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• • Price List • •

Pajaro Valley Nurseries

Watsonville, • • California.

ANNUAL
PRICE LIST

OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

Small Fruits, Evergreens, Roses, Palms, Etc.

OF THE

Pajaro Valley Nurseries,

James Waters, Proprietor.

Watsonville,

Santa Cruz Co.,

California.

Season of 1900-1901.



October 1st., 1900.

LOCATION

PAJARO DEPOT,

On the Line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.



To Correspondents.



1st. The articles in this list will be furnished at the prices named only when the specified number is taken, except as follows: five will be furnished at the ten rate, fifty at the hundred rate, and five hundred at the thousand rate. Long lists of selected varieties of less than five each will be charged at full retail rates.

2nd. All orders should be written plainly on separate sheets of paper, and not mixed up in the body of the letter. By doing this much trouble will be saved us, and the possibility of mistakes much less liable to occur.

3rd. Give full and plain instructions as to how packages shall be marked, and by what route shipped. When no route is mentioned we use our best judgment in forwarding all orders. We cannot be held responsible for the accidents or delays of transportation. All articles, after being delivered to the forwarders in good condition, are entirely at the risk of the purchaser. Except in case of accident or gross carelessness, our packages will endure the longest journeys in perfect safety.

4th. All trees and plants are carefully labeled and the packing is performed by experienced workmen in the most thorough manner. A moderate charge is made, covering cost of material used, but no charge is made for the conveyance of packages to the Railroad Station.

5th. Our customers are requested to notify us as soon as possible of any errors made in filling their orders, so they may be rectified immediately, as we desire to conduct our business in such a manner as to merit the esteem and confidence of all who may give us their patronage.

6th. All orders from unknown correspondents should be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory references.

7th. Remittances may be made by drafts on Watsonville or San Francisco Banks, Post Office or Express Money Orders on Watsonville, or cash per express prepaid. All letters requiring information will be promptly answered.

All communications should be addressed to

JAMES WATERS,

PAJARO VALLEY NURSERIES,

Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

Hints on Transplanting, Etc.

It can hardly be expected, in the brief space allotted in a Nurseryman's Catalogue, that full and complete instructions can be given for the transplanting, care, and management of an orchard. We must content ourselves, therefore, with a few brief hints on the more important operations.

California has for some time shown to the world that she is destined not only to excel but to lead all other countries in the varied production of all kinds of fruits. All varieties of climate and soil are found within her borders, wherein not only the finest quality of the more hardy Apple and Pear can be grown, but also the most luscious Grapes, as well as the various citrus fruits. Why, then, should we not excel in our productions, and California fruits have a world-wide reputation?

Every owner of a farm should set apart at least an acre or more of his choicest land for an orchard, in which should be planted all the different kinds of fruits. It will not only be found a profitable investment pecuniarily, but one that will give to the family great pleasure and comfort in having at all times an abundance of good fresh fruit.

LOCATION.—The location of an orchard is a very important matter to be considered. Do not plant trees on ground that is too wet, where water stands near the surface four or five months during the year. Apples, Pears, and Plums will do best in strong, heavy land. Other fruit trees will be better on sandy loam. If your location should be chosen on a hillside, have the slope toward the south, if possible; otherwise you will be liable to late frosts.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL, ETC.—Having selected the location, the first important step is to build a good substantial fence around it. In no event should this be neglected, for if it should be, sooner or later your trees will be broken down and destroyed by loose stock. The land, when in proper condition for working, should be well prepared by twice plowing, using the subsoil plough after the common one at the second plowing. There should be at least a foot or more of finely pulverized soil. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be put in the very best possible condition.

PREPARATION OF THE TREES AND TRANSPLANTING.—In the important operation of planting trees many mistakes and errors are made. Trees are too often planted just as received from the nursery. No matter how much care may be exercised in digging a tree, it is done at the expense or loss of a considerable part of the roots. Before being transplanted all roots not having a smooth, clean cut should have their ends trimmed off smooth, and all broken or injured parts cut off with a sharp knife, and before or after transplanting, should they have branches on them, after trimming them off to the proper height if needed, the remaining branches should be trimmed back to within five or six buds, and if there should be any forked limbs they should be taken off entirely. If the tree should only be one year old, they should be cut back to within three feet or two and one-half feet of the ground.

Having your ground marked off with small stakes, either by line and rod or with the assistance of a surveyor, take a strip of board about four feet long and three or four inches wide; make a notch in the center and one at each end; place the middle notch against the stake; put a stake at each of the notches in the end. When you are ready to plant your tree place the strip back, the end notches resting against the stakes; place your tree in the center notch, which will be the position for your tree. This will not only be quicker than measuring the second time, but much more accurate, for if your stakes have been placed correctly there can be no deviation, and your trees will stand in perfect rows.

In digging the holes, see that they are large enough, that the roots may be spread out in their natural position; and deep enough, that the tree may be planted fully as deep as it grew in the nursery. Then, with the tree trimmed as stated above, let one person hold it in position, and the other fill up around it with fine top soil, which should be, in digging the hole, thrown into a separate pile for that purpose. See that the earth reaches every part of the roots, and that there are no spaces or interstices between the roots and soil, for it is important that the soil should press closely against the roots. After the hole has been partly filled, let the men with their spades cut down the sides, turning the soil into the hole, making, as it were, the hole one-third larger. Trees planted in this manner rarely fail to grow well, if proper care and cultivation are given them afterwards.

AFTER-CULTURE.—Many persons, after planting an orchard, either let it grow up in weeds, or sow small grain among the trees. In doing so it is very much like a man buying a fine animal and keeping him in a starving condition. An orchard in California should be well cultivated, and the soil left in a good loose condition after our Spring rains are over. Any Summer crop may be grown between the rows of trees for a few years, and if some distance is left for the trees no very material injury will be done to them. Small grain is ruinous to orchards in California; it saps the ground of all the moisture, and leaves it perfectly dry at a time when the trees need all the moisture they can get. My advice would be never to sow small grain among your trees.

Much more might be said as to the further care, pruning, etc., of an orchard, but those persons about to engage in the business, who have not already made themselves acquainted with it, should provide themselves with some standard book on the subject, such as "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," by Charles Downing, latest edition; the latest edition of "Barry's Fruit Garden" or "California Fruits," by F. J. Wickson, which is much better adapted to California than any other book on the subject.

DISTANCE BETWEEN THE TREES IN PLANTATION.—The distance which trees should be planted apart should vary with the richness of the soil. On moist, alluvial soil, the distance should be greater than on higher and poorer lands. Apples, 25 to 30 feet apart each way; Pears and Cherries, 20 to 25 feet apart each way; Dwarf Pears may be planted as close as 12 feet; Apricots and Almonds, 18 to 20 feet apart each way; Plums, Peaches, and Nectarines, 16 to 20 feet apart each way; Quinces, 12 to 15 feet apart each way; Currants and Gooseberries, 4 to 6 feet apart each way. Raspberries and Blackberries should be planted in rows, the rows 6 to 8 feet apart.

Number of trees required to plant an acre, at various distances apart, square method.

1 foot apart each way	43,560
2 feet " " "	10,890
4 " " " "	2,723
6 " " " "	1,210
8 " " " "	680
10 " " " "	435
12 " " " "	302
14 " " " "	222
16 " " " "	170
18 " " " "	134
20 " " " "	108
25 " " " "	70
30 " " " "	48

To estimate the number of plants or trees to be planted in Square Method, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant. Divide the number of feet in an acre, (43,560) by this number, which will give the number of plants or trees required for an acre.

PLANTED IN EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE METHOD.

Add three ciphers to the number of plants or trees required "Square Method" and divide by the decimal .863, which will give the number required.

Notice to Customers.

We would say to those unacquainted with our establishment that this is the thirty-fifth year of our existence: the Nursery having been under one management during all of this time. We have about eighty acres in trees, and would respectfully solicit correspondence and personal inspection of our Stock, which is grown entirely without irrigation, and we are confident that it will compare favorably with the best.

The stock of trees we have to offer this year is very large and complete. They are exceptionally fine and well grown, and will, I feel confident, give entire satisfaction. My aim and intention has always been to deal fairly and squarely with all my customers. That these efforts have been crowned with success is evidenced by the steady increase from year to year of our business, until it has reached its present magnitude. It is our purpose to continue this honest dealing with all, not only to hold our present large business, but with the hope to still further increase it.



Our Nursery.

Is situated in the Pajaro Valley, adjoining the Pajaro Depot on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which gives us the advantage of good and rapid shipping facilities to all parts of the State. Those, from all points, wishing to visit the Nursery, can do so by taking the S. P. R. R. and getting off at Pajaro. The Nursery is located three hundred yards from the station.



Guarantee of Genuineness.

We give our personal attention, and exercise our utmost care and diligence to have all of our trees, etc., true to label. Should mistakes occur, on the proper proof, we hold ourselves in readiness to make them good, so far as replacing all that may not prove true, or refunding the amount paid for same. But it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves, that we will in no way be liable for a greater sum than that which was originally paid for the trees, etc.

APPLES.

Preference must be given to the Apple above all other fruit of temperate climates. Although it may not possess the rich, melting and delicious qualities of the pear, apricot, and peach, it is much more desirable, because it can be had quite, or nearly all the year, when the several varieties which ripen in succession are planted.

There is, perhaps, no fruit which is more universally used among all classes, both rich and poor, than apples. It appears to fill a place that no other fruit can fill. There are few countries where it attains to greater perfection than in the Coast Counties of California, and it is to this part of our State that we must, in the future, look for our supply of this indispensable fruit.

The profits now derived from an orchard of well selected varieties of apples should be ample to satisfy all reasonable men. Notwithstanding the many thousand trees planted every year, the demand for the fruit keeps pace with the supply, from which we are strongly of the belief that there may be no fear of an over-production.

The selection of varieties must be left entirely with the planter, as the diversity of our soil and climate is such that a variety well adapted to one locality will be almost worthless in another. In planting an orchard for market, but few of the very best are wanted. The great number of kinds or varieties now presented makes the selection a most difficult task for nearly all have their advocates. Look around you, into the orchards planted in your vicinity; ascertain which are doing best, are most productive and best for market; in this way you may be able to select the most profitable varieties to plant.

The varieties named in this catalogue have, from time to time, been selected after an experience of thirty-five years in the nursery and fruit-growing business. The list, I know, is very long, and while all may not be suited to this or any one locality, from the list may be selected varieties which will be well adapted to many parts of the State to which our business has extended. The old, well-tried varieties, such as Gravenstein, Bellflower, Newtown Pippin, Red Pearmain, etc., can always be relied on as a profitable market apple, and are good varieties for a commercial orchard, if known to succeed well in your locality. Plant largely of these kinds, rather than some new or untried variety of which you may know but little; a few of these may do, in the way of experiment, when, if found profitable, the orchard can be extended. This is a subject fraught with vital interest to the party who is just starting in the business of fruit growing,—a rock upon which is wrecked his future hopes, if he has made an injudicious selection. How important is it then to the novice, in this the first step, that he proceed with the utmost caution and the very best of judgment.

Apple Trees.

Clean, smooth, and entirely free from Aphid.

	10	100	1,000
Two years old, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$1.75	15.00	120.00
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	1.50	12.00	100.00
“ “ “ 3 to 4 “.....	1.25	10.00	80.00

Summer Apples.

A. S. Pearmain,	Red Astrachan,
Early Harvest,	Summer Queen,
Gravenstein,	Summer Rose,
Lyman's Large Summer,	Summer Pippin,
Red June,	Sweet Russett.

Autumn Apples.

Alexander,
 Duchesse of Oldenburg,
 Fall Pippin
 Fameuse,
 Golden Russett,
 Hoover,

Rambo,
 Skinner's Pippin,
 Seek-No-Farther,
 Tompkins Co. King,
 Twenty-ounce.

Winter Apples.

Buckingham,
 Ben Davis,
 Baldwin,
 Baltimore Red,
 Bellflower, Yellow,
 Esopus Spitzenburg,
 English Golden Russett,
 Fallwater,
 Grimes Golden,
 Gloria Mundi,
 Hays,
 Jonathan,
 Kentucky Red Streak,
 Lawver,
 Lady Apple,
 Lady's Sweet,
 Minkler,
 Missouri Pippin,
 McIntosh's Red,
 Newtown Pippin, yellow,

Northern Spy,
 Pewaukee,
 Pomme Grise,
 Rhode Island Greening,
 Rome Beauty,
 Red Sweet,
 Red Pearmain,
 Romanite,
 Smith Cider,
 Stark,
 Talman Sweet,
 Utters Red,
 Vandevere,
 Virginia,
 Wagener,
 Winesap,
 White Winter Pearmain,
 Walbridge,
 Wealthy.

New Apples of Recent Introduction.

Arkansas Beauty,
 Arkansas Black,
 Colton,
 Delaware Red Winter,
 Huntsman,
 Hatcher,
 Ingram,
 Kinnaird's Choice,
 Langford,

Mammoth Black Twig,
 Marshall's Seedling,
 Nonnetitt,
 Red Bietigheimer,
 Reinette Superfine,
 Reinette du Canada,
 Stump Apple,
 Walsh Seedling,
 York Imperial.

Bismark Apple (New).

	Each	10
One year old, 3 to 5 feet	\$.25	\$2.00

This Apple originated in New Zealand, from which place we obtained the start for our trees. The habit of the tree is dwarfish; the growth strong but short. Fruit very large, skin smooth, yellow, striped with crimson; often covered all over with crimson. Flesh; white, juicy, first quality. Season, from November to February.

One of the most productive and earliest fruiting apples in cultivation; trees one year from the bud producing several fine large apples to the tree; two year old trees producing fifteen to sixteen fine large specimens to a tree.

Crab Apples.

Hyslop,	Transcendent,
Red Siberian,	Yellow Siberian.

Pear Trees.

On French Seedlings.

	10	100
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$2.00	\$18.00
“ “ “ 3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	15.00

Summer Pears.

Bartlett,	Le Conte,
Beurre Gifford,	Madeleine,
Buffum,	Rostizer,
Dearborn Seedling,	Tyson,
Keiffer's Seedling,	

Autumn Pears.

Beurre Hardy,	Flemish Beauty,
Beurre Superfine,	Louise Bonne de Jersey,
Beurre Diel,	Oswego Beurre,
Belle Lucrative,	Seckel,
Bossock (Doyenne),	Goodale,
Clairgeau (Beurre),	Urbaniste.
Duchesse d'Angouleme,	

Winter Pears.

Directuer Alphonid,	Vermont Beauty,
Eastern Beurre,	Winter Nelis,
Glout Morceau,	Winter Seckle,
Pound,	P. Barry.
Passe Crassane,	

Pear Trees.

On Japan Pear Seedlings.

	10	100
One year old, 4 to 5 feet	\$2.00	\$18.00
“ “ “ 3 to 4 feet	1.75	15.00

Bartlett,	Glout Moreceau,
Clairgeau (Beurre),	Winter Nelis,
Eastern Beurre,	Winter Seckle.

Cherry Trees.

On Mazzard Roots.

	10	100
Two years old, 4 to 6 feet	\$2.00	\$15.00
One year old, 4 to 6 feet	1.50	12.00
“ “ “ 3 to 4 feet	1.20	10.00

Heart Cherries.

Fruit heart shaped, with tender flesh. Trees of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves.

Black Tartarian,	Elton,
Black Heart,	Early Purple,
Belle Crown Tartarian,	Gov. Wood,
Black Eagle,	Knight's Early,
Black Prolific,	Ox Heart.

Bigarreau Cherries.

These are chiefly distinguished from Heart Cherries by their firmer flesh. Their growth is more vigorous, foliage luxuriant, soft, and drooping.

Bing,	Mezel (Great Bigarreau),
Cleveland,	Napoleon Bigarreau,
Centennial,	Rockport Bigarreau,
Kirtland's Mary,	Trandescants Black,
Lewelling,	Windsor,
Murdock,	Yellow Spanish.

Duke and Morello Cherries.

The trees of these two classes are quite distinct from the preceding, being slower growers; leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown, and is more acid.

Belle Magnifique,
Dyehouse,
Early Richmond,
Late Duke,

May Duke,
McMurry,
Olivet,
Reine Hortense.

Plum Trees.

On Myrobalon Roots.

	10	100
One year old, 4 to 6 feet	\$2.00	\$15.00
“ “ “ 3 to 4 feet	1.50	12.00

Belgian Purple,
Bavay's Green Gage,
Bradshaw,
Columbia,
Coe's Late Red,
Damson,
Duane's Purple,
Denniston's Superb,
Early Golden Drop,
Green Gage,
Gen. Hand,
Imperial Ottoman,
Imperial Gage,

Ives Autumnne,
Jefferson,
Lombard,
Lawrence's Favorite,
Ontario,
Peter's Yellow Gage,
Peach Plum,
Prince Englebert,
Quackenboss,
Reine Claude Rouge,
Sweet Damson,
Victoria,
Washington.

Plums, New and Rare.

Abundance,
Burbank,
Botan,
Clyman,
Dalles,
Dumiron,

Glaister,
Kelsey's Japan,
Prunus Pissardi,
Satsuma (Blood Plum),
Simon (Prunus Simonii),
Wickson.

Climax.

This Plum is one of the latest productions of Luther Burbank, and is the largest and best plum that he has originated. Trees are very heavy and strong growers; exceedingly productive; fruit enormously large and very early.

	10	100
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$4.00	\$35.00
“ “ “ 3 to 4 feet.....	3.50	30.00

Prune Trees.

On Myrobolan Roots.

	10	100
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.00
“ “ “ 3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	10.00

Bulgarian,
Early Yellow Prune,
Fellenberg,
Golden Prune,
German Prune,
Honey Dew,

Hungarian,
Robe de Sergent,
St. Martin's Quetsche,
Silver Prune,
Tragedy,
Waugenheim.

Prune Trees.

On Almond.

	10	100
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
“ “ “ 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.00

Prune Trees.

On Myrobolan.

	10	100
Two years old, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$2.00	\$18.00
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	2.00	15.00
“ “ “ 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.00

French,

Imperial Epineuse.

IMPERIAL EPINEUSE [NEW].—This is said to be the largest Prune of the French type. It dries well, either in the Sun or Evaporator, running from 20 to 35 to the pound. Equally as sweet and of as fine flavor as the French Prune, its large size, beautiful color, and fine flavor, with the heavy bearing quality of the tree, will cause it to be extensively planted in all prune growing districts. The experimental stage of this prune has passed, as it has been thoroughly tested throughout the State.

PUYMIROL D'EXTE.—This prune was introduced by Felix Gillet, of Nevada City, from whom we obtained our buds. It is not quite so large as the Imperial, but much larger than the French; dries well in the Sun, is of fine color, and delicious flavor; when better known will be extensively planted. Trees are strong thrifty growers and exceedingly prolific bearers.

SUGAR PRUNE.—Another production of Luther Burbank. For many years a larger and better prune than the French Prune has been sought for. The Sugar Prune is not only proving to be the equal of the French Prune, but is far in advance of this old and extensively planted variety. The introducer claims that it ripens twenty-eight days earlier than the French, fruit nearly four times as large, and dries in half the time. The trees have never failed to bear a full crop. Spring frosts do not effect them. The trees are very strong growers, with heavy branch-

es; do not require the care that the French does; very early and prolific bearers, often showing fruit the second year. The Prune, when cured, is exceedingly large and in beauty and fine quality is not excelled by any other prune.

I have only a limited number of trees to offer at the following prices.

	Each	10	100
One year old, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$.60	\$5.00	\$45.00
“ “ “ 2 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00

Peach Trees.

	10	100
One year old, 4 to 6 feet	\$2.00	\$18.00
“ “ “ 3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	15.00

Arkansas Traveler,
 Amsden's June,
 Alexander,
 Brigg's Red May,
 Early Rivers,
 Early Crawford,
 Foster,
 Governor Garland,
 Grosse Mignonne,
 Honeywell,
 Hale's Early,
 Imperial,
 Jacques Rareripe,
 Large Early York,
 Late Crawford,

Madeline de Coursin,
 Mary's Choice,
 Newhall,
 Noblesse,
 Picquet's Late,
 Red-cheek Melocaton,
 Stump the World,
 Salway,
 Strawberry,
 Smock's Late,
 Susquehanna,
 Waterloo,
 White Imperial,
 Yellow St. John.

Peaches—Clingstone Varieties.

Henrietta,
 Lemon Cling,
 Newington Cling,
 Nichol's Orange,

Phillip's Cling,
 Runyon,
 Sellers,
 Tuscan.

Peach Trees.

On Peach Roots; New or Rare.

Brandywine,
 Early Charlotte,
 Gray Rareripe,
 Lovell,
 Muir,

Reeve's Favorite,
 Reeve's Late Yellow,
 Shipley's Late Red,
 Wager.

Recent Introductions.

TRIUMPH.—A very early, yellow peach; originated in Georgia; late bloomer, making it a sure and prolific bearer; tree a good grower; fruit very large; pit small; flesh, bright yellow color; skin mostly covered with red; excellent flavor; ripens with Alexander.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.—Another very early, yellow peach from Georgia. The originator of these two varieties makes greater claims for the Dewey than the Triumph. It ripens with the Triumph; is a perfect freestone; flesh, uniform yellow color; has better form and a brighter color on the surface. It is equally hardy and productive; tree a strong symmetrical grower; one of the best early yellow peaches.

BLOOD LEAF PEACH.—A great novelty, Originated in Pajaro Valley Nursery. Leaves and bark a deep blood red color. Tree a strong grower; very productive. Fruit medium size, freestone, of greenish red color; very sweet and juicy. A very beautiful and ornamental tree.

Nectarine Trees.

On Peach Roots.

	10	100
One year old, 3 to 5 feet	\$2.00	\$18.00
“ “ “ 2 to 3 feet	1.75	15.00
Boston,		New White,
Hardwicke,		Stanwick.

Apricot Trees.

On Peach Roots.

	10	100
One year old, 4 to 6 feet	\$2.50	\$20.00
“ “ “ 3 to 4 feet	2.00	16.00
Bergetti's French,		Moorpark
Breda,		Newcastle Early,
Blenheim,		Ordinaire,
Blanco Feuille Panaches,		Peach,
Early Golden,		Royal,
Hemskirke,		Routier's Peach,
Jacques,		Sou de Roberteau,
Large Early,		Shannon,
Liabaud,		St. Ambroise.
L. E. Montgamet,		

Apricot Trees.

On Apricot Roots.

One year old, 4 to 5 feet	10	100
" " " 3 to 4 feet	\$2.50	\$20.00
	2.00	16.00

Blenheim,	Moorpark,
Hemskirke,	Royal.

Apricot Trees.

On Myrobolan Roots.

One year old, 4 to 6 feet	10	100
	\$2.50	\$20.00

Blenheim,	Royal.
Hemskirke,	

Quince Trees.

Two years old	10	100
One year old	\$2.50	\$18.00
	2.00	15.00

Apple or Orange,	Rea's Mammoth.
Champion,	

Fig Trees.

One year old, 3 to 5 feet	10	100
" " " 2 to 3 feet	\$2.00	\$18.00
	1.75	15.00

California Black,	San Pedro,
Celeste,	White Adriatic.

Persimmon Trees.

Japanese Grafted Varieties.

One year old, 3 to 5 feet	10	100
	\$2.00	\$18.00

Mulberry Trees.

Downing's Everbearing and New American.

Two years old, 4 to 6 feet	Each	10
Russian, two years old, 5 to 7 feet	\$.35	\$3.00
	.30	2.50

Olive Trees.

	10	100
Picholine, one year old, 2 to 4 feet.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
Mission, two and three years old, 4 to 6 feet.....	2.50	20.00
Rubra, Conditiva, Doucette, Regalis, Altoviolaacea, two years old, 3 to 5 feet	2.50	20.00

Nut Trees.

Almond on Almond Roots.

	10	100
One year old, 4 to 6 feet	\$2.00	\$15.00
" " " 2 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.00
Drake's Seedling,	Languedoc.	
I. X. L.,	Nonpariel	
La Prima,	Ne Plus Ultra.	

Chestnut Trees.

	10	100
Two years old, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
Italian or Spanish,	Nouzillard.	

Walnut Trees.

American Black Walnut Trees.

	10	100	1,000
Two years old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.75	\$15.00	
Three years old, 6 to 8 feet.....	2.00	18.00	
English Walnut Trees, 4 to 6 feet	1.25	10.00	\$ 80.00
" " " 6 to 8 feet	1.50	12.50	100.00
Ford's Improved Soft Shell, 5 to 7 feet	1.75	15.00	125.00
English Walnut trees, Santa Barbara Soft Shell, 5 to 7 feet..	1.75	15.00	125.00
" " " " " " " 7 to 9 feet..	2.50	17.50	150.00
" " " Imported varieties; Chaberte, May- ette, Franquette, Preparturien, Parissienne, A. Bijou.			
Two years old, 3 to 5 feet	2.50	20.00	175.00
Three years old, 5 to 7 feet.....	3.00	25.00	200.00

Filberts.

	10	100
Two years old, 4 to 6 feet	\$2.50	\$20.00
Brunswick,	Grosse Longue,	
Bergeri,	Imperiatrice,	
Daviana,	Kentish Cobb,	
Eugenie,	Nana,	
Fertile de Coutard,	Princess Royale.	
Garibaldi,		

Currants.

	10	100
Red Cherry, one year old.....	\$1.00	\$ 6.00
Fay's Prolific, one year old.....	1.50	10.00
Lee's Prolific (Black), one year old.....	1.50	10.00
Black Naples, one year old.....	1.50	10.00

Gooseberries.**American Varieties.**

	10	100
Houghton, one and two years old.....	\$1.00	\$ 6.00
Downing, one and two years old.....	1.50	10.00

English Varieties.

	10	100
One and two years old	\$2.00	\$15.00
Crown Bob,	San Miguelito,	
Delight,	Sir John,	
Groselle Red,	South Briton,	
Industry,	Prince Albert.	

Raspberry Plants.**Red Variety.**

	100	1,000
Cuthbert	\$2.00	\$12.00

Yellow Variety.

	100	
Caroline	\$2.50	

Blackberry Plants.

	100	1,000
Crandall's Early, Kittatiny, Lawton	\$2.50	\$12.50

New Blackberry.**Mammoth.**

I now offer plants of this new blackberry for the first time with the assurance that I am offering a vine which will produce the largest and finest blackberry ever known. The plants are enormously strong growers, trailing upon the ground the same as the Loganberry vines, and under favorable conditions will make a growth of twenty or more feet in one season; are enormously productive; fruit of the very largest size, from 2 to 2½ inches long; grows in clusters the same as other blackberries; is far superior to all other kinds in attractive appearance and delightful flavor. One of the most delicious berries for cooking or eating fresh.

Prices.—One year old plants or rooted tips, well packed, F. O. B., per express or freight, charges paid by purchaser.

Rooted tips cannot be furnished before February 15, 1901.

5	10	100	500	1,000
\$1.50	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$60.00	\$100.00

Strawberry Plants.

LINDA.—This Strawberry originated in the Pajaro Valley Nursery and was named by the proprietor. The six or seven hundred acres of strawberries in this valley are planted almost exclusively to this variety, which is proof enough of its great value, without any further praise from me. Plants are good growers, staminate, and exceedingly prolific. Berries of good size, firm, dark red color, seeds depressed, shape irregular, flavor delicious. A good shipper.

	100	1,000
Price	\$1.00	\$5.00

Loganberry Plants.

	10	100	1,000
Price	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$60.00

One of the greatest berries ever produced. The fruit is as large as the largest size blackberry, some specimens measuring one and one-half inches in length. It has the flavor of the blackberry and raspberry combined, it being a cross of these two fruits.

The Loganberry is no longer an experiment. I have been growing the fruit now for six years, and the demand for it exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Its earliness, large size, beautiful appearance, superior quality, and delightful flavor, together with its firmness, and good carrying or shipping qualities, will make it one of the most desirable berries for the market, and will at all times command the very highest market prices.

Rhubarb.

	10	100
Victoria—Myatt's Linneus	\$1.50	\$12.50

Deciduous Shade Trees.

		10	100
Ash, American White	10 to 12 feet	\$2.50	\$20.00
" " "	6 to 8 "	2.00	15.00
" European "	6 to 8 "	2.00	15.00
Birch, European White	6 to 8 "	2.50	
Catalpa Specioso	10 to 12 "	2.00	15.00
" "	8 to 10 "	1.50	12.50
" "	6 to 8 "	1.25	10.00
Elm, Cork-Bark	10 to 12 "	2.50	20.00
" "	6 to 8 "	2.00	15.00
" American	6 to 8 "	2.00	15.00
Locust, Yellow	8 to 10 "	2.50	20.00
" "	6 to 8 "	2.00	15.00
" Honey	8 to 10 "	2.50	20.00
" "	6 to 8 "	2.00	15.00

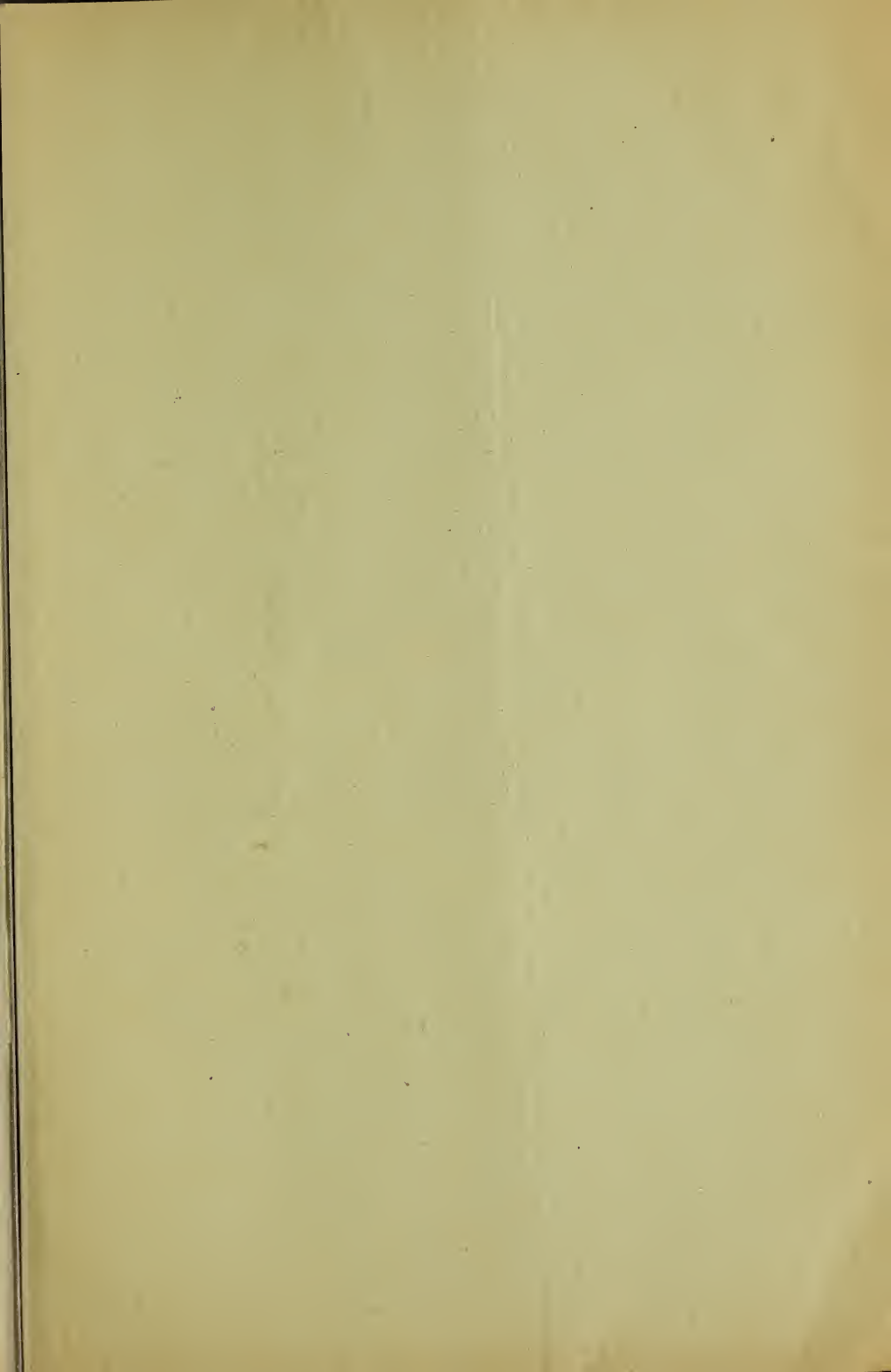
Linden, American	10 to 12 feet	\$2.50	\$20.00
“ “	8 to 10 “	2.00	12.00
Maple, Sycamore	6 to 8 “	2.50	20.00
“ Ash-leaf	6 to 8 “	2.50	20.00
Poplar, Lombardy	6 to 10 “	2.00	15.00
“ “	4 to 6 “	1.50	12.50
“ Carolina	10 to 12 “	2.00	15.00
“ “	8 to 10 “	1.50	12.50
“ “	6 to 8 “	1.25	10.00
“ Silver-leaved	8 to 10 “	1.50	12.50
“ “	6 to 8 “	1.25	10.00
Texas Umbrella	4 to 6 “	4.00	35.00
“ “	2 to 4 “	3.00	25.00
Walnut, American Black	6 to 8 “	2.00	18.00
“ “ “	4 to 6 “	1.75	15.00

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs.

		10	100
Cypress, Monterey,	balled, 2 to 3 feet	\$2.50	\$20.00
“ “	“ 1 to 2 “	2.00	15.00
“ “	transplanted into boxes		3.00
“ Italian,	balled, 2 to 3 feet	2.50	20.00
“ Lawson,	“ 1 to 2 “	2.50	
“ Guadalupensis,	“ 1 to 2 “	2.50	
“ Funnebris,	“ 1 to 2 “	2.50	
Libocedrus-Decurrens,	“ 1 to 2 “	2.50	
Pepper Trees, 4 inch pots	3 to 4 “	2.50	20.00
Magnolia Grandiflora,	balled, 3 to 4 “	7.50	
“ “	“ 2 to 3 “	5.00	
Laurestinus,	“ 1 to 2 “	2.50	
Snowball,	“ 2 to 3 “	2.50	
Lilac, Persian	2 to 3 “	2.50	
“ White	2 to 3 “	2.50	
“ Josikea	2 to 3 “	2.50	
“ Purple	2 to 3 “	2.50	
Pittosporum Crassifolia,	balled 1 to 2 “	each \$.40	3.00
“ Tennuefolia,	“ 3 to 4 “	“ .40	3.00
“ Eugenoides,	“ 3 to 4 “	“ .40	3.00
Yew, Irish,	“ 2 to 3 “	“ 1.50	12.50
Laurel, Italian,	“ 1 to 2 “	“ .50	
Ligustrum-Japonica,	“ 5 to 6 “	“ .50	3.50
“ “	“ 4 to 5 “	“ .35	2.50

Hardy Palms, Etc.

		EACH
Chamærops Excelsa, (Japanese Fan Palm)	balled, 3 to 4 feet	\$1.50
“ “ “ “ “ “	2 to 3 “	1.00
“ “ “ “ “	boxed 3 to 4 “	2.00
Pritchardia Filifera, (California Fan Palm)	balled, 5 to 6 “	2.50
“ “ “ “ “ “	4 to 5 “	2.00
Phoenix Canariensis, (Date Palm)	“ 5 to 6 “	2.50
“ “ “ “	“ 4 to 5 “	2.00
“ “ “ “	boxed, 4 to 5 “	3.00
“ Reclinata,	balled, 5 to 6 “	2.50
“ “	“ 4 to 5 “	2.00
Dracæna Stricta,	“ 5 to 6 “	1.50
“ “	“ 3 to 5 “	1.00





WEeping LINDEN.