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Catalogue of California Fruit Trees

Trees that make good

Silva Bergtholdt Co.,
Newcastle, Cal.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith I am sending you three photographs of our young orchards which I believe will be of interest to you.

The one marked No.1 is of 1050 Gaume Clings that were purchased from your nursery in the spring of 1921; these 1050 trees were planted March 9th and 10th of 1921; they are now 27 months 20 days old and from the 1050--27 month old trees the Superintendent of Libby McNeill and Libby Cannery estimates that there should be harvested this year between thirty and forty tons.

Photograph No.2 is of 1824 peach trees that I purchased from your nursery the spring of 1922, and finished planting the 14th of February 1922; out of this planting of 1824 trees I lost out three trees, the remaining 1821 are all such as you see in the photograph. These trees are now 16 months and 22 days old.

The photograph marked No.3 represents the planting of 2680 trees of peaches and plums that came from your nursery last spring; the planting was completed on March 3rd, 1922; out of these 2680 trees I now have 2579 growing, thrifty and in good shape of which photograph No.3 is a fair average.

That's what I call 100% efficiency in tree service. I want to give you this testimonial for the quality of stock you deliver from your nursery. I have no kick coming.

Yours very truly,

R.M. Stafford.

Silva-Bergtholdt Co.,
Newcastle, Calif.
To Fruit Growers

We present herewith our annual edition of "Profitable California Fruits". In this Annual Guide we submit for your consideration a carefully compiled list of the Most Profitable Fruit Varieties. The descriptions given and the recommendations made are based upon our wide experience as Fruit Growers, Nurseymen and Fruit Shippers.

Our Nurseries are located in the Foothills of Placer County, 33 miles from Sacramento. Our soil is decomposed granite, well drained and is especially adapted to the growing of a hardy tree with a peculiarly well-branched, fibrous root system. THIS DISTRICT IS FREE FROM FUNGUS TREE DISEASES COMMON TO THE LOWER LEVELS, AND WE GROW A TREE EXCEPTIONALLY HARDY FOR TRANSPLANTING, EXCEPTIONALLY WELL ROOTED AND FREE FROM CROWN GALL AND DISEASES COMMON TO OTHER LOCALITIES.

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

**1923 SUGGESTIONS TO THE COMMERCIAL PLANTER**

We have heretofore advised the extensive planting of those Fruits and Nuts in the production of which California enjoys a monopoly, and our advice has made good each year in the big profits realized by the California fruit growers.

**SHIPPING PLUMS, BARTLETT PEARS, FALL PEARS, ALMONDS, PRUNES, CHERRIES, CLINGSTONE PEACHES, APRICOTS, EARLY SHIPPING PEACHES, DRYING AND CANNING FREESTONES, OLIVES, FIGS.**

Plant these (specializing in any one or several) according to you can make, or any business that you may engage in that the adaptability of your location, and there is no investment will be as safe and as profitable. Of these California fruits—Dried, Canned and products. Of these California fruits—Dried, Canned and population, and these, owing to our peculiar climate, can be reiterate briefly, facts and recommendations concerning acre of from a minimum of $200.00 to a maximum of $750.00 per acre, with a safe anticipated average net income of from $200.00 to $300.00.

**PRUNES**

The California Prune has a monopoly, not alone of the North American market, but, on account of its fine quality, is given the preference in all European markets.

California now grows more Prunes than all other Prune growing sections of the world.

Prunes are a staple article of food—a necessity on every table.

The American consumption of this staple fruit food is capable of large expansion. Add to this the fact that the world is an open market for the California Prune, inasmuch as the European product does not compare either in appearance or quality.

It is safe to predict that with the exercise of good salesmanship on the part of the California Prune grower, the California product can never entirely supply the demand.

Prunes are a safe and profitable investment.

The past five years Prunes have been averaging a net income per acre of from $125.00 to $250.00 per acre.

For the two years required in growing their trees, and when delivery is effected it is imperative that they realize these funds upon delivery of trees. Notes at from six to nine months at 7 per cent will be taken from parties known to be responsible, and whose paper is good with their local bank.

**ERRORS.** We exercise strict care in filling orders; but should an error occur, satisfactory correction will be made promptly on notification. To be entertained, claims for errors must be made immediately on receipt of stock.

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

**Agents.** We want reliable agents in every district where we are not now represented.

SEE OUR GUARANTEE ON PAGE 19.
DRIYING PEACHES

The past five years, under the able marketing of the California Peach Growers’ Association, have seen to it that Frost-peeled Peaches, like Prunus are a staple food product for which there is a permanent demand.

Muir and Lovell are the varieties most largely planted for this purpose. They are regularly and heavily productive in almost every locality where fruit can be grown.

We deem them safe and profitable to plant, and are good for an average income of from $150.00 to $200.00 per acre.

SHIPPING PEACHES

In the early shipping sections of the State, the Florence, Alexander, Thompson and Olden, and in the later seasons, the Early Elberta, Elberta and J. H. Hale are fine types of Peaches, of equal merit, which, on account of their splendid quality, can be profitably marketed in spite of competition from the Eastern and Southern Elbertas. We recommend the planting of those varieties only in districts making a specialty of growing fruit for Eastern shipment.

APRICOTS

Grown only in California, these, too, have a monopoly of the American market, not alone in the fresh state, but canned and dried.

Canned Apricots are a staple dessert fruit, and are in great demand as such in every market of the world. As a result, in California there have been less Cherry trees planted the past ten years than have died from old age.

While, on the other hand, California, enjoying a monopoly of the North American market in the production of sweet Cherries for the season, there is a growing demand for this fine fruit, and their consumption has been so increased that in its infancy, and, properly exploited, California can never grow sufficient Cherries to supply what the American people will eat.

Thus you have a fruit with an ever-increasing demand, while the supply, for reasons mentioned, over a period of eight or ten years, will be practically at a standstill.

In any locality adapted to Cherry growing, particularly where you can grow Cherries and Eastern shipment, there is no better investment you can make than to plant a block of Cherries.

The best standard varieties for Eastern shipment are: Early Burbank, Early Chapman, Early Purple Galline, Early Rivers, Tartarian, Bedford, Pinning.

BARTLETT Pears

(The Regular Type)

The California Bartlett Pear attains a degree of perfection distinct from any other Pear. It is the only Pear, grown that will not rag out in canning, and whether to be consumed, eaten out of hand, or dried, it is a monopoly of the American market, and, in the canned state, the monopoly of the world. For continuous, consistent, heavy production and wide range of adaptability the Bartlett Pear, like the Clingstone Peach, can’t be beat. They live and thrive and produce for generations. Normally grown for an income of from $250.00 to $400.00 per acre. The past five years many producing pears have averaged $300.00 to $500.00 per acre, while producing records of $120.00 to $150.00 per acre have not been uncommon. You make no mistake planting Bartlett Pears.

The foregoing paragraph refers to Bartlett Pears of the regular type.

The early type described in our Catalog should be planted only in early districts.

FALL PEARS

Fall Pears have been largely overlooked by planters. While not used for canning or drying, as the Bartlettes, there is an enormous demand for Fall Pears, of which there are a number of splendid varieties that the acreage now planted in new statesworld.

In the price realized the past two years, in money made, they have ranked as high as any fruit, and under normal conditions will safely average an income of $250.00 to $400.00 per acre.

SHIPPING PLUMS

A great favorite and staple fruit during their season in every Eastern market. Grown only in California for the entire North American continent, and without a competitor from any other section.

This fruit is grown in a number of fancy varieties, every one equal in desirability and attractiveness to the best of any fruit.

We have a complete assortment of various varieties on Myrobalan and Natural Peach Seedling root. The best selections of varieties, ripening in the order named, would include the following: Beauty, Earlana, Tragedy, Santa Rosa, Burbank, Florence, Cape Grizzly, Wickson, Anita, Diamond, Kelsey, Grand Duke, Wilma, Becky Smith and President.

OLIVES

The California grower who has a block of Olives well cared for, and planted in a location adapted to their culture, has an annual income as safe and sure as if he owned a block of Standard Oil shares.

In the grown Olives of California for the entire North American market, the superior quality of the California Ripe Olive gives it a monopoly over the Ripe Olives in every market of the world.

Mission is, undoubtedly the best, We have a fine block of Mission, Sevillanos, Ascolanos and Manila, and Picholine root, Picholine making a better root stock for Olives than Olives grown from cuttings.

For late years it has been demonstrated that there is a demand for the California Olive picker to supply mature and shipped East in lug boxes, there to be purchased by the Southern California olive connoisseur in the Eastern and Southern industrial centers, who buy these Olives in cases on the market, take them home and process them according to the custom of the region and a demand for these Olives in this way will give a duplication of what the California Olive grower learned as to the shipping of wine grapes East.

FIGS

Figs, on this continent, are grown only in California. The consumption of this fruit, dried, in the American markets is enormous, and herefore has been supplied from Europe. The California Fig, however, on account of the superior quality and cheapness, will hold its own.

For drying and canning, Bleihan and Tilton are the best commercial sorts, with a premium on Royal.

CHERRIES

The past ten years there has been a shortage of root stocks of the Cherry, with a resultant shortage in the supply of the fruit.

Dried Apricots, like the Dried Prune, are a staple fruit food, and are particularly sought after by the European consumer, giving to the California Apricot grower an unlimited field for expansion.

Apricots are now taking their place among other fruits, and, in those localities adapted to their culture, and where the Apricot has proven and is known to be regularly productive, there is no fruit more profitable. For drying and canning, Blenheim and Tilton are the best commercial sorts, with a premium on Royal.

APPLeS

No better fruit for home orchard or your immediate local market, but ask from experienced dealers the extensive planting of Apples in California for commercial purposes.

Some or other the fruits named, in which California enjoys a monopoly, on which we do not have competition from other states, will make you more money.

RAISINS

California today grows twice as many Raisins as all the balance of the globe, and when you consider that the young planting of the past five years have practically doubled the present annual tonnage of Raisins, we believe it is a business to lay off planting Raisins for a few years, until the consumption will have been so enlarged as to consume the ever-increasing supplies from the present planted acreage.

By the proper management of the market, we believe that the Raisin industry of the State is perfectly safe, and that the consumption can be kept up with the supply. A respite in planting for several years will be a reasonable safeguard.

WINE GRAPES

The past few years there has been an enormous planting of Wine Grapes, stimulated by the enormous income from the present bearing acreage. With increased sales, however, by the Eighteenth Amendment, and, without going into the ethics of the matter, the future of the Wine Grape is decidedly uncertain.

TABLE GRAPES

The Grapes we grow in California of the European type and varieties are so unlike the Eastern slipskin varieties as to be a fruit separate and distinct from the American Concord, Niagara and Delaware—varieties grown and used by the home consumer.

California Table Grapes have been a staple Fall fruit, consumed as largely during their season from August to November, as the old, reliable and checked apple.

While the climate in California has been heavy and the tonnage will increase each year, yet if the California fresh fruit shippers have the gumption to exercise modern merchandising methods in the market place, and if they will exploit the consumption of Table Grapes in conjunction with other fresh fruit, the Table Grape industry can be rated as continuously safe and profitable.

WALNUTS

Walnuts can be profitably grown in many localities in California, and should be largely planted. The probability of California ever being able to supply the demand for this splendid fruit.

Früanette, Mayette and Eureka are the best varieties to employ, in early commercial planting they are hardly as profitable as Chenelles, Pears, Clingstone Peaches, Prunes, Almonds, etc., but there is no home orchard but what should have some Walnuts planted.

A grove of a few dozen Walnut trees adjoining your dwelling or barnyard, a row of Walnuts along your highway, an avenue of Walnut trees leading to your dwelling is a most attractive asset to your orchard, and profitable as well.
TRUE ECONOMY IN TREE BUYING AND THE ART OF SELECTION

There is a sharp contrast between the old-time fruit ranchers, who bought the cheaper trees and either neglected them or failed to propagate them properly, and the modern orchardist, who knows that the cheapest and most profitable method of buying trees is to buy the best. The trees and vines grown by us, detailed for you hereafter, are the very best that care and selection and the proper method of planting can produce.

We propagate only from parent trees and vines that have proved to be the very best of their kind, and the stock we sell will give you good and profitable service for years. Fruit trees grown and sold by nurserymen, as nurserymen, are experienced fruit growers and know well the planter’s needs. For forty years we have been growing hardy, well-rooted trees in this foothill region, where the peculiarly favorable soil and climatic conditions produce strong, hardy hardy top well toughened wood fibre and well meshed root system.

A large list of the leading planters of the State have planted their orchards with our rootstock. With this list of trees, and with this record of time and experience and the financial results obtained by these planters from our trees have proven their merit, while by fair treatment we have built up a large nursery business. Our tree growing facilities are very large in State. Our soil, our climate, our fair tree growing conditions are superior to the river bottom and coast valley locations commonly chosen by other nurseries.

The secret of success among raisers of thoroughbred cattle, horses and other livestock lies in the great care taken in the selection of the infant bud right up to the distribution of the matured fruit, we are deeply and personally interested in every detail that tends to your success. Only by this cooperative effort can the fruit industry of California be made the success it deserves.

We never, under any circumstances, advise the planting of varieties until by personal and practical tests they have proved their desirability, and instead of a long list of varieties, we only submit those which we have proved to be excellent.

No orchardist wants to plant all the varieties catalogued and recommended by the average nursery, but you do want those varieties that are best adapted to your locality, and which will prove most profitable.

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TREE PLANTING, TIME TO SET OUT

We do not recommend Fall planting. In California the growing season usually extends from March 1st to November 1st, and to transplant trees before they are entirely dormant is injurious. However, we advise planting as early as conditions will allow, and from December 15th to February 1st is the best time to plant, thus securing the advantages of planting early in the season.

The catalog descriptions of each variety we give are not, as is commonly practiced, copied from an Encyclopedia of Horticulture, but are an expression of our years of experience and observation as fruit growers, nurserymen and fruit shippers.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

The preparation of soil for orchard planting is of great importance. The soil must be put in the best possible condition before planting. In this preparatory work the grower is laying the groundwork for a structure which is to stand for a number of years.

The first important feature in orchard planting is the soil in which the transplanted (transplanting is always a shock to a tree) is to be planted on the soil wherein it is being transplanted in the best possible receptive condition. If the tree receives a setback in the way of being transplanted, it will require a long time, sometimes to the second year, for the tree to recover, and it is sometimes the case that the soil or the plant will not be able to meet the demands of the young tree.

Land should be thoroughly plowed and followed by a harrowing until the soil is as friable as an ash heap. Wherever possible the land may be subsoiled with splendid results. This is very desirable if blasting is not employed. Holes should never be dug smaller than two feet square by two feet deep, and the larger the better. Four feet square by 30 inches deep is none too large, but better still, we would advise the blasting of holes.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpackage without leaving the roots exposed to the air. Dig a trench in loose soil 12 to 16 inches deep by 2

AND CARE OF TREES THEREAFTER

to 3 feet wide. Cut the strings and put the trees in side by side. Cover the roots with fine earth, being careful that it is well filtered in among the roots to keep them moist. If the soil is dry give a copious watering. Trees should not be trenched deeper than they stood in the nursery.

If the trees open up dry and green, they should be immediately broken from the package and the roots buried in wet soil for several days and kept thoroughly dampened, when they will fully recover and be in good condition for planting. Having recovered, they should be retrenched as first described.

PREPARING TREES FOR PLANTING

With a sharp knife cut off all broken and bruised ends of roots, shortening the roots to 8 to 10 inches, making the cut with a slant and on the under side, so that the cut surface will lie down. If too many roots are torn out it is difficult to give them a sound main root system. Stick the top to 16 to 24 inches high, according to variety, and if branched cut back to two or three buds, leaving three or four branches so pruned as to make a symmetrical tree.

SHADING

On account of our long, dry Summer it is advisable to shade the southeast, south and southwest side to prevent sun scald. This also will prevent browning, as the sun will not strike the trunk except at a point of injury. The shading can be done with a fiber tree protector, a piece of burlap or white wash also, as it reflects the heat. Preferably, though, a fiber tree protector should be used.

In our own experience, to protect from sun scald alone, we have found whitewashing preferable, though as a rabbit protection, Yucca tree protectors are to be preferred.

AFTER CULTURE

The growth and thriftiness of a newly planted tree depends upon the care received the first ninety days after planting. The ground should be kept free from weed growth loose and well cultivated after each rain. Irrigation when available and regularly applied will work wonders in the growth of young trees.

PRUNING, CULTIVATING, FERTILIZING, IRRIGATING

All of them are very important topics for the horticulturist, and very essential to his success. While we offer a few suggestions herein concerning some important features in horticulture, yet we cannot cover this subject sufficiently to justify the space. The science of fruit growing, practice and business of fruit growing is very ably treated by Prof. E. J. Wickson in his latest edition of "California Fruits and How to Grow Them", which constitutes a compendium of valuable information concerning the raising of fruit in California, which no fruit grower can afford to be without. The cost of this book is $4.00, and whether growing fruit for market or for home use, it is well worth many times that price. If you do not already have this valuable work, we advise that you procure one at once by addressing Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, or send us $4.00 and we will be pleased to forward one to you.

SEE OUR GUARANTEE ON PAGE 19
Our well-drained foothill location and porous decomposed granite soil not only grow a tree hardy and roots fibrous and well-branched, but is immune from root-knot, crown-gall and other root diseases common to the valley loam locations usually employed by nurserymen, factors that no other section of the state where nursery stock is grown can offer. These roots are the foundation of your tree and make for the success of your orchard.

**ROOT STOCKS AND THEIR ADAPTABILITY**

**MYROBOLAN**

Myrobalan is a species of wild plum employed as a root stock upon which to propagate Prunes, Plums, Apricots and Almonds. It is a very hardy, thriving grower; is a deep feeder; will thrive well in heavy soil or on locations subject to a short period of excessive moisture, though no root stock will take kindly to a long continued waterlogged condition.

Myrobalan will thrive in soil too wet for Peach, Almond and Apricot root, and will endure the same amount of moisture as Standard French Pear root.

The conditions most favorable to the Myrobalan root are deep, rich, black or sandy loam (as a bottom land location), or a deep, fertile, heavy black soil, such as is common in our coast valleys, and on some interior valley locations. Like any other tree, on dry locations it is benefited by irrigation, but being a deep feeder it penetrates to moisture.

Myrobalan will thrive on decomposed silt-clay soil, but should not be planted in a decomposed granite formation where the bedrock comes within three feet of the surface.

Myrobalan is, without exception, the best stock for Plums, Peaches and Apricots on any location subject to more excessive moisture than an Apricot, Almond or Peach root will endure, though on any location adapted to Peach root, Prune on Peach is always preferable to Prune on Myrobalan. This is also true of Plums. Almonds should never be employed on Myrobalan root. They grow a dwarf tree.

**PEACH**

The Natural Peach Seedling should always be employed in preference to a Muir, Salway or other budded seedling.

Should be planted only on locations subject to good drainage. Peach root will thrive on well drained creek and river bottom locations where the soil is not water-logged for a long period. Being a surface feeder it does well in the more shallow soil locations where the bedrock or hardpan comes within 1 1/2 to 2 feet from the surface.

Peach root thrives well and is benefited by irrigation. Peach root is the only stock to be employed on which to propagate a Peach of any variety. No variety of Peach will take kindly to any other root.

The Peach root should be employed for Plums and Prunes on shallow soil, on decomposed granite, or on a light, sandy formation, or on any heavy loam or river bottom location adapted to the Peach root, bearing in mind always that Prunes particularly should be planted on Peach root on any location adapted to Peach root.

Peach will endure a greater degree of moisture than Almond, and on any location under irrigation, or on any location where the water level is too near the surface for an Almond root or too wet for an Almond root, Peach is preferable to the Almond as a root stock for the Almond, and on a great many locations on which Almond on Almond are now planted, Almond on Peach root would be preferably employed. On any hilly, dry location of good depth of soil, not subject to irrigation, the Almond root is always preferable to Peach for the Almond, but under irrigation, or on a location subject to more moisture than the Almond root will take kindly to, Peach root is always preferable as a root stock for the Almond.

We are now propagating Peach, Apricot and Prune trees on Davidiana Peach root, being the wild Chinese seedling, that will endure a greater degree of alkali than any other known root stock. This Seedling Davidiana, or wild Chinese Peach, permits of the planting of a large acreage of alkali soil that cannot be planted now to any other root stock.

**ALMOND**

On the Almond the Bitter Almond should always be employed. Almond root is a deep feeder, and is well adapted to any well drained location of good depth of soil.

Almond root should never be planted where the soil is of slow drainage, or where the soil is subject to a short period of excessive moisture, or where the water level comes to within six feet of the surface.

On a location not subject to irrigation, well drained and of good depth of soil, Bitter Almond is the best stock for the Almond. Under irrigation, in shallow soil, or on locations inclined to slow drainage, the Peach is preferable as a root stock for the Almond.

For Plum and Prune on hillside location under irrigation, but of good depth of soil, Bitter Almond will make a desirable root stock, though for Plum and Prune would recommend the use of either Myrobalan or Peach root on any location adapted to the latter.

**APRICOT**

Apricot root requires practically the same soil conditions as does the Peach, and will thrive in any deep, well drained location. Will endure more moisture than the Almond root, but not any more than the Peach, and not as much as the Myrobalan.

On bottom lands or heavy valley loam locations the Myrobalan root should always be employed for the Apricot.

Apricot root enjoys a large degree of immunity to nematode attack, so in localities infested with nematodes, Apricot root is always safe to plant.

Apricot root should not be employed for Peach growing. While the Peach makes a good union on the Apricot and for a few years seemingly does well, yet after the fifth or sixth year Peach trees on Apricot root decline.

Prunes can be worked on Apricot root, though Peach and Myrobalan as root stocks for Prunes are to be preferred, unless your land is infested with nematodes and you desire to plant Prunes on Apricot root in order to insure immunity from nematode attack.
MAZZARD CHERRY

Mazzard Cherry is a deep feeder and thrifty grower, and while it will not "feed feet", yet it will thrive on any location adapted to Peach or Apricot root, and will endure more moisture than the Mahaleb root. Eighty per cent of Cherry planting is on the Mazzard root, the Mahaleb only being preferred to the Mazzard on moist locations, particularly where there is good depth and fertility of soil.

Mahaleb is also less subject to gumming and dieback than Cherry on Mahaleb.

Mazzard is employed only as a root stock for Cherry.

MAHaleb CHERRY

Mahaleb Cherry will not endure the same amount of moisture as the Mazzard, requiring a more perfect drainage. Mahaleb is inclined to surface feeding and by some planters is deemed a better root stock for Cherry on shallow and less fertile soil locations than the Mazzard. Shallow locations, however, are not usually deemed desirable for the special cultural treatment required in Mahaleb.

A small percentage of the Cherries planted are on the Mahaleb root. On any location where the depth and nature of soil are favorable to the production of Cherries, Mazzard is deemed the better stock. Mahaleb does not grow a Cherry tree quite as large as Mazzard, which in the Cherry is really an advantage. It grows a tree that will come into full maturity a year or two in advance of Mazzard, and a tree also that is a little more regular and deeply profuse. These features can be rated to the advantage of Mahaleb root, and on any well drained location of good depth of soil, we would rate Mahaleb equally as desirable as Mazzard as a root stock for Cherry.

JAPANESE PEAR

A seedling stock employed in Japan and China on which to propagate the Pear. Has been employed as a root stock for Pear in the Northwestern States and in California for a period of fifteen years. Its merits have been thoroughly tested, and it has proven O.K. in the following features:

First, practically immune from attack of woolly aphis; second, partially resistant to pear blight; third, is a thrifty grower and is as desirable in this respect as the Mazzard. We have observed that Pear on Japanese comes to heavy productivity practically one year earlier than Pear on French. Some growers have claimed two years earlier. Several, however, have grown it pearier, and on soil adapted to Japanese root, this is a considerable advantage.

Will do well on any location adapted to French Pear root, excepting it will not endure the same amount of moisture as the French Pear. It is well adapted to all river bottom or heavy loam locations that are of good drainage.

On the heavy, black loam soil or adobe formations of the coast valleys, where resistance to Pear blight or immunity to aphis is no concern, however, French Pear is more profitable as a root stock for the Pear, though on any location where the soil is of good drainage and adapted to Peach root, the Japanese Pear Seedling is to be preferred.

For planting in the interior valleys on any adobe formation of poor drainage or any location subject to periods of excessive moisture, French Pear Seedling is the preferred stock. In the interior location in the interior that could be rated as adapted to Peach root, Japanese Pear Seedling is always to be preferred as a root stock, particularly so on accounts of its hardiness, disease and insect immunity to woolly aphis.

We propagate our Pear on both French and Japanese Pear Seedling.

The merits of the French Pear are well known, but with the data now available, we do not hesitate to recommend Japanese Pear Seedling as a desirable root stock. The Pear on the locations we have herein named as being adaptable to it.

STANDARD FRENCH PEAR

The Standard French Pear Seedling has been employed a great many years in California in the root stock for Pear.

It will thrive on a great many locations; will endure a larger amount of moisture and poor drainage, as well as considerable flooding, such as is sometimes experienced in San Francisco markets locations.

French Pear will thrive in most any soil, though like any other root stock will take most kindly to deep, fertile, well-drained locations.

The French Pel is deemed preferable to the Keiffer-Pear, employed in the East and is employed more largely than any other on which to propagate Pear.

On the heavy loam locations in coast valleys or on any land inclining to adobe formation, where the drainage is slow, French Pear should be employed instead of the Japanese Pear as a root stock.

QUINCE

Quince root will endure more moisture than Pear, Myrobolan or any other root stock, but has a root stock. It is used greatly on which to propagate the Quince. Is used also to some extent for the propagation of Pear and Apple. Pear and Apple, however, on Quince root will grow a dwarf tree, and for commercial purposes a dwarf tree is not as profitable nor as desirable, as a standard.

Quince will thrive well on any soil or location adapted to any other root stock for fruit, and will endure more moisture than any other.

PICHOLINE OLIVE

Picholine will grow a deeper feeding root system, and is a more thrifty grower than a root system from a cutting of the Mission or other propagated varieties. Without a doubt a better root stock for the Olive than a root system grown from a cutting.

APPLE SEEDLING

Crab Apple Seedling is the root stock most commonly employed for the propagation of the Apple, and it will thrive on any location adapted to Pear root. Will endure the same amount of moisture as the Pear, but will do best on all deep, fertile, well-drained locations.

SEE OUR GUARANTEE ON PAGE 19

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD NUTS AND FRUITS, GRAPES AND BERRIES

Almonds

On this continent Almonds are grown only in California, and have for a market the entire consuming population of North America. The demands of the American market alone require several times more Almonds than are now grown in California, while the great majority of Almond consumption is still unprovided for, with the many uses to which the Almond can be put as a staple food.

With the possibility of the development of this unlimited demand at home, and with the protection afforded the California Almond grower by recent tariff legislation, all the conditions appear to be favorable for a complete development of it in its infancy, and the success of the industry is practically assured.

One of the great advantages of growing Almonds is that they can be grown on the bench lands of both the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys that, on account of inaccessibility to water for irrigation, and, being unprofitable for grain growing, can be converted into profitable producing Almond orchards, and by this means many thousands of acres of land now unprofitable can be made so profitable that their growth, and profit raising can, at comparatively little cost, be converted into a large and profitable investment.

The best standard varieties are the following: Nonpareil, I X L, Drake’s Seedling and Ne Plus Ultra. These varieties are practically of equal merit. Nonpareil, I X L and Ne Plus Ultra, of the softshell varieties, are in greater demand on the market than the hardshelled varieties, or than Drake’s Seedling.

The Drake’s Seedling, however, being such a heavy and consistent producer, and being so valuable and so effective as a pollener of Nonpareil and I X L, is rated of equal desirability for planting with Nonpareil and I X L.

The I X L is in great favor with the trade. In some localities, however, is not as productive as Nonpareil and Ne Plus. In other localities it produces well, and in point of tonnage is fully the equal of Nonpareil or Ne Plus. In different localities, however, in regular commercial production, the Almond Growers’ Association advise that they be very largely planted.

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

Texas Prolific and advise the employing of the Drake’s Seedling as a pollener exclusively in their stead.

The Peersen is not recommended for extensive planting, though in some districts is a very popular variety.

For the guidance of planters we would recommend the following combinations for the propagation of the Almond:

In districts where I X L does not do quite as well as Nonpareil and Ne Plus, either of the following three combinations would be practically equally desirable:

(1) One-third Nonpareil, one-third Ne Plus, one-third Drake’s Seedling.
(2) Two-thirds Nonpareil, one-third Ne Plus.
(3) Three-quarters Nonpareil, one-third Drake’s Seedling.

In localities where the I X L is a regular and consistent producer the following combinations are desirable:

(1) One-third Nonpareil, one-third I X L, one-third Drake’s Seedling.
(2) One-third Nonpareil, one-third I X L, one-sixth Ne Plus, and one-sixth Drake’s Seedling.
(3) One-third Nonpareil, one-third I X L, and one-third Ne Plus

DRAKE’S SEEDLING—Tree a thrifty grower and regular and productive in all localities. Medium soft shell, and deemed one of the best polleners of Nonpareil or I X L. Should be planted in preference to Texas Prolific.

I X L—Tree is a sturdy, upright grower. Nuts very large; shell soft, perfect. It bears heavily and is very productive, and in some localities is not as productive as Drake’s or Nonpareil. In other localities, however, where there is known to be good producers, they should be largely planted. On account of the large size and fine quality of nut, it is suggested that the proportion of this variety be increased.

NE PLUS ULTRA—Tree a rapid and reliable grower and regular and productive in all localities. Nuts large, very long shape; shell very soft and hulls readily. Used as a pollener of Nonpareil and I X L, and should be planted co-jointly with Drake’s Seedling.

NONpareil—Tree is a strong grower, and when pollinized by Drake’s Seedling or Ne Plus, or both, is an extraordinarily heavy bearer. Nut is of paper shell type, well filled; nuts firm, compact and one of the best. This nut always sells at a premium of from 1 to several cents per pound.

PEERLESS—A popular variety in some localities. Tree a thrifty grower, heavy bearer; medium soft
shell; meat of good quality. In some localities a fine nut to plant in conjunction with Ne Plus, Nonpareil, Drake's, though not recommended for as extensive planting as the rather prolific I X L, and has been rated as of equal quality to Drake's Seedling, but lately, however, on account of their later blooming than Drake's, they are not as effective as a polenerizer, while the quality of the nut is inferior to Drake's; it has, therefore, been recommended by the Almond Growers' Association for as the Texas in favor of the Drake's.

ROYAL—Very large, oval; skin dull yellow; flesh yellow and of excellent Apricot flavor. Tree is a strong grower and a good bearer. Fruit ripens evenly. A favorite with canners. Excellent for drying, and one of the best for distant shipment. Ripens a few days in advance of Blenheim, and while employed largely as a shipping Apricot is equally desirable as a canner and dryer. June 10th to 20th.

BLENHEIM—Large, oval; surface orange, with deep yellow tinge; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Tree is vigorous grower and a prolific bearer. Fruit runs a little larger than Royal, and ripens just a little later. This variety is a favorite for European markets but is not as extensively prized for drying and canning. Under coast conditions has been recommended for exclusive planting. In the interior, should be planted in equal proportions with Tilton. June 20th to July 5th.

ROUTIER'S PEACH APRICOT—Very large, rather flattened; skin orange yellow with a blush of red; flesh of fine saffron red, juicy, rich and highly flavored. When dried is of deep golden yellow color. Its large size and fine color render it very attractive, both in the green and dried state. This variety is recommended for home orchard planting only. June 20th to 30th.

NEWCASTLE EARLY—Medium size, round; ripening ten days in advance of Royal; not as large and of rather inferior quality. Very similar to Wiggin's Early, though not so large, its earliness being its only recommendable feature. June 1st to 10th.

DERBY EARLY ROYAL—Ripens during the season of Newcastle Early and ten days in advance of Royal. In all other respects is identical with the Royal as to size, color, flavor, texture and desirability for canning and drying. Tree a good grower and a good bearer. This variety is valuable, not alone as being

NE Plus Ultra
Nonpareil
Drake's Seedling
Peerless
Texas Prolific
I X L

Tilton—Large, oval; surface yellow, tinged with red; flesh deep orange yellow, with a very high pronounced Apricot flavor. Ripe uniform, and is exceedingly firm. Rated for canning and drying as the equal of Blenheim; is a late bloomer and has given evidence of remarkably consistent fruitfulness. Ripens a little later than Blenheim, and recommended for extensive planting throughout the interior, and equally desirable under coast conditions. June 25th to July 10th.

Hemskirke—A fine English variety, large, roundish; skin is orange with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender, juicy, rich and luscious, with a plumlike flavor. Very hardy, and a more regular bearer than the Moarpark. Recommended for home orchard planting only. June 20th to 30th.

Moarpark—Fruit very large, oblong; skin orange, with a shade of deep orange red; flesh quite firm bright orange; parts free from stone; juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor. A splendid Apricot on account of its extremely large size. Excellent for canning, drying and market. A desirable variety in localities where a large size is desired. In many sections, however, is a very shy bearer. Not usually recommended for extensive commercial planting, but excellent for home orchard. June 25th to July 10th.

Apples

Apples are more largely consumed by the people of all lands than any other fruit. They can be as successfully grown, and to as fine a degree of perfection, in a great many localities in the United States as is possible in some of the localities of the Old Country. There has been an enormous acreage of this fruit planted in the West and Northwest, and in these locations Apples are grown to a degree of perfection hitherto unequaled even by the older Apple growing sections of the East. In course of time the demand for this fruit will undoubtedly equal the supply to an extent that will make their culture profitable, yet on account of the great flood of Apples that will be harvested in the coming years from the West, Northwest and California, Winter Apples will have to meet heavy competition from these other localities.

Unlike Prunes, Apricots, Almonds, Olives, Cherries, Clingstone Peaches and other fruits in which the California grown fruits have a monopoly of the markets of the world, a California Apple will have to take second place to Apples grown in other great Apple producing sections. Fruit runs to come.

For this reason, while we have an ample supply of trees to sell, we cannot consciently advise the extensive commercial planting of Fall and Winter Apples, although in course of time the demand for this fruit on the local markets of California, and for export, will be such as to make their culture profitable.

What we say of Winter Apples, however, does not apply to the Early Summer, Mid-Summer and Early Fall varieties. These, ripening in advance of the Northwestern and Eastern grown Apples, can be profitably...
SKINNER SEEDLING—Is very large, pale yellow, often with a blush of red; flesh white, very tender, juicy, and acid. A vigorous grower. Considered one of the best late summer varieties, ripening between the intermission of Gravenstein and Yellow Bellflower. Their large size and fine quality make them a great favorite on the market during their season. A very profitable variety to plant. September 1st to 20th.

FALL VARIETIES

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

ORTLEY—Fruit medium to large; roundish, oblong, becoming a fair yellow at maturity, sometimes with reddish blush; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, sub-acid; very pleasant. A fine Apple for home orchard. November to February.

ROME BEAUTY—Is uniformly large and smooth, shaded and striped with bright red; blooms late and is an annual bearer. An old favorite that has not been planted as widely as it deserves, but one of the standards in all Apple growing regions. Particularly desirable in the higher altitudes, where late blooming is a desirable feature. It has an established reputation on all markets; its size and great beauty assure it for ready sale. A fine Apple with many good qualities and few faults. One of the surest bearers under all conditions. October and November.

GRIMES GOLDEN PIPPIN—Medium to large; skin golden yellow with fine red stripes sprinkled with gray dots. Beautiful appearance and excellent eating qualities. November 1st to January 1st.

WINTER VARIETIES

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

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

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

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

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

MACINTOSH RED—A tender, juicy Apple which has a peculiar fragrance that makes it popular on fancy fruitstands and well liked for home and kitchen use; uniform size; beautiful crimson; flesh snow white, crisp and a splendid flavor. A fine early Fall Apple and splendid for home orchard and local market. November to December.

DELICIOUS—Large, surface almost covered with beautiful, brilliant dark red, blending to beautiful yellow at the blossom end; flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid, with an aroma delightfully fresh; flesh is firm, grained, crisp and exceedingly juicy. In keeping quality it ranks with the best. One of the strongest, hardiest and most vigorous growers. Aphis resistant and a late bloomer—a valuable feature. A splendid Winter Apple, and on the markets it is deemed as one of the very best. Described by Stark Bros., the originators, as the best Winter Apple ever produced. November to April.

RED ASTRACHAN

SUMMER VARIETIES

SKINNER SEEDLING

VARIETIES
WINTER BANANA—Fruit large size, perfect in form; golden yellow, beautifully shaded and mottled with bright crimson red; flesh firm, yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich aromatic flavor and of the highest quality. A good keeper. Tree remarkably strong grower and on account of its great hardiness will bear, producing fruit the second year. A valuable market variety. November to April.

NORTHERN SPY—A fine, old type. Has been largely planted for generations throughout the East, West, North and South and still a great favorite on account of its special eating and keeping qualities; comes into bearing rather late (at about nine years old), but otherwise is the equal of any Winter Apple. November to February.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Large, greenish-yellow; succeeds on a great variety of soils; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy and aromatic; excellent for cooking and table. A valuable sort in warm, dry climates, adapting itself to any climate. A good market Apple. October to December.

YELLOW NEWTON PIPPIN—Large, roundish and of slightly irregular shape; skin smooth, yellow with red blush; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and of excellent eating and cooking qualities. Tree strong and exceedingly productive. A wonderful keeper. Yellow Newtton Pippins and the Delicious sell for higher prices on both home and foreign markets than any other Winter Apple. These two are considered the finest and most valuable Winter Apple grown on the Pacific Coast. California grown Yellow Newton Pippins are in demand in every market around the world. October to May.

WINESAP—Is medium sized to large, oblong; skin smooth, dark red when ripe, with a rich, spicy flavor; excellent for table and one of the best marketable Winter Apples. November to February.

WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN—Medium to large; oblong; pale yellow, sprinkled with minute brown dots; flavor rich and aromatic; very pleasant sub-acid flavor. Succeeds well in all parts. A standard market sort and a great favorite with many growers. November to February.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Very similar to Red Siberian, excepting the color, which is a beautiful glossy yellow. October.

Crab Apples

TRANSCENDENT—Fruit very large, striped with red. Very productive; fine type for jelly. September.

RED SIBERIAN—Smooth, glossy and splashed with red; firm, juicy; extremely hardy and prolific. Excellent for jellies and preserves. October.

HYSSOP CRAB—Fruit large, deep crimson, covered with thick bloom; trees vigorous. One of the most popular varieties. November to January.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Very similar to Red Siberian, excepting the color, which is a beautiful glossy yellow. October.

Cherries

Cherries are the first, the most attractive and the best fruit of the summer season. Ripening as they do in California, in advance of the Cherries grown in every other section of the country, the California Cherry is to our brother living east of the Sierras, the first herald of the breaking up of Winter and the coming of the Summer season. They greet him with a cheery "Cheer up! Cherries are ripe!" and at the same time tempt his palate at the expense of his purse.

Everywhere our Cherries are great favorites. They have a monopoly of every market, and there never has been enough of them. California Cherries have good keeping qualities, and can be shipped by rail to every market in the land. They can be grown in many localities, and a well kept Cherry orchard in full bearing will, year after year, match the income of the best kept orange and lemon groves of the South. A fair average income from a block of Cherries in full bearing range from $300.00 to $500.00 per acre, and many growers have been known to make occasional records of $1000 per acre or more.

In both the Eastern and Pacific Coast markets at not less than $30.00 per thirteen-ton car, and up to $4500 and $5500, netting the grower an average price per 10 lb. standard packed box of $1.50 to $3.00.

EARLY PURPLE GUINE—Medium size; heart shaped; light red; tender, juicy and sweet; fairly productive. The earliest marketable Cherry. April 20th to May 1st.

EARLY BURBANK—A valuable new introduction by Luther Burbank. A fine, very large black Cherry; flesh purple, firm and good flavor. Ripening in advance of Tartarian, its large size, good keeping quality and earliness make it the most profitable early Cherry.

Have been in bearing for some years at Vacaville, and reported to be very productive. Has demonstrated its merits, and can be recommended for extensive planting. April 25th to May 10th.

BLACK TARTARIAN—The standard early black Cherry. Large to very large; purplish black, dark purplish flesh; juicy and of excellent flavor; practically self-fruiting; extremely productive, and on account of its earliness and fine quality is one of the best for Eastern and Pacific Coast markets. Ripens May 5th to May 25th. In the early districts, Early Chapman, Burbank, Early Rivers, Bedford and Black Tartarian certainly take the lead, and are leaders in all others. Packed and shipped on the market, and planted than any other varieties for distant shipment.

GIANT—Introduced ten years ago by Luther Burbank. We have had it in bearing now for six years, and find it true to the following description: Ripens a little in advance of Bing and with the last picking of Tartarian, dovetailing between Tartarian and Bing. Cherries are of extremely large size. Packed in standard cherry box will average nine rows. Tree rapid, sturdy, well formed grower. Fruit is glossy black red, very firm texture, sweet and delicious; has an extremely small pit with a maximum of flesh; regularly productive. A splendid Cherry for Eastern shipment and can be rated fully the equal of Bing as a standard variety. For home canning the best Cherry grown. May 20th to June 1st.

EMPEROR FRANCIS—Identical with Bing, excepting the color; on more red on the surface, ripening also during the same season as Royal Ann. A desirable variety for the Pacific Coast, and used for home canning purposes. June 1st to June 20th.

ALBERT—Exceptionally large black BING; very firm; juicy and sweet and of a peculiar yet exquisite flavor; an excellent shipper; regularly productive. This variety comes highly recommended from Oregon. We have observed them in bearing in this district for ten years, and are favorably impressed with them, constituting with Bing, the two best black Cher-
Clingstone Peaches

The California Clingstone Peach is the dessert Peach, not alone of this continent, but of the world. Clingstone Peaches are grown and canned in other localities in this country and Europe, but canned they rage out and are relegated to pie fruit. This derivative of the Clingstone Peach is a monopoly of the world’s market for dessert Peaches, giving stability and assurance to the industry in California.

Clingstone Peaches are more eastern grown and canned than any other fruit. They are regular and heavy producers over a wide range of territory in California, and on account of the regular and heavy productiveness, and the monopoly of the world’s markets which they enjoy, there is a decided lack of late fruit for sale.

Under normal conditions Clingstone Peaches have averaged, when in full bearing, an income of from $200.00 to $300.00 per acre. The past few years, however, a fair average for the State would be $300.00 to $500.00 per acre, and many orchards have been made, a net income hardly ever equaled by any other fruit crop.

The fact that many of the large canning companies are not alone enormously increasing the capacity of their plants, but have constructed a number of new factories in various sections of the State, the fact, also, that several of the large conservers themselves are planting out a large acreage of Clingstone Peaches, is a double assurance of the stability of the Clingstone Peach industry for the future.

Tuscan and Phillips, heretofore, have been largely planted than any other variety. Owing, however, to the intermission of three weeks between the going out of Tuscan and the ripening of Phillips, there has been a great dearth of Clingstone Peaches to keep the numerous factories in operation during this period.

Of later years there have been developed a number of types equal in quality to the Phillips which ripen during this interval. In these varieties, at a meeting with the fruit conservers, it was determined to adopt the Peaches and Paloro for one-half of the intermission immediately following Tuscan, and the other half of the intermission ripening immediately in advance of the Phillips. Any of these four varieties are the equal in quality and productiveness of the Phillips.

Canning Clings, the best combination of varieties, and one that will give you continuous picking without intermission, commencing with the ripening of Tuscan and finishing up with Phillips, is the following:

Ten per cent Tuscan, 35 per cent either Peaches or Paloro, 15 per cent either Gaume or Simms, and 50 per cent Phillips. Canners prefer a larger percentage of Phillips than any one of the other varieties.

In view of the heavy planting of Phillips already made, and the fact that canners are crowded, not alone to plant but to market fruit during the season of the Phillips, and in view of the fact that between the Tuscan and Phillips there is an intermission of three weeks during which canners are running light, canners now are advising a heavier planting of Paloro, Gaume, Simms, and Libbee. The intermission following the Tuscan, and Libbee and Simms for the last part of the intermission just preceding the ripening of Phillips, stating that a few years hence a premium will be paid for these Mid-Summer Clings on account of their period of ripening. So a preferable recommendation for planting would be 20 per cent Tuscan, 30 per cent Peaches, Gaume and Paloro, 20 per cent Simms and Libbee, and 30 per cent Phillips.

In districts where a later Cling is grown or needed, and after the Phillips, is a peach of equal quality, productive and one of the most profitable.

TUSCAN CLING—Very large and very richly flavored, the flesh firm, yellow, of fine texture and of excellent flavor; good shipper. Very productive and highly prized by canners on account of its superior canning qualities. July 10th to 27th.

A number of different types of Tuscan Cling, with slightness of flavor in propagation. Extensive investigations carried on by us in cooperation with fruit canners the past several years, have produced fruit from an old orchard in Sutter County of an old type, oblong Tuscan is preferable, not alone for keeping and canning qualities, but also of better orchard performance than any of the other types being propagated. We have since arranged to make all of our propagating from the block of trees in this particular old orchard. Our propagation of Tuscan is of this type.

HAUSS CLING (Also known as Johnson and Walton)—A large, yellow cling; clear yellow to the pit; pit small and round, no juice; flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. This Peach ripens immediately following the last picking of Tuscan, July 27th to August 10th.

This Peach is of identically the same type and quality as Pears and Paloro, with the one exception that it is hardly of as firm texture, and planted in locations requiring a long hanging period the information is not as desirable as Peaches or Paloro.

SILVA-BERGTHOLDT COMPANY, FRUIT TREE SPECIALISTS

MONTMORENCY—A beautiful, large, red, sour Cherry, larger and finer than Early Bonham. Extremely productive and of excellent quality. Precocious large, hardy, and productive. Prefers, however, a very favorable season for best results. June 15th to June 25th.

BLACK OREGON—Medium to large; jet black; very firm, dark flesh of exquisite sub-acid flavor. Will carry to any point in excellent condition, and is a great favorite for distant shipment. Regularly productive. Does not grow as large as Bing, Hinton, Lambert or Noble, and, planting a late black variety for market, would advise employing either Bing, Hinton, Lambert or Noble in preference. June 10th to 25th.

Given in this description is the description of Libbee as given in our catalogue. This peach is in every way true to the original type.

PLANS CLING—A seedling originated at Gridley, some ten years ago. Rich, large, yellow Cling; flesh clear yellow to the pit; pit small and round, no juice; flesh of firm texture, fine grained and of excellent quality. This Peach is almost identical to the Haus, but with this additional texture, which gives it the preference. It is much firmer and will ship to distant canneries in better order than Haus. For that reason Paloro and Peaches Clings are, by canners, being given the preference over Haus and Johnson for the intermission immediately following Tuscan. Very productive and of equal canning quality to the Phillips. July 27th to August 10th.

RUYON’S ORANGE CLING—Fruit very large, yellow with dark crimson cheek; flesh yellow, rich and sugary with the finest flavor; good bearer; good for shipping; canning and drying. August 5th to 20th.

PHILLIPS CLING—A fine, large, yellow Cling; clear yellow to the pit, which is very small; flesh finely grained; very productive and of equal quality of flavor. Preferred by canners to any other late variety Cling. It is not generally known and not realized by either fruit growers or nurserymen that the Phillips Cling is deteriorating from the true type. Very valuable. Very valuable. August 25th to September 5th.

LEVI (Syn. Henrietta or Salway Cling)—A fine Cling of large size; surface dark red, blushed with deep, purplish red; flesh firm, juicy, sweet. Highly esteemed for canning and very desirable for Eastern shipment. Ripens three weeks later than the Philip and prolonging the canning season, they are sought by canners on that account. A good breaker and a profitable variety for planting. September 2nd to 25th.

See Our Guarantee on Page 19.
Shipping and Drying Peaches

California grown Mid-Summer and late Freestone Peaches are brought into competition on the Eastern markets with the Eastern and Southern grown Elberta and other varieties, and on that account are often made yet not by the superior carrying qualities of the California grown Peach, they can be shipped to every point in the United States, and shippers are usually able to find a remunerative market for the California product in some section of the East, North, West or South not reached by Eastern grown fruit.

PEACHES FOR EASTERN SHIPMENT

For that reason we cannot recommend the extensive planting of the later ripening Freestone varieties for Eastern shipment, with the exception of those that ripen in advance of the movement of the Eastern and Southern crops. These are Florence, Alexander, Triumph, Hale's Early, St. John, Decker, Foster and Early Crawford. Early Elberta, Elberta and J. H. Hale, on account of their superior quality and great demand throughout the West and Northwest, can be profitably grown for Eastern shipment, with the probability, though, of occasionally having to dry them.

FREESTONE PEACHES FOR THE HOME ORCHARD

For home orchard, like Apples, there is no fruit that will give you the service for your own table or satisfaction as a nice assignment of Freestone Peaches, ripening in a succession of varieties throughout the season.

FREESTONE PEACHES FOR DRYING AND CANNING

For drying and canning, the Muir and Lovell are the most profitable for canning, but not usually as much desired as Clingstone, but when conditions are right some seasons, the canny is a profitable outlet for the Freestone variety. The Elberta and similar varieties would be planted for drying purposes. With the organization of the Peach Growers' Association, the market on the Dried Peach has been stabilized to an extent that makes planting of Peaches for drying a safe and profitable investment.

Average Income On—

Shipping Peaches, $150.00 to $250.00 per acre.
Drying and Canning Freestones, $150.00 to $200.00 per acre.

FLORENCE—Originated by Millard Sharp from a chance seedling from Alexander. First observed in 1914. Ripens during season of the Mayflower, five to ten days earlier than Alexander. Large, round; color, bright red; flesh whitish yellow; Clingstone, of a very fine peach flavor, sweet and juicy; texture firm; a prolific bearer. Ripens with Mayflower, and in advance of Alexander, but of larger size and better color, quality and texture than Alexander. This can justly be rated as the best of the very early Peachies available for propagation. Ripens in Vacaville May 27th to June 5th.

ALEXANDER—Medium to large; greenish white; Clingstone, with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; bears transportation well. Heretofore most largely grown as earliest variety, and profitable mainly on that account. The strain we propagate from is a good and regular bearer. June 5th to 20th.

JUNE ELBERTA—Large, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy; semi-Cling. In beauty, quality and selling value it excels the Triumph. Has been introduced, however, recently to the California planters, and has shown itself to be a fairly profitable variety for commercial purposes. We esteem them, however, a little better than Triumph, and in our later plantings we have included this variety. June 15th to 30th.

TRIUMPH—Ripens with the last Alexanders and the first half of Hale's Early. Earliest yellow Peach. Medium to large; part Clingstone; surface yellow, deeply mottled with red; flesh bright yellow, sweet, juicy and excellent flavor. A good shipper, a sure and regular bearer. Some growers have difficulty growing them to size, though under proper cultivation, irrigation, pruning, thinning, etc., there is no difficulty in this regard. We have planted them extensively ourselves, considering them one of the best early Peaches. June 12th to 30th.

HALE'S EARLY—Medium to large Clingstone; surface white, shaded red; flesh firm, very fresh in July, delicious and juicy; a good shipper; fairly productive, but on account of its earliest ripening, we in the Triumph we do not recommend very extensive planting for Eastern shipment. June 15th to July 6th.

ST. JOHN—Freestone, medium size to large; surface beautiful yellow; flesh firm; very sweet and toothsome; for eating, one of the best of the season. Of excellent shipping quality, productive, and good bearer. We recommend them as a profitable early Freestone. Some strains of this variety bear small fruit, but trees from which we propagate are of a strain which produces Peaches of nearly equal size as Early Crawford. June 25th to July 15th.

DECKER (Also known as Sawyer's Seedling)—A white Freestone of very excellent quality. Originated from a white Freestone, large, perfect Freestone; surface white, mottled and shaded with red; flesh white, delicious and juicy; texture firm, an excellent variety, and highly productive. Its large size and fine quality, make it a particular favorite among drying men during this period. Splendid also for home orchard. July 5th to 15th.

EARLY CRAWFORD—Medium to very large Freestone; skin yellow with tinge of red; flesh yellow, rich and of an excellent eating quality. Good for canning, drying or for Eastern shipment. This variety is well known and will continue to be a standard, profitable sort. July 10th to 21st.

FAY—A combination of Muir and Crawford introduced by Luther Burbank. Surface yellow, covered with crimson flush and dots; flesh yellow, fine grained and of excellent eating and shipping quality; pit small and free. Ripens with Early Crawford. Splendid for canning, drying or shipping. Tree is strong grower and regularly productive.

CHAMPION—On exceptionally big, gold, white Peach. One of the best white fleshed varieties; regularly productive and a splendid Peach for home orchard.

FOSTER—Medium to large, round, freestone, yellow, firm, sweet and juicy. Good for canning, drying or for Eastern shipment. Budding from a strain that is a regular pioneer in the market and of excellent quality. For our own planting we would prefer this variety to the Early Crawford. July 15th to 31st.

EARLY ELBERTA—Fruit not quite as large as Elberta; of the same shape, as highly colored, but finer fleshed. Very choice eating-quality as Elberta. Large size, oval, uniform; surface golden yellow; bloom and blush red; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm texture. Ripens with the last half of Early Crawford and Foster, and just in advance of Elberta. Deemed however, superior in quality and productiveness to either Early Crawford or Foster, and fully the equal in quality of Elberta, ripening just in advance of Elberta. It prolongs the season of that standard Peach, and has generally been known as the earliest Elberta. July 15th to August 1st.

LOVELL—A California seedling. Large Freestone and almost perfect color; surface yellow; flesh yellow, with tinge of red; flesh yellow to the tip; dense and of excellent quality; regularly and hardly a good canning Peach. One of the best drying Freestones. Lovell and Muir are the combination of varieties to plant for canning and drying, Lovell being marketable later than Muir. August 5th to 20th.

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

Shipping Plums in California are grown to a degree of perfection that is not equaled by those of any other locality, and their peculiar adaptability to the climate and soil of California permits a wide selection of variety, as each one of them is equal in desirability and attractiveness to the best of any fruit grown. During their season of ripening the California Plum is the only fruit of its kind available to the markets of the entire United States and Canada, and with refrigerator steamer service established via the Panama Canal to the Atlantic seaboard and to the various European markets, whereby this fruit can be delivered within very nearly the same time and at less cost than is now possible by rail to New York and Boston, there is open to this fruit a new field of consumption that in future will permit of large expansion.

For some years we have advised the extensive planting of Shipping Plums, in our own orchards we have given a large and complete assortment of all standard varieties, and they are exceedingly profitable, the annual average income being from $150.00 to $250.00 per acre.

There are a number of choice varieties of equal desirability, and of both Japanese and European origin, a good assortment to plant for Eastern shipment is the following:

**BEAUTY**—Introduced by Luther Burbank as an improved Plumcot, having been crossed in its parentage with Apricot. It has, however, more the nature of a Plum, though just a little of the flavor of an Apricot. Fine, large, cone-shaped Plum, ripening with and just a little in advance of Beauty. Color bright red; flesh yellow, excellent flavor. Tree a strong grower. So far has given evidence of fairly regular productivity. On account of its large size, fine appearance and earliness, is a good seller on the Eastern markets. May 25th to June 10th.

**FLORENCE**—Originated by Milard Sharpe from a chance seedling. Under observation eight years. European type. The largest known European Plum. Very large, round; color purple with blue bloom: flesh yellow, fine grained and of very spicy plum flavor and very sweet; freestone. Ripens in Vacaville about July 10th to 25th, during the season of the Diamond. Its extremely large size and better flavor make it preferable to Diamond, ripening at this season when the demand on the Eastern market for California Plums is at its height. This variety can be rated, without exception, as one of the most profitable commercial European Plums. Very heavy and regular bearer.

**GAVIOTA** (Japanese)—Ripen with the last half of Wickson and between Wickson and Across. In size it is a little larger than Wickson. Pit is exceedingly small. The fruit, when ripe, is a deep red, flesh remarkably yellow, sweet and of excellent quality. One of the best midsummer shipping Plums. Firmer than Wickson and will hang for three weeks. We deem this Plum an improvement over Wickson. Has been in bearing since 1910 at Vacaville, has made good, and is largely planted in that section. While the Gaviota is a better producer than the Wickson, some years it is inclined to be shy. The productiveness of the Gaviota, however, can be stimulated and insured by interplanting with Beauty and Duarte, and as these are equally desirable Plums, there will be no sacrifice in the interplanting. July 20th to August 1st.

**KELSEY** (Japanese)—Large, heart-shaped; in ripening their color changes from a light red to a brilliant clear as full ripeness is attained: flesh amber colored, very juicy and of an agreeable flavor. A very attractive Plum; an excellent shipper and a good seller. Tree a strong grower and a fairly good bearer. This variety always commands a good price. Wickson is not self-pollinating. In valuable, however, for pollinating Formosa. Can be interplanted with other Plums. Formosa, Gaviota and Santa Rosa, all good varieties, and will increase productivity of Wickson.
SILVA-BERGTHOLD COMPANY, FRUIT TREE SPECIALISTS

ANITA—Seeding of Tragedy. Originated by Millard Sharpe. Under observation twelve years. Fruit very large, oblong, fully as large as Hungarian and Grand Duke; color purple with deep bloom; flesh yellow; freestone. Ripens just in advance of Diamond and at a season when the demand for this type of Plum is greatest. This is one of the best European types. A most profitable Plum for Eastern shipment. Sugar content very high and can be dried either pitted or without pitting. Regularly and heavily productive. Ripens at Vacaville July 10 to 20th. Ripe, firm and considers them lossy. A good market producer. Suited to Eastern market, moving with Grand Duke and President, is a most profitable sort. If desired it can be pitted. 

HUNGARIAN (Syn. Gros)—Very large, ovate; skin dark red, covered with a beautiful lilac bloom; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality; pit none; freestone, and a good shipper. Its large size, excellent eating quality and showy appearance make it a favorite for the Eastern market. Its merits are well known, and has been a great money maker. Inclined to shy bearing, and for that reason, in most localities, either Grand Duke or Wilma or President, or some large blue European varieties, are more profitable. August 15th to 25th.

KELSEY (Japanese)—Very large, heart-shaped; surface dark green, mottled, changing to a rich yellow, tinged with red when fully ripened; flesh yellow, very firm and, when fully ripened, of splendid eating quality. Kelsey sells well on all Eastern markets. It is particularly desired on the markets of New York and Boston by produce exporters, supplying them with fruit for both going and return voyages; are largely used for distillation purposes during the holiday season; are bought also largely for export to the European markets. This Plum is in great demand and has been named one of the most profitable sorts. It is a fairly regular bearer and is especially valuable for planting with Beauty, Duarte and Santa Rosa, its productivity can be increased. July 20th to August 10th.

DELTA (Japanese)—The best early Plum. We have fruited them for many years. They ripen with the last half of Climax and the first part of Burbank. On account of their firmness they have a comparatively long ripening season. Its large size, beautiful and most attractive appearance, its good shipping quality and its productivity make it a particularly valuable shipping Plum. It is far superior in color, flavor and appearance to either Burbank or Climax. The Plums are deep purple crimson, with pale yellow bloom; very large, conical, symmetrical, uniform in size; flesh yellow with a shade of rose scarlet near the skin; fragrant flavor, juicy, delicious, and surpassingly scarce. We have included them largely in our own planting of the past ten years. Santa Rosa is normally self-pollinating. As a pollinator it is valuable for increasing the productivity of Fornosa and Watson.

DUARTE—A fine, large Plum. Very similar in size, color, texture and appearance to Santa Rosa, ripened with Kelsey and Diamond. Are particularly valuable in that they add a highly colored red Plum to the assortment of Plums available at that time. Originated by Burbank many years ago. First introduced by a Southern California nurseriesman. Not popular, however, where their commercial value came under the observation of practical fruit men, they escaped the attention of the commercial fruit grower. They first came under our observation twelve years ago. We have since tried them out.

We have had them in bearing for eight years, and have demonstrated their merits beyond question. They are the best Japanese in our nursery and are equally as hardy as any other of the large, firm blue European varieties. A most profitable Plum for Eastern shipment. Sugar content very high and can be dried either pitted or without pitting. Regularly and heavily productive. Ripens at Vacaville July 10 to 20th. Ripe, firm and eagerly sought after by the fruit shipper. A good market producer. Suited to Eastern market, moving with Grand Duke and President, is a most profitable sort. If desired it can be pitted.

HUNGARIAN (Syn. Gros)—Very large, ovate; skin dark red, covered with a beautiful lilac bloom; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality; pit none; freestone, and a good shipper. Its large size, excellent eating quality and showy appearance make it a favorite for the Eastern market. Its merits are well known, and has been a great money maker. Inclined to shy bearing, and for that reason, in most localities, either Grand Duke or Wilma or President, or some large blue European varieties, are more profitable. August 15th to 25th.

PRESIDENT (European)—Originated on the ranch of H. A. Basing of Vacaville. Very large, oval; dark purple, covered with a deep bloom; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent eating quality. Very similar in appearance to Grand Duke, ripening immediately following Grand Duke, and is an equal in desirability to any of any of the best Mid-Summer shipping varieties. Tree a strong grower and productive. This Plum will hang on the tree and reach a good size. Can be pickled either immediately following the Grand Duke or ten days or two weeks later. Can be planted with no other Plums available, and when the demand for a good Blue Plum is at its height, President nearly doubles the price of its fruit. President is fairly self-pollinating, though its productivity is increased by interplanting with Grand Duke, California Blue and President, constituting a strong combination for cross-pollination. President is very productive and desirable as a market Plum. August 15th to September 10th.

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Canning Plums

For a number of years Canning Plums sold at a very low price per ton, hardly sufficient to make them profitable. As a result for a period of two years and more there was very little expansion of the Canning Plum industry.

In the meantime, however, with the great expansion of the canned fruit industry and its consumption throughout the world, the demand for Canning Plums has greatly increased and has continued to be at a standstill. For that reason there is at the present time, and there will be if the planting of Canning Plums is not extensively undertaken by fruit growers, a serious shortage of Canning Plums, and there is a very strong demand for Canning Plums in approximately the proportion of 5 to 10 per cent of the number of Canning Plums as of Clingstone Peaches or as of Prunes.

In the meantime you were planting an acreage of Cline Stone Peaches for canning and you desired also to employ Canning Plums, if you were planting 5000 Cline Stone Peaches we would not advise you employing less than 2500 Cline Stone Peaches, as there are 25 different kinds of fruiting—Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Cherries, etc.—at 100 per cent, the proportion of Canning Plums desired is not over 5 per cent. This gives you an idea of the proportion in which Canning Plums should be planted. However, if you are planting 5000 or more Cline Stone Peaches or Canning Plums within the next few years you will insure a profitable investment.

GREEN GAGE—Medium size, oval; surface greenish tinged with yellow; deep white bloom; flesh pale green, melting; juicy, exceedingly rich and excellent flavor. July 20th to August 5th.

JEFFERSON—Large, oval, yellow in size, color, texture, flavor and quality, is fully equal to Santa Rosa and is worth a permanent place in the Eastern market. Suited to Eastern market, moving with Grand Duke and President, is a most profitable sort. If desired it can be pitted.
Prunes

Prunes are a staple article of diet, not alone with the consuming populations of the United States and Canada, but are used very largely in the export trade, and on the European markets a monopoly of the trade has been acquired by the Northern California growers, who have steadily improved in quality and size to the high standard of the California product. As an article of diet in the trenches they were proven as indispensable as the potato. Sugar, ham and bacon, and these facts have demonstrated beyond a doubt the stability of the Prune growing industry.

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

When Prunes are a heavy yield, growers have been known to realize as much as $900.00 per acre for their crop, which at $200.00 to $300.00 per ton, can be planted to Prunes at a profit, and growers in California have come to realize the desirability of planting Prunes as a safe and profitable investment, and as a result there has been a shortage in Prune trees each year, particularly on Myrobolan root.

Of the varieties listed, French is more largely used than any other, and can be had in three colors: black, buff or yellow, and with larger production I fear this fruit would only sell at a differential in price.

Furthermore, THE NAME FOR THE CALIFORNIA PRUNE WAS FOUNDED ON THE FRENCH PRUNE QUALITY.

Pears

California Bartlett Pears ripen in advance of the Eastern and Northwestern grown Bartlett, and during their season have a monopoly of the market. The fruit is large and juicy. With refrigeration steamers being established via the Canal to the Atlantic seaboard and the European markets, at less cost per package delivered than the present rail rates to New York, this monopoly will extend to Europe and South America as well.

The California Bartlett attains a peculiar degree of perfection not equaled by any Northwestern or Eastern grown Pear, making it a fruit distinct from any other Pear, and to be had in small, medium and large sizes, being firm, with a good rich color, well flavored, and having a very good keeping quality, and with larger production I fear this fruit would only sell at a differential in price.

Furthermore, THE NAME FOR THE CALIFORNIA PRUNE WAS FOUNDED ON THE FRENCH PRUNE QUALITY.

ROOT STOCKS FOR THE PRUNE

Many growers are planting Prunes on Myrobolan root on locations where Peach root would be preferable.
Pear Blight is easily controlled, and is not a menace, while even on the floor of the interior valleys Pear Blight can also be controlled to a degree, and insures Pear growing as a most profitable investment in spite of the annual expenses of blight control.

Bartlett is the King of Pears, and should be more largely planted than any other variety, Bartlett being preeminently the best. They can be grown successfully over a very wide range, and there is no fruit offering a safer or more profitable investment. On very early locations a block of Wilder, Comet and our Early Type Bartlett in your pear assortment will be very profitable, while an assortment of the standard Fall varieties, such as Beurre d’Anjou, Beurre Bosc, Winter Nellis, Easter Beurre, Comice, Beurre Hardy and Beurre Clairgeau, will diversify your crop, and are very profitable planting also.

Fall Pears enjoy a wide range of distribution at profitable prices, and with the opening of the Canal trade routes, Fall Pears in particular will be in great demand for the export trade. They will safely average an income of from $250.00 to $400.00 per acre.

If you are planting Bartlett Pears on an early location, we would recommend that you plant at least a portion—15 to 25 per cent—of the Early Type Bartlett described under the Individual varieties.

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

ROOT STOCKS FOR THE PEAR

Japanese Pear is immune to woolly aphid attack, and is partially resistant to blight; will not, however, endure wet feet as well as the French. On any location where the drainage is good, and that you would rate adapted to Peach root, Pear on Japanese root is preferable to any other.

On any location subject to long periods of excessive moisture or of poor drainage, such as a heavy adobe soil, or the heavy, tight loam of the coastal districts, Pear on French root is valuable. Where a dwarf tree is desired, Quince root, double worked on Beurre Hardy, is the right combination.

We have observed that Pear on Japanese comes to heavy productivity practically one year earlier than Pear on French. Some growers have claimed two years earlier. Several, however, one year earlier, and on soil adapted to Japanese root this is a considerable advantage.

BEURRE BOSC—Large, beautiful russet sort; long neck; melting rich flavor; very productive. Fully the equal in eating quality of Bartlett. One of the most regularly and heavily productive of Fall Pears. A splendid Fall fruit, used largely in export trade. Should be more largely planted and in our own orchards we are planting heavily to this variety. September 15th to October 15th.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Large pyriform; when ripened color yellow; covered with russet dots; flesh yellowish, sweet, juicy and slightly granular; splendid for dessert. Tree very hardy; very prolific and a regular bearer. This variety does not compare in quality with the Bartlett, yet owing to its being a regular and sure bearer, and owing to the fact that it immediately follows the Bartlett and when the demand for Pears is still at its height, they sell at remunerative prices. Its season extends from August 15th to September 15th.

BEURRE HARDY—Large, long oblate, sometimes pyriform; skin greenish with thin, brown russet; flesh white and of a rich, slightly sub-acid flavor; tree strong grower, productive. September 5th to October 1st.

DOYENNE DU COMICE—Large, roundish pyriform; flesh pale yellow; ripening, becomes a fine yellow shaded crimson and slightly marked with russet dots; flesh white, fine, melting, aromatic. A French Pear of quite recent introduction. Has been successfully grown by the A. Bloch Fruit Co. of Santa Clara, and also in some sections of the Pacific Northwest. Its large size, good keeping quality, fine grain and exquisite flavor make it a great favorite on the Eastern market for the holiday trade. Tree vigorous and in some localities regularly productive; in others inclined to alternate bearing. October 15th to November 15th.

COMET (Syn. Lawson) — A desirable early Pears; large to medium; when ripe color crimson on yellow background; eating quality good. A good shipper, productive and sells at remunerative prices. Should be planted only in early districts. June 15th to July 1st.

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

We grafted them into several young trees which have now fruited seven years. In form and fruit they are very nearly the same as the common Bartlett. We make the first picking of this French Bartlett ten days before we can make the first picking of the common Bartlett, and we strip the trees of the French Bartlett with the second picking, when we make our first picking of the common Bartlett—a feature particularly valuable in early districts.

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

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

We do not advocate the planting of this early type in late Pears growing districts, but we do advise the planting of this early type in the early pear growing districts, such as Vacaville, Winters, Capay Valley, Sacramento River district, Feather River and the lower foothills up to an elevation of 1000 feet. In these districts named, on account of their early ripening, you will find them most profitable.

Planting a block of Bartlett Pears in an early district, we would advise employing 15 to 25 per cent of the Early Type Bartlett and the balance regular Bartlett.

When placing your order for Bartlett, should you desire a portion or all of this Early Type, please specify in your order “Early Type Bartlett.” June 20th to July 5th.

WILDER—The best early Pears. Medium size; flesh firm, rich and sweet; when ripened is a dark crimson, firm and heavy, and has a good background. A good shipper, productive and on account of its early ripening it is very profitable for early ripening and extensive planting, particularly in early districts. June 20th to July 1st.

WINTER NELIS—Medium, roundish, oblate, yellowish-green dotted with gray russet, and a good deal covered with light russet dots; flesh white; fine grained, but waxy, very melting and full of rich, sweet, aromatic juice. In eating quality equal to the Bartlett. We propagate from a strain of Winter Nelis producing exceptionally large fruit. October 15th to November 15th.
BEURRE D’ANJOU — Large, pyriform; skin greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with full crimson; flesh white, melting, juicy and of the finest flavor. This variety is profitably grown in sections of Oregon and Washington, and is held in equal esteem with the Comice, sales on the Eastern market averaging from $2.50 to $4.50 per box. In many localities more regularly productive than the Comice. September 15th to October 15th.

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Nectarines

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

HUMBOLDT—Large, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant flavor; freestone. The leading yellow-fleshed Nectarine, August.

STANWICK—One of the leading varieties. Large size; flesh white, tender, juicy and of a delicious flavor; skin greenish-white and shaded with reddish-purple in the sun. Fine table variety; good for drying, preserving and shipping. Middle of July.

NEW WHITE—Large; skin greenish-white; flesh white, tender, juicy; stone small and free. A good drying variety. Middle of July.

Olives

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

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

The supply of California ripe Olives can in no way keep pace with this increasing demand. This situation is being multiplied by reason of the fact that the large packing and canning establishments, such as Heinz, Libby, McNeill & Libby and Armour, are now making a specialty of pickling the California Olive, and they are employing their vast selling facilities in its distribution. An Olive tree will endure for generations, and there is no planting that will afford you a surer income during your lifetime. Of the varieties planted, the Mission is preeminently the best, and 90 per cent of the Olive planting is to the Mission, with Manzanillo as second choice.

OLIVES ON PICHOLINE ROOT

When you buy an Olive tree it will pay you to get the best—never the cheapest— as the best is always the cheapest in the end. Olives in California are usually grown from cuttings, because that is the easiest and most expensive way. However, it has been demonstrated that an Olive grown on a Picholine root produces a stronger tree and a better fruit than the same variety grown from a cutting. When you plant a French Prune you want it worked either on Myrobalan Seedling, Bitter Almond or a Natural Peach Seedling root, but you wouldn’t have a French Prune grown for a cutting—a work on a French Prune Seedling.

We are practically the only nurserymen in the State propagating Olives on Picholine root—and between an Olive grown on Picholine root and one grown from a cutting, price should not be a consideration.

We have a limited number of trees of two and three seasons’ growth of Mission Olive worked on the Picholine root, well rooted, of good caliper, and in a fine, healthy growing state, so if you have been considering Olives as being among the varieties of trees that you intend to plant, it will pay well to contract from this lot of trees.

MANZANILLO—Large; of a deep, black color, dotted with white specks when ripe. Makes fine pickles of the very best quality, and produces oil of a very high grade. In order to make a firm pickle must be blanched. This old standard sort, introduced by the Spanish padres, is more extensively cultivated than the Mission. This variety can be pickled fully ripe for pickling, and will make a firm pickle, having in this a double advantage of a firm pickle and the more rich flavored as well as the better eating quality obtained only in the fully ripened Olive. Ninety per cent of all Olive planting is to this variety, and they are without exception the most profitable for commercial planting.

SEVILLANO (Queen Olive)—When ripe of bluish-black color; extra large; makes a splendid pickle, though in order to make a firm pickle must not be picked fully ripe, sacrificing to that degree the exquisite flavor and eating quality of the fully ripened Olive. Tree is of rapid growth, but in most localities is a very shy bearer, and on that account is not deemed desirable for commercial planting, although a good variety for home orchard.

ASCOLANA—A superb Italian Olive of increasing popularity; fruit handsome and extremely large, often equaling in size the French Prune, to which it is similar in shape. These qualities make it a favorite among fancy picklers, who find an increasing demand for this variety put up in bottles. Tree is a strong grower and good bearer.

WALNUTS

Walnut growing in Northern California has been overlooked by the majority of planters. This, on account of the shy bearing and the tendency to blight of the Santa Barbara softshelled and Old English Walnut is not true of some in some localities even these have been regularly productive. Recently, however, with the introduction of the later blooming Franquette and Mayette of the French varieties, experience has shown that these varieties in Northern California—where the depth of soil and drainage are favorable to Walnut culture—Walnuts can be successfully, and in many cases more profitably, grown than in the famed Walnut growing section of Santa Barbara County in the South. In many instances, in fact, there are no groves of Franquette and Mayette that are full bearing, regularly productive and very profitable.

Walnuts will endure for generations and, like Olives, continually increase in fruitfulness. The income from a Walnut grove in full bearing is from $200.00 to $350.00 per acre.

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

We do not recommend the extensive planting in large commercial blocks of Walnuts, only where the conditions for their production are ideal, and where so planted they should be distanced not less than forty.

EASTER BEURRE—Very handsome; pumpkin shaped; flesh white and when ripened, fine grain, juicy and rich flavor; will keep until March; most delicious for dessert

OLIVE ON PICHOLINE ROOT
to fifty feet and interplanted to some other fruit crop, such as Peaches, that will come into bearing within the two years required for the Walnuts to come into heavy productivity.

We do, however, recommend the planting in every orchard of an avenue of Walnuts along your fence line or leading to your home, or a few about your home and barn for various purposes, and utility. Nothing will add so much in attractiveness to your orchard, and in value, as a well-kept row of Walnut trees along the boundary or avenue leading to your home, or any other place. They are an ornamental shade tree, and are as profitable as ornamental. For home orchard no selection is complete without a half dozen Walnuts.

FRANQUETTE—The intrinsic value of this French variety is just beginning to dawn on the commercial grower of Walnuts in California. It is large, elongated, oval; kernel full, sweet and rich, nutty flavor. The nuts command very high prices. A particularly desirable feature of this variety and the Mayette is the fact that it is a late bloomer, bungs beginning to swell about the beginning of April.

MAYETTE—San Jose Mayette of the Wiltz strain. The best late blooming Walnut of the true Mayette type, so named by Mr. Rudolph Wiltz, a pioneer Walnut grower of San Jose. Tree and nut are immune from blight; not subject to sunburn, and on that account are desirable for the interior valleys. The nuts are medium size, with smooth, thin shells. The meat fills the shells well; kernels are sweet and very nutty flavor.

EUREKA—Tree remarkably vigorous; upright grower; leaves and blooms three weeks later than seedlings of the same variety. Shell large and thick. Nuts are large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed. A desirable variety for planting in the interior valleys. Regularly productive.

PLACENTA PERFECTION—The favorite soft-shell variety in Southern California. Nuts are very large, shell smooth and of uniform size; kernel full, white meated and of excellent flavor and quality. Extremely heavy bearer, rarely failing to produce a good crop. A great favorite in the southernland.

WILSON WONDER—Originated by Mr. James Wilson, probably a seedling of Bijou, to which it bears a close resemblance as to size, which is exceptionally large. Very heavy bearer, and probably a top grower. Mainly valuable for home orchard planting.

PAYNE SEEDLING—One of the most popular varieties. Tree a rapid and thrifty grower and an immense bearer of fine quality nuts. Well suited to deep, moist soil and locations where ample irrigation is possible. Nut of good average quality, good size and moderately smooth.

Pineapple Quince

The flavor, which is suggestive of pineapple. They will cook as tender as the best cooking apple, possessing an exquisite flavor not equaled by any other Quince. Very large size, very hearty; bear young and regularly; ripen September 1st, and on account of their ripening in advance of any other Quince, and at a time when every housekeeper is in the midst of the season’s home canning operations, they are subject to a demand on every market that no later ripening Quince enjoys. On the Eastern markets they have averaged for a number of seasons from $1.00 to $1.25 per bushel.

VAN DEMAN—Originated by Luther Burbank. A strong grower, the hardiest, surest and newest bearer we know, and succeeds farther north than any other variety. Will produce more big, fine flavored, golden fruit than any other Quince. Delicious for preserves, jellies or Quince syrup. Ripens through a long season and keeps well. We recommend it as one of the best.

Pineapple

One of Burbank’s productions. The name comes from the flavor, which is suggestive of pineapple. They will cook as tender as the best cooking apple, possessing an exquisite flavor not equaled by any other Quince. Very large size, very hearty; bear young and regularly; ripen September 1st, and on account of their ripening in advance of any other Quince, and at a time when every housekeeper is in the midst of the season’s home canning operations, they are subject to a demand on every market that no later ripening Quince enjoys. On the Eastern markets they have averaged for a number of seasons from $1.00 to $1.25 per bushel.

Pecans

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

Stewart—A standard for commercial orchards. Has all the points for a profitable Pecan; large size and desirable shape; fine appearance; always well filled and meat of good flavor. A fine ornamental tree for home, as well as for commercial purposes.

Figs

Figs thrive well in any soil and under any conditions which favor common orchard trees. The range of soil on which they grow well is very wide. Figs are especially well adapted to the heavy soils of California. In growing Figs for drying, however, great care must be taken to overlook the presence of blights and other diseases.

Figs are becoming a staple article of diet in the dried fruit. The demand for them is in its infancy, and with the whole of North America as a market for the Californian produce, Figs should be in demand for the California grower as the best of any other fruit. On account of its productiveness and the demand for it, it is a profitable fruit.

White Adriatic—Fruit very large, skin greenish yellow, thin as tissue paper; pulp a carmin color, exceedingly aromatic.

CALIMYRNA—Genuine Smyrna Fig; large to very large; skin lemon yellow; pulp reddish amber, sometimes pale amber turning to dark amber just before falling. Seeds large, yellow, fertile, over-grown with a clear, white syrups giving the fruit a richness and meanness unsurpassed by any other Fig. Tree of spreading habit, leaves medium to large and quite lustrous. Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other Fig. This Fig can be planted in connection with the Capri Fig, one tree of Capri to every twenty-five of Calimyrna.

Persimmons

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

There are a great many varieties of this fruit. Of these Hachiya is the early ripening, and Hyakume, the later ripening, have proven themselves for commercial planting preeminently the best.

Hachiya—Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; skin bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the apex; flesh deep yellow; sometimes having occasional dark streaks with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. Large and handsome tree. Fruits vigorous, shapely and prolific.

Hyakume—Large to very large, varying from roundish ovals or roundish oblates, flattened at the ends; skin light bluish yellow; flesh light brown, sweet, crisp and meaty even while hard. It ripens following the Hachiya. A splendid late commercial variety.

Table and Raisin Grapes

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

Being a Fall fruit, Grapes are made to compete with the flood of Apples marketed during this season, but on account of the attractiveness...
and exceptional eating quality of the California Table Grape, they have been tremendously increasing production, and a staple, profitable fruit.

The grapes should be grown mainly in the interior valleys and foothills, where they attain a degree of sugar in ripening that gives them the keeping quality required for distant shipping markets.

The past few years have seen an enormous planting of Table Grapes, and while we believe that they will eventually all go into consumption at remunerative prices, yet the probability is, in the opinion of the grower, that the efficiency of its retail distribution—

Table Grapes and will, in the opinion of the grower, that the efficiency of its retail distribution—

The best varieties to plant, according to their adaptability to the district where you are planting, are: Malaga, Tokay, Cornichon and Emperor.

The Thompson Seedless, in the Raisin, on account of their great productivity and the great demand for them as a seedless raisin, have been exceedingly profitable. They are grown only in California as a second year’s planting. A very profitable variety for planting. August 12th to September 5th.

ROSE PERU—Bunches large, shouldered and loose; Berry round, large, firm, with skin, cracking flesh; color black, tinged with yellow. A good early Grape. August 12th to September 5th.

BLUE MALVOISE—Bunches large and loose; berries medium size, red-

BLACK MONUKKA (Sometimes called Black Thompson Seedless)—Being a seedless, black Grape, berries large and heavy; the flavor of Thompson Seedless, though a little larger size, berries being medium sized, black, with blue bloom, dark red, firm, very juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor. An excellent Grape, but inclined to bear light in certain localities. August 15th to September 1st.

MALAGA—Bunches very large and compact; berries very large, oval, yellowish-green, with white bloom; skin thick, blanched, flavoured, sweet, crisp and of exquisite natural flavor. A very desirable variety for Eastern shipments, and has rapidly increased in favor in Eastern markets. A good shipper and sells at remunerative prices. A good variety. August 15th to September 5th.

BLACK BLOPEA—A fine, large, black grape, ripening during the season of the Thompson Seedless, large and in flavor a peculiar combination of the white Muscat and the Eastern Concord. An unusually fine flavored variety, did for home vineyard and local market. August 29th to September 15th.

PURPLE DAMASCUS—Bunches large and loose. Fruit very large, oval, and of deep purple color; flesh many and juicy. A very attractive variety.

TABLE GRAPES—AMERICAN VARIETIES

CATAWBA—An old favorite red Grape, but requires exceptionally favorable situations and a warm season; in the North it ripens too late for proper maturity; not always dependable. Grown commercially in the Chautauqua grape belt of New York.

CONCORD—Black; the old stand-by; healthy, hardy, vigorous, productive; succeeds in localities where others fail; ship well, sells well and is of good quality. The grapes for the mill to and a monument to the originator, Mr. Ephraim Bull.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS—The bunches very large and compact; berries greenish-brown and nearly seedless; pulp crisp, and of very sweet, delicious natural flavor; a good shipper and the best early variety. More valuable for drying than any other variety, and on account of its productivity, its early ripening and freedom from rain damage while being cured, and the great demand for a seedless rai

Grapes on Resistant Root

We do not propagate any of the Grape varieties on resistant root, but we are prepared to furnish some rooted cuttings of Rupesstris St. George. These can be planted out in vineyard form and later top-worked to the standard varieties by either budding or grafting.

Oranges, Lemons and Pomelos

Nothing will add so much to the attractiveness and value of your fruit farm or home, or give you more pleasure than a block of orange trees. Keep citrus trees in a table also for local market, though for extensive commercial planting we do not advocate the planting of the Orange, Lemon or Pomelo in that part of Northern California lying north of Fresno County, though every frame garden home garden should have at least a few, and several dozen citrus trees in their assortment, and, as stated, nothing that you can plant will add more to the attractiveness and value of your home.

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

OONSHI—Deep yellow; flesh very tender; skin thin. A new variety, tender and nearly seedless; the market will accept it. September 10th to October 15th.

VALENCIA LATE—Large; reaching the market when all other varieties are gone. Second only to Washington Navel in the extent of its dissemination. The Summer Orange of California. Ripens from June to September. The equal of Washington Navel.

Marsh Seedless Pomelo—One of the most popular varieties; nearly seedless; large, roundish; skin smooth, lemon yellow; color good, size large, flavor excellent; very late ripening. Most largely planted Pomelo. No home orchard assortment is complete without one or two Pomelo trees. In the years to come will delight your breakfast table.

Eureka Lemon—Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth and prolific bearer; fruit medium to large, sweet and a good keeper; few seeds; very popular, especially & coast regions.

Villa Franca—A strong growing variety; thornless, or nearly so; fruit large and nearly seedless; withstands lower temperature than any other variety.
Raspberries
HANSEL.—Medium to large; color bright crimson and of excellent flavor; firm and for distant shipment is one of the best and the earliest.
May 21st to June 15th.
KING.—Of good size; color bright scarlet; a fine eating quality and an excellent shipper. June 1st to 28th.
CUTHBERT.—Dark red berry of delicious raspberry flavor. A good shipper and one of the best for market. June 19th to July 1st.

Strawberries
DOLLAR.—This berry combines every qualification of a good, marketable variety. It will ship to points three days distant. Large, highly colored, symmetrical. No other berry known can be so satisfactorily shipped to distant localities as this, and no other berry is more prolific or better adapted to the home garden. First crop April 28th to June 5th; second crop June 11th to October 1st.
OREGON PLUM.—A fine, large, conical berry. Originated in Oregon, and being extensively planted as an early market variety, ripening ten days in advance of the Dollar. A very large, bright red colored, symmetrical, and fine flavored berry, strong and prolific. First crop ripens April 29th to May 15th. Second crop ripens June 10th to August 1st.

Loganberries
One-half raspberry and one-half blackberry. They are as large as the largest blackberries, with the shape of the same; sweet and juicy; of a bright red color, and contain both the flavor of the raspberry and blackberry, having a very vinous flavor not found in any other fruit. Raw, when fully ripe, it is excellent for the table; also excellent stewed, and for jelly and jam; it has no equal. May 29th to June 19th.

Phenomenal Berries
All that can be said of the Loganberry is applicable to this berry, excepting that the Phenomenal is of larger size and of superior quality to the Logan. May 29th to June 19th.

Blackberries
LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—The earliest and best Blackberry; soft, sweet and luscious throughout; the best for putting up; very prolific. June 1st to July 5th.
LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Large, black and of excellent eating quality. One of the best late Blackberries. June 25th to August 15th.
CORY THORNLess.—A fine, large, early maturing Blackberry, similar in shape and size to Mammoth, but of very much better texture, flavor and quality; also firmer and will better endure distant shipment. Canes are practically thornless. A remarkably strong grower and very prolific producer. Would advise planting Cory Thornless in preference to Mammoth. In fact, we deem them the very best early Blackberry.

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

CURRANTS
CHERRY.—Very large; deep red; fine for preserving, and a valuable market variety.
FAY’S PROLIFIC.—A new Currant which has well sustained the claims of the disseminator. It is larger than the Cherry, has less acid and is much more prolific.
PERFECTION.—A cross between Fay and White Grape, retaining the valuable characteristics of both. Beautiful bright red, larger than Fay, holding its size to the end of the bunch; easy to pick; a superior berry, less acid and of better quality than any other large currant under cultivation.

WHITE GRAPE.—Large, yellowish white. Valuable for the table.

GUARANTEE
WARRANTY: The seller hereby warrants that any or all trees, vines, or plants sold under this invoice will be true to name, and that if any said trees, vines or plants shall at bearing prove not to be true to name, that the seller will pay to the buyer within five years from the date of this invoice, a sum of money equal to ten times the selling price for each and every tree, vine or plant that shall prove not to be true to name.

The seller also agrees under the terms of this guarantee to enter upon the premises of the buyer during the first season following the sale of these trees, vines or plants and inspect the same for the purpose of determining their trueness to variety.

It is understood, however, that under this warranty the buyer will, on completion of said planting, send the name of the tree, vine or plant covered by the invoice attached, giving also the exact location of each variety and a chart of the planting by which the location of each variety can be identified.

And further, upon application by the seller, will offer to indicate to the representative of the seller the location of each variety on the ground planted.

It is further understood that the seller shall have the right to go on the ground planted to the trees, vines, or plants covered by the attached invoice, at any time within the said five years to investigate the condition of said trees, vines or plants and shall have the right, at any time during the first year that the varieties were sold to replace any stock which the seller may find untrue to name. Said stock so replaced to be without cost either to selling or planting to the buyer and buyer agrees that all violation of the liberal provisions of this warranty, to accept the same as full measure of damages and in liquidation of all damages sustained and to be sustained by reason of any said trees, vines or plants proving to be untrue to name, and which it replaces and plants the first year following their original planting.

In the event the seller does not receive the notice and information as above provided, the buyer's remedy shall be limited to the refund, or in case the value of this order is less than One Hundred Dollars the buyer agrees that the refund of only the purchase price of such trees or vines as may prove to be untrue to name shall be accepted as full liquidation of damages.

The buyer agrees that within five years from date hereof written notice shall be given to the seller in the event any trees delivered under this invoice prove untrue to name; and in the absence of such notice within the period of five years the seller is hold free from any subsequent claim for damages.

SPECIAL SERVICE
Further than that, it is our purpose to send these experts out during the first season after your young orchard is planted, on all purchases totaling $100.00 or over, to again check the trueness of the varieties you planted in your Orchard—a degree of service heretofore unknown—and in the event any tree is discovered to be untrue to variety, we will replace the same for you without charge and replant at our own cost.

These men also will be glad to give you the benefit of any suggestions you may desire as to your cultural practices.

In addition to that, in order to surround your planting with an additional safeguard to you against loss, we guarantee that for any tree that thereafter may prove untrue to name, we agree to refund to you as compensation for the loss a sum of money equal to ten times the price you paid for the tree or trees found to be untrue.

This, as stated, safeguards you from loss as near as is humanly possible. The service we thus give, while costly to us, is an absolute assurance to you against the enormous losses that from time to time have arisen from the unfortunate mistakes heretofore made in the propagation of trees. This constitutes an assurance to you that you can well rate in value the equal of the price you pay for the trees, and more.

Note the terms of this Guarantee which will be attached to, and made part of, the terms of the invoice under which your trees will be invoiced to you when delivery is made.