

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

ANNUAL

Descriptive Catalogue

—OF—

Citrus Fruit Trees

1891-92.



Twogood & Cutter,

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

GROWERS AND DEALERS.

JAS. H. KEW, Agent,

1424 F St., Marston Building, San Diego,
and Lakeside Hotel, Lakeside.

RIVERSIDE DAILY PRESS,
1891.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND GREETING.



WE desire to return thanks to the public whose friendly interest has followed us in our work, and whose generous patronage has amounted to the purchase of more than a quarter of a million of our trees in the past few seasons. We have endeavored steadily to improve the quality of our stock and the methods of handling the same, and are now able to offer better service than at any time hitherto.

We have been not only nurserymen but growers and shippers of Oranges and Lemons for many years, with connections in all parts of the Pacific Coast, and east of the Mountains in all that portion of the country that is reached by California citrus fruits. This business experience enables us to advise intelligently with those who wish to plant, concerning the varieties now, or prospectively, most desired in the markets. Our experience as growers has taught us the general requisites of climate, location and soil.

We invite especial attention to what we have to say on the subject of stock—the foundation of success. On this point we have acquainted ourselves very fully with the history of citrus culture in the Mediterranean countries and in Florida. The record in their work in this most interesting branch of horticulture is invaluable to us. He who plants an orange grove, plants for generations, and in choosing stock will do well to **GET THE BEST.**

We do not deal in deciduous fruit trees, but confine our work to the Orange and Lemon, aiming to supply the best trees, the best stock, the best varieties and true to name.

TWOGOOD & CUTTER,

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

SHIPMENT.

Our prices are for trees on board cars at Riverside, packed in the best manner for shipment. If parties have a choice of route or manner of transportation they should state it. Cash or satisfactory reference should accompany orders from unknown purchasers.

SELECT EARLY

To insure the best grade of trees. Nothing like a full stock to choose from.

RECEIVING TREES.

Be prepared either to set the trees in the intended orchard immediately, or to heel them into the ground in the best manner, to enable planting at leisure. The latter is the better course in the early part of the season when the March winds severely try them if already planted in orchard. Some of the most successful of our customers have followed the latter course. Early shipment is always best with the Florida grown trees; home-grown stock is usually dug later.

PLANTING.

Should be from February to June. In very warm and sheltered localities early planting is most favorable. April is always and everywhere a good month. One of our most successful customers, who has purchased, in three successive seasons, trees amounting to 8000 in number, prefers to heel them in early and then transfer them to the orchard in May. *Never let the roots get dry.*

SELECTION.

Choose trees of stocky base with good tap, lateral and fibrous roots. The worst tree is an overgrown bud with insufficient roots. The best roots come from loamy, even, sandy soils. If the base and roots are right, the tree will do well, even if the bud is comparatively light. The top should be bright and free. A pinched habit indicates a stunted tree. The last (triangular) growth should be pruned away and foliage reduced.

STOCK.

This should always be the Seedling Orange Tree,—the *Sour Orange Tree* preferred for longevity, thrift and hardiness, with immunity from the gum disease, which is the most fatal malady that has ever attacked citrus trees. This disease is known in Italy under the name *Gomma*, and in Florida it is called *Foot Rot*, as its most fatal attacks are at the root, though it appears often in the tops also. The advantages of this (sour) stock are well shown in a letter lately received by us from a Florida grower and nurseryman who has been known to us for some years.

"1ST. The Sour Stock roots strouger, and makes more fibrous roots.

"2ND. It is not liable to the terrible disease called 'foot rot.' In this state (Florida) thousands of large bearing trees of sweet seedlings die every year from this disease, while the first case is yet to be heard from of a sour stock being attacked by it.

"3RD. During an experience of sixteen years in grove and nursery, we universally find them of stronger, healthier growth.

"4TH. We also find them hardier as to cold than the sweet stock."

If any ask whether detriment to quality follows use of this stock we answer, *most positively*, "No." The best flavored fruit always grows on the healthiest trees, and the healthiest trees are on the sour stock. The fruit was tested at the last fair held in San Bernardino County and won the decision. Read—

(From the Riverside Press.)

ORANGE TEST.

"After carefully examining and tasting the Riverside-Washington Navel orange grown by Mr. _____ of _____ with an orange of same variety grown on the wild Florida Sour Stock, exhibited by _____ at Citrus Fair, San Bernardino, not knowing which orange was grown on sweet or on the sour stock, I decide that the orange grown on the sour stock is every way sweeter, finer grained and every way the best orange. As I was picked as a judge in the above matter the above was my decision. WM. R. TOLLES.

Feb. 16, 1889."

["Mr. Tolles is President of the San Bernardino Board of Trade."]

We will add that we have made many comparative tests of quality with the most satisfactory results. This point is safe and confirmed by the experience of other countries. The best of the Florida crop is raised on this root, including 99 per cent of the "Indian Rivers."

Its immunity from gum disease is, however, the great reason for its use. In our Riverside Nurseries no trace of this malady can be found on the Sour Stock, although it is very prevalent in much of the best Sweet Stock in this section. We refer in proof to the County Board of Horticultural Commissioners (which has inspected all nurseries), consisting of H. B. Muscott of San Bernardino, Dr. N. H. Claffin of Riverside, and W. E. Collins of Ontario.

From the **NEW YORK FRUIT TRADE JOURNAL** we quote the following concerning this disease in Sicily:

"Throughout the province of Messina the orange was exterminated in 1865-1870 by the 'gum', and the lemon budded on the wild (sour) has taken its place."

From the latest report of the **AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY** we quote the following from a paper read at its last National Convention by Mr. E. H. Hart, of Federal Point, Florida, one of the best known citrus fruit growers in the United States :

“After the progressive orange grower has become satiated with the pastime of extracting sweet stumps, in a state of decay, from the ravages of foot rot or the aggressions of white ants, he is glad to fill the vacancies with the stocks of Sour Orange. * * ”

The “Speer Grove,” planted in 1844 at Sanford, Florida, consists of five acres and is held worth sixty-five thousand dollars,—doubtless the highest valuation on any orange property in the United States. A single crop two years ago sold for twelve thousand dollars. This grove is mainly budded on Sour Stock roots. As seen two years ago by a Riverside man, the part that is on sweet roots has begun to be affected by “die back,” while those on the sour were perfectly healthy.

(NOTE—“Die back” is a very serious malady that has not appeared in this State, so far as we know, but is quite common in Florida.)

This matter of gum disease is one which the orchardists of our State will have to meet. One grove has already suffered severely. It is well to plant **SAFE TREES**.

Those who wish to make further investigation are referred to the Volume of Consular Reports, published by the U. S. State Department, or to the extracts from the same which we give farther on in this catalogue.

VARIETIES—(Description of.)

RIVERSIDE WASHINGTON NAVEL.

The most valuable orange known. Tree of moderate growth with small thorns. Full, well rounded top; dark, glossy foliage. Blooms heavy and is one of the best and most regular bearers known. With good fertilization the crop is almost unfailing. Bears young, generally in third year from planting and sometimes in second. Fruit large to very large; skin generally smooth and thick, of full orange color, and peculiarly marked at bloom end, where a small, irregular secondary orange is formed, imbedded within—sometimes protruding from—the segments of the fruit. The orange is seedless, flesh crisp and sweet, and flavored with some bewitching secret of its own—no other taste to describe it by. Season early. Synonyms—Bahia; Umbilical; Embiguo.

(There are other strains of the Navel orange—all of which are shy bearers, and of inferior flavor to the Riverside Washington. The ones best known are the Australian, Parson’s, and Double Imperial.)

MALTA BLOOD.

Ripens just as the Navel is getting late, and sells in market for an equal price. Tree of moderate, upright growth and disposed to bear in clusters on terminals, a heavy bearer, less regular than Navel; fruit oval, seedless, with peculiar refreshing acid flavor; pulp usually splashed with crimson streaks, sometimes almost solid crimson though when grown in shade it is often but slightly colored. Second only to Navel in value and very popular in the market.

RUBY.

Synonyms Sanguinea; Round Sweet Blood; of very strong growth; moderately thorny; keeps late. One of the heaviest bearers, and of unusual excellence of quality.

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET.

A valuable late orange, evidently of the Maltese family. Thornless, low spreading grower; fruit oval, medium to large. Good.

TARDIF.

The best of late oranges and among the best of any season. Especially valuable on account of better meeting the demand of a late market than any other orange. Crisp and solid in July and August and of very high, racy flavor, medium size, round, sometimes nearly oval; a good grower and moderately thorny.

TANGERINE—(DANCY'S.)

Unlike other Tangerines this bears the broad leaf, much like the common orange leaf. Larger and finer than other Tangerines; deep reddish orange; skin free from flesh and segments cleaving, free as in other "kid-glove" oranges. Meets a special and limited demand—often at the very highest prices.

ORANGE TREES--(Classification.)

- 1ST.—4 1-2 TO 5 1-2 FEET
- 2ND.—3 1-2 TO 4 FEET
- 3RD.—2 1-2 TO 3 FEET

Extra stocky intermediates class *upward*; others *downward*. Heights specified above are determined in nursery before pruning. We have a magnificent stock of the above—straight (staked) trees, fancy grown. **WRITE FOR PRICES, stating quantity desired.**

We are able to meet any competition in which quality is considered.

VARIETIES OF LEMON.

We offer the **VILLA FRANCA** and the genuine **SICILY OF COMMERCE**.

VILLA FRANCA.

Commended in the reports of our State Board of Horticulture as the best of all. Trees that we have handled have had light thorns—often entirely thornless. Strong grower, few thorns; fruit oblong, lemon form; thin skinned, very juicy, superior flavor; acid fine quality and very strong. Good shipper. “In very high favor as a lemon for market and home use. Quality of the very best. Said to stand more cold than other varieties.” Its resistance to cold is confirmed from various sources.

SICILY OF COMMERCE.

“The genuine imported lemon of commerce.” Trees that we have handled were nearly, often quite, thornless. Fruit: “Size medium; rind sweet, skin smooth, thin, tough and dense; membrane covering segments of pulp thin and small in quantity; pulp juicy, acid, fine; quality best.”

We offer these two varieties in the belief that they are better than the Lisbon,—hitherto our best, but objectionable by its heavy thorns,—and than the Eureka, which is not satisfactory for market.

LEMON TREES--(Classification.)

- 1ST.—EXTRA, 7-8 INCHES AND UPWARD DIAMETER AT BASE.....
 - 2ND.—5-8 TO 7-8 INCH DIAMETER.....
- WRITE for PRICES, stating quantity desired.

A Few Records of Our Trees.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 22, 1890.

MESSRS. TWOGOOD & CUTTER.—I deem it my duty to tell you that the trees you supplied me with last winter have turned out remarkably well. My brother writes me that they are the finest trees of their age in the neighborhood of Pomona. The loss was less than 1 per cent. Yours truly, M. KEW.

NORDHOFF, CALIF., Oct. 4, 1889.

TWOGOOD & CUTTER.—Gentlemen: Yours of Oct. 2d is at hand. I shall be glad to see some of you here before long. * * * I expect to plant 15 acres more next spring, *probably* Navels * * * May want also 50 to 100 Tardifs, to straighten up my lines, and a small number of lemons, etc. The trees (2870 in number) you sold

me last year have done remarkably well, absolutely no loss, unless 2 or 3 trees may have succumbed to the attacks of squirrels. If I buy of you again I should want just such trees. * * *

Yours truly, E. S. THACHER.

(NOTE—Mr. Thacher has purchased more than 8000 trees of us in three consecutive seasons.)

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Nov. 2, 1889.

MESSRS. TWOGOOD & CUTTER.—In answer to your inquiry, I reply that in March of the present year I bought of your firm, and planted at my place in Riverside, 823 orange and lemon trees, of which 448 were Florida grown and 375 from your Riverside nurseries, all on sour roots, except 10 trees were on stock of the sweet orange. Not a tree from the whole has died and the growth has been fine, the Floridas showing the greater thrift,—due, I suppose, to their thick stock and heavier roots. I am in every way satisfied.

Truly yours, E. A. DAY.

ONTARIO, Calif., Nov. 8, 1889.

MESSRS. TWOGOOD & CUTTER.—Gentlemen: Your favor at hand. Out of about 2000 orange and lemon trees bought of you for our spring planting for 1889 we did not lose a tree. Every tree has made a strong and vigorous growth this season.

Truly yours, HARWOOD BRO'S.

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Nov. 7, 1889.

MESSRS. TWOGOOD & CUTTER, Riverside, Calif.—Gentlemen: Last May I purchased from you some 600 Florida seedling orange trees, also about 150 budded trees on Florida stock, all of which I set out at that time. At this date every tree is alive and doing well, which is very satisfactory. Respectfully, S. B. ROBINSON.

Extracts from U. S. Consular Reports.

Definition from Consul General Richmond, Italy: "*Oranges*—The strong or sour orange *Melangolo* (*Citrus Bigaradia Vulgaris*) presents many varieties."

Ditto, from Consul Oppenheim, Cadiz, Spain: "4th, the sour orange (*Naranja agria*) having a somewhat bitterish acid flavor; 5th, the sour sweet orange."

Ditto, from Consul Marston, Malaga, Spain: "1. There are three varieties of orange trees, viz., China or sweet oranges, sour or bitter oranges, and acid mandarins."

From the same: "2. The trees are seedlings from sour orange seed, and are transplanted at one year and grafted the next year."

From Consul Mathews, Tangiers, Morocco: "In recurring to budding, the hardiest stock of all is that of the bitter or sour orange, the most beautiful of the tribe in form, elegance of foliage and abundance of fruit."

From Consular Agent Loewenstein, Grao, Spain: "Those raised from the seed of the bitter orange, either *franco* or that called *Gallesio*, are more vigorous, more luxuriant, and of longer duration, besides which they better resist the cold, for which reason they are preferred and chosen for the trunks of trees of tall growth."

From Consul Fletcher, Genoa, Italy: "Before the malady *gomma* (gum) manifested itself it was preferred to multiply the trees by burying the ends of the shoots in the ground at proper distance; these shoots soon took root, but now the seed of Melangolo is planted, into which, when grown to a certain size, the qualities desired are grafted. The Melangolo tree up to the present time, is in a very healthy state and forms a good trunk in which to graft all varieties required."

From Catania, Italy: "The bitter orange is very hardy, and is adapted to this climate; it is grown for the purpose of propagating the other varieties by budding or grafting them upon its stock

. . . Some say that varieties of the orange and lemon budded upon the bitter stock will remain fruitful from one to two centuries; others say from forty to a hundred years. When not thus budded upon the bitter orange stock, but raised from the seed, the trees are short-lived. They become diseased; a gummy substance exudes from them; a disease cankerous in its nature attacks the wood and they soon die. The bitter orange stock will, without doubt, continue to bear fruit for two centuries."

From Consul General Heap, Constantinople, Turkey: "Lemons are generally propagated first from the seeds of the wild orange, as it has been found that the wild fruit tree bears the cold better."

From Consular Agent Abela, Sidon, Syria: "All these except the last are grafted upon the wild or bitter orange."

From Consul Hoskinson, Kingston, Jamaica, (report of Dr. Neish's lecture): "Still another instance of the longevity of the orange tree may be mentioned of historical interest, and remarkable as having occurred under artificial conditions. I refer to the bitter-orange tree, familiarly known in France as the Great Constable or Grand Bourbon, which is known to be 463 years old."

(NOTE—Those who may wish for a copy of these U. S. Consular Reports can obtain them free on application to the State Department, Washington. It will be perceived that the terms "sour" and "bitter," as used above are interchangeable, the pulp being sour and the rind bitter.—TWOGOOD & CUTTER.)

