native of California, and one of the most desirable of evergreens; stands pruning well; very extensively planted for hedges.
- C. macrocarpa Guadalupensis*, "Blue Cypress." An erect, pyramidal grower, with glaucous green foliage.
- C. sempervirens fastigiata*, "Italian Cypress." A tall, erect, tapering tree, with branches running parallel with the stem; very desirable for cemeteries and arches.
- Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*, "Lawson Cypress." A native tree, with elegant, slender, drooping branches; leaves dark, glossy green, tinged with a glaucous hue.
- C. Lawsoniana erecta viridis*. Upright Lawson Cypress.
- Chamaecyparis Nutkaensis*, (*Thuyopsis borealis*.) "Nootka Sound Cypress or Yellow Cedar," 120 ft. A desirable species from Nootka Sound; it is pyramidal in habit, with light, glossy green foliage, sometimes with bluish shade.
- Chamaecyparis sphaeroidea ericoides* (*Retinospora ericoides*.) "Japanese Cypress." A dwarf shrub with bright green branches above and glaucous beneath, assuming a ruddy tint in winter; very ornamental.
- Eucalyptus amygdalina*, "Messmate Gum," S. E. Australia. Belonging to this variety are the tallest trees in the world. In Gippsland, Australia, are trees over 500 feet in height; makes first-class timber for flooring, boards, scanting, etc., and is well suited for avenue planting, yields more essential oil than any other variety.
- E. citriodora*, "Lemon-Scented Gum," Queensland, 150 ft. A very pretty ornamental tree, with lemon-scented foliage; rather tender.
- E. corynocalyx*, "Sugar Gum," S. Australia and Victoria, 120 ft. Very ornamental; rapid growing; with dark green leaves; timber very durable and used for railroad ties; one of the best.
- E. crebra*, "Narrow-Leaved Ironbark." A very tall, straight, slender-growing tree, with dark, persistent, deeply-furrowed and ridged bark; timber heavy, hard, elastic and durable; used for masts, railroad ties, and in the construction of wagons and bridges; perfectly hardy; should be extensively planted.



Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana. The Lawson Cypress.

- E. ficifolia*, "Scarlet Flowering," S. W. Australia. A most striking variety of dwarfish habit, with very large, dark green leaves, and producing large panicles of brilliant scarlet flowers; one of the most ornamental and effective trees among the Eucalypti; very desirable for small gardens.
- E. globulus*, "Blue Gum," Victoria and Tasmania. One of the most useful of all, and a very rapid grower; planted largely in all warm countries, on account of its malaria-destroying qualities; remarkably good for fuel, being easily sawed and split.
- E. polyanthema*. A moderate grower; perfectly hardy; timber very valuable for underground work, being remarkably hard and durable; one of the handsomest of the family; very graceful in habit; foliage silver-gray.



Araucaria Bidwelli. The "Bunya-Bunya" Tree. See page 54.

E. occidentalis. A native of Western Australia; timber is valuable, and tree resists drought; a very thrifty and attractive tree.

E. rostrata, "Red Gum," S. Australia, 200 ft. Well known and highly esteemed in this section; the timber is unsurpassed for durability.

E. robusta, "Swamp Mahogany," New South Wales, 100 ft. Well adapted to low ground and also to the driest locations; very symmetrical in habit; branches directly opposite in regular whorls; foliage large, of a deep, glossy, green color; flowers large; creamy-white; a very popular street tree,



Eucalyptus rudis. A favorite in arid situations.

E. rudis. A native of Western Australia and said to be a great resister of drought. The leaves on the young trees are almost round, later becoming long and of lanceolate shape. The flowers are creamy-white; worthy of extensive cultivation; it is a fine, rapid, symmetrical grower; the bark does not peel off; its branches, being very tenacious, are not easily broken even by the severest wind storms; it is very hardy and as an avenue tree is surpassed by no other variety of *Eucalyptus*.

E. viminalis. A rapid-growing variety and very hardy; on rich soil it grows to a gigantic size; the young bark and leaves yield Australian Manna, a hard, opaque, sweet substance.

Eriobotrya Japonica, "Loquat." A fine ornamental tree, with large crumpled, dark-green, glossy leaves, and fragrant white flowers; producing a delicious, sub-acid golden-yellow fruit in the spring.

E. J. variegata. Same as above, but foliage is variegated.

Ficus elastica, "Indian Rubber Tree," 100 ft. A magnificent decorative plant when small; leaves large, dark, shining green above and yellowish-green below; one of the grandest of ornamental trees, and attains a very large size in locations not subject to too much frost; will thrive where the lemon will grow.

F. marcrophylla, "Moreton Bay Fig," Australia. Hardier than above and with much larger leaves; valuable as a decorative plant.

Grevillea robusta, "Silk Oak," Australia, 150 ft. A very graceful, ferny-leaved tree, covered in the summer months with yellow and crimson flowers; a grand avenue tree.

Ilex Aquifolium, "European Holly," Europe and Asia, 40 ft. A small tree, with shining, dark green thorny leaves, somewhat resembling the oak in form; in winter the tree is covered with bright red berries.

I. Aquifolium aureo-maculata, "Golden Variegated Holly." Leaves with a large blotch of cream-yellow surrounded by a green border.

Juniperus Bermudiana, "Bermuda Juniper." A very beautiful tree, with foliage of a yellowish-green color.

J. communis Hibernica, "Irish Juniper." An erect, dense, conical tree, resembling a pillar of green.

J. Virginiana, "Red Cedar." An American tree, varying in habit and color of foliage; very ornamental.

Libocedrus Chiliensis, "Chilean Cedar," 60 ft. Foliage glaucous green; branches spreading, pendulous, ascending towards the summit, and quite erect at the top.

Libocedrus decurrens, "Incense Cedar." A very ornamental, distinct, erect, compact-growing tree, with a stout trunk; branches a bright, rich, glossy green, glaucous underneath; a native of the Sierra Nevada Mountains; attaining a height of 140 feet.

Magnolia grandiflora, 80 ft. The most noble of American evergreen trees; foliage is thick, brilliant green on the upper surface and rusty underneath; the flowers are pure white, of immense size and very fragrant.

M. grandiflora exoniensis. Bears large, pure white, double flowers when only a foot high; the hardiest variety of *Magnolia*, succeeding in localities where others fail entirely.

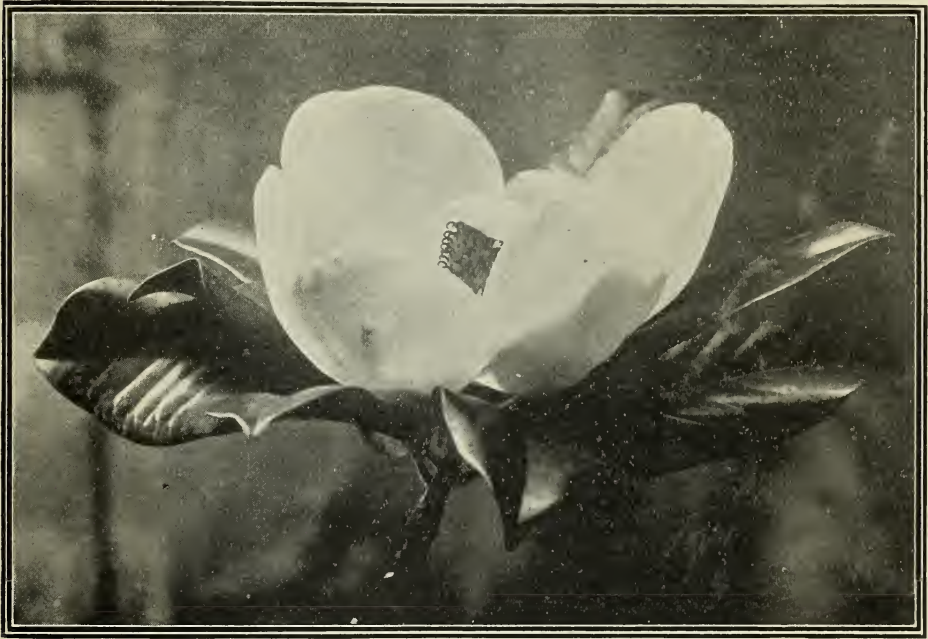
Pinus Austriaca, "Austrian Pine." A robust, hardy, spreading tree, with long, dark leaves.

P. Halepensis, "Aleppo Pine," Mediterranean region, 60 ft. A fine variety, with dense, bluish foliage.

P. ponderosa, "Yellow or Bull Pine," 150 ft. A noble tree; very rapid grower and perfectly hardy.

P. radiata, (*P. insignis*), "Monterey Pine."

The most desirable pine for shade, and more extensively planted than any other variety in this State.

P. sylvestris, "Scotch Pine," Europe and Asia, 70 ft. A fine, robust-growing tree, with erect shoots and silvery-green foliage.**Quercus agrifolia**, "California Live Oak," 40 ft. This is the well-known, majestic, evergreen growing so abundantly along the shores of San Francisco Bay.**Sequoia gigantea**, "California Big Tree," 200-350 ft. The famous Big Tree of this State; it makes a handsome pyramid when young; very desirable for lawn decoration; a very attractive evergreen; thrives well in this climate.**Sterculia acerifolia**, (*Brachychiton acerifolium*), "Flame Tree," Australia, 60 ft. A sturdy tree of pyramidal habit, with large, handsome foliage, producing masses of scarlet flowers, which are thrown out well above the foliage, making a grand effect when mixed with other trees.

Bloom of *Magnolia grandiflora*. A noble tree fine for lawns. See page 58.

Q. suber, "Cork Oak," S. Europe, N. Africa, 50 ft. A very ornamental variety of evergreen oak; thrives well here; the outer bark furnishes the cork of commerce.**Schinus molle**, "Pepper Tree," Peru, 40 ft. A most popular shade and ornamental tree, with fine feathery foliage; producing clusters of reddish berries in autumn; perfectly hardy with us, and one of the most popular street trees.**Sciadopitys verticillata**, "Umbrella Pine," Japan, 100 ft. A very handsome tree, of slow growth; the branches are arranged in regular whorls and are covered with deep green, narrow leaves; a fine lawn tree.**Sequoia sempervirens**, "Redwood," 400 ft. California's finest timber tree; very graceful.**S. diversifolia** (*B. poplarifolium*), "Victorian Bottle Tree," Australia. Foliage resembling that of a Poplar in shape.**Thuja occidentalis**, "American Arbor Vitae." A beautiful native species commonly known as the White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges.**T. orientalis aurea**, "Chinese Golden Arbor Vitae." One of the most elegant and justly popular; very compact and regular in habit; the foliage assuming a beautiful golden tint in the spring.**T. orientalis semperaescens**, "Ever-Golden Arbor Vitae." A new variety of dwarf habit, but of free growth; retains its golden tint the year round; one of the very best of the variegated evergreen trees.**T. orientalis filiformis**. A most beautiful, compact, upright-growing variety, having thread-like, foliage.

T. occidentalis Hoveyi. A fine, compact bush, with numerous flat branches of a yellowish-green color; of dwarf habit.

Taxus baccata, "English Yew." A densely-branched, spreading bush, of a dark, sombre hue; one of the best evergreens for clipping into artificial forms.

T. dolobrata variegata. Same as the above, only that the ends of the branches are tipped with a pale yellow color.

Torreya Californica, "California Nutmeg," 75 ft. A handsome, yew-like tree, forming a compact head and producing a nut very much resembling the nutmeg of commerce.



Sequoia Gigantea. The California Big Tree. See page 59.

T. baccata argentea, (*T. elegantissima*), "Golden Dwarf Yew." One of the most valuable golden-leaved evergreens; the leaves of the new growth are of a bright straw color, rendering the plant highly effective; of slow growth.

T. baccata fastigiata, "Irish Yew." An upright-growing variety, with deep, dark green foliage; branches erect, closely compressed, forming a pyramidal or broom-shaped head; a very distinct and beautiful variety.

Thuyopsis dolobrata, "Hatchet-Leaved Arbor Vitae." A most peculiar-looking tree from Japan; leaves shining green above, silvery-white beneath; of a pendulous and dwarfish habit.

Torreya nucifera, Japan, 30-40 ft. Branches in regular whorls; leaves leathery, pointed; nuts oval, about an inch long.

Umbellularia Californica, "California Laurel or Bay Tree," 80 ft. A very handsome native tree, with light green foliage, which emits an agreeable perfume when bruised.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Abelia grandiflora, (*A. rupestris*.) A garden hybrid. A pretty shrub of straggling growth, bearing small, fragrant, tube-like flowers, colored light rose on the outside and white on the inside.

Aralia Japonica, (Sieboldii,) Japan. A beautiful plant, with large, glossy, palmate leaves.

A. Japonica variegata. Same as the preceding, except that the leaves are broadly marked with creamy-white.

Aucuba Japonica, "Gold Dust Plant," Himalaya to Japan. A very handsome shrub, and one of the best of the colored-leaved foliage plants; leaves large, distinctly speckled with golden yellow; should be grown in partial shade.



Sequoia Sempervirens. The California Redwood Tree. See page 59.

Arbutus Unedo, "Strawberry Tree." Foliage dark green, peculiarly beautiful in the fall, when the tree is covered at once with blossoms and ripe fruit, which is edible; a native of the South of Europe.

Arctostaphylos glauca, "Manzanita." Indigenous in the mountainous district of this state; produces an abundance of white flowers in racemes; followed by red berries, maturing in Fall; wood is very hard, is subject to a high polish and is valuable for canes.

Ardesia crenulata (A. Crispa.) A very handsome, dwarfish shrub, with drooping red flowers in panicles, followed by red berries, size of peas; foliage dark, glossy green.

Berberis vulgaris. A native species, with handsome, distinct foliage and yellow flowers, succeeded by red berries.

Buxus sempervirens, "Common Tree Box." A handsome lawn shrub with small, deep green foliage; also very suitable for making hedges; wood is very hard.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa, "Dwarf Box." A fine small bush, with glossy, roundish leaves; the variety so extensively used for edging.

B. sempervirens argentea, "Silver-Striped Tree Box." Of the same habit as the above, but with silvery-striped leaves.

Camellia Japonica. Very beautiful winter flowering evergreens; their handsome, shining, dark green foliage and magnificent, wax-like flowers of various colors, render them indispensable for the conservatory, and well adapted for parlor or window culture; perfectly hardy in this climate, in the open ground, but should be planted in a shady place and protected the first year. We offer the single red and the double varieties, of various colors; also the variegated-leaved.



Thuja orientalis aurea. Chinese Golden Arbor Vitae.
See page 57.

Ceanothus azureus, Mexico. Of easy culture; flowers pale blue, appearing in April and May; leaves acutely serrated, bright green above and downy beneath.

Choisya ternata, "Mexican Orange." A pretty shrub with glossy, bright green leaves, producing an abundance of white, sweet scented flowers on the tops of the branches in July.

Coronilla glauca, S. Europe. A pretty evergreen shrub, with glaucous green foliage, and covered during the summer with yellow flowers; fragrant in the day time, but scentless at night.

Daphne odora, China and Japan. A low growing shrub, with dark, bright green foliage, and very fragrant white flowers.

D. odora variegata. Leaves variegated and flowers purplish.

Diosma ericoides, "Breath of Heaven." A handsome little shrub, with heath-like foliage, and small, star-shaped flowers; the leaves when bruised emit a powerful perfume.

Elaeagnus argentea, N. America, 12ft. A beautiful shrub of erect growth; leaves covered with silvery scales.

E. pungens variegata. More ornamental than the above; with dark green, leathery leaves, peculiarly margined and dusted with golden yellow.

Erica Mediterranea, "Mediterranean Heath." A small, compact evergreen; with feathery foliage, and producing purplish-pink flowers in the Spring.

Escallonia rubra, South America. Of dwarf growth; with bright, shining green leaves and light rose colored flowers.

Euonymus. A very interesting genus of evergreen shrub; very desirable for hedges; stands pruning well; the variegated varieties are very effective when planted alone; are of very easy culture.

E. Japonicus. Bright green leaves; can be trimmed in any way desired.

E. Japonicus, Duc d'Anjou. Foliage light green, with center of the leaves variegated with golden yellow.

E. Japonica, Golden-leaved. A shrub highly esteemed for its mottled, golden yellow foliage.

E. Japonicus, Golden-margined. Leaves edged with golden yellow; very fine.

E. Japonicus microphyllus, (*E. pulchellus*). A dwarf growing variety; with small, deep, dark green leaves; very desirable for low hedges.

E. Japonicus radicans, argenteo-marginatus. A vigorous creeping variety, with light green, silver-edged foliage.

E. Japonicus argenteo-variegatus. A very choice upright-growing shrub, with silvery variegated foliage.

Fabiana imbricata, S. America, 3ft. An erect-growing shrub; with dark green foliage, and numerous tube-shaped white flowers.

Garrya elliptica, California to N. Mexico, 8 ft. Leaves elliptical; dark green and shining above, hoary beneath; worthy of extensive cultivation.

Genista Andriana, "Scotch Broom." A very handsome shrub, with drooping branches; covered in the spring with bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers; very effective for grouping.

G. juncea, "Spanish Broom." An upright-growing shrub; flowers yellow, produced very freely in the spring on long, pendulous, round, leafless branches.

Heteromeles arbutifolia, "Christmas Berry."

A native shrub of California, growing quite abundantly in the coast counties; the berries are in great demand, during the holidays, for decorating purposes.

Hypericum Moserianum. A perfectly hardy shrub; producing large, single, yellow flowers of a peculiar satiny texture, in great profusion during the summer; should be in every garden.

Ligustrum ovalifolium, "California Privet." Japan, 12-15 ft. A pyramidal shrub; with bright green, medium sized leaves; producing white flowers in June; a valuable hedge plant.

L. Japonicum. A large shrub; with glossy, dark green, leathery leaves; flowers white, borne in clusters; followed by purplish-blue berries; a very desirable hedge plant; stands trimming well.

L. Japonicum variegatum. Of more compact growth than the preceding; leaves margined and blotched creamy white; very effective for grouping.

L. coriaceum. A very ornamental shrub; with thick, glossy, green leaves; of very easy culture.

Laurus nobilis, "Sweet Bay," Mediterranean region, 40-60 ft. A very ornamental, upright-growing shrub; with deep, dark green, fragrant leaves, and covered in the Fall with berries; if properly pruned, one of the handsomest of decorative plants; the leaves are placed between the layers of the Smyrna Figs and impart a peculiar pleasant flavor to the fruit.

Mahonia Aquifolium Berberis, "California Barberry." A native variety with shining, purplish, prickly leaves; bright yellow flowers.

M. Japonica. Very distinct species with unbranched stems and leaves about 1 foot long; the bright yellow flowers are produced in terminal clusters of long racemes.

Melaleuca decussata, 20 ft. An Australian shrub; with glabrous foliage and covered with spikes of lilac colored flowers in August.

Metrosideros, "Bottle Brush." A very interesting and quaint shrub with narrow leaves and covered with rich, crimson flowers, in dense racemes in July.

Myrtus communis, "Common Myrtle." A dwarf shrub; with shining green leaves, and fragrant white flowers.

M. Microphylla, Small-leaved. A variety with small, dark green foliage; set closely along the branches.

Nandina domestica. A beautiful, upright-growing dwarfish shrub, crowned with deep, glossy, green leaves and with tall spikes of white flowers; succeeded in the Fall with masses of small, red berries.

Nerium Oleander, "Oleander." We are making the growing of these beautiful plants a specialty, and have selected the following fine varieties as the best in our collection of over fifty sorts imported direct by us from the principal nurseries of Europe. Oleanders are particularly adapted to this climate and are deserving of more cultivation than has been given to them; their large, deep green foliage, combined with their, fragrant flowers of many hues, which appear all summer, render them our most attractive and effective ornamental plants; the single and semi-double Oleanders are very floriferous, and equally as fine as the double ones; in fact, some of the very finest are among the single varieties.

The following varieties of Oleanders have all been thoroughly tested by us; hence we have no hesitation in recommending them with the utmost confidence to all plant lovers.

Nankin. One of the very best; flower truss large, single; upright; flowers light salmon yellow, changing to deep salmon yellow; throat deep yellow, streaked orange and crimson; especially fine in Fall.

N. variegated. Leaves beautifully variegated and grained yellowish-white; very fine in the shade; flowers double, light pink.

Album plenum. Very fine; small double white flowers; very perfect and sweet-scented.

Atropurpureum duplex. One of the finest double Oleanders; color deep crimson-carmine, streaked with pure white; very fine and effective.

De Brun. Color carmine-lake; double; very fine and desirable; streaked with white stripes.

Frederick Guibert. Truss large, single; light rose; throat light rose, streaked with crimson; very floriferous.

Laurifolium. Especially remarkable on account of its stiff, broad foliage like that of a laurel; flowers rosy pink, streaked white.

Madame Peyre. Triple corolla; changeable from pure ivory to bright straw color; throat deeper yellow; very fine and desirable.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt. This is a most magnificent single Oleander; and one of the very best; flower truss very large and full; flowers the color of the rose Souvenir de la Malmaison, center streaked with light crimson; large.

Madoni Grandiflorum. Flowers large, semi-double, white, throat creamy color; very fine and floriferous.

- Mrs. F. Roeding.** This magnificent double Oleander, originated by us, is a chance seedling out of several thousand raised from the imported varieties; if properly pruned to one stem, the branches form a fine, compact, dense head, covered in summer with trusses of beautiful double pink flowers, (the color of the La France rose) delightfully fragrant, with fringed petals, which completely envelope the plant. More hardy than any other variety and is in every respect a very superior Oleander; worthy of a place in every garden.
- Photinia serrulata.** A handsome shrub; with glossy, green leaves, assuming the most beautiful tints and shades in the winter; flowers small, white; in terminal, flat corymbs.
- Prunus Laurocerasus,** "English Laurel," S. Europe to N. Persia, 10-15 ft. A fine, large evergreen; with broad, shining, green leaves; produces large panicles of creamy white flowers, followed by purple berries.
- P. Lusitanica,** "Portugal Laurel." A dwarfish shrub; with glossy, dark green leaves; flowers creamy white, appearing in very large panicles.
- Pittosporum eugenioides.** A very handsome, upright-growing shrub; with silvery light green leaves, and black stems; a good hedge plant and very ornamental as an individual.
- P. Tobria.** A low-growing shrub; with dark green leaves; a native of Japan.
- P. Tobria, variegata.** Same habit as above, but foliage is margined with white.
- Polygala Dalmaisiana.** A most desirable shrub and decorative plant; ever-blooming; flowers lilac and rose.
- Pyracantha coccinea,** (Crataegus Pyracantha,) "Evergreen Thorn," "Burning Bush," Europe and Asia. A thick, thorny, evergreen shrub; valuable either when grown single or as a hedge; foliage small, of a rich, dark, glossy green color; covered with white flowers, followed by masses of crimson berries, remaining on the plant all winter, making it very attractive.
- Raphiolepis.** A beautiful, compact-growing shrub; a native of China; with dark, shining green leaves, and covered in summer with white flowers, followed by black berries.
- Rhamnus Californicus,** "California Wild Coffee." A striking shrub, indigenous to the Coast counties of this State; flowers greenish, in panicles; with long, elliptical, oblong, glabrous leaves.
- Viburnum Tinus,** "Laurustinus," Mediterranean region, 8-12 ft. A well-known winter flowering shrub of great beauty; producing an abundance of white flowers; well adapted for hedges.
- V. Tinus variegatum,** "Variegated Laurestine." Leaves beautifully blotched with silvery white; very fine.
- V. tomentosum rotundifolia.** Far superior to the common variety; leaves rounded, deep glossy green; flowers much larger than the above; adapted to this valley; never sun-scalds.
- Veronica Imperialis.** The finest of the species; flowers amaranth.
- V. Variegata.** A handsome shrub; with blue flowers and variegated foliage.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

- Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea,** "Purple-leaved Berberry." A very pretty shrub, with purple foliage; fruit is acid, and is highly esteemed for preserving; very effective in groups or masses, or planted by itself.
- Cornus sanguinea,** "Red-Branched Dogwood." A native of the Eastern States; very ornamental in the winter, the bark being blood red.
- C. Sanguinea variegata.** Beautiful variegated foliage; covered with white flowers in June.
- Cydonia Japonica,** "Flowering Quince." Remarkable for the brilliancy of its blossoms, which vary from the richest scarlet to the most delicate blush color; the fruit is deliciously fragrant, but is not edible.
- C. Japonica alba,** "White Quince." A very beautiful variety, with delicate white and bluish flowers.
- Calycanthus floridus,** "Sweet Shrub," S. United States. A very desirable shrub with fragrant wood and rich foliage; flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar agreeable odor.
- C. praecox,** China, Japan. A very vigorous growing variety, having larger leaves than the preceding.
- Chamaecerasus, Alberti,** (Upright Honey-suckle). Violet bell-shaped flowers; leaves narrow, of somewhat creeping habit.
- Corchorus, Silver-variegated.** A very pretty dwarf shrub from Japan with small, green foliage edged with white.
- Corylus maxima purpurea,** "Purple-Leaved Filbert." A large bush, with pretty, dark purple leaves; makes a very effective contrast when planted among green-foliaged plants.

- Deutzia.** Upright-growing shrubs with very effective foliage, blooming in profusion in the Spring; flowers white, in large racemes; should have a place in every garden.
- D. Scabra candidissima.** Fine double white flowers.
- D. Fortunei.** One of the best.
- D. scabra.** Very fine; white; profuse bloomer.
- Diervilla, "Weigeli."** A valuable class of Chinese shrubs, adapted to any good soil; the flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors, from pure white to red, and borne in great profusion.
- D. florida candida.** One of the best; flowers pure white, borne in great profusion.
- D. floribunda Lavalley.** Dark purplish flowers; the darkest variety.
- D. florida.** Of erect, compact growth; handsome, rose-colored flowers.
- D. hybrida Steltzneri.** Flowers dark red; a profuse bloomer.
- D. florida variegata.** A neat, dwarf shrub, valuable for the clearly-defined variegation of green and silvery-white in its leaves; flowers nearly white; it stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs.
- Erythrina Crista-galli, "Coral Plant."** A beautiful summer flowering plant, covered with large, pea-shaped, vermilion flowers; freezes down in winter, but starts again in spring; a most effective plant for grouping.
- Euonymus Europaeus, "Spindle Tree,"** 20 ft. A tall-growing shrub; leaves turn scarlet in the fall; produces medium-sized, scarlet berries.
- Forsythia suspensa, "Golden Bell,"** China, 8 ft. A fine shrub, covered before the leaves appear with drooping yellow flowers.
- F. viridissima, "China,"** 10 ft. Foliage dark green; flowers deep yellow.
- Hibiscus Syriacus** (and varieties) "Althea or Rose of Sharon." These beautiful shrubs are now universally popular; they bloom very freely, and being easily cared for, are worthy of a place in every garden; our collection comprises double and single sorts, from pure white to violet.
- H. Syriacus variegata.** A very distinct kind; leaves margined silvery white; flowers double purple.
- Hydrangea hortensis.** Large, dark green leaves, and globular heads of rose-colored flowers.
- H. paniculata grandiflora.** A magnificent shrub, with pure white flowers, in great pyramidal panicles produced in August; one of the finest flowering shrubs.
- H. hortensis, "Thomas Hogg."** Very desirable variety for florists, being a profuse bloomer.
- H. hortensis variegata.** Fine large leaves, distinctly margined with white; very free flowering.
- Lagerstroemia Indica, "Crape Myrtle,"** China, 25 feet. A very beautiful class of shrubs; profuse and continuous bloomers during the entire summer; the flowers are very pretty, having curiously crimped petals.
- L. Indica rosea.** A very free bloomer; flowers pink; a most desirable shrub for grouping; very rapid grower.
- L. Indica purpurea.** Flowers deep purple.
- L. Indica alba.** Flowers white, but not as profuse a bloomer as the other varieties.
- Lippia citriodora, "Lemon Verbena."** A very popular shrub, with very sweet-scented leaves; thrives in any soil.
- Paeonia Moutan, "Tree Peony."** A beautiful shrub, producing in spring immense flowers, very double and strikingly colored.
- Philadelphus, "Mock Orange," "Sweet Syringa."** A vigorous class of shrubs, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful, milk-white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion early in the summer.
- P. coronarius.** Flowers pure white; delightful orange-blossom fragrance.
- P. coronarius aureus, "Golden-Leaved."** A dwarf, compact shrub, with bright yellow foliage; very effective as a low foliage plant for edging.
- P. inodorus.** Flowers very large, white; scentless.
- P. Lemoinei.** Flowers semi-double, with delightful fragrance.
- P. pubescens, (P. grandiflorus.)** A tall bush, of slender, twiggy habit, with large flowers, slightly fragrant.
- Prunus Japonica, "Flowering Almond."** A beautiful shrub, bearing double rose-like flowers before any leaves appear.
- P. Japonica alba.** Same as above, only the flowers are white.
- Poinciana Gilliesii, "Bird of Paradise."** Shrub or small tree, attaining a height of eight to ten feet, with acacia-like leaves; flowers yellow and crimson; very fine.
- Punica Granatum, "Pomegranate,"** Persia to India. No garden is complete without these fine shrubs; with bright, shining green foliage; flowering profusely all through the season; flowers very double.
- P. Granatum Legrellei, "Mme. Legrelle."** Very fine, large, scarlet flowers, edged with yellow.

- P. Granatum nana*, "Dwarf Scarlet." A very handsome small shrub, with beautiful double scarlet flowers; blooms when very young.
- P. Granatum rubra*, "Scarlet." A very rapid-growing shrub, with deep, double, scarlet flowers.
- P. Granatum alba*, "White." A very rapid-growing shrub, with double, creamy white flowers.
- S. Canadensis aurea*, "Golden-Leaved Elder." A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage; a valuable bush for enlivening shrubberies.
- S. Canadensis variegata*. A strong grower; foliage beautifully mottled, yellow and white.
- S. nigra pyramidalis*. A new variety, quite distinct from any of the old forms in habit of growth, being erect and stately with very abundant, massive foliage.



Spirea Reevesiana. The Bridal Wreath,

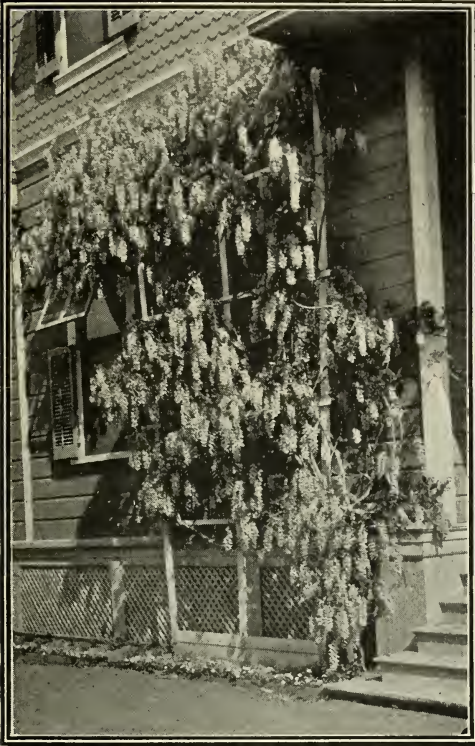
- Rhodotypos kerrioides*, Japan, 15 ft. A handsome shrub, with showy foliage and white flowers, resembling those of the rose.
- Rhus cotinus*, "Smoke Tree," 10-12 ft. Much admired for its feathery inflorescences, that cover the whole surface of the tree in midsummer.
- Rhus glabra lacineata*, "Cut-Leaved Sumach." A very striking plant; leaves very large, deeply cut, and drooping gracefully from the branches, and turning to a rich red in autumn.
- Sambucus*, "Elder." These are showy, large shrubs, quite ornamental in flowers, fruit and foliage; they blossom in June; very desirable for grouping.
- Spirea*. An indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming; all of easiest culture in all soils.
- S. Billardii alba*. White flowers in dense spikes; blooms nearly all summer.
- S. Bumalda*. Habit, dwarf and compact; flowers in clusters; rosy pink; very free.
- S. Cantoniensis flore pleno*, (*S. Reevesiana*.) "Bridal Wreath." The well-known variety, with round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.
- S. chamaedryfolia*, (*S. ulmifolia*.) Leaves somewhat resembling those of the Elm; large clusters of white flowers in June.

- S. Japonica**, (*S. callosa*.) Showy pink and white flowers.
- S. prunifolia flore pleno**. Purest, double white flowers along the entire length of the small twigs; foliage oval, deep, glossy green, assuming a brilliant shade in autumn.
- S. semperflorens**, (*S. paniculata rosea*.) A vigorous grower, with cymes of rose-colored flowers.
- S. Thunbergii**. Of graceful habit; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage yellowish-green; flowers small, white, appearing very early in the spring.
- S. Van Houttei**. One of the very best; in the flowering season the plant is covered with a mass of large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance.
- Staphylea Colchica**, "Bladder Nut," Caucasus, 12 ft. A fine early-flowering shrub, with showy pinnate foliage and clusters of handsome, pure white, fragrant flowers.
- Symphoricarpus vulgaris variegatus**, "Variegated Snowberry." A shrub of very pretty habit, with variegated foliage; flowers and fruit small; fruit purple; hangs all winter.
- Syringa** (and varieties,) "Lilac," This well-known class of beautiful flowering shrubs should have a place in every garden. They are adapted to all soils; are extremely hardy, and are among the best of our beautiful spring flowering shrubs. Besides the common purple and white varieties, there are a number of hybrids a few of which are described below.
- S. Ambrose Verschaffelti**. Dark red in bud, lilac when open; large, compact panicle; distinct.
- S. Dr. Von Regel**. Very large panicles and flowers rosy lilac.
- S. Lemoinei flore pleno**. Panicles large; flowers reddish-purple; semi-double.
- S. Madame Briot**. Beautiful bright red color.
- S. Persica**, "Persian Lilac." Small foliage; bright purple flowers.
- S. President Massart**. Red in bud, purple when open; large panicle; fine.
- S. Princess Marie**. Very light lilac flowers.
- S. Prof. E. Stockhart**. Lavender-colored flowers; large truss; fine.
- S. Renoncule**. Very double; azure mauve; very fragrant.
- S. vulgaris purpurea**, "Common Purple." The well-known purple Lilac.
- S. vulgaris alba**, "Common White." Flowers white; branches and buds green.
- S. Virginalis**. Flowers pure white; large, compact panicles, more delicate than the common.
- Tamarix**. Elegant, fine foliaged and handsome flowering shrub, thriving in all soils; one of the best plants for growing near the seashore, as it will bear the greatest wind exposure with impunity.
- T. Gallica**, Europe and Asia. Foliage exceedingly fine and feathery in appearance; branches long and slender; flowers pink, small, but very numerous, giving the plant a very showy appearance.
- Viburnum Opulus sterile**, "Snowball or Guelder Rose," N. America, Asia, Europe, 12 ft. A very handsome ornamental shrub, covered with terminal corymbs of pure white flowers.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

- Akebia quinata**, China and Japan. A beautiful vine, with magnificent dark green foliage and purple blossoms.
- Ampelopsis quinquefolia**, "Virginia Creeper." The common American Ivy, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent color; one of the finest vines for covering walls or verandas.
- A. tricuspidata**, (*A. Veitchii*), "Boston Ivy," "Japan Ivy," China and Japan. This is the handsome creeper so generally used for covering brick, stone and wooden walls; when once established the vine grows very rapidly and clings to the walls with the greatest tenacity; the leaves are of a shining, glossy green, taking on beautiful, autumnal coloring; flowers small, followed by dense clusters of deep blue berries.
- Aristolochia Sipo**, "Dutchman's Pipe." A very rapid and dense climber, with heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.
- Asparagus medeoloides**, "Smilax," S. Africa. Well-known climber; valuable for bouquets and garlands.
- Asparagus plumosus nanus**, S. Africa. Very ornamental, with beautiful, feathery foliage.
- A. Sprengeri**, Natal. A most desirable new species, especially useful to grow as a pot plant for decorative purposes, or for planting in suspended baskets; the fronds are frequently four feet long, are of a rich shade of green, and most useful for cutting, retaining their freshness after being cut for weeks; it will make an excellent house plant, as it withstands dry atmosphere and will succeed in almost any situation.

- A. tenuissimus**, S. Africa. A beautiful climber and used very largely for floral work.
- Bignonia grandiflora**, China and Japan. A moderate climber with large, orange-scarlet flowers; very showy when in full bloom; a beautiful object when trained to a stake and made to assume the form of a standard shrub or tree.
- Clematis flammula**. An old variety, prized for the fragrance of its small white flowers and remarkable dark green leaves.
- C. Jackmanii**. Large, intense, violet-purple flowers, remarkable for their richness.
- C. Princess of Wales**. A deep bluish-mauve, with a satiny surface.
- Clianthus puniceus**, New Zealand. A beautiful vine, with clusters of crimson flowers.
- Coboea scandens**, Mexico. A beautiful climber of rapid growth, bearing large, purple-bell-shaped flowers; very attractive and desirable for covering arbors and trellises.
- Gardenia florida**, "Cape Jasmine," China. A popular plant, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to September.
- Hedera Helix**, "Giant Ivy." A very fine variety, with large, thick, leathery leaves.
- H. Helix variegata**. Small leaves, prettily variegated.
- Jasminum grandiflorum**, "Catalonian Jasmine." Flowers pure white, star-shaped; of exquisite fragrance.
- J. gracillimum**, Borneo. A new Jasmine, remarkable for its freedom of bloom and beautiful pure white flowers, borne in clusters; very fragrant.
- J. humile** (*J. revolutum*), Asia. A vigorous variety; can be grown as a vine or shrub; covered with rich, yellow flowers all summer; flowers very fragrant.
- J. officinale**, Persia and India. Delicate white flowers.
- J. nudiflorum**. A rather drawfish variety, covered with fragrant yellow flowers in the spring, before the foliage appears.
- Lonicera flava**, "Yellow Coral Honeysuckle," U. S. A well-known native vine, with trumpet flowers.
- L. Halleana**. A vigorous climber, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; evergreen.
- L. Japonica aurea reticulata**, "Honeysuckle," Japan. Flowers yellow, very fragrant; leaves are beautifully netted and veined with clear yellow.
- L. semperflorens**, "Coral Honeysuckle." A strong, rapid grower; blooms all summer; flowers scarlet, trumpet-shaped, inodorous.
- L. Standishii**, "Chinese Honeysuckle." A well-known variety, with dark green foliage; remains green all winter; flowers white and pink; fragrant blossoms.
- Mandevilla suaveolens**, "Chili Jasmine," S. America. Fine summer climber, with great clusters of large, waxy, star-shaped blossoms, exquisitely fragrant.
- Manettia bicolor**, Brazil. A rapid and beautiful new climber; flowers an inch in length, of the most intense scarlet color, tipped with bright golden-yellow; blooms through the fall and winter months.
- Passiflora coerulea**, "Passion Vine," Brazil. Flowers purplish hue; fruit egg-shaped, yellow when ripe.
- P. coccinea**. Flowers deep red.
- P. coerulea**, "Constance Elliot." Very fine; white; hardy.
- P. edulis**, Brazil. A very rapid-growing plant, with beautiful, glossy green foliage; flowers white, with blue or violet base; fruit edible, as large as a goose egg and of a purplish color.
- Periploca Graeca**, "Silk Vine." An exceedingly rapid grower, reaching up to a great height, with shining, long, narrow leaves and umbels of purplish-brown blossoms.
- Phaseolus Caracalla**, "Snail Vine." A very rapid climber, with fragrant and peculiarly twisted flowers of many colors.
- Plumbago Capensis**. Can be trained as a bush or climber; flowers light sky-blue, produced through the entire summer; stands drought and water and the brightest sunshine.
- P. Capensis alba**. Pure white; form of the above.
- Roses**. (See Special List.)
- Solanum jasminoides**, "Potato Vine," S. America. A very rapid-growing vine, with dark green leaves; flowers white with yellow centers.
- S. Wendlandii**, Costa Rico. A magnificent, rapid-climbing vine, with large, dark, glossy green leaves; flowers large, lilac-blue, borne in cymes six inches and more across; flowers profusely, and is very showy.
- Sollya heterophylla**. A fine, hardy evergreen, covered during the summer months with pale blue flowers, in clusters; stands the sun well.
- Swainsona galegifolia albiflora**, Australia. A very graceful climber and desirable for a trellis; flowers pure white, resembling Sweet Peas in form; produced in pure white sprays in the greatest profusion.
- Tecoma radicans**, United States. Similar to *Bignonia grandiflora*, but a stonger and more rapid climber; flowers smaller; desirable for covering the trunks of trees or unsightly buildings.



Wistaria. A charming climber.

Tecoma jasminoides. A beautiful climber, with bright, glossy green leaves; flowers white, shaded at the throat to a deep purple.

THE HEDGE PLANTS.

We are paying considerable attention to this class of plants, and beg to offer several novelties.

Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa, "Dwarf Box." Makes a fine, low hedge for small gardens.

Crataegus Pyracantha, "Burning Bush." An evergreen, full of thorns; a hedgerow of this variety is impenetrable and presents a magnificent appearance, both in flower and when the berries are ripe; the latter are scarlet and produced in great numbers.

Cupressus macrocarpa, "Monterey Cypress." The most extensively planted of all hedges.

Euonymus Japonicus microphyllus, (*E. pulchellus*.) Fine for borders around a garden.

T. Tweediana, argentina. A fine plant for covering walls, which it does about as well as the "Boston Ivy;" flowers yellow.

Vinca, "Periwinkle." Showy, creeping plant; will thrive in the sun or in spots too shaded for grass to grow, and admirably adapted for borders or for use in rock work.

V. major. Rich, glossy green foliage; light blue flowers.

V. major variegata. Leaves glossy green, broadly margined with creamy-white; flowers blue.

Wistaria. One of the most graceful of climbers; a quick, rapid, vigorous grower; it is surpassed by no plant for covering walls or piazzas, and this, combined with its rich, pendulous panicles of pea-shaped flowers appearing in the spring in great profusion, renders this one of the most desirable of climbing plants.

W. Chinensis. A beautiful climber of rapid growth; producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers.

W. Chinensis albiflora. A very choice variety; a vigorous grower, with long racemes of pure white flowers.

W. Chinensis flore-pleno, "Double Purple." A rare variety, with long clusters of double, pale blue flowers.

W. Chinensis rosea. A fine variety with long clusters of pink or flesh-colored flowers.

W. speciosa. Less vigorous in habit than the "Chinese;" flowers pale blue in short clusters.

Lycium horridum, "African Box Thorn." In Australia this plant has superseded every other hedge plant; it is an evergreen, rapid grower; makes an impenetrable hedge in two years; can be trimmed in any way desired.

Punica Granatum, "Pomegranate." Very suitable for hedge.

P. Granatum nana, "Dwarf Pomegranate." Suitable for garden hedge.

Roses. Nothing is more magnificent than a hedge of ever-blooming Roses; very few varieties, however, are suitable, as a compact growth and continuous flowering are necessary. After years of experience, we recommend the following varieties: Mme. Chas. Wood, Antoine Mouton, La France and Agrippina.

Thuja occidentalis, "Arbor Vitae." Finer than Monterey Cypress.

Viburnum Tinus, (*Laurustinus*.) A very pretty hedge plant; always in flower.

THE PALMS.

It was Linnaeus, the great Swedish botanist, who always spoke of the palms as the "Kings and Princesses of the Vegetable Kingdom," an appellation fully warranted by their erect carriage and noble appearance. They certainly are the most highly ornamental of all plant life, and it is upon them chiefly that we depend for that distinctive tropical appearance of our gardens which is the admiration of all tourists from less favored climes.

The soil and climate of nearly the whole of California is peculiarly adapted to their successful culture, and after being once established, they require but little care to keep them in first-class condition.

There are species so hardy that they endure, without injury, the frosts and snows of the southern part of both England and Ireland.

Here, where they grow so luxuriantly, we should make them the most prominent feature of our landscapes, and no California garden, however small, is complete without one or more members of this strikingly handsome family; plants whose beauty constantly increases with age.

We are making a specialty of the growing of these beautiful, graceful plants and our collection is very complete.

PALMS AND CYCADS.

Archontophoenix cunninghamii, (*Seaforthia elegans*), Queensland, N. S. W., 60-80 ft. One of the most beautiful of the palm family, and one of the best in cultivation for the conservatory or greenhouse; the pinnate leaves are two to ten feet in length, dark green and perfectly smooth.

Areca lutescens, Madagascar, 30 ft. One of the most graceful and beautiful palms in cultivation; the foliage is of a bright, glossy green, with rich, golden stems; adapted only to greenhouse or house culture.

Chamaerops excelsa, . . "Windmill Palm," China, Japan, India, 30 ft. Leaves fan-shaped, deeply cut. This is the nardi-est palm we have, and, although it is not such a rapid grower as some, it is worthy of extensive cultivation, as it is very ornamental, a symmetrical grower, and has very handsome palmate leaves.

C. humilis, the Mediterranean region. A dwarf-growing Fan Palm, with divided, fan-shaped leaves; stems thorny; perfectly hardy, and of easy culture; a fine lawn plant, especially for small places.

C. Nepalensis. Resembles *Excelsa* in habit, but more dwarf in growth; the leaves are smaller, stiff, more rounded, and the leaf-stalk shorter and stouter; the leaves are of a deep, dark green color; a rare and handsome, hardy palm, worthy of a place in every garden.



Cycas revoluta. The Sago Palm. See page 71.

Cocos australis, "Pindo Palm," Paraguay, 8 ft. A slow-growing, decidedly ornamental and hardy palm; leaves pinnate; glaucous green; stem very much recurved; suitable for small gardens.

Corypha australis, Australia, 60-80 ft. One of the handsomest of fan palms; the fan-like leaves are dark green, supported upon brown petioles, which are armed at their edges with stout spines; well suited for the decoration of apartments; hardy only in localities not subject to severe frosts.

Cycas circinalis, Moluccas, 20 ft. Stem stout, cylindrical, increasing in size very slowly; the leaves are much larger than the *Cocos*, and deeply pinnate; the most beautiful of the Cycad family; not adapted to outdoor culture.

C. revoluta, "Sago Palm," Japan. A hardy Cycad; stem crowned with dark green, pinnate leaves; few plants are more graceful or effective; should find a place in every garden.

Erythea armata, "Blue Palm," Lower California, 40 ft. One of the most exquisite fan palms; foliage glaucous blue; very hardy; a pretty palm, especially suited to small gardens.

E. edulis, Guadalupe Island. Resembles the California Fan Palm somewhat, but the stem is more slender and graceful; the leaves are without filaments and of a deeper green, so that it is readily distinguished from that variety; perfectly hardy.

Phoenix Canariensis, "Canary Island Palm," The most graceful and the handsomest of our hardy palms; leaves pinnate and of a deep, dark green color; one of the most effective palms on a lawn, and worthy of the attention of all admirers of the Palm family; fruit not edible.

P. dactylifera, Arabia and N. Africa, 100 ft. Produces the famous date of commerce; the date palm is dioecious, that is, the male and female flowers appear on different trees; fruit is secured by suspending the male blossoms in the tree developing female flower: when the same are in the receptive stage; luxuriates in the strongest alkaline soils, where other trees fail entirely.



Erythea armata. The Blue Palm.

Jubea spectabilis, "Wine or Honey Palm," Chile, 40-60 ft. A palm honey, which is very much in demand, is prepared from the sap in its native home; a handsome palm, of spreading habit and with very long pinnate leaves.

Kentia Belmoriana, "Curly Palm," Lord Howe's Island. One of the most valuable of house palms; elegant, pinnate leaves; beautiful, even when small.

K. Canterburyana, Lord Howe's Island. A handsome species, with pinnate leaves and very robust habit; called in its native country, the Umbrella Palm; a fine conservatory or house palm.

K. Forsteriana, "Thatch-Leaf Palm," Lord Howe's Island. A robust-growing variety, only for house culture; very graceful and attractive.

Livistona Chinensis, (*Latania Borbonica*), Chira. The most popular palm for decorative work, for apartments or conservatories; leaves large, fan-shaped, of a rich, dark green color; hardy in sheltered spots only.

P. reclinata, "Dwarf Date Palm," S. Africa, 12-20 ft. Very graceful, drooping leaves; very handsome for avenue or lawn use; not as hardy as some of the other sorts.

P. rupicola, Himalaya, 15-20 ft. Has wide-spreading, arching leaves, and one of the finest of the genus for pot culture.

P. sylvestris, "Wild Date Palm," India, 25-40 ft. Very hardy and useful, the leaves being used for mats, ropes and baskets, and the sap furnishing the palm sugar in its native country; leaves long, arched and of a glaucous green color; closely allied to the date of commerce.

Rhapis flabelliformis, "Chinese Umbrella Palm," China and Japan. A very pretty, cane-like palm, which suckers from the roots, like Bamboo, with many-fingered dark green leaves, borne at the end of the reed-like stems.

R. humilis, "Walking Stick Palm," China, 3-5 ft. Very similar to the preceding, except that the stems are thinner and the palmated leaves are narrower; one of the most graceful and handsome of house palms.

Washingtonia filifera, California. It is of graceful habit and quick growth; the leaves are palmated with numerous divisions and whitish filaments; the most desirable of all palms; should be planted everywhere, as it does well on almost any soil.

W. robusta. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of Palms; in habit of growth resembling our well-known California Fan Palm, but more symmetrical and spreading, and by far a superior palm; leaves fan-shaped, medium size; no fila-



Erythea edulis. The Guadalupe Island Palm. See page 71.

Sabal Andansonii, "Dwarf Palmetto," Southern States, 3-6 ft. Leaves a dark, rich green, with smooth edged stems; flower-spike rises above the leaves to a height of six or seven feet; this palm resists severe cold unharmed.

S. Blackburnianum, West Indies, 30-40 ft. A very distinct, slow-growing variety; leaves long, bluish-green, very convex at back.

S. Palmetto, "Cabbage Palmetto," 20-80 ft. A native of the Southern States and famous for its historical associations and for the imperishable nature of its wood when under water; leaves long and deeply divided; the bases of the leaf stalks remain on the trunk until the tree advances in age, when they fall off, leaving a rough trunk, eight to ten inches in diameter; this palm is entirely hardy, and on account of its unique appearance is very desirable; a very pretty decorative plant when pot-grown.

ments; retaining its dark green color during the winter months; stems short, thorny, of upright, compact growth; should have precedence over the California Fan Palm, and no doubt will have when its value as one of the grandest of our decorative plants is fully appreciated.

LARGE PALMS.

We have a fine collection of large Phoenix *Canariensis* and *Chamaerops excelsa* in boxes, which we are offering at low prices considering size and quality. For decorative purposes on either lawn or indoors these plants are in every way desirable.

AGAVES, DRACAENAS, YUCCAS AND BAMBOOS.



Chamaerops excelsa. The Wind-Mill Palm. See page 70.

THE AGAVES.

Agave Americana, Tropical America. The well-known, so-called Century Plant, with glaucous green leaves.

A. Americana variegata. A variegated form of the preceding with leaves edged with a broad margin of yellow.

THE DRACAENAS.

Cordyline australis, (*Dracaena australis*), New Zealand, 12-20 ft. A palm-like tree growing to a considerable height; stem stout; leaves two or three feet in length; fine for avenues.

C. indivisa, (*Dracaena indivisa*), New Zealand, 20-30 ft. Broader, longer leaves than the preceding; fine for hall or porch decoration.

PANDANUS AND YUCCAS.

Pandanus utilis, "Screw Pine," Madagascar, 60 ft. The well-known "Screw Pine," so called from the screw-like arrangement of the leaves around the stalk; leaves green, with small red spines along the edges; a very handsome house plant.

Yucca. These are among our most effective plants; palm-like, with spikes of white flowers; they require, after being established, no care, and will flower year after year. A group of these plants will always remain very attractive; the foliage is in some varieties bluish, in others, green and white.

Y. aloifolia variegata. An erect-growing plant; leaves variegated green and white.

Y. aloifolia quadricolor. Very fine; beautifully variegated and marked with narrow stripes of yellow and green.

- Y. filamentosa*, "Adam's Needle," Southeastern U. S. A variety of compact growth, with dark green leaves and majestic spikes of yellowish-white flowers.
- Y. glauca*, (*Y. angustifolia*), Rocky Mountain region. A low-growing species with long, narrow, variegated green leaves and fine spikes of immense, creamy-white flowers.
- Y. Whipplei*, "Spanish Bayonet," California. Very fine; sends up a flower-like stem eight feet high.



Phoenix Canariensis. The Canary Island Palm. See page 71.

THE DASYLIRIONS.

- Dasylyrion*, Mexico. *Yucca*-like plants; very hardy; fine decorative plants, and those with graceful drooping leaves are desirable for the lawn.
- D. glaucophyllum*, (*D. glaucum*.) A grand plant, with compact head of leaves, fringed at the edges with small teeth.
- D. graminifolium*. A very handsome plant, with long, narrow leaves proceeding from a common center and drooping to the ground; very desirable for a lawn; very hardy; sends out an immense spike covered with small, delicate, yellowish-white flowers.

EUCALYPTUS.

Eucalyptus in variety are with us quite a specialty. These trees, either for wood, windbreaks or general planting, do well in all portions of the San Joaquin Valley.

THE BAMBOOS.

The genuine Bamboo should be grown by every farmer. The time will come when these giant reeds will be found as useful here as in other countries, where they are considered necessities; they grow to perfection in well-drained, deep, rich soil, and are very ornamental.

Bambusa Striata, China. A decorative garden plant, slender and graceful; leaves variegated; makes a splendid pot plant.

- Phyllostachys bambusoides*, "Arrow Bamboo," Japan, 12 ft. Arrows were formerly made from the reed-like shoots of this plant; nodes very prominent; stalks very smooth and shiny.
- P. Henonis*, (*Bambusa Henonis*), Japan, 15 ft. Very ornamental; when fully grown stems are two inches in diameter, much branched and producing flowers freely.
- P. mitis*, Japan, 30 ft. The tallest bamboo; not strictly hardy; stem often six inches in diameter; used in Japan for water pipe, furniture, etc.; young sprouts are eaten as a vegetable.
- P. nigra*, "Black Bamboo." When fully grown, the shoots of this variety are black; attains a height of twenty-five to thirty feet; one of the most ornamental of this family, the black stalks and branches forming a marked contrast with the bright green foliage.
- P. Quiloi*, "Giant Bamboo," Japan, 18 ft. Stems four to five inches in diameter at the base; leaves the largest in the family; of easy growth and very ornamental.

HERBACEOUS BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS.

Abutilon, Tropical America. We have a very fine assortment of these beautiful shrubs, with large, maple-like leaves and golden and crimson flowers. A group of abutilons in flower is one of the finest decorations possible.

Ageratum conyzoides, Tropical America. A very useful plant for ribbon work, producing blue flowers in great profusion.



Phoenix dactylifera. The True Date Palm. Page 71

Arundo donax variegata, Mediterranean region. A large, graceful reed, with variegated foliage.

Aspidistra lurida, China. A very pretty foliage plant, with dark green, long leaves; produces odd-looking purplish flowers, just above the ground.

A. lurida variegata. Similar to the preceding, except that the leaves are broadly margined and striped with white.

Begonia, Tropics. We have a fine collection of these showy plants, with brilliant green leaves and many-colored flowers.

Bellis perennis, "English Daisy," Europe. Very pretty double flowering plants; suitable for edging.

Canna, Tropics. Very attractive plants, with large green leaves, often shaded with red and crimson; flowers scarlet and yellow. Our collection comprises all the newest and best varieties.

Chlorophytum elatum picturatum, (Anthericum vitatum variegatum), S. Africa. Beautiful plants with re-curved graceful foliage. Leaves are dark green, beautifully marked with broad stripes of creamy-white.

Chrysanthemum. Very careful attention has been given to the culture of these beautiful Winter-blooming plants, which now embrace nearly every shade of color, and the varieties we offer are the very best of the several distinct classes. They will thrive in almost any soil, and as they are the only plants that bloom at that season of the year, no garden is perfect without them.

Chrysanthemum Coccineum, (Pyrethrum roseum), Caucasus, Persia. Fine, ever-blooming plants; in three varieties, white, yellow and blue.

Chrysanthemum frutescens, "Marguerite," Canary Islands. Fine, ever-blooming plants; in two varieties, white and yellow.

Chrysanthemum praealtum aureum, (Pyrethrum.) "Golden Feather," Asia. A very pretty border plant, of compact habit and golden, feather-like foliage.

Clerodendrons, Tropics. Ornamental plants with large, heart-shaped leaves, producing large paricles of red, scarlet and white flowers.

Coleus, Tropics. We have a fine collection of these many-tinted and shaded foliage plants.

Cortaderia argentea, (Gynerium argenteum), "Pampas Grass," S. America. This splendid grass, with its long, narrow foliage and white plumes, is very attractive; the most desirable of all grasses for a lawn; the plumes, when properly handled and dried, are used for decorative purposes; there is a good market for them every season.

C. variegata. Foliage beautifully edged with silver.

Cotyledon, (Echeveria). "Hen and chicken." A very pretty class of succulent plants; suitable for rockeries, edging or carpet-bedding.

Cyperus alternifolius, "Umbrella Plant," Madagascar. A very desirable house plant, bearing upon erect jointless stems a crown of long, narrow leaves, resembling in shape a small umbrella; easy culture; requires an abundance of water.

Cuphea Llavea, Guatemala. A remarkable flowering plant, combining three distinct colors,—scarlet, purple and white; belongs to the same family as the "Lady's Cigar Plant," but is vastly superior to it. The plant is bushy, and presents an elegant appearance; always in bloom.

Dianthus caryophyllus, "Carnation." Our assortment of carnations cannot be surpassed. We have all the leading varieties, but do not give any names, as there are new varieties constantly being introduced, which we are adding to our collection, which consists of twelve sorts; all very fine.



Washingtonia Robusta. A hardy sort. Page 72.

Fern. We offer a very nice collection of these graceful, delicate foliaged plants. To grow them successfully, they should be grown in a shaded place.

Fuchsia, Tropical America. A very pretty and charming class of plants, requiring good rich soil and partial shade in order to succeed well; desirable for pot culture; when in full bloom present a very pretty appearance. Our collection embraces all the latest and best varieties.

Geranium (Botanically Pelargoniums.) We have a fine assortment of these showy bedding plants, growing only the latest and best of the many new varieties recently introduced; also a fine assortment of the handsome flowering section known as "Lady Washingtons," or Pelargoniums.

Heliotrope. Of these interesting plants we grow four varieties; they deserve attention on account of their rich, fragrant flowers, and dark green leaves; with plenty of water they thrive well in this climate.

Hibiscus. A rapid-growing plant, blooming all summer, and producing the most gorgeous flowers.

Hollyhocks. We offer a choice collection of these attractive plants; flowers, single or double, and of various hues.

Iresine, (Achyranthes), S. America. Very bright foliaged plants, indispensable for bedding.

Kniphofia aloides, (Tritoma Uvaria,) "Red Hot Poker," S. Africa. A fine, late-blooming plant, with bright, orange-scarlet flowers; borne on long, straight stems.

Lantana. We offer a fine collection of these popular plants.

Lobelia Erinus, S. Africa. Fine bedding plants, with deep blue flowers; fine for hanging baskets.

Malvaviscus arboreus, (Achania malvaviscus) "Turk's Cap," Tropical America. A handsome shrub with large bright green, heart-shaped leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers shaped somewhat like the fez of the Turk.

Miscanthus Sinensis variegatus, (Eulalia Japonica), "Japanese Striped Grass." A very robust, perennial grass from Japan, with graceful leaves, marked with alternate stripes of white and green. The flower stalks appear in September, and the plant is then four to six feet high.

M. Sinensis zebrinus, (E. Japonica zebrina), "Japanese Banded Grass." In form and habit this resembles the above, but differs essentially in the manner of variegation, the markings running cross-wise.

Musa Ensete, "Abyssinian Banana." This magnificent foliage plant, if given plenty of water, attains a height of 12 feet in a single season. This variety produces no suckers, and requires several years to come into flower and seed, then it dies.

Petunia, S. America. Fine, new, double and single.

Phlox, N. America. The most brilliant colors.

Phormium tenax, "New Zealand Flax." Large, erect; dark green leaves, with narrow, reddish-brown margin.

P. tenax variegata. This variety has shorter leaves, and has broad, creamy-white stripes extending the entire length of each leaf.

Pilea, "Artillery Plant," Mexico, S. America. Two varieties, (P. microphylla, P. serpyllifolia.)

Primula Japonica. Flowers in whorls; magenta color.

P. Sinensis, "Chinese Primrose." Very free bloomers.

Salvia. Very handsome, and rapid-growing plants; flowering all summer.

Saxifraga sarmentosa, China and Japan. A very handsome trailing plant; fine for hanging baskets.

Sedum. Two kinds; fine for bedding.

Viola odorata, "California Violet." A single blue violet; a profuse bloomer and very fragrant; flowers the size of a half-dollar; borne on long stems.

Czar. Single, purple.



Washingtonia filifera. The California Fan Palm. See page 72

Telanthera, (*Alternanthera*). Gorgeous foliage plants, used for carpet and ribbon gardening.

Thymus, "Thyme." Two varieties; fine for edging.

Tradescantia, "Wandering Jew." Three varieties; fine for bordering small beds.

Verbena. We have succeeded in obtaining the latest introduced varieties of these plants, the flowers of which are far superior to the old sorts, both in size and color.

Marie Louise. Deep violet blue, with white center; very fragrant and free flowering.

Swanley White. Large, double white flowers.

Princess of Wales. Of French origin and recently introduced; flowers of the largest size, of a true violet blue, and borne on long stems; very fragrant; foliage dark and of strong growth.

Viola tricolor, "Pansy." Extra choice varieties, from the best imported seed; flowers flamed, striped and blotched.

☞ For a full and complete list of roses, including all the standard sorts and all the novelties that are good, see pages 79 to 91.

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS-ROOTED PLANTS

- Agapanthus umbellatus*, "African Lilly," S. Africa. A fine plant, with long, rather fleshy leaves, and bearing a many-flowered umbel; flowers of a bright blue color.
- Alocasia macrorhiza variegata*. Fine variegated foliage, quite similar in appearance to the well-known "Elephant's Ear."
- Anemone*. These fine flowers are among the best of all spring flowering plants.
- Colocasia antiquorum esculentum* (*Caladium esculentum*), "Elephant's Ear," Hawaii and Fiji Islands. Plant with enormous leaves, growing luxuriantly in very moist situations during the summer months.
- Convallaria majalis*, "Lily of the Valley," Europe, Asia, Southern U. S. A charming plant, with large, green leaves, producing a profusion of delicate, bell-shaped, delightfully fragrant flowers.
- Cyclamen latifolium*, Greece, So. Syria. A pretty, small plant, with round, fleshy leaves, borne on long stems; flowers of various shades and of peculiar form.
- Dahlia*, Tropical America. We grow a fine assortment of double and single varieties of these elegant, showy plants. The tubers should be taken up in winter in cold countries, but in California they may be left in the ground for years.
- Gladiolus*, S. Africa. This class of plants should be cultivated in every garden, as they thrive well in all soils, and the coloring of the flowers is very rich.
- Hippeastrum Johnsoni*. (*Amaryllis Johnsoni*.) Garden hybrid. Wine-red, striped white; flowers very large.
- H. Lutea*. Golden yellow.
- H. vittatum* (hybrid of *Amaryllis vittata*.) Peru. White, with double red stripes.
- Hyacinth*. Single and double flowers; blue, white, red and pink.
- Iris Germanica*. These are neat, robust, hardy, herbaceous, early-blooming plants, with large, ornamental flowers of rich and elegantly-blended colors.
- Lilium Auratum*, "Golden-Banded Lily," Japan.
- L. speciosum album*. Pure white.
- L. speciosum rubrum*. White, with crimson spots.
- L. longiflorum eximium*, (*Harrisii*.) "Easter Lily." Long white flowers; very fragrant.
- L. tigrinum*, "Tiger Lily," Japan, China. Flowers red, spotted black; very double; fine.
- Narcissus*. We have a choice collection of these fragrant winter-blooming plants.
- Polyanthes tuberosa*, "Tuberose." These deliciously fragrant plants should be in every garden; California is particularly adapted to their successful culture.
- Richardia Africana*, (*Calla Lily*), "Lily of the Nile." A handsome plant with rich, dark green foliage and pure white flowers.
- R. albo maculata*, "Spotted Calla." Foliage spotted white; flowers smaller than the common *Calla*; hardy.
- Tulipa*, "Tulips." Our collection comprises the best of the imported bulbs.

QUALITY OF THE CALIMYRNA FIG.

Chemical analysis made by Professor Hilgard, of the University of California, showed that figs submitted to him by Mr. Roeding contained 1.42 per cent. more sugar than the best imported Smyrna figs. Samples which the writer has received are of exceptional edibility. The flavor is delicious and precisely comparable to that of the imported figs, except for the lack of the slight acidity

noticed in those ordinarily bought on the market, and which is of a rather disagreeable quality. Wholesale grocers to whom the writer has shown samples speak with strong approval of their quality, and there seems little doubt that a great and profitable trade in figs of this grade can readily be gained in the United States.—[Report U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Maman Cochet. See page 80.

THE ROSE.

We have given special attention to the culture of the Rose, and have kept fully up to date in the propagation of "The Queen of Flowers." We are constantly introducing new varieties, but on account of the large number originated in recent years, many of which have no special merit to recommend them, or are very similar to the old standard varieties, we have dropped a great many of them as well as many of the old varieties from our collection, retaining only those, which in our opinion are worthy of cultivation.

Our plants are all grown in the open ground; are strong, thrifty, vigorous bushes, which invariably flower profusely the first year after planting.

NEW VARIETIES.

Admiral Dewey, (Hybrid Tea). A grand new variety, said to be very hardy and a good, strong grower with very pretty foliage; flowers large, fragrant and of good substance, produced on long, stiff stems; color a beautiful rich carmine; graceful, long pointed buds; should have a place in every garden.

Banksia, Single White. A sport from White Banksia; flowers single, in large clusters; quite distinct.

Climbing Bridesmaid, (Tea). Identical with its well-known, popular and unrivaled parent, the Bridesmaid, with the exception, that it is a thrifty climber; in every respect a grand rose.

Climbing White Pet, (Tea). A strong grower, with handsome, clean foliage, and pure white, double flowers, borne in clusters and produced in great profusion.

- Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria**, (Hybrid Tea). Said to be the very best climbing white rose of recent introduction; a strong and rapid grower, making shoots of fifteen feet in a season; flowers superb, of good texture and substance, extra large, deep and full, very double, and are produced on long stiff stems; buds long and pointed; deliciously fragrant.
- Climbing Wootton**, (Hybrid Tea). A sport from the famous rose *Souvenir de Wootton* and identical with it, except that it is a strong, rampant climber, producing in wonderful profusion, its superbly formed flowers, with thick, leathery petals, and deliciously scented; as a climbing rose it will rank among the best.
- Empress of China**, (Miscellaneous). A very hardy, free-flowering climbing rose, of good size; blooming in clusters; color soft red, becoming lighter as the flowers open; an entirely rank and vigorous grower.
- Enchantress**, (Tea). A free blooming rose, of vigorous growth and fine foliage; color creamy-white, slightly tinted with buff in center.
- Maman Cochet**, (Tea). One of the finest roses of recent introduction from France; a vigorous grower, with beautiful foliage; the bud is long and pointed, borne on long, stiff stems; color deep rose-pink, the inner petals being a silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow; a beautiful rose.
- Souvenir de President Carnot**, (Hybrid Tea). One of the finest of garden roses; flower is of large size, of exquisite shape, with heavy, thick, shell-like petals, retaining its magnificent shape when full blown; bud long and pointed, borne on stiff, erect stems; color delicate, rosy flesh, shaded a trifle deeper at the center.
- Williams' Evergreen**, (Miscellaneous). A free growing and very hardy climbing rose, blooming in large clusters; flowers white, center rosy flesh; foliage dark shining green, remaining on the plant during a greater part of the winter.
- White Rambler**, (Polyantha). A rank grower, having the same habit and characteristics as the *Crimson Rambler*, except that the flowers are white.
- Wichuriana**, (The Japanese Trailing Rose). This pretty novelty is a most valuable plant for covering embankments, rockeries, etc., and particularly for use in cemeteries; it is a low, trailing species, its stems creeping on the ground almost as closely as the ivy; foliage small, dark green, lustrous; flowers are produced in July, and are small, single pure white, and very fragrant.
- White Marechal Niel**. Resembles its parent, that grand old variety—"Marechal Niel," having the same delightful fragrance and handsome form, with the exception that the flowers are creamy-white; reflex petals, shaded light pink.
- Yellow Rambler**, (Polyantha). Characteristics identical with the *Crimson Rambler* and producing flowers in large clusters; blooms are large, full and double, very fragrant and of a decided golden-yellow color; will undoubtedly become the most popular of the Ramblers.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

These comprise all the well-known tried varieties, many of which are superior to a number of the new roses introduced during the last few years. Our collection comprises the pick of the varieties in the various classes.

TEA OR EVER-BLOOMING.

This is one of the most important groups of roses and on account of their free flowering qualities, exquisite fragrance, combined with their delicate tints, and fine form, are deservedly popular. They require more care and attention than any of the other classes and should not be pruned too closely.

Beauty of Europe. A vigorous grower and free bloomer; flowers deep yellow, with salmon fawn center; large and full.

Bon Silene. Very fine in bud; dark crimson rose, often changing to crimson; extensively grown by florists for its highly colored buds.

Bougere. Flowers extra large; bronze pink, shaded with lilac; a grand rose.

Bridesmaid. A sport from *Catherine Mermet*. This new variety has all the good qualities of its parent, but is of a deeper shade of clear bright pink and is a more constant bloomer.

Catherine Mermet. Light flesh-colored; large, full and globular; one of the finest teas; when the flowers are fully expanded they yield a delightful perfume.

Christine de Noue. A splendid grower, with bright, deep green foliage; a constant and free bloomer; flowers deep pink, full and fine; a grand forcing rose.

Climbing Devoniensis. Creamy-white, center sometimes with blush; very large, nearly full; delightfully scented.

Climbing Niphetos. A sport of the *Niphetos*; flowers identical; a very vigorous, climbing plant; a much stronger grower than its parent.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. Same as the Perle des Jardins, except in growth, it being a very vigorous climber.

Comtesse de Frigneuse. A beautiful rose, deep golden yellow; flowers extra large and full, with long pointed buds; good grower and bloomer.

Cornelia Cook. Pale yellowish-white, sometimes tinged with flesh; flowers large and full; a free bloomer; buds of immense size and very double.

Duchesse de Brabant. Brilliant rosy pink; globular; standard tea; in every way a charming rose.



Souvenir de President Carnot. See page 80.

Comtesse Eva Starhemberg. Bud long, fine form, opening into a fine double flower of great beauty and heavy texture; color creamy white, shaded to ochre at the center; borders of the petals touched with rose.

Comtesse Riza du Parc. A fine variety; color bright coppery rose, tinged and shaded with soft, velvety crimson; a profuse bloomer.

Docteur Grill. Large; clear buff pink, changing to rose and fawn, elegantly suffused with pale yellow; a very free bloomer; a most exquisite rose.

Duchess of Edinburg. A very free bloomer; deep rosy crimson, turning lighter; a tea with Bengal blood.

Eliza Sauvage. Very large, double, globular flowers; color pale yellow to white, with orange center.

Etoile de Lyon. This is considered one of the finest yellow bedding roses for outside planting; one of the hardiest in the Tea section; blooms freely, and every flower is a gem; equals Marechal Niel in size, on strong bushes; color a deep chrome yellow; a remarkable rose, deserving extensive culture.

Gloire de Dijon. Buff, orange center, very large and double; very early flowering and the hardiest of any of the tea roses; a very popular variety.

Golden Gate. The flowers are large, nicely formed, and of excellent substance; buds are long; color creamy-white, base of petals golden yellow, tinged with pink; a superb rose.

Henry M. Stanley. Flowers large, finely formed, full and fragrant; color amber rose, tinged with apricot yellow towards the center, reverse of petals, clear buff rose; a valuable acquisition to the list of new tea roses.

Homer. Flesh-colored rose, edged with velvety lilac rose; one of the best teas; very vigorous and perfect.

Hon. Edith Gifford. White flesh color, slightly tinted with rose; fine form both in bud and when expanded; a grand new rose.

Improved Rainbow. Is entirely distinct and far superior to Rainbow. The Improved Rainbow is penciled with brightest Gontier color, every petal in every flower and base of petals of a brighter amber color, making a very distinct and charming flower.

Jean Pernet. Pale sulphur yellow, center deeper; a fine tea.

Jules Finger. Flowers large, and of fine form; rosy scarlet; beautifully shaded with intense crimson.

Luciole. A grand rose; flowers extra large, full and double; color clear cherry red, with rich golden yellow center; finely shaded; buds very long and beautiful with petals very much reflexed; one of the best of the new roses.

Madame Berard. A magnificent rose; color rich salmon, tinged with rosy yellow; a strong, vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Madame Chedanne Guinoiseau. A fine deep yellow, beautiful, free flowering sort; buds long and pointed; a valuable and exceedingly beautiful variety.

Madame Cusin. Crimson, with light center, slightly tinted with violet; medium size, good form; quite distinct.

Marion Dingee. Brilliant crimson; one of the richest and darkest colored Tea roses in existence; a very profuse bloomer.

Madame de Watteville. A grand new rose; color salmon white, tinged with carmine, each petal bordered with bright rose, like a tulip; fine perfume and a most prolific bloomer.



Papa Gontier. See page 83.

Madame Joseph Schwartz. A lovely rose; pure white, elegantly tinged and shaded with pale yellow and rosy blush.

Madame Maurice Kuppenheim. Flowers elegantly formed, large, full and double; color pale canary yellow, shaded with rose, sometimes soft rosy flesh; very fragrant.

Madame Scipion Cochet. Beautiful creamy-rose; flowers large, somewhat tulip shaped, quite full and very sweet; handsome and striking; a charming new rose.

Madame Welche. Pale yellow, deep coppery center; flowers large and double and of beautiful rounded form.



Perle des Jardins.

Marie Van Houtte. Canary yellow, with the border of the petals tipped with bright rose; large full and fine form; a most charming sort and one of the best of its class.

Medea. Flowers large, of fine form, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant; color lemon-yellow, canary-yellow center; foliage dark green and leathery.

Mrs. Pierpont Morgan. A sport from Mad. Cusin, but much superior to it. The long-stemmed buds and flowers are elegantly shaped, fragrant, and of fine substance; color intense bright cerise or rosy pink.

Niphetos. Pure white; very large and full; long pointed buds; very free flowering; purest of white roses; very attractive in the bud form.

Papa Gontier. A magnificent bold flower; finely formed buds, color brilliant carmine, changing to rose and lilac; in brilliancy of color fully equal to Gen. Jacqueminot; it is delightfully fragrant and is the most popular forcing rose of its color.

Perle des Jardins. Very large and full, bright straw, sometimes canary color; very fragrant; one of the best Tea Roses; one of the most popular forcing roses.

Pauline Labonte. Salmon rose; very fine.

Reve d'Or. Very similar to Safrano, but climbing; very fine; will grow in almost any soil.

Rubens. White, delicately tinted with rose; beautiful in form; a capital grower; a free bloomer; an excellent rose.

Safrano. A magnificent rose; color, deep fawn, changing to light fawn when fully opened.

Sappho. Fawn color, shaded yellow and buff; center a deep bright yellow; blooms with extraordinary profusion, even for a tea rose; a splendid rose.

Senator McNaughton. White Perle des Jardins and sport from Perle des Jardins; resembles that grand old rose, excepting in color, which is a delicate creamy-white; the flowers are very large and full and the buds beautifully shaped; foliage dark and glossy.

Snowflake. A vigorous grower and by far the most profuse bloomer of the Tea Roses; color pure white; for forcing and as a pot plant, it can not be excelled; a grand rose for floral designs.

Sombreuil. Petals stiff; flowers fine when open; color white, shaded salmon; a strong grower.

Souv. de Mme. Pernet. Rose large, globular, very full; base of petals tinged yellow.

Souv. de Paul Neyron. Creamy-white shaded and edged with salmon rose; flowers full, double, very fragrant; free bloomer.

Souv. de Victor Hugo. Large, full and of fine form; color a beautiful mingling of China rose, coppery yellow and carmine; a rose of decided merit, ranking with the best of the new roses.

Souvenir d'un Ami. Standard sort; globular; flowers brilliant rose.

Sunset. A fine novelty, a sport from Perle des Jardins, which it strongly resembles except in color, which is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper, intensely beautiful, and resembling in color a splendid "after glow;" very fragrant.

The Bride. A sport of Catherine Mermet. Pure white, large fine form, very fragrant; free bloomer; buds very full and double; a beautiful rose, and should have a place in every collection.

The Queen. A beautiful pure white sport from Souvenir d'un Ami; finely formed buds, showing the center but slightly when fully open; petals thick, and of good substance; opens well; is very sweet, and has proved to be a valuable acquisition to the list of pure white roses.

Valle de Chamounix. Base and back of petals are a bright yellow, the center is coppery yellow; elegantly shaded and tinted with rosy blush.

Waban. A sport from Catherine Mermet, which it resembles in every respect except in color, which is bright, deep pink.

THE HYBRID TEAS.

The roses in this group are much stronger growers than the preceding and combine free flowering qualities with the rich coloring of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Augustine Guinoiseau, (White La France). A beautiful rose, same form as La France, but pearly white, tinted with fawn. When known, it will be even more popular than La France.

Beauty of Stapleford. Color a clear, bright pink, shading to a bright rosy-crimson; it makes large beautiful buds, and is a constant and profuse bloomer.

Belle Siebrecht. A superb rose; the buds are beautifully formed, of long tapering shape and when half blown the petals reflex in a graceful manner; the flowers have great substance and the petals are of heavy texture; color imperial pink.

Camoens. Large flowers; bright China rose, shaded yellow; very pretty in bud; a constant bloomer.

Cheshunt Hybrid. Cherry carmine; large, full open flowers; an excellent climbing or pillar rose.

Duchess of Albany or Red La France. A sport from the La France. Resembles that variety, but the bud is more perfect in contour and the color is of a richer, deeper, more even pink tint; one of the most important of recent acquisitions for forcing or growing in the open air.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. This beautiful rose has not only a royal name, but is a royal rose as well; is a grand white rose, blooming continuously, with large petals of best substance, showing no center when fully open; color pure ivory white; one of the finest roses for corsage wear, or any other use to which flowers can be put.

La France. One of the finest of roses; the color is a most lovely rose, with silvery lustre; it is a constant bloomer, and very sweet-scented.

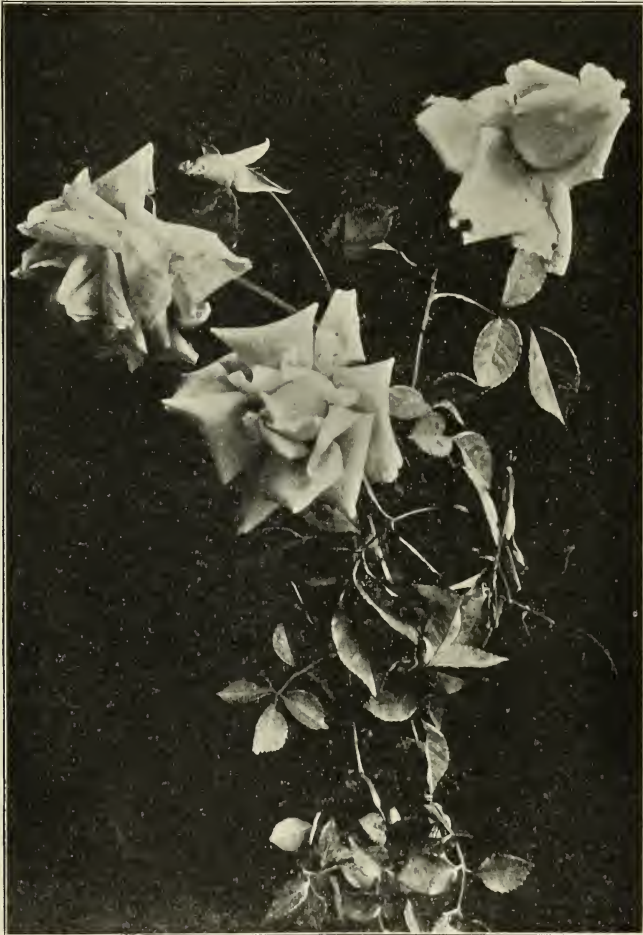
Lady H. Grosvenor. Flowers flesh color, large, full and globular; an exceedingly free and effective variety; also a fine young forcing rose.

Madame Angeliqve Veysset, (Striped La France). A grand rose, possessing all the good characteristics of the La France, but differing from it widely in two points. First, it blooms more freely; secondly, it is nicely striped, the variegation being a bright rose on a satin pink background.

Madame Caroline Testout. One of the best Hybrid Tea roses up to date. It is clear pink and there is nothing in the rose line that can approach it in color; the flower is as large as Baroness Rothschild and as free as La France; should have a place in every collection.

Reine Olga de Wurtemberg. A very strong climber and one of the best for covering porches and trellises; color a rosy-carmine; very pretty in the bud.

Souvenir de Wootton. A brilliant rose; color magenta red, shaded violet-crimson; flowers large, full and regular, with thick, leathery petals, and delicious tea scent;



The Bride. See page 84.

Meteor. A reliable ever-bloomer of the deepest glowing crimson; flowers very double, and petals slightly recurved; a beautiful open rose, a vigorous grower and very fine bloomer; a grand rose in this climate.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney. A charming new rose delightfully fragrant; flowers are large, with fine elongated buds; color, a beautiful shade of clear, deep pink.

Reine Marie Henriette. Large, finely formed flowers; color a beautiful cherry-red; flowers tea-scented; a very pretty and deservedly popular climbing rose.

THE NOISÉTTES OR CHAMPNEYS.

This class of roses is of American origin. The group is of vigorous growth and the flowers have a tendency to grow in clusters. With a few exceptions all the varieties are vigorous climbers, and their rich bright green foliage, combined with the delicately tinted flowers, renders them most attractive for this purpose.

Celine Forrestier. Deep sulphur-yellow; a very abundant bloomer; a beautiful rose and a vigorous grower.

Claire Carnot. Fine coppery-yellow, bordered with white and carmine; not very double but exceedingly fine.

Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow center, edges sulphur; very sweet scented; a magnificent variety.

Gold of Ophir. A medium-sized rose, blooming in clusters; color coppery-apricot yellow; a very singular but very desirable rose; blooms very freely.

Lamarque. Pure white, with shaded sulphur-yellow center; a magnificent climber and a most popular rose.

Marechal Niel. A beautiful deep sulphur-yellow rose; large, globular, very full and highly scented; the finest yellow rose in existence.

Wm. Allen Richardson. Beautiful orange-yellow; flowers small; very fine and floriferous.

THE HYBRID NOISETTES.

These roses are always in bloom, and are very valuable; should be in every collection, where they are sure to give satisfaction.

Madame Alfred de Rougemont. White shaded rose; medium size.

Madame Alfred Carriere. One of the strongest and most vigorous growing roses; very fine in bud; color white, shaded yellow at the center.

Perfection des Blanches. Flowers large, pure snow-white; a constant bloomer; very double and fragrant.

THE BOURBONS.

The varieties of this class differ greatly in their general characteristics; those of moderate growth require close pruning. They are constant bloomers; the flowers are generally of light shade; the foliage is leathery, rich and luxuriant; and they are at their best in the Autumn.

Bertha Clavel. A striped sport from Souv. de la Malmaison. The color is a creamy-white, with rose center, reverse of petals striped carmine and light rose, making a charming combination of colors.

Hermosa. An old variety; very double and perfect; color delicate rose; a very abundant bloomer.

Mrs. Degraw. Resembles Appoline in leaf and flower, but more compact in growth; color a rich glossy pink; very fragrant, and a continuous bloomer; one of the most desirable of the new roses.

Reine de Bourbon. Flowers large, very double and fragrant; petals very regularly arranged; color rose slightly tinged with buff.

Souvenir de Malmaison. Clear flesh, edged blush, very large and double; deliciously scented and beautiful.

THE HYBRID PERPETUALS.

These constitute a very striking and distinct family of roses, easily distinguished from all others by their luxuriant foliage, prodigious blooms and vigor of growth. They are perfectly hardy and of very robust habit, thriving with little care or attention. The more vigorous growers require close pruning. Although styled perpetual bloomers, they are not so in reality, blooming only in the Spring and Fall. As a class they are deservedly popular, varying in color from snowiest-white to the deepest crimson.

Abel Carriere. Purple crimson, fiery red center; very double and fine.

American Beauty. Color rosy-crimson, exquisitely shaded and very handsome; extra large full flowers, exceedingly sweet; makes magnificent buds; is a constant bloomer and a grand forcing rose.

Antoine Mouton. Fine rose, constant bloomer, flower large and very fine in bud; should be in every collection.

Baroness Rothschild. Pale bright rose, shaded white; very large and finely formed; flowers borne on erect thick canes, and are closely set in the foliage; very handsome and attractive; one of the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Black Prince. Deep, dark crimson, richly shaded; very globular and good.

Captain Christy. A lovely rose, blooming almost the entire season; very large double buds of a deep flesh color; strong grower and grand foliage; very beautiful and valuable.

Charles Lefebre. Reddish-crimson, center shaded purple; large and globular; a fine rose.

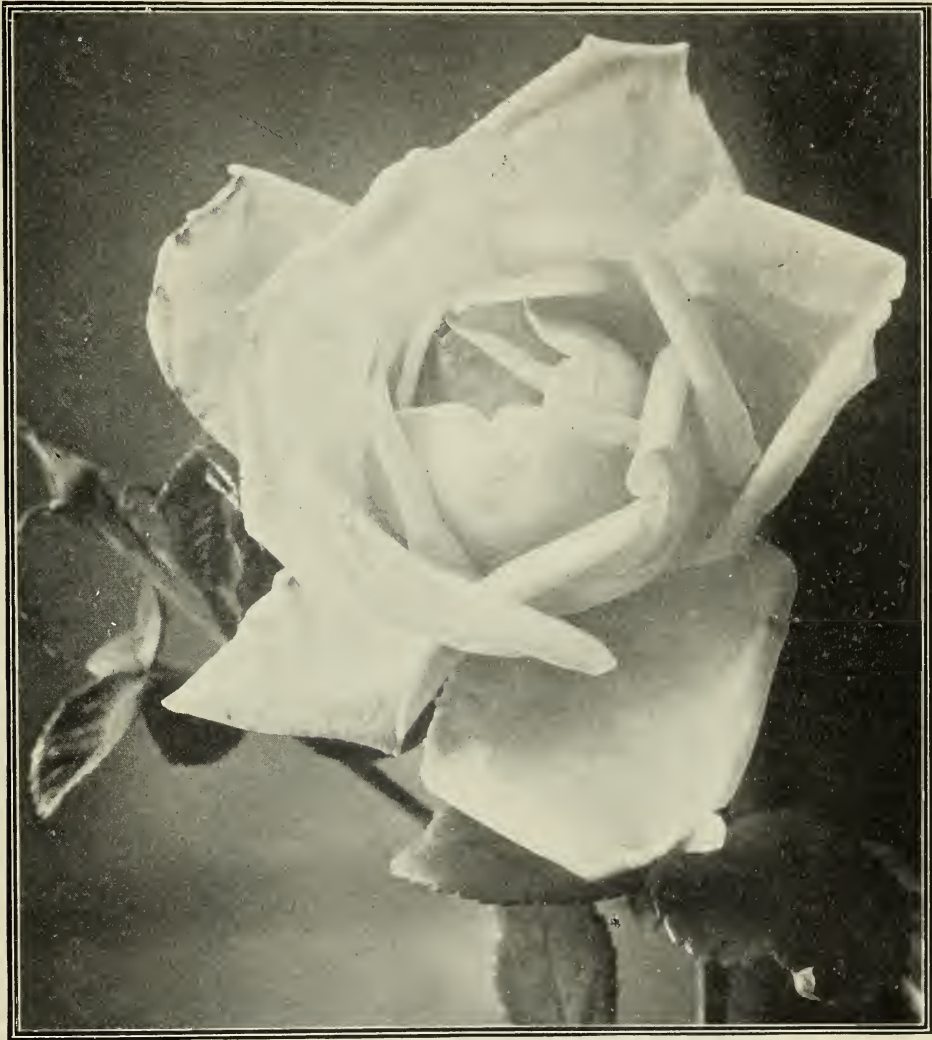
Climbing Captain Christy. Of climbing habit, flowers same as Captain Christy; a very profuse bloomer; one of the best of the new roses.

Dinsmore. Flowers are large and perfectly double; color rich crimson scarlet; showy and handsome; delightfully fragrant; a very popular rose.

Empress of India. Dark brownish-crimson; large globular flowers.

Empereur du Maroc. One of the most perfect of the dark roses; color rich velvety maroon, intensely dark.

General Jacqueminot. Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety, exceedingly brilliant and handsome; makes magnificent buds; one of the best for open ground and for forcing.



Augustine Guinoiseau, or White La France. See page 84.

General Washington. Crimson; a popular rose; flowers flat and of fine color.

Gloire Lyonnaise. A grand rose. Color a pale shade of chamois or salmon yellow, deepest at the center, and sometimes passing to rich creamy-white, finely tinted with orange and fawn; flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses and are very fragrant.

Her Majesty. One of the largest and most beautiful of Hybrid Perpetual Roses; color a rosy pink, passing to clear flesh, elegantly tinged with silvery rose; delightfully fragrant; a strong grower but a rather uncertain bloomer; flowers when expanded, much larger than Paul Neyron.

Le Reine. A good bloomer; color rosy lilac; fragrant; half-globular; a standard sort.

Louis Van Houtte. Rich crimson; good globular shape; one of the best dark roses.

Mabel Morrison. White, sometimes tinged with blush; large and globular; a superb rose.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. A beautiful large rose, with broad shell-like petals; very double and full and delightfully perfumed; color an exquisite shade of clear coral rose, beautifully suffused with lavender and pearl.

Madame Charles Wood. One of the most popular roses; a really ever-blooming rose, of a most brilliant color; should be in every collection; unsurpassed in forming a rose hedge.

Marie Bauman. Crimson-vermillion, suffused carmine; large, full of exquisite color and form; fragrant; a very beautiful rose.



General Jacqueminot, See Page 86.

Marchioness of Londonderry. One of the late introductions of the Messrs. Dickson & Sons, of Newtownards, Ireland. Flowers of great size, measuring five inches across, perfectly formed, and carried on stout stems; color ivory white; petals of great substance, shell-shaped and reflexed; free flowering; highly perfumed; growth vigorous and foliage very handsome; undoubtedly one of the finest roses raised by this firm; awarded the gold medal of the National Rose Society of England.

Margaret Dickson. Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of great substance; foliage very large, dark green.

Merveille de Lyon. Flower large, double, and perfectly cupped; purest white; a seedling from Baroness Rothschild.

Mrs. John Laing. A splendid rose; color clear bright pink, exquisitely shaded; the buds are long and pointed; the flowers extra large and full, borne on long stems and exceedingly sweet.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose; the largest of all roses; very fine and showy; somewhat fragrant.

Prince Camille de Rohan or La Rosier. Very dark crimson; one of the best dark roses; unexcelled in every respect.



The White Banksia.

Salamander. Bright scarlet crimson; very vivid in summer; very free bloomer; a brilliant and most effective rose.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry-red, a sport of Paul Neyron. Flowers of fine form and substance; very vigorous and does not mildew.

Vick's Caprice. Flowers large, slightly cup-shaped; petals are thick, clear satiny-pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and bright carmine; makes lovely, elegant shaped buds, which show the stripes and markings to great advantage.

White Baroness. Pure white, sport from Baroness Rothschild; a beautiful rose.

Xavier Olibo. A magnificent rose of fine color; one of the very best; its shade of violet-crimson is not to be found in any other rose; finest of all dark red roses.

THE MOSSES.

The Moss Rose originated in Switzerland. Sepals are covered with moss-like glands; unsurpassed as buds. Should be heavily pruned in the winter.

Alice Leroy. Rich glossy pink; very sweet.

Captain John Ingram. Purple-crimson; color fleeting; small foliage.

James Veitch. A very fine bloomer; color dark velvety crimson; one of the best roses.

White Bath. Large, full and very fragrant; color pure white, sometimes delicately shaded with rosy blush; elegantly mossed and very beautiful.

THE BANKSIAS.

Roses of this class have very small flowers, and bloom in clusters; are vigorous climbers and very useful for covering trellises, etc. With their small but most abundant flowers, interspersed among the smooth, glossy green foliage, they form an object of great beauty; require very little care when once established.

White. Small, double white flowers, in clusters; very fragrant.

Yellow. Flowers larger, but not so fragrant.

THE BENGALS OR CHINAS.

Natives of China. Of moderate growth and not very fragrant. The foliage and flowers are small. They are valuable for borders on account of their compact growth and the profusion of brilliant crimson buds they produce.



The Single Cherokee

Agrippina. Fine rich crimson; moderately double; fine in bud; a valuable bedding variety; is not affected by the heat, and blooms profusely during the entire summer; as a hedge rose it cannot be surpassed.

James Sprunt. A climbing sport from Agrippina; same color as the parent; flowers fuller and larger.

THE POLYANTHAS.

This is a new group from Japan. They are ever-blooming, flowers are small but exquisitely formed, and are borne on slender stems in paniced clusters. Growing low and compact, they are very desirable for edging.

Annie Marie de Montravel. Very small, pure white, double flowers; very sweet scented, and borne in large clusters completely covering the plant.

Clothilde Soupert. Medium size, very double, and beautifully imbricated like an aster; flowers variable; color glowing pink center, shaded to white; red and white flowers often produced on the same plant; one of the most valuable roses of recent introduction.

Crimson Rambler. This superb novelty was originally received from Japan. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, each carrying from 30 to 40 blooms, the individual flowers measuring about one to one and a half inches in diameter and remaining perfect on the plant upwards of two weeks with the freshness of color unimpaired; the foliage is bright green and glossy, and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the flowers; for verandas, walls, pillars and fences this rose can not be excelled; a remarkably vigorous grower, making shoots from 10 to 15 feet long in a season.

Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner. Blooms salmon pink, with deep salmon center, borne in clusters; very small, full and delicately scented; admirable in bud and open flower; a very profuse bloomer.

Mignonette. One of the most lovely and beautiful miniature roses; flowers very small, double; color delicate rose, changing to blush; a strong grower and very free bloomer; very fragrant.

Pink Soupert. A seedling from Clothilde Soupert, which it resembles very closely except in color, which is a bright clear pink.

THE PRAIRIES.

This is a very distinct class, remarkable for its hardiness. The leaves are large, rather rough, and of a rich dark green. They grow very rapidly, exceeding in this respect any other variety, and are excellent for covering walls, and old buildings; bloom in large clusters after all common roses are gone, and present a very striking appearance.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, becoming nearly white; compact and fine.

Greville or Seven Sisters. Flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white to crimson.

Prairie Queen. Flowers are very large, and of a peculiar globular form; color a bright rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens; a strong, rapid grower.

THE JAPANS OR RUGOSAS.

Of Japanese origin. The flowers are mostly single; plant highly ornamental on account of its good habit and beautiful glossy foliage.

Rugosa Alba. Single, pure white flowers of five petals; highly scented; elegant.

Rugosa Rubra. Flowers single, of a most beautiful bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich rosy red color, which are a great addition to the ornamental character of the plant.



The Pink La France. See page 84.

MISCELLANEOUS SORTS.

Under this head we have placed a number of different varieties, belonging to separate classes, as there is not enough of any one class to warrant separate classification.

Cherokee, Double. Flowers double; pure white.

Cherokee, Single. A beautiful pure white rose, blooming only in Spring; not fragrant, but very showy.

Madame Plantier. Fine, pure white, blooming in Spring; above medium size; one of the best white roses; very sweet.

Microphylla, or Burr Rose. Deep red; flowers covered with burr-like moss.

Persian Yellow. The deepest yellow of all roses; should not be pruned.

Picayune. Small, minute flowers; rosy color.





A Sectional View in One of Our Greenhouses.



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