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1899
ESTABLISHED, 1865.

ANNALS, APR 95
Descriptive Catalogue

* OF *

PAJARO

VALLEY
NURSERIES,

JAMES WATERS, PROPRIETOR,

Watsonville,

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CAL.



ANNALS, APR 95

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

Pajaro • Valley • Nurseries.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT *and* ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SMALL FRUITS, ETC.

JAMES WATERS, PROPRIETOR.

LOCATION OF NURSERY:

TOWN OF WATSONVILLE, PAJARO VALLEY, SANTA CRUZ CO., CAL.

Can be reached from San Francisco by three trains each day,
leaving San Francisco at 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.



PREFACE

Since presenting our last edition of this Catalogue, many new varieties of Fruits have been added to our list, and many, having been found of little value, have been dropped—the object and aim being at all times to propagate largely of the very best, and only such as an experience of many years has taught me to be the best adapted for planting in the more humid climate of the Coast Counties.

California has such a varied climate, and the distance is so short in which we find these changes, that whilst many varieties of Apples, for instance, are found to grow and do equally well along the coast and in the hot, dry valleys away from the coast, many others are found to be wholly worthless either in one or the other of these localities.

With an experience of more than twenty-nine years in raising fruit and fruit trees, the close attention and study given to the business enable me to furnish my customers with only such varieties as are reliable, and will be profitable, which I always aim to do when the selection is left to me.

In giving the description of the several varieties of Fruits in this Catalogue, I have endeavored to be as nearly correct as possible, so that in referring to them no one may be deceived. Climate and soil, I know, have much to do with the productive character of fruit, and it is only when the combinations are perfect that fruit of the finest quality can be grown, and the descriptions hold good.

We return many thanks to our numerous patrons who have patronized our Nursery; and it shall be our aim at all times to so conduct our business as to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders.

JAMES WATERS.

WATSONVILLE, CAL.



REMARKS.

We would say to those unacquainted with our Nursery that this is the twenty-ninth year of our existence. We have over fifty acres in trees. Located near the Pajaro depot, in one of the most fertile valleys in the State, our land is of the best and richest quality, which enables us to grow the finest trees without irrigation. We solicit correspondence, and a personal inspection of our stock, feeling confident that it will compare favorably with the best.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1st. Orders, on their receipt, are filled as soon as practicable, and in the order received. They should be sent in as early as possible, written on separate sheets of paper, and not mixed up in the body of the letter.

2d. Give plain and full directions as to by what route packages shall be shipped, address, etc.

3d. When the varieties specified cannot be supplied, others equally as good will be substituted in their place, unless ordered to the contrary.

4th. When so desired, and varieties shall be left to our selection, we will give only such as we know to be the best.

5th. All trees and plants are carefully labelled and packed in the very best manner in bales or boxes, for which a small charge is made to cover cost of material used. No charge is made for the delivery of packages to the railroad station or express office.

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

7th. Our customers are requested to notify us as soon as possible of any errors made in filling their orders, so that 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.

8th. Orders to be sent C. O. D., per express, will be sent only when one-half the amount in cash accompanies the order.

9th. Small packages, not exceeding four pounds, can be forwarded per mail at an expense of one cent for two ounces.

10th. Remittances may be made by draft on San Francisco, P. O. or express money order on Watsonville, or cash per express, prepaid. All letters requiring information promptly answered.

All communications should be addressed to

JAMES WATERS,

Pajaro Valley Nurseries,

Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, Cal.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.

We give our personal attention, and exercise the utmost care and diligence to have all of our trees, etc., true to the 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 the 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 paid originally for the trees, etc.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

It can hardly be expected, in the brief space allotted in a Nurseyman'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 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 hill-side, have the slope towards 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 too often are 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 trees 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 E. J. Wickson.

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; Plums, Peaches and Nectarines, 16 to 20 feet apart each way, and Quinces 12 to 15 feet apart; 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.

1 foot apart each way.....	43,560	15 foot apart each way.....	193
2 " " " ".....	10,890	16 " " " ".....	170
4 " " " ".....	2,723	18 " " " ".....	134
6 " " " ".....	1,210	20 " " " ".....	108
8 " " " ".....	680	25 " " " ".....	69
10 " " " ".....	435	30 " " " ".....	48
12 " " " ".....	302	35 " " " ".....	35
14 " " " ".....	222	40 " " " ".....	27

CATALOGUE.

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 this 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 the 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 twenty-nine 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, and 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 it is then to the novice, in this the first step, that he proceed with the utmost caution and the very best of judgment.

SUMMER APPLES.

American Summer Pearmain—Medium to large; nearly covered with streaks and dots of red; flesh tender, juicy and rich; sub-acid flavor; fine eating apple; tree a small grower, early and prolific bearer, continues in use for several weeks. August and September.

- Early Harvest**—Medium to large; pale yellow; tender; with a mild sub-acid flavor; excellent for cooking; tree a moderate grower and good bearer. July.
- Gravenstein**—Large, striped and splashed with bright red on yellow ground; flesh tender, juicy, very rich, sub-acid, high flavored; one of the finest late summer apples; tree remarkably rapid, vigorous grower and very productive. September.
- Lyman's Large Summer**—Large, pale yellow, high flavored, rather juicy, fine quality. End of August and September.
- Red June**—An early bearer and very productive, fruit medium size, dark crimson; flesh white, very tender, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid. June and July.
- Red Astrachan**—Large, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom, juicy, rich, a acid; from its earliness, handsome appearance and the vigor of the tree, and its excellent culinary qualities, it is worthy of general cultivation. July.
- Summer Queen**—Large, deep yellow, striped and clouded with red; spicy and aromatic flavor. Last of August.
- Summer Rose**—Medium to small, pale yellow with a red cheek, tender; has a beautiful waxen appearance; fine for eating; tree a good grower and productive. Ripens in August.
- Summer Pippin**—Medium to large, variable in form; pale waxen yellow, shaded with a delicate crimson blush, and sprinkled with green and grayish dots; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, refreshing, sub-acid; valuable for cooking; ripens middle of August and continues a month or more.
- Sweet Russet**—Fruit small, yellow, mostly covered with light russet and sprinkled with brown russet dots, tinge of red in the sun; flesh whitish, crisp, very tender, juicy, rich, sweet, aromatic, very good. September.

AUTUMN. APPLES.

- Alexander**—Very large, mottled with red, of medium quality, a very showy apple; tree moderately productive. Early autumn.
- Duchesse of Oldenburg**—A Russian variety of very handsome appearance; fruit medium to large, golden yellow, nearly covered with streaks of crimson, tender, juicy and pleasant, with the tree a slow grower. Early autumn.
- Fall Pippin**—Very large, color greenish, becoming a rich yellow when ripe, rich and delicious; tree a free-spreading grower, a fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table and market. October and November.
- Fameuse (Snow Apple)**—Medium size; flesh very white, juicy, sub-acid, a little spicy, pleasant. October.
- Fallwater (Tulpehocken)**—Very large and handsome; apple yellowish green, shaded with dull red, juicy, crisp, pleasant, sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous, early and abundant bearer. Late fall.
- Rambo**—Medium size, streaked and mottled red and yellow on pale yellowish ground, tender, juicy, mild-flavored; an esteemed old variety; tree a good grower and excellent bearer; fruit needs thinning to be of good quality. October and November.
- Skinner's Pippin (Skinner's Seedling)**—Originated over twenty years ago in the orchard of Judge Skinner, San Jose, and is considered one of the finest late summer or early fall varieties; large, pale yellow; flesh very tender, juicy, sub-acid flavor; tree a vigorous grower and excellent bearer. September and October.
- Seek-no-Further**—Rather large, yellowish green; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; tree rather a poor grower with us. October.
- Tompkins Co. King**—Large and handsome, striped red and yellow, rich aromatic flavor, excellent. Early fall.

Twenty Ounce—Very large ; color striped, rich yellowish red on greenish yellow ; fair and productive, splendid for cooking or drying. September.

Utter's Red—Large, round, striped ; very beautiful and excellent. Sub-acid, tree vigorous, hardy, productive, well suited for dry soil. October.

WINTER APPLES.

Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig)—An Arkansas apple of the very largest size. Color a bright mottled red on upper half ; the lower half a reddish yellow ; fine-grained ; flavor a mild pleasant sub-acid ; flesh yellow, rich, firm and heavy. Tree a strong grower, an early and heavy bearer. This is one of the best late keepers we have, and well adapted to this locality.

Buckingham (Fall Queen)—Medium to large, color, greenish yellow, splashed with shades of crimson purplish-red ; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sprightly. Sub-acid, very good to best. November and December.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin)—A large, handsome striped apple of fair quality ; tree a vigorous grower and very productive, a late keeper ; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Baldwin—Large, bright red, juicy and rich ; an old favorite in the Eastern States, but not of much value in this vicinity, being rather a poor keeper ; tree bears in alternate years.

Baltimore Red—Large, deep red ; flesh yellow, handsome. In quality it is not first-rate, but from its early productiveness, habit of blooming late in spring, after late frost, good size, fair, even fruit, keeping and carrying well, it is very popular in many localities.

Bellflower-Yellow (Bellefleur)—Large, yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side ; flesh is crisp, juicy, with a sprightly aromatic flavor ; one of the best and most profitable apples for this locality ; the tree is a good grower, an early and constant bearer. November to January.

Eng. Golden Russet—Medium ; greenish, russet yellow ; firm, crisp, sugary and aromatic ; excellent for dessert. December to March.

Esopus Spitzenburgh—Large, skin smooth, nearly covered with rich, lively red ; flesh yellow, rather firm, crisp, and juicy, with a delicious rich, brisk flavor. A fine apple, but does not do so well along the coast in this vicinity ; said to be fine in the hills and interior. Early winter.

Flushing Spitzenburgh—Medium, red on greenish yellow ; flesh white, juicy, crisp, and of pleasant flavor ; tree an upright, erect grower and excellent bearer. Early winter.

Golden Russet—Medium to small ; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, and of the highest flavor ; an excellent bearer ; fruit needs thinning to make it medium size. November to February.

Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—Medium to large size ; skin golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots ; flesh crisp, tender and juicy ; tree vigorous, productive. January, February.

Gloria Mundi—Very large, greenish-yellow ; valuable for cooking and drying. Early winter.

Hays—Large, beautifully striped and mottled with red ; flesh tender, rich ; sub-acid. November and January.

Jonathan—Medium size, red, striped with yellow ; flesh tender and juicy ; tree a small grower and prolific bearer. Keeps till February.

Kentucky Redstreak—Large, green, marbled and mottled with dark red in the sun ; juicy, very tender, with an agreeable, sub-acid flavor. November to February.

- Kinnaird's Choice**—Fruit medium to large, mostly covered with a dark rich red ; flesh yellow, fine, crisp and tender ; tree a good grower, and very productive late keeper.
- Lawver**—Origin uncertain, supposed to have been found in an old Indian orchard in Kansas ; fruit large, color dark bright red, covered with small dots ; flesh white, firm, crisp, sprightly aromatic, mild, sub-acid ; tree vigorous, spreading, an early and annual bearer, a beautiful fruit ; one of the longest keepers.
- Lady Apple** (Pomme d'Api)—A beautiful little dessert fruit, quite small, red cheek on clear yellow ; flesh tender, flavor good, a fancy apple, good keeper ; tree a moderate grower, and prolific bearer.
- Lady's Sweet** (Lady's Sweeting)—This is said to be one of the finest winter sweet apples, and of very handsome appearance. Fruit is large ; skin very smooth, nearly covered with red in the sun ; pale yellowish green in the shade ; flesh greenish white ; tender, juicy and crisp, agreeably perfumed flavor ; a very late keeper.
- Missouri Pippin** (Missouri Keeper)—Origin, Johnson county, Missouri. Fruit medium to large ; skin pale whitish yellow, shaded ; striped with light and dark red, often quite dark in the sun ; late keeper ; tree an early and constant bearer ; exceedingly productive.
- Newtown Pippin** (Yellow)—Large, yellow, very firm ; crisp, juicy, rich and high flavor ; keeps solid and firm till March and April. This is one of the best winter apples of California, and is more extensively planted than any other variety ; it does best on calcareous soil, and needs rich and high culture to produce fine, large fruit.
- Nickajack**—Large, grayish, finely striped, tender and juicy ; fine in some localities, of little value on the lowlands of the coast.
- Northern Spy**—Large, roundish, somewhat ribbed ; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with red ; mild, pleasant flavor ; tree a vigorous, upright grower.
- Pewaukee**—Medium to large ; bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red ; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. December to February.
- Pomme Grisie**—A small, gray apple from Canada, skin greenish gray or cinnamon russet, with red towards sun ; flesh tender, rich and high flavored. December to February.
- Rhode Island Greening**—An old, well-known winter apple in the East, keeping until spring ; here an early winter fruit ; large, greenish yellow, rather acid, and excellent for cooking or drying. November and December.
- Rome Beauty**—Large yellow and bright red ; handsome ; medium quality ; tree a fair grower and bearer. November to February.
- Red Sweet**—Fruit medium ; yellowish, striped and shaded with light red ; flesh whitish, very tender, juicy, sweet and excellent. November to February.
- Red Pearmain**—This variety I found growing in this vicinity many years ago. Not knowing its true name, it was given this one. It has been extensively planted, and has proved an excellent market apple. Fruit is large deep red, flesh yellow, of fine flavor. Keeps until well into spring. The fine large size, beautiful red color, and excellent quality of this apple, together with its good keeping qualities, make it a very desirable market variety.
- Smith Cider**—Large, pale yellow ; shaded and striped with red ; flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, pleasant, mild sub-acid ; tree a strong grower and good bearer. November to February.
- Stark**—Large, greenish yellow with red stripes ; firm and juicy. Valuable as a late keeper. December to March.
- Talman's Sweet**—Medium size, pale whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red ; flesh, firm, rich, and very sweet ; excellent for cooking ; tree a free grower and very productive. November to February.
- Vandevere** (Newtown Spitzenburgh)—Large, yellow striped with red, rich, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, and an early and prolific bearer. November to March.

Virginia Greening—Large, greenish yellow, thinly covered with large brown dots, flesh yellow, compact, a rather pleasant sub-acid, late keeper. Tree a good grower and productive.

Wagener—Fruit medium or above, yellow, mostly shaded with crimson; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy, excellent, brisk, somewhat vinous. Fruit is much improved by thinning. December and January.

Winesap—Medium size, skin smooth, of a fine dark red, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. November to February.

White Winter Pearmain—Large, pale yellow; extra fine flavored; one of the best; keeps well, and is highly esteemed everywhere. Tree is a strong and vigorous grower, prolific bearer; in this climate has exceedingly rough bark. This variety does universally well throughout the State. When overloaded with fruit, should be thinned.



WALBRIDGE.

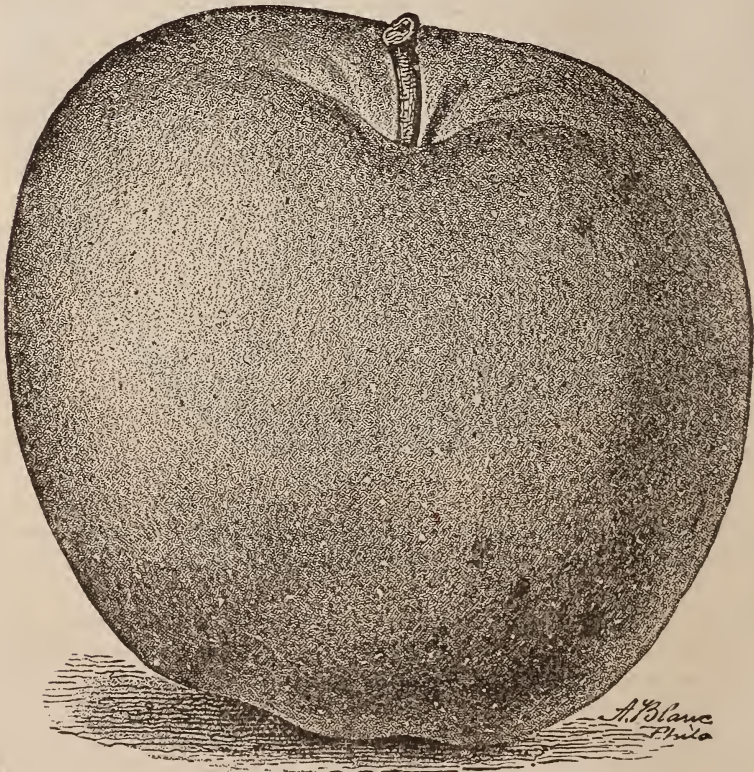
Walbridge (Edgar Redstreak)—Medium size, regular, skin pale whitish yellow, shaded with pale red in the sun; flesh white, fine, crisp, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. December to March.

Wealthy—Fruit medium, whitish yellow ground, shaded with deep rich crimson in the sun, sometimes entirely covered with crimson, many light dots; flesh white, fine grained, stained with red, tender, juicy, lively vinous, sub-acid; very good. December and January.

York Imperial—A new apple; fruit medium size, white shaded with crimson; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. November to January.

NEW APPLES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

- Arkansas Black**—Originated near Bentonville, Arkansas. Fruit medium to large, fine form, beautiful dark maroon color, approaching to black; flesh slightly sub-acid, juicy, "good," an excellent keeper.
- Colton**—A very fine, early apple, claimed to be at least two weeks earlier than the Red Astrachan and Early Harvest.
- Delaware Red Winter**—This variety was received from Delaware, but I fail to find a particle of difference in the trees from the Lawver, and believe it to be identical with that variety.
- Huntsman's Favourite**—An excellent Missouri apple. Tree a strong and vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit large, skin smooth, pale yellow, sometimes a shade of pale red in the sun; flesh pale yellow, crisp, tender, and juicy, slightly aromatic; very good, late keeper.
- Hatcher**—A late-keeping apple from Middle Tennessee, where it is very popular. Fruit medium, skin very dark, rich red; flesh yellow, firm, rather compact, juicy, mild, pleasant, rich, sub-acid, almost sweet; very good. January and March.
- Ingram**—Originated in Green Co., Mo. Fruit medium, orange yellow, mostly overspread with broken stripes of rich, warm red; flesh yellowish white, moderately juicy, crisp, mild, sub-acid. Tree productive, and fruit especially valued for its long-keeping qualities.



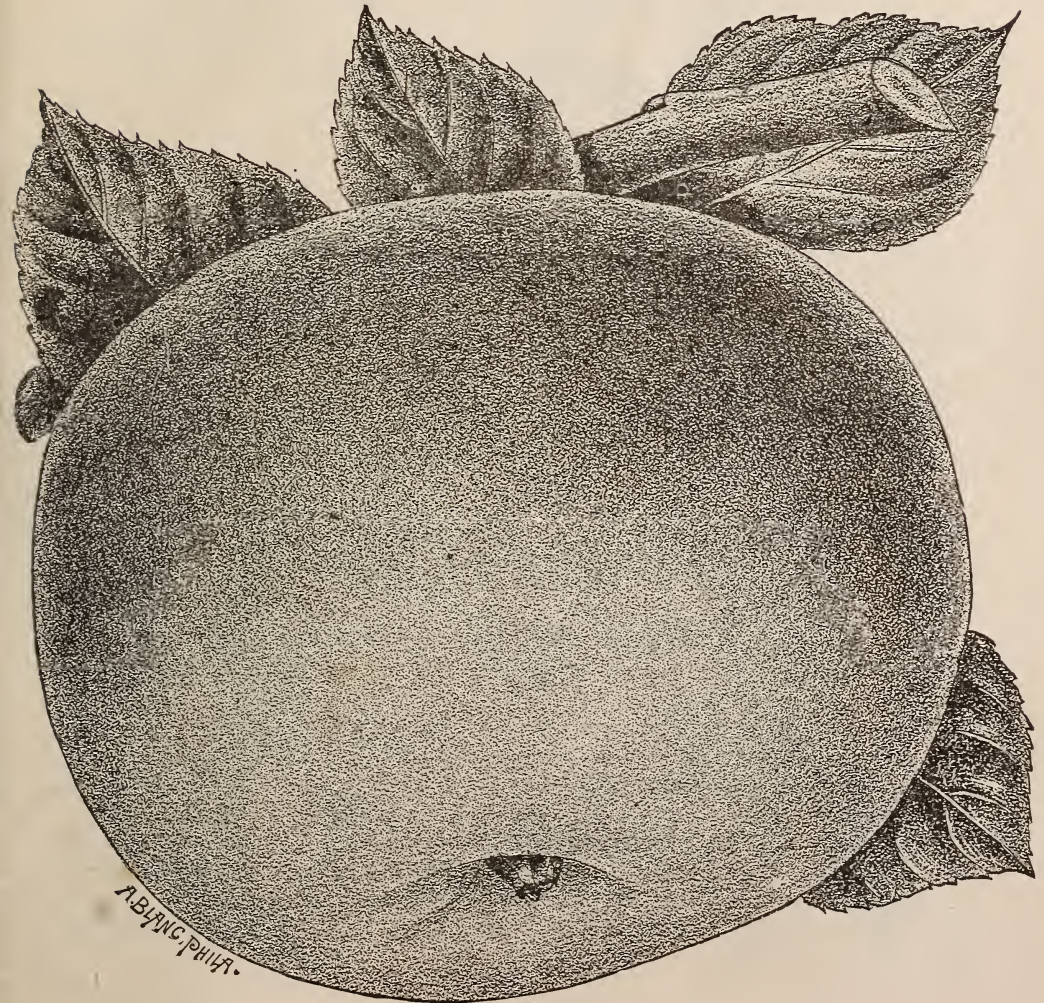
LANGFORD.

Langford—This new apple originated in Kent Co., Maryland. Tree is vigorous, upright, with rather slender, firm branches, productive, bearing annual crops; fruit large, striped and shaded with pale and dark red over half or more of its surface; flesh whitish, tender, moderately juicy, inclining to sweet. December to March.

Mammoth Black Twig—A new apple from Arkansas. Large size, color red, resembling very much the Winesap, though much larger and finer apple; a good keeper.

Marshall's Seedling—A California seedling, said to be a cross between the Red June and Yellow Bellflower. It has the deep, brilliant red of the Red June, with its sprightly acid flavor, but the exact shape of a good sized yellow Bellflower. The tree is a strong, upright grower, and a regular and heavy bearer. The fruit was highly recommended by a committee of the State Horticultural Society, as of superior excellence.

Red Bietigheimer—A German variety of excellent quality; fruit large to very large, roundish, conical; skin pale cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson. Flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a strong grower, with large, smooth leaves, an abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation. Early Fall.



RED BIETIGHEIMER.

Stump Apple—A very handsome and valuable variety. Fruit medium size, conical; skin yellow, striped with light red. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sub-acid, pleasant flavor. Said to be a decided acquisition to the list of profitable market varieties. November.

Walsh Seedling—A seedling apple found growing in the garden of Mr. P. Walsh, Aptos. Supposed to be a seedling from seed of the Yellow Bellflower, which it strongly resembles in shape and color. Fruit is large; skin whitish yellow, shaded with light red in the sun; flesh white, crisp, sub-acid; a beautiful fruit, and well worthy of trial. Tree a moderate grower, an early and prolific bearer. December to February.

The three following varieties were imported from France several years ago. They stand at the head of the list of French Apples, being excellent for table, and among the latest keepers.

Reinette Superfine—Originated at Orleans, France; tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit very large, of the best quality, and keeps in excellent condition until April and May.

Nonnettit—Tree of great vigor, a most abundant bearer; fruit large, striped with red, very juicy, deliciously perfumed, excellent; keeps until April and sometimes later.

Reinette du Canada—This is one of the old standard French varieties; fruit of the largest size; skin greenish yellow, washed with brown on the sunny side; flesh nearly white, firm, juicy, with a rich, lively, sub-acid flavor; a late keeper.

CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop—Fruit very large, dark crimson with bloom; this is a popular variety, on account of its large size and beauty; tree a vigorous grower and productive.

Red Siberian—Fruit not very large; yellow, with scarlet cheek; tree a fine grower and excellent bearer.

Transcendent—Fruit very large, juicy and crisp; yellow striped with red; tree exceedingly productive, and a strong grower; fine for cider. September.

Yellow Siberian—Fruit large, and of a beautiful golden yellow color.

PEARS.

Next to the Apple, of the different kinds of fruit, stands the Pear. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they may be had, in good eating condition, from July until late in the Spring.

Summer and autumn pears should be gathered several days before they are ripe, when they will become melting, and of a nice juicy and delightful flavor.

The demand for this fruit for shipment by rail to the Western and Eastern States, has made it one of the most desirable as well as profitable fruits to raise.

The Bartlett is most called for, and usually commands the highest prices. Next in the list is Beurre Hardy, Beurre Clairgeau, Winter Nelis, Glout Morceau and Easter Beurre. The demand for pears for these markets appears to be almost unlimited, and as the cost of transportation decreases, which we all hope and expect, so will the demand for this fruit increase.

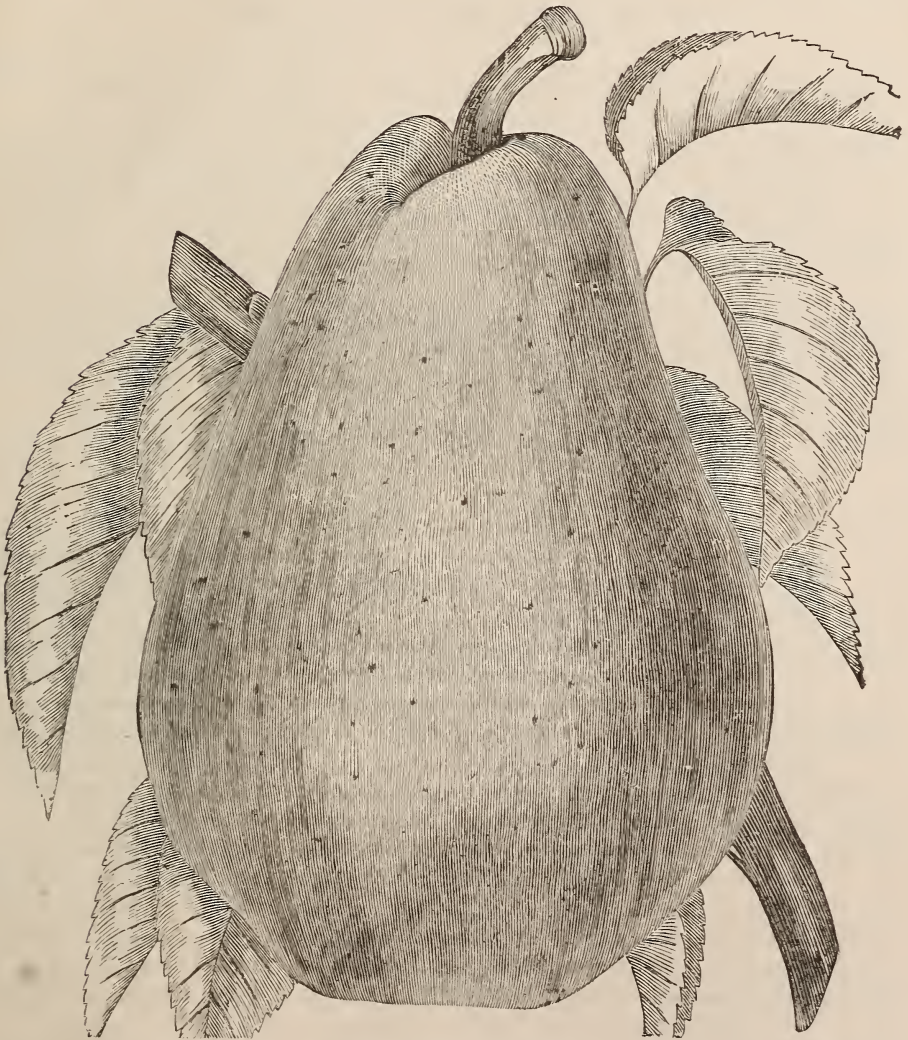
SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett—One of the most popular varieties ; large, fine, golden yellow when ripe, buttery and melting, with a fine, rich, musky flavor ; a vigorous, erect grower, bears when young, very productive ; fruit should be thinned when too full to make fine large fruit, and to prevent the tree from breaking. August.

Beurre Giffard—Medium to large size ; fine yellow color when ripe ; one of the finest early pears. July.

Buffum—Size medium to large ; skin yellow, with reddish-brown cheek ; tree a good grower and very productive. Late summer.

Dearborn Seedling—Medium size, pale yellow, melting and delicious. July.



BARTLETT—PEAR.

- Le Conte**—This is a new pear, originated in the South, being a cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and a standard variety of good quality. It has rich, luxuriant foliage, rapid growth, and is exempt from blight and other diseases to which the common pear is subject. The fruit is large, a beautiful lemon color, smooth and glossy, fine for cooking; the tree is immensely productive. July and August.
- Madeleine**—Medium size, juicy, melting and sweet, one of the earliest; tree a very fine, upright grower, and exceedingly productive. Last of June.
- Rostiezer**—Medium size, green, juicy, and of a sweet perfumed flavor. June and July.
- Souvenir du Congress**—Large to very large; skin smooth, bright yellow when ripe, with bright red where exposed to sun; flesh, which is like the Bartlett, is without that aromatic flavor. Ripens in August.
- Tyson**—Above medium size, juicy, sweet and fine-flavored. August.

AUTUMN PEARS.

- Angouleme** (Duchesse d'Angouleme)—Very large, dull greenish yellow; flesh white, very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. September and October.
- Beurre Hardy**—Large, greenish yellow with light russet, buttery, vinous, and highly perfumed; equal to the Bartlett as a shipping pear; bears transportation well; tree a vigorous grower and very productive. Last of August and September, just after the Bartlett.
- Beurre Superfine**—Large, yellow, juicy, melting, with a rich vinous or sub-acid flavor. Last of September.
- Beurre Diel**—Large, dull yellow, russety, sugary, rich and delicious; tree a strong grower and productive. October and November.
- Belle Lucrative**—Large, pale yellow, slightly russeted, rich and delicious. September and October.
- Bossock** (Doyenne Bossock)—Large; flesh buttery, melting, very juicy, with a first rate flavor; this variety was proved to be of the first quality with me; the tree is a good grower and exceedingly productive. September.
- Clairgeau** (Beurre Clairgeau)—Very large, pyriform, yellow and red, handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after being gathered; excellent for shipping; tree an upright grower and an early and abundant bearer. October and November.
- Dana's Hovey** (Winter Seckel)—Medium size, of the very highest flavor; flesh whitish, very juicy, with a rich spicy flavor. This is one of the most valuable pears grown, and commands the very highest price in the market. October to December.
- Flemish Beauty**—Large, pale yellow, with reddish, russety-brown cheek, juicy and sweet. September.
- Goodale**—Tree a vigorous, thrifty grower, and uniformly productive; fruit large, light yellow, shaded with crimson and fawn in the sun, very good. October.
- Idaho**—New, from Lewiston, Idaho. Fruit is of the largest size; color greenish yellow, flesh melting, juicy, entirely free from gritty texture; flavor good, rich; ripens with Bartlett; tree a strong grower and early bearer.
- Kieffer's Hybrid**—Fruit large, rich golden yellow color, tinged with red; good for canning and preserving; flesh white, juicy. October.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey**—Large, yellow, dark red cheek, juicy, buttery and melting; tree a strong grower and productive. September.
- Oswego Beurre**—Medium to large, round, covered with russet, melting and fine. October.

- Seckel**—Small ; skin rich yellowish-brown when fully ripe, with a deep brownish-red cheek ; flesh very fine-grained, sweet, juicy, the richest and highest flavored pear known ; tree a small grower, very productive. September.
- Urbaniste**—Large, buttery, first quality ; tree requires age before bearing ; then a good bearer. October.

WINTER PEARS.

- Easter Beurre**—Large, yellow when ripe, very buttery ; rich, sweet flavor ; one of the very best late winter pears. January to March.
- Glout Morceau**—Large, yellow, smooth skin, fine grained, very juicy and rich. December.
- Winter Nelis**—Medium size, yellow with greenish-russet, very juicy, and of the best flavor, one of the best early winter pears, valuable for market or home use. November and December.
- Pound**—Very large, long, pyriform, yellow when ripe, handsome, not of first quality, but excellent for cooking ; tree a strong grower and exceedingly productive. January and March.
- P. Barry**—A valuable late winter pear, originated by the late B. S. Fox of San Jose. The fruit is very large, elongated, pyriform ; skin deep yellow, nearly covered with rich golden russet ; flesh juicy, fine grained, flavor sprightly, rich, excellent ; tree resembles the Winter Nelis ; is a strong grower and very productive. February to March. The following varieties were imported from France, and have proved valuable.
- Passé Crassane**—Originated in France ; fruit medium to large ; yellow, with patches of russet ; flesh yellow, juicy, melting ; slightly vinous, good. December and January.
- Directeur Alphonse**—Raised in France ; from Doyenne d'Hiver. Tree a vigorous grower, and great bearer. Fruit very large ; yellowish green, flesh firm ; very sugary, with a peculiar flavor of its own. This pear begins to ripen in February, and with care can be kept until April.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry tree is one of the most beautiful of all fruit trees. It is a rapid grower, has fine, large, glossy leaves, many varieties forming fine pyramid-shaped heads, which makes them very desirable as a shade tree, for planting in yards, roadways, etc., for they are both useful and ornamental.

They are well adapted to our coast climate, bear abundant and regular crops of firm fruit, and now that a market is being opened in the western and eastern cities, they find ready sale at good paying prices. The fruit is suitable for both canning and drying.

Cherry trees should never be planted in very wet soil, as they succeed much better in dry soil. What is meant by dry soil is, that where the water is never nearer than fifteen or twenty feet from the surface. In such locations the trees are healthy, good growers, and long lived.

- Heart Cherries**—Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Tree of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves.
- Black Tartarian**—Very large ; purplish-black ; half tender, very rich ; excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, and immense bearer ; one of the most popular varieties of black cherries. June.
- Black Heart**—Large, black, juicy, fine flavored ; heart shaped ; equal to Black Tartarian ; fruit grows in clusters. Tree a fine grower ; early and very prolific bearer. June.

Bell-Crown Tartarian—Fruit very large ; said to be larger than Black Tartarian, and later than that variety ; flesh very firm and rich. Trees hardy ; good grower and prolific.

Black Eagle—Large ; black, tender, juicy, and high flavored ; very productive. July.

Black Prolific—A small black cherry tree, immensely prolific. June.



BLACK TARTARIAN—CHERRY.

Bing—A new cherry from Oregon, introduced by Seth Lewelling of Milwaukee, Oregon. A seedling of the Lewelling. Fruit very large, broad, heart-shaped ; surface bright and glossy ; color very dark crimson to black ; skin thick, very firm, but not tough ; flesh deep crimson, very firm and juicy ; flavor vinous, sweet. This is one of the largest cherries. It is an excellent shipper. Tree a good grower and prolific bearer.

Elton—Large, pointed, pale yellow, with light red cheek ; of the finest flavor. Tree vigorous, spreading and irregular. June.

Early Purple—Medium size ; the earliest firm variety ; heart shaped, purple, tender, juicy and sweet. Earliest.

Gov. Wood—Large, clear, light red, tender and delicious. Tree a fine grower and immensely productive. Ripens shortly after Early Purple.

Knights Early—Large, black, tender and juicy. Ripens a few days before Black Tartarian.

Ox Heart—Large, yellowish white, marbled with red, firm and half tender ; heart shaped. June.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

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

Cleveland—Large, clear red and yellow. Sweet, juicy and rich ; tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Early.

Centennial—A California cherry said to be a seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau ; originated in Napa Valley. Much has been claimed for this new cherry by the introducer, Mr. Leonard Coates, who says : “ It is larger than the parent, more oblate in form, and beautifully marbled, and splashed with crimson on a pale yellow ground ; very sweet and sugary ; will keep in perfect condition for fifteen days.”

Kirtland's Mary—Large, light, and dark red on yellow ground, rich, juicy, and sweet, high flavored. Tree vigorous.

Lewelling (Black Republican)—A seedling from Oregon raised by Mr. Seth Lewelling. It came up near two bearing trees ; one Napoleon Bigarreau, and the other Black Tartarian ; supposed to be a cross between the two. Fruit very large, black ; flesh very solid and firm ; should be thoroughly ripened to be of first quality. Late.

Mezel (Monstreuse de Mezel, Great Bigarreau)—Very large, dark brown, very fine, half tender, sweet and excellent. July.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann)—A magnificent cherry of the largest size, pale yellow with a bright red cheek ; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet ; tree a strong grower ; needs much pruning to make it bear well ; excellent for canning. Late.

Rockport Bigarreau—Large, pale amber and light red, sweet, very fine, much like Elton ; very prolific. Last of June.

Tradescants Black (Elkhorn)—Very large, black, very firm, juicy and good ; tree vigorous and upright, with peculiar gray bark. July.

Windsor—A new variety introduced by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester. Fruit large, liver colored, resembling Tradescants Black, but quite distinct ; ripens a few days after that variety ; flesh remarkably firm, and of fine quality ; tree hardy and prolific, very productive ; gives promise of being a valuable late cherry.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun ; flesh firm, juicy and delicious ; a very beautiful and popular light colored cherry. Last of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

The trees of these two classes are quite distinct from the preceding, being slower growers ; the 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—A very large red cherry, of the Duke family ; tart, tender and rich, valuable, very prolific.

Early Richmond (Kentish)—An early red, acid cherry, excellent for cooking ; early in the season ; tree very productive.

Late Duke—Large, dark red cherry, fine and showy. July.

May Duke—An old, well-known excellent variety, large, dark red, juicy, sub-acid, rich ; tree vigorous and fruitful, ripens a long time in succession. June.

Olivet—A new French cherry, large, globular, very shining deep red sort ; flesh red, tender, rich and vinous flavor. It possesses the fertility of the best of the Duke tribe, and is perhaps the largest of that class of cherries.

Reine Hortense—Another French cherry of great excellence ; large, bright red, slightly sub-acid, fine for cooking. Late.

PLUMS AND PRUNES.

The Plum tree when grown on Myrobolan roots attains its greatest perfection on moderately heavy soil. In this country the tree is very healthy, free from insects, and wonderfully productive, with few exceptions producing heavy crops each year. Of late years much attention has been given to drying these fruits, which in most localities is easily done in the sun. A ready market is now found in the western and eastern cities for our plums and prunes, both green and dried, which makes them among the most profitable fruit to grow.

Belgian Purple—From Belgium. Fruit rather large, roundish oval; skin deep brownish purple, covered with a blue bloom; flesh greenish, juicy, rich, sugary; adheres to the stone; very good. September.

Bradshaw—Fruit very large, dark violet red, flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; tree a vigorous grower and productive. July.

Bavay's Green Gage (Reine Claude de Bavay)—One of the best foreign varieties, of fine flavor, roundish oval, greenish yellow; tree a good grower and remarkably productive; hangs long on the tree. September and October.

Clyman—A beautiful early plum. Originated in Napa Valley. Mottled reddish purple, with blue bloom, very sweet, firm, free-stone, very early; extremely valuable for shipping; tree a strong grower and prolific bearer.

Coe's Late Red—Medium size, round, red with deep blue bloom, rich, vinous flavor; will hang long on the tree. October and November.

Columbia—Very large, reddish purple, sweet, not of high flavor; excellent for drying; parts freely from the stone. August.

Cherry Plum—A very early, medium-sized plum; pale red, sweet, and juicy; valuable for its earliness.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome, oval, light yellow with red dots, flesh firm, rich and sweet, delicious; a most excellent plum. Last of August.

Damson—Small, roundish oval, valuable for preserving. August.

Duane's Purple—Very large, reddish purple, flesh juicy and sweet; tree a good grower and excellent bearer; adheres to the stone. August and September.

Denniston's Superb—Fruit round, skin pale yellowish green, overspread with a thin bloom; stone very small, moderately juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; parts from the stone. August.

Early Golden Drop—Small, bright yellow, sugary and rich; freestone; among the earliest. July.

Green Gage—Small, but of the highest excellence; tree a moderate grower. August.

Gen. Hand—Very large, yellow, handsome, parts from the stone; tree vigorous and productive; good for drying. First of September.

Imperial Ottoman—Medium size; color pale greenish yellow; very juicy, sweet and excellent. July.

Imperial Gage—Medium size; oval, greenish; flesh juicy and rich; fine for canning; tree a good grower and very productive. August.

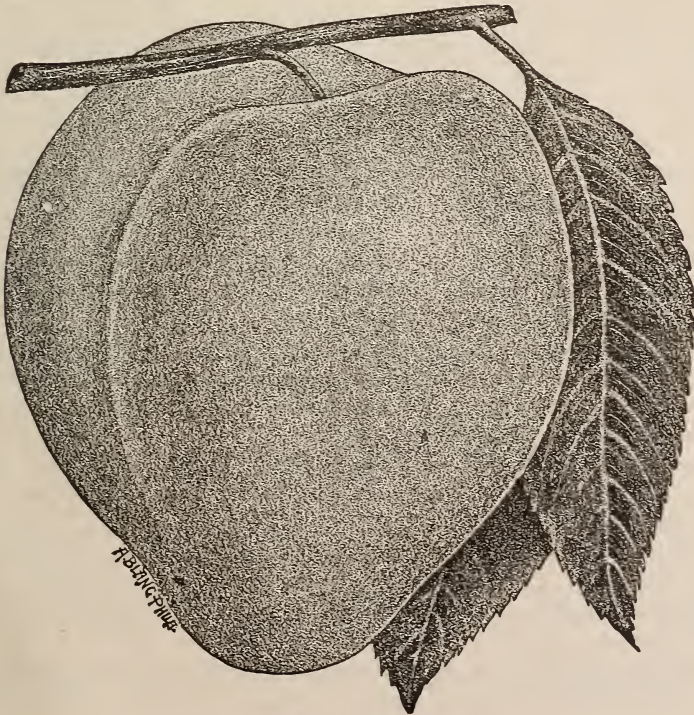
Ives Autumn—Fruit medium; oval, skin pale yellow; flesh yellow, melting, juicy; separates from the stone. September.

Jefferson—Large, yellow, with reddish cheek; flesh orange colored; juicy, rich, and high flavored; fine for canning; very productive. August.

Lawrence's Favorite—Fruit large; skin dull yellowish green; flesh greenish; one of the most delicious plums. August.

Peach Plum—Very large, roundish, resembles a peach in form and color; flesh coarse but juicy, and of a pleasant, sprightly flavor. July.

- Peter's Yellow Gage**—Fruit large ; skin pale yellow ; flesh yellowish, juicy, sugary ; adheres slightly to the stone ; very good. August.
- Prince Englebert**—A large purple plum from Belgium ; very large and long ; deep purple, rich and excellent. August.
- Prunus Simoni** (Apricot Plum)—Said to be a native of China. It is of large size, fruit of cinnabar color with yellow flesh, with a peculiar aromatic flavor somewhat like the pineapple and banana. It is valuable on account of its firmness and long keeping qualities. Tree resembles the Peach ; leaves and bark are a lighter green.
- Ontario**—A seedling grown by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester ; large, roundish ; yellow, marbled ; adheres to the stone ; of good quality ; tree vigorous and productive. August.
- Quackenboss**—Large, oblong, oval ; deep purple, nearly black ; a little coarse, valuable for market. First of September.
- Red Egg** (Red Magnum Bonum)—Large ; rather pale in the shade, deep red in the sun ; flesh coarse, with a sub-acid flavor. September.
- Reine Claude Rouge**—Fruit medium ; skin light reddish purple ; flesh orange yellow ; juicy, sweet, vinous ; adheres to the stone. September.
- Satsuma** (Blood Plum)—Large, cinnamon red color ; bloom of a lilac color ; flesh deep red from skin to pit ; tree a strong grower, an early and prolific bearer. July and August.
- Sweet Damson**—Medium size ; dark purple ; sweet, of fine flavor, very rich ; fine for cooking or preserves, hangs long on the tree. Last of September.
- Victoria** (Sharp's Emperor)—Large ; skin bright red, pale in the shade ; flesh deep yellow ; moderately rich ; tree a good grower and very prolific bearer. August.
- Washington**—Large, round ; greenish yellow, marked with red in the sun ; sweet, good flavor, good for cooking or drying. August.
- Yellow Egg**—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum ; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. August.



KELSEY JAPAN PLUM.

KELSEY JAPAN PLUM.

A new variety, introduced from Japan by the late Mr. Kelsey of Oakland. The tree and foliage of light color, much like the peach. The fruit is of very large size, heart-shaped, rich yellow color, nearly covered with bright red, with a thick, white bloom; flesh greenish yellow; excellent quality, with a juicy, rich, vinous flavor, very firm; pit or stone very small; valuable for shipping long distances. Tree a moderate grower, regular and prolific bearer. September.

GLAISTER.

A new plum, said to have originated in Sonoma County. Fruit said to be large, yellow, similar in appearance to Yellow Egg, but not so large; free stone; flesh firm, sugary, ripens from two to three weeks earlier than Yellow Egg. Tree a good grower, and an early and prolific bearer; valuable for canning or drying.

The Dalles—A seedling plum received from The Dalles, Oregon, a few years ago. As no name was received with it, I have given it the above name. The tree is a fine, strong grower, and an exceedingly prolific bearer. The fruit is above medium size; yellow, with a red blush, very sweet, and pleasant for the table; very early, ripening in this valley the 1st of July.

PRUNES.

Prunes are generally distinguished from plums from their firm texture, and when dried they are sweet and of fine flavor. For a few years past much attention has been given to the planting of prune orchards, and already large quantities of this fruit are finding their way into our market. The climate in this State is peculiarly well adapted to growing and drying prunes, and there is no reason why we should not produce all the prunes used in the United States, and stop the importation of the many thousand tons which find their way into this country every year from foreign countries.

Prunus Pissardi—A new variety introduced from Persia. The bark and foliage are a beautiful purple color. Very ornamental; fruit medium size, nearly round, dark purple, sweet, juicy, and good.

Early Yellow Prune—Fruit medium size, oval; skin yellow, and dotted with red in the sun; flesh yellow, sweet, and juicy; separates from the stone; tree a good grower, an early and regular bearer. First of August.

Bulgarian—A foreign variety of good quality, largely grown in Alameda County, where it is supposed the name originated. Above the medium size, oval; skin violet purple; flesh greenish yellow, sugary, rich and delicious. Tree a good grower, and an early and regular bearer. August and September.

Fellenburg (German Prune, Italian Prune)—Medium size, oval; skin dark blue, with a heavy bloom; very rich and highly flavored; parts from the stone; one of the best for drying. September.

Golden Prune—A seedling of the Italian prune. Originated in Oregon; somewhat large, than the Italian; of light golden color; very fine flavor; a good dryer; fruit averaging twenty-four to the pound; freestone, pit extremely small; the tree a strong sturdy grower, with heavy dark green foliage; a prolific bearer.

German Prune—Medium size; purple; long, oval; sweet; covered with blue bloom. Tree a good grower and prolific bearer; excellent for drying. September.

- Hungarian Prune** (Grosse Prune d'Agen, Pond's Seedling)—Very large; bright red; juicy and sweet; a good grower and abundant bearer; valuable for market and for shipping East. August and September.
- French Prune** (Burgundy, Petite Prune d'Agen)—Medium size; reddish purple; very sweet, rich and sugary; freestone; bears immense crops; one of the very best for drying. This prune is more extensively planted than any other; the tree is a good grower, and the fruit when dried is the very best. August.
- Robe de Sargent**—Introduced several years ago from France. It is from this variety, it is said, is made the celebrated "Pruneau d'Agen." 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; valuable for drying and preserving.
- St. Martin's Quetsche**—A very late variety of prune from Germany. Fruit medium size; skin pale yellow, covered with a violet bloom; flesh yellowish, with a rich and excellent flavor; freestone. October.
- Silver Prune**—Originated with W. H. Prettyman, Oregon, from whom we obtained a start of the trees many years ago. He claims it is a seedling from Coe's Golden Drop, which both the tree and fruit much resemble, but it is much more productive. Samples of the fruit dried show them to be of the largest size, and most excellent flavor, and sell in the market at the very highest price; one of the best prunes when dried. September.
- Wangenheim**—A German prune. Fruit medium size, oval; skin deep purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh rather firm; greenish yellow; juicy, sugary; separates from the stone. August.

PEACHES.

The foggy, cool weather along the coast is thought by many to be greatly against the production of Peaches, but I have found in the warmer sheltered nooks along the foothills as fine peaches growing as could be found farther in the interior. In fact, many varieties—particularly the earliest—produce fine fruit in most any locality.

The peach tree requires a well drained, moderately rich, warm soil, when grown on its own roots. In heavy, moist soil they should be grown on plum roots. In order to preserve a continued healthy growth of the tree, and a fine quality of fruit, the peach tree should have the young shoots and branches shortened in every year. Cut the weak shoots back one-half, strong ones one-third, but see that you leave a sufficient supply of fruit buds, for it should always be remembered that the fruit is produced on the wood of last season's growth. If proper attention is paid to this the tree will be kept in vigorous growth, and the fruit will be much larger and finer, for the trees should never overbear. If they do, the fruit, or much of it, will be very small and inferior.

FREESTONES.

Ripening nearly in the order named. The first six varieties, although classified as freestones, adhere more or less to the stone.

Alexander—Medium size, skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; very juicy and sweet; very desirable; one of the largest and best of the extra early varieties.

Amsden's June—Medium size, very similar to the above, and ripens about the same time.

- Arkansas Traveler**—A fine white peach, similar to Amsden's June. Ripens with Alexander.
- Briggs' Red May**—A California peach, originated with J. B. Briggs of Marysville many years ago. A splendid early kind, of good size, round, white skin with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and rich; tree a good grower and productive.
- Gov. Garland**—Originated in Arkansas, and is described as being large, of delicious flavor, and of exquisite fragrance when fully ripe; said to be a few days earlier than Amsden's.



ALEXANDER.

- Honeywell**—Another extra early variety, said to be a few days earlier than Alexander, which in size and appearance it strongly resembles; adheres slightly to the stone.
- Waterloo**—Like the above, said to be a few days earlier than Alexander. Medium to large, round, pale whitish green, very juicy and sweet; adheres considerably to the stone.
- Hale's Early**—Medium size, white with red cheek; flesh white, vinous and very good; a good early variety for the coast counties; tree a good grower, and very productive.
- Early Rivers**—Large, pale straw color, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a rich, racy flavor.

Large Early York—A large, beautiful variety; white with red cheeks, flesh juicy and delicious; tree vigorous and productive.

Strawberry—Medium size, bright red with dark cheek; flesh white, juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor.

Yellow Rareripe—An excellent yellow peach, skin deep yellow; flesh deep yellow, with high, rich flavor; red at stone, which is small.

Crawford's Early—Well known large yellow peach. This variety is better known and more extensively grown than most any other sort. Is of the highest excellence.



FOSTER.

Foster—Originated near Boston; a large yellow peach, resembling Crawford's Early, and said to be of better quality; ripens about the same time.

Mary's Choice—A large Jersey peach, very similar to Crawford's Early, but ripening a little later, and said to be of much better quality.

Red Cheek Melocaton—Large, roundish; skin pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh yellowish-white, with a sweet and rather pleasant flavor.

White Imperial—Large, clear white; flesh juicy, delicate, sweet and excellent, fine and productive.

Grosse Mignonne—Large, skin greenish-yellow with red cheek; flesh yellowish-white, very rich, high vinous flavor.

- Madaleine de Coursin**—Medium size, white with a lively red cheek ; flesh white, juicy, rich, vinous.
- Jacques Rareripe**—Large, surface deep yellow shaded with red ; flesh deep yellow ; juicy, rich and fine.
- Noblesse**—Large, pale green, shaded with light dull red in the sun ; very juicy, rich, high flavor ; flesh pale greenish, white to stone.
- Newhall**—Originated with S. Newhall of San Jose. A very fine, large peach ; skin yellow with a dark red cheek ; ripens a little before the Late Crawford ; tree very hardy, healthy, vigorous, not affected with curl leaf.
- Susquehanna**—A large, handsome peach, nearly globular ; skin rich yellow, nearly covered with red ; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor.
- Lovell**—A California seedling ; yellow, almost perfectly round ; flesh fine, firm, clear yellow to the pit ; tree a good grower and excellent bearer. Very good for canning or shipping.
- Stump the World**—Fruit very large ; skin creamy white, with bright red cheek ; flesh white, juicy and high flavored.
- Crawford's Late**—Another well known, large yellow peach of the very highest excellence, and is most extensively cultivated.
- Smock's Late Free**—Large, a late yellow peach, moderately rich and juicy ; tree a good grower and very productive.
- Salway**—An English peach ; large, roundish, skin creamy yellow ; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich ; a valuable late freestone peach.
- Picquet's Late**—Fruit large and handsome ; skin yellow with a red cheek ; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, and of the highest flavor.

CLINGSTONES.

- Lemon Cling**—Large, beautiful, lemon-shaped variety, yellow, with brownish-red cheek ; flesh firm, yellow, with a rich, vinous, sub-acid flavor.
- Newington Cling**—Large, white with clear red cheek ; flesh white and of good flavor ; an old variety of the best quality.
- Large White Cling**—Fruit large, round ; skin white and dotted with red ; flesh white, tender, juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor.
- Runyon's Orange**—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.
- Nichol's Orange**—A large yellow cling with purple cheek ; introduced by Mr. James Shinn, of Niles ; tree is a good grower and very productive ; a variety in every way worthy of extensive cultivation.
- Tuscan Cling**—A very large yellow cling ; ripening about the same time as Early Crawford ; a fine shipper, and its early ripening makes it very valuable.
- Sellers**—A variety of Orange Cling of the largest size ; skin fine yellow, with a dark red cheek ; flesh yellow, firm, very juicy and rich ; very desirable for canning.

PEACHES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

- Reeve's Favorite**—Large ; skin yellow, with fine red cheek ; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor.

- Wager**—Large, yellow; skin light golden, yellow when fully matured; flesh bright yellow, rather fine; moderately juicy, sweet; slightly vinous. Separates freely from the stone. Very fine for canning.
- Early Charlotte**—An improved Seedling Peach from Crawford's Early. Originated at Salem, Oregon. It resembles its parent, but is much larger, handsomer, and of superior quality, and ripens ten days later. The tree is a good grower, very hardy, and exceedingly productive. It is a most beautiful, highly-colored and valuable yellow freestone peach; flesh very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and excellent flavor.
- 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.
- ? **Gray Rareripe**—Large; flesh white, fine grained, with a beautiful red cheek. Juicy, rich and sweet.
- Shipley's Late Red**—A beautiful late peach, the fruit is of large size. White flesh, with a beautiful blush.
- Brandywine**—A large yellow peach, resembling Crawford's Late; but two or three weeks later.
- Reeve's Late Yellow**—Supposed to be a seedling of Smock's Late; fruit more round, larger, and a few days later.
- Muir**—A California peach; originated with G. M. Thissel, of Winters, Cal.; the following is his description: "I believe it to be a seedling from the Early Crawford, though the tree does not resemble the Crawford; the leaf is more like a willow. It is an excellent bearer, does not curl. The fruit is very large; it is a freestone; never saw one stick to the pit. It is a fine shipper, and one of the best canning peaches in the United States. It requires but little sugar, and many pronounce it sweet enough without any. As a drying peach, it excels all others ever introduced into the market.

APRICOTS.

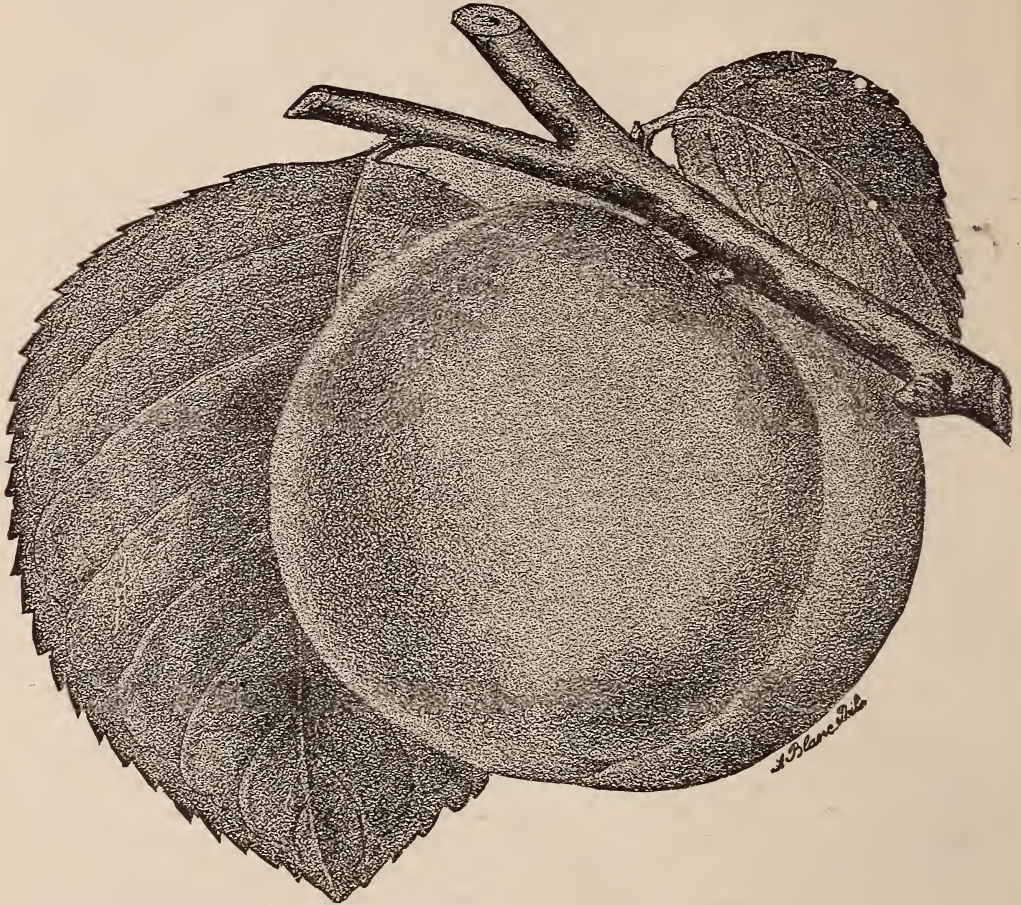
The Apricot is one of the most delicious of stone fruits. It is a native of Armenia, Arabia, and Central Asia, where may be found forests of natural growth of the apricot. The climate and soil of California have proved to be well suited to this fruit, where it can be grown to the greatest perfection. Extensive plantations are being made every year. The great demand for the fruit for canning and drying for foreign markets makes the fruit command a fine paying price. The trees are strong, rapid growers; early, and extremely prolific bearers; and require about the same management as the peach tree.

- Newcastle Early**—Originated at Newcastle, California, by C. M. Silva & Son; medium size, round, well shaped; some smaller than Royal, and two or three weeks earlier; tree a good grower, and excellent bearer; valuable for its earliness and good shipping qualities.
- Early Golden**—Medium size; pale orange, flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and good; among the earliest. Tree a strong grower and very productive.
- Blenheim (Shipley)**—Medium to above; oval, yellow, rich and juicy; regular and prolific bearer; profitable for canning, drying and for market.
- Breda**—Small, round, dull orange; marked with red in the sun; parts from the stone, kernel sweet.
- ? **Jacques (New)**—Medium; skin with fine short down or bloom, greenish yellow, flesh orange yellow; melting, juicy, sugary, perfumed, good.

Liabaud—From France ; fruit large, skin dull yellow, shaded with orange in the sun ; flesh orange yellow, fine, melting, sugary. Excellent for drying.

Large Early—Fruit of medium size ; rather oblong ; pale orange in the shade ; fine bright orange with a few ruddy spots in the sun ; flesh orange colored, rich and juicy. July.

Hemskirke—An English variety of the finest quality ; resembles the Moorpark in size and color. Fruit ripens more evenly. July and August.



MOORPARK—APRICOT.

Moorpark—One of the largest and finest apricots for some localities ; in many places is an irregular bearer. Deep orange and brownish red ; flesh quite firm, juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor. A very desirable canning variety. August.

Peach—A large and handsome variety very much like the Moorpark, but a few days earlier ; is of delicious flavor ; skin deep orange, mottled with dark brown ; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and high flavored. August.

Royal—Large ; skin dull yellow with an orange cheek ; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, rich and vinous flavor ; tree a good grower and very productive ; a very desirable variety for this locality. July.

Turkey—Large, very rich and juicy, excellent flavor, full as large, but a little later than the Moorpark.

- Blanc A. Feuille Panaches**—From France. This variety has beautiful variegated leaves, which makes a very ornamental tree. The fruit is of a light yellow color, very rich and of fine flavor.
- Souvenir de Roberteau**—A French variety of great excellence. Fruit medium to large, a beautiful golden color, with reddish blush in the sun; flesh golden yellow, very sweet, juicy and rich; early; tree a strong grower and good bearer.
- Viard**—Somewhat like the Peach Apricot, but much earlier; is rich and juicy, and of high flavor; tree a moderate grower and good bearer.
- Ordinaire**—From France. Tree a very strong grower; fruit of medium size, bright yellow color and good flavor.
- St. Ambrose**—Very large, full as large as Moorpark; fruit compressed; a deep yellow color; very smooth; flesh juicy, rich and sugary. Valuable for canning and shipping. Tree a vigorous grower, and productive.
- De Schiras**—From France; differs from all known apricots; fruit large, oblong, of a nice bright color; the flesh is so melting that it has more the taste of honey than fruit.
- Bragetti's French**—Originated near Stockton; supposed to be from seed imported from France; the original tree now thirty years old, large and thrifty, is growing on the Calaveras River, and it is said never to have missed a crop. Fruit very large; good flavor; firm; ripens and colors evenly on both sides; a good shipper. Excellent for drying or canning; ripens with Royal, but larger and much better than that variety; tree a good grower; a regular and prolific bearer.

NECTARINES.

This delicious smooth-skinned fruit has been more or less neglected by California fruit growers. It will thrive well wherever peaches will grow successfully, and requires similar treatment to the peach to obtain fine fruit.

- Hardwicke**—Large, almost round; pale green, on the shaded side, with violet red cheek in the sun; flesh juicy, rich and high flavored; freestone. August.
- Boston**—An American seedling; fruit large and handsome, roundish, oval; skin bright yellow, with very deep red cheek; flesh yellow to the stone; sweet, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor; freestone. Last of August.
- New White**—Fruit rather large, nearly round; skin white, slightly tinged with red; flesh white, with a rich vinous flavor; the stone small, separates freely. Last of August.
- Stanwick**—Large; skin pale greenish white, shaded with deep red; flesh white, tender, sugary and delicious. August.

QUINCES.

- Apple or Orange**—Large, roundish with a short neck, and of a bright golden yellow color; very productive; more extensively cultivated than any other variety for the fruit. September.
- Champion**—An American seedling; larger than the Orange; flesh tender; flavor delicate and fine; tree an early bearer and productive; late keeper.
- Rea's Mammoth**—A very large and fine variety of the Orange Quince, of recent introduction; a strong grower, and productive.

FIGS.

The cool, moist climate of the coast is not well suited to the Fig. It requires a warm, dry climate to produce first quality fruit. Much attention is now being given to the propagation of this fruit, which is found to grow to perfection when planted in a warm, dry climate. The trees yield an abundant crop, and they are now among the most profitable fruits to the grower.

California Black—The well known variety found growing in the old Mission orchards; purplish black; trees strong growers and very productive.

San Pedro—The tree is a strong, upright grower. Fruit very large, bright deep yellow in the sun; pulp rather coarse, but sweet and good flavor.

Celeste—Medium size, very fine; excellent for table use or drying.

White Adriatic—Introduced some years ago from Southern Europe. Said to be the very finest of all figs for drying; skin white, pulp red, large and very delicious. Late.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

This fruit, introduced a few years ago from Japan, is giving general satisfaction, and in many places the trees have produced fruit of great excellence, which has found ready sale in the San Francisco market at high prices. The fine appearance of the fruit and its delicious flavor will no doubt in time cause it to grow into great favor. As an ornamental tree, with its large, green and glossy foliage, it is very beautiful and desirable.

We cannot offer named varieties with any certainty of their being true to name. The trees are mostly imported from Japan, and experience has taught us that no reliance can be placed upon the names proving true to the descriptions.

MULBERRY.

Downing's Everbearing—Fruit very large, purplish black, juicy and rich; tree is a very strong grower and very productive.

New American—A fine lawn tree of rapid growth. It has very large leaves, and produces fine large fruit of delicious flavor.

Russian—This variety was introduced into the Northwest some years ago by the Mennonite Colonists. The timber is said to be of the finest quality, and exceedingly durable. The fruit is small, and produced regularly and abundantly. It is much esteemed in that country for its hardiness, rapid growth of the tree, and its fine fruit.

OLIVES.

Much attention is now being given to the cultivation of the Olive in California. The very great similarity of our climate to that of Italy and the south of Europe, where the growing of olives is one of the principal industries of the husbandman, gives every assurance of the success which awaits those who intelligently engage in this business. Many of our fertile hills almost unsuited to any other kinds of fruit are well adapted to olive plantations.

California or Mission—This is the well known variety found growing in the old Mission orchards; fruit is of medium size and produces a very fine oil; it matures very late, ripening in January and February.

Picholine—A variety introduced into California some years ago, from Italy ; the fruit is smaller than the Mission, but possesses the advantage of ripening much earlier and evener ; it is an early, prolific and regular bearer ; the fruit yields a sweet and excellent oil ; the tree is very hardy, having withstood the frosts of our winters unharmed.

Manzanillo—Fruit very large, of a deep black color, with many minute white specks ; free-stone. Excellent for pickling, and the oil is of a high grade ; the tree is a straggling grower, and a very prolific bearer.

The following varieties of Olives were imported by us from the south of France, and the descriptions are from that country.

Atroviolacea (Ribier Brun)—Tree tall ; becomes enormous size ; bears particularly well every other year, but exceedingly prolific ; fruit medium size, purplish black ; good second quality oil.

Dulcis (Doucette)—Tree high, and develops itself greatly. Fruit small ; very fruitful, giving a sweet oil of first quality. Birds are particularly fond of this fruit when it turns reddish, on account of its sweetness.

Conditiva—Elongated Olive for salting ; specially for preserving. Oil of third quality. The fruit when black and wrinkled is still good for dressing that is used in place of oil.

Regalis—Round Olive of Languedoc, for salting and preserving only. Oil of third quality.

Rubra (Caillion or Rougeon of Aix)—Medium size Olive ; gives very fine first quality oil in great abundance ; the most esteemed variety for oil ; it is very fine when salted down, but rather small for the trade ; the tree is a good grower, and early and prolific bearer.

Uvaria (Rapugnier or Grapes)—Medium size elongated fruit, in clusters ; tree very fruitful, oil of first quality.

Royal or Triparde—Small elongated leaves. It is fleshy or pulpy, but gives an oil of indifferent quality, which is very much loaded with mucilage.

The following are from Italy, and the first three are said to be the finest Olives for oil grown ; the Cucco is only suitable for salting purposes.

Frantoio,	Correggiolo,
Grosαιο,	Cucco.

Ropadhes—This variety, with the two named below, I imported from the Island of Mytilene, Turkey. They claim in that country that the Raphodes Olive is excellent to be eaten from the tree, and requires no pickling ; it is the only known olive that possesses this fine quality. I have the trees planted out, and I am in hopes to verify this fact before a very great while, which, if it proves true, will be a step far in advance in the propagation of Olives for the table.

The Mytilene and Aivali are suitable for oil only, and give large quantities of the very highest grade of oil.

NUT TREES.—ALMONDS.

Commercial or Harriot's Seedling—One of the largest of all Almonds, originating in Visalia, Cal. Tree bears regularly and abundantly ; shell softer than Languedoc ; nut long, quite large and sweet ; is one of the finest ornamental trees ; makes a handsome avenue tree.

Drake's Seedling—Originated in Suisun, Cal. ; of the Languedoc class ; bears abundantly and regularly where the Languedoc is a failure.

Golden State—Originated with Webster Treat, Davisville, Cal. Large, with a full, smooth-skinned meat ; ripens earlier than the Languedoc.

- I. X. L.**—Introduced by Mr. Hatch, of Suisun, Cal. The following is his description :
 “Tree a sturdy, rather upright grower, with large leaves ; nuts large ; hulls easily ; shell soft but perfect ; it bears heavily and regularly.”
- Languedoc**—A foreign variety ; the best yet tried ; nut large ; kernel sweet ; shell thin.
- La Prima**—The latest of Mr. Hatch’s introductions. Tree a very uniform grower. Nut resembles Ne-Plus-Ultra but some larger in size ; not borne in clusters, but evenly distributed throughout the tree.
- Lewelling’s Prolific**—Originated with the late Mr. John Lewelling. Tree of a drooping habit ; a great bearer ; nut large and good soft shell ; hull free.
- Nonpareil**—“Of a weeping style of growth ; smaller foliage than the I. X. L., but forms a beautiful tree ; an extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin hull of the paper-shell type.”
- Ne-Plus-Ultra**—Introduced by Mr. A. T. Hatch. Tree a rapid, upright grower ; leaves rather large ; a heavy and regular bearer ; nut large and very long in shape ; soft shell ; hull free.
- Routier’s Twin**—A new seedling, originated by T. Routier, Sacramento Co. A very large, smooth nut ; all with double kernels ; shell soft as Languedoc ; tree hardy and good bearer.
- Sultana**—French. A paper-shell variety ; kernel sweet and well flavored.

CHESTNUTS.

- Italian or Spanish**—A fine large growing tree, with beautiful, large, glossy foliage ; the nut is quite sweet and of good size. As the trees are mostly grown from the seed, both the size and quality of the fruit varies.
- Japan**—The fruit of this variety is very large, and of a sweet, fine flavor.

WALNUTS.

- American Black**—Known here as the Eastern Black Walnut. This tree is well adapted to the Coast Counties of California ; is a strong, rapid grower ; bears transplanting well ; an early and very prolific bearer of most excellent nuts.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

- Common English Walnut**—The well-known walnut of commerce ; tree a strong, rapid grower, and productive.
- Preparturiens**—A French variety of the English Walnut, of dwarf habit ; comes into bearing early ; fruit of medium size ; tree very productive ; does not start until late in the Spring, thereby escaping damage by late frost.
- Chaberte**—A French variety ; fruit large and of fine flavor, said to be excellent for the table ; blossoms late in the spring ; very productive.
- Mayette**—A variety imported from France ; it is quite large ; very full and sweet, and also possesses the quality of starting very late Spring, ensuring regular crops of fruit.
- Frauquette**—Also a variety imported from France ; is of the largest size ; very productive, bearing regular crops of very large oblong nuts ; trees also blossom very late.
- Parisienne**—This is also a French variety. The nuts are more round than the preceding, very nearly as large, and it is esteemed one of the finest for the table or market. This like the four preceding varieties starts to grow very late in the Spring, and is never injured by the frost.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell—This is a variety of the English Walnut. Originate with Mr. Joseph Sexton, of Goleta, Santa Barbara Co., Cal. The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and prolific bearer; the nut is of good size, sweet; and the shell being soft, the kernel is easily extracted.

Ford's Improved—One of the finest of California Seedlings; nuts are very large and of the finest flavor; shells soft and easily broken. Originated by Geo. W. Ford, Santa Ana, Orange Co., Cal.

FILBERTS.

These nuts, resembling our common Hazel nuts, grow well, and bear excellent crops in this country, but appear to be entirely neglected. I have ten imported varieties, as follows:

✓ Daviana,	Kentish Cob,	✓ Nana,
✓ Princesse Royale,	Grosse Longue,	✓ Bergeri,
✓ Garibaldi,	✓ Brunswick,	✓ Imperatrice Eugenie.
	✓ Fertile de Coutard,	

ORANGES, LEMONS AND LIMES.

Our climate is not well suited to the propagation of these trees, as they grow only in warm and sheltered localities. I can, however, furnish my customers, when desired, with these trees at the lowest market rates.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES.

Ash, American White—A well known timber tree of rapid growth; a fine tree for street or avenue.

Ash, European Mountain—A very desirable tree for ornament; has clusters of beautiful red berries.

Elm, Cork Bark—Branches covered with cork; a fine tree for most any soil or situation.

Elm, American White—A magnificent, large growing tree, with drooping branches; one of the finest of our native trees for street or road planting.

Locust, Yellow—A well known tree, very valuable for timber; much used for roadside planting.

Locust, Honey—A handsome well known tree, with delicate foliage and formidable thorns.

Maple, Sycamore—A handsome medium growing shade tree, with large foliage and smooth ash-gray colored bark.

Maple, Ash-leaf—A rapid growing tree, leaves and branches light green. Said to be equal to the Sugar Maple for sugar making.

Mulberry, Russian—A fine shade tree, fruit small; valuable for timber or fuel.

Birch, European White—A beautiful tree with silvery bark; branches are slender and of drooping habit.

Poplar, Lombardy—An erect and rapid growing tree; fine for street or avenue.

Poplar, Carolina—Has very large leaves; rapid grower; fine ornamental tree.

Poplar, Silver-Leaved—Leaves and bark silver color; leaves white underneath; very showy and ornamental.

- Catalpa Speciosa**—A rapid growing, large-leaf tree ; very desirable as a shade and ornamental tree ; is extensively planted throughout the Northwest as a forest tree ; has beautiful white flowers.
- Texas Umbrella**—A variety of the Pride of China. It forms a densely spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and of very unique appearance. Flowers are very sweet. This is one of the most popular shade and avenue trees.
- Wild Black Cherry**—A rapid growing tree ; beautiful when in flower, and ornamental when full of ripe fruit in the Fall.
- Walnut, American Black**—This is one of the largest growing and finest forest trees we have. It transplants well ; grows rapidly, and bears an abundant crop of fine nuts. It is exceedingly valuable for timber.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

- Cryptomeria Japonica**—A rapid growing tree from Japan, of the Cedar family.
- Cypress, Monterey**—A well known tree, which grows well in all parts of the State ; bears trimming well ; fine for hedges.
- Cypress, Italian**—A fine, graceful, upright growing tree, with strict branches lying close to the stem ; beautiful for lawns when planted in clusters.
- Cypress, Funeral (Funbris)**—A fine weeping cypress, native of China ; the branches are fine or small, having a drooping habit.
- Cypress, Lawson**—One of the most beautiful of the native evergreen trees, found growing in the Sierra Nevada mountains ; has elegant drooping branches.
- Libocedrus Decurrens**—A fine growing, native evergreen, with smooth, flat leaves ; small and bright glossy green.
- Norway Spruce**—Beautiful tree for ornamental planting ; in this State it is a slow grower.
- Pine, Monterey**—A native pine found growing around Monterey, and extensively planted throughout the State.
- Pepper Tree**—A graceful growing tree, with beautiful glossy green leaves ; improved by pruning.
- Magnolia Grandiflora**—One of the most beautiful evergreens. Native of the Southern States, grows well in this State. It has beautiful large glossy leaves, and large fragrant flowers, and is most desirable for ornamental planting ; perfectly hardy in California.
- Dracæna Stricta**—A beautiful, palm-like tree, with long, flag-like leaves.
- Pritchardia Filifera (Brahea Filamentosa)**—A native of San Diego county, Cal. One of the most beautiful and vigorous varieties of the Fan Palm ; transplants well, and is perfectly hardy.
- Chamærops Excelsa (Japanese Fan Palm)**—Perfectly hardy ; has an erect stem 20 to 30 feet high ; dark green, erect ; fan-shaped leaves, deeply cut into narrow segments.
- Erythea Edulis (Blue Palm)**—From the Guadalupe Island. Resembles the California Fan Palm ; perfectly hardy and very ornamental.
- Phœnix Canariensis**—The most graceful and the handsomest of our hardy palms ; leaves pinnate, and of deep dark green color ; a good grower and perfectly hardy ; very beautiful.
- Phœnix Reclinata**—A very large growing palm ; the stem becomes stout and tall with age ; leaves pinnate ; fine for avenues ; from the Cape of Good Hope ; hardy.
- Lauristinus**—Handsome winter flowering shrub, with clusters of beautiful white flowers ; very fine for hedges.

- Snowball**—An old favorite shrub, with clusters of pure white globular flowers.
- Wiegelia Rosea**—A well known and favorite shrub, with rose colored flowers.
- Wiegelia Variegata**—Rather dwarf habit with variegated leaves; flowers scarcely white.
- Calycanthus**—Sweet shrub.
- Lilacs**—Large growing shrubs, with large foliage; has large clusters of fragrant flowers which come very early. Four sorts.
- Pampas Grass**—Has beautiful large white plumes.
- Box Tree (Sempervirens)**—A handsome lawn shrub, with deep green foliage.
- Box Tree (Variegated)**—Same as above, with variegated leaves.
- Box Dwarf**—A dwarf variety used for edging.
- Roses**—A fine assortment of thirty of the best varieties.

I can furnish any tree or shrub not found in the above list, at the lowest market rates.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use, and is valuable for canning or making wine.

Rhubarb, Victoria—Very large, and valuable for market.

Rhubarb, Linnæus—Early; mild and tender; best for house use or wine.





All of the Small Fruits, except strawberries, can be grown successfully in this climate without irrigation.

They are very desirable for planting in the garden, as they come quickly into bearing, and give large crops of fine and wholesome fruit for table use. No garden should be without Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Blackberries, and if water can be had for irrigation, Strawberries.

CURRENTS.

Cherry—The largest and best of all the red currants ; plants are vigorous growers, and very productive.

Fay's Prolific—A new Currant for which much is claimed ; said to be fully as large as the Cherry, more uniform ; fruit less acid ; fully as productive, and earlier.

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

Lee's Prolific—An English currant of great value, where Black currant succeeds ; fruit large and of fine quality ; good grower.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton's Seedling—A medium-sized American variety ; skin is smooth ; pale red, tender, sweet and good ; entirely free from mildew.

Downing (American)—Fruit good size, skin smooth, flesh soft and very good ; an upright, vigorous grower and good bearer.

English Gooseberries—The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is mostly large and fine. I have in stock the following varieties :

South Britton,	Sir John,	San Miguelito,
Prince Albert,	Grosselle Red,	Industry.
Delight,	Crown Bob,	

RASPBERRIES.—Red Varieties.

Having had many years' experience in the cultivation of this fruit, I am convinced that our soil and climate are well adapted to the production of raspberries. Fruit of the finest quality can be produced without irrigation. The canes make a fine growth, and yield an enormous crop of fruit.

- Brandywine**—A good, early market variety ; plants small growers ; fruit small but fine ; moderately good flavor ; quite productive.
- Delaware**—Fruit large, long and pointed ; color light red ; flavor good.
- Herstine**—Plant a good grower ; bears early and abundantly, and very productive on all soils ; fruit large, firm ; bright crimson, with small grain ; flavor good ; one of the most productive and best.
- Cuthbert**—One of the largest and best plants ; vigorous grower ; extremely productive, and a constant bearer ; fruit of the largest size ; conical, rich ; crimson color, and luscious flavor ; extensively planted for market.
- Hansell**—Fruit medium, color bright crimson, very firm ; canes small grower ; productive ; very early.
- Marlboro**—A new variety, in color a bright crimson, holding its color well ; does not change its brilliancy when over-ripe ; canes more vigorous than Hansell ; foliage very large, dark green ; fruit very large and of the best quality. Although this is claimed to be an early variety, it has proved with us to be quite late.

RASPBERRIES.—Yellow Varieties.

- Caroline**—Large, orange yellow, high flavored. Plants good growers and extremely productive.
- Arnold's Orange**—Fruit light yellow, of medium size and delicious flavor ; good grower and very productive.

These two varieties are very fine for the home garden, but rather soft for shipping.

BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries, like Raspberries, may be successfully grown in this climate without irrigation. They require similar treatment, and like raspberries, should have all the old, decayed canes removed in the winter ; with good cultivation they are extremely productive.

- Wilson's Early**—Of fair size, very early, beautiful dark color ; sweet, excellent flavor and very productive ; vines start early in Spring, which makes the fruit liable to be killed by late frost.
- Lawton**—Fruit very large and black, of excellent quality ; one of the best for this locality.
- Kittatinny**—A vigorous grower, canes very large ; fruit a little larger than Lawton, and of better quality ; said to be the best flavored variety in cultivation.
- Crandall's Early**—Introduced into this State from Texas by Dr. Crandall. Fruit is large, firm, and of very good flavor. It is claimed to be fully two weeks earlier than any other variety, and a continuous bearer throughout the blackberry season.

STRAWBERRIES.

The first of the list of small fruits comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry.

In this country they are planted in the edges of ditches, about two feet wide, and two feet, four inches apart ; the ditches from three to four inches deep. The plants are usually set two feet apart in the rows. Planted in this way, with an abundance of water for irrigation, many varieties may be kept in bearing throughout the entire season, giving an enormous crop of berries. Strawberries are no longer in this country considered a luxury, but are now looked upon as a necessity in almost all families ; consequently the fruit at all times finds a ready market.

I am engaged largely in growing Strawberries and Raspberries, having fifty acres planted in this fruit, and have in the past twenty years tested more than fifty varieties, a great many of which I have found to be of little value for this locality. Those ranking of the highest excellence in every respect are Linda and Parry.

Cinderella—This variety was introduced here by me about fifteen years ago, and has proved to be better adapted to our soil and climate than any other variety tried. Berries are large, conical and regular; bright, glossy, scarlet color; very firm; of good quality; very late, and exceedingly productive; continuing in bearing until destroyed by frost.

Sharpless—This variety is extensively grown in Santa Clara Valley, but for our locality has been found too soft for long shipment.

Parry—This variety, introduced here a few years ago, is now extensively cultivated for market. The plant is a strong and robust grower, has perfect flowers; fruit is extremely large, and very showy; quite firm; crimson; plants are exceedingly productive.

Gandy—A new variety received a few years ago; the plants are strong growers, with large, heavy foliage, have perfect blossoms. Berries are large, uniform size and shape; of bright crimson color; very handsome and showy; quite firm; early; plants productive.

Clark's Seedling—From Oregon; one of the finest strawberries; medium size; dark, glossy red color, and of the finest flavor; the best shipper known; moderately productive.

Leader—Is an early strawberry; large; of crimson color; fine flavor; firm; a good shipper, and of good quality; a very strong staminate variety.

Linda—A fine variety which originated in Pajaro Valley Nursery, and named by the proprietor. Plants are good growers; long lived; make but few runners; staminate, and exceedingly prolific; berries of good size, firm, of a dark red color; seeds depressed, shape irregular, and of delicious flavor; a good shipper.

Alma—Originated in northeastern New York; one of the strongest and healthiest growing plants I have ever had; foliage bright green color; makes runners freely; berries large, bright red color, uniform in size and shape; very firm; the blossom is perfect and the plant absolutely perfect in vigor and habit.

Strawberry plants can with safety be sent by mail. Any of the above varieties will be sent per mail, postage paid, at 50 cents per doz.; \$1.75 per 50, and \$3.25 per 100. No order per mail will receive attention for a less sum than one dollar.





WEeping LINDEN.