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Descriptive Catalogue...

OF

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES

CITRUS TREES

OLIVE TREES

AND

GRAPE VINES

ORNAMENTAL

TREES, SHRUBS AND ROSES

Fancher Creek Nurseries

GEO. C. ROEDING

Proprietor

Experimental Olive & Ornamental Nursery, 640 Acres, 6 miles East of Fresno

Deciduous Fruit Tree Nursery, 120 Acres, 2½ miles North-west of Fresno

Citrus Nursery, 20 Acres, . . . Exeter, Tulare County, California

Post Office, Telegraph, Telephone and Express . . ADDRESS

Fresno, Fresno County, California

FRESNO REPUBLICAN
Fresno, Cal.
Birds-eye View of Fancher Creek Nursery No. 2, 120 Acres
...PREFACE...

In presenting to our friends and patrons, the Eighth Edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, we wish to call their attention to its systematic arrangement, as well as the general information contained; with the complete index, we hope it will not only be of service in making up orders, but also answer as a book of reference.

Nursery No. 2. On account of the liberal patronage which we have enjoyed and in order to continue growing our stock on new ground, we have transferred our establishment to a tract of land known as Nursery No. 2, containing 120 acres and situated two miles west of Fresno. The soil here is admirably adapted for the successful production of high grade nursery stock and we announce, with pardonable pride, that the fruit trees growing there for the season 1901-1902, will be the largest and finest in number and quality ever produced on the Pacific slope. We shall continue to move our fruit tree nursery, whenever necessary, in order to grow the various varieties of fruit trees on soils, to which they are peculiarly adapted, thus producing the strong growth and healthy root system, which have made our trees and plants famous.

Nursery No. 1. Our old nursery grounds, known as Nursery No. 1, which have been located, since their installation, on a section of land containing 640 acres, six miles east of Fresno will be devoted entirely to orchard, vineyard and experimental grounds. These grounds, which have been maintained at great expense in the past and which have earned a world-wide reputation for the first successful production on the Western Hemisphere, of the genuine Smyrna Fig, will be continued as heretofore, a specialty being made of producing new varieties of fruits and flowers as well as the testing of novelties. These grounds will enable us by actual observation to determine the varieties best suited to this climate and climates similar to ours, and we are ready at all times to give our patrons the benefit of our experience.

Citrus Nursery. Situated near Exeter, Tulare county, on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada foothills and protected from the frost, we have installed, in conjunction with William Wood & Son, a plant, which will not only enable us in future to fill large orders for citrus stock, but also to give our patrons a greater assortment to select from. After considerable investigation, this spot was chosen as most suited to the growing of fine stock. Its exemption from frost is not its only advantage, but this merit is augmented by entire freedom from Black Scale and a heavy black adobe soil which can be easily balled and in which the trees thrive wonderfully.

Packing Yard. Having the use of a block (comprising 4 acres) in the city of Fresno, where our trees are heeled in during the winter months, our facilities for handling stock and executing orders promptly are as perfect as possible. Our improved method of baling with electric machinery enables us to pack large lots of trees with neatness and despatch. We extend to all purchasers, who have no time to visit our nurseries, a cordial invitation to visit this packing yard and also our local sales yard, where they can inspect samples of all the varieties of trees and plants we grow and satisfy themselves in regard to the quality or our stock before purchasing.

Main Office and Local Sales Yard. The local sales yard containing principally ornamental stock, including palms, trees, shrubs and potted plants is situated as heretofore, in the city of Fresno, on J street, between Fresno and Merced. Here also our patrons will find our main office. All our establishments are connected by telephone, so that orders can be issued and filled in a very short time.

In conclusion, we wish to say that we are anxious that all the stock we send out shall live and flourish, and that all our patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases. Should there be any dissatisfaction we wish to be promptly informed of the fact and allowed to do justice to them and ourselves. We wish to thank those who have favored us with their patronage in the past and solicit a continuance of the same in the future.
NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. All orders should be legibly written on a separate piece of paper, and not mixed up with the body of the letter.
2. It is always advisable to send orders for nursery stock as early as possible, as those who come first are served first, and we make it a rule to fill orders in rotation as received.
3. In ordering, please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty when no instructions accompany the order to replace with other sorts as nearly similar as possible. Those not acquainted with the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, as we will send them only such varieties as we know are adapted to their locality.
4. Our packing and labeling is as perfect as possible, and we charge for the same only to cover the cost of material. All goods are delivered at the railway of express office free of charge.
5. State distinctly how you wish us to ship—by freight or express; also designate the route, otherwise we will use our own discretion in forwarding.
6. After delivering to the carriers we cannot hold ourselves responsible for any loss or injury to trees or plants after they have been carefully packed and shipped; but we will do everything in our power, if any loss should occur, for the protection and recovery of our customer’s property.
7. Orders to be sent by express, C. O. D., will be filled, provided one-half of the amount is sent with the order.
8. If any mistakes are made in filling orders, we will cheerfully rectify the same, but must respectfully request our customers to notify us at once, or, at the most, within ten days after the receipt of the goods.
9. Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a remittance or satisfactory reference.

ARTICLES BY MAIL.

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

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.

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

Address all letters to GEORGE C. ROEDING, Proprietor, Fancher Creek Nurseries, Fresno, Cal.

HINTS ON TRANSPANTING.

The climates and soils of this state are so much diversified that it is simply out of the question, in a descriptive catalogue like this, to advise our customers “What to Plant,” “How to Plant,” etc., and we therefore give only a few brief hints in regard to transplanting.

A want of knowledge on the part of the purchaser of trees as to the requirements of soil, care and after-culture is the frequent cause of the non-success of plants, for which the nurseryman is often unjustly blamed. Every purchaser of trees should put himself in possession of some established work on fruit culture. We take pleasure in recommending the following works, which we know to be invaluable to every fruit grower, the information they contain being the results of years of experience of our most widely known horticulturists:

California Fruits and How to Grow Them, by Prof. E. J. Wickson.
Grape Culture and Wine Making, by George Hussman.
Preparation of the Soil—For fruit trees a well drained soil is necessary, as they will not thrive on land constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should be well prepared by plowing and sub-soiling as if for a summer crop. On new land fertilizing will be unnecessary, but on land exhausted by constant cropping, it is well to turn under manure or a crop of alfalfa or clover.

Treatment of Trees on Arrival—The goods when received from the nurseryman should immediately be unpacked, and should be carefully heeled in the ground to prevent the roots from becoming dry by exposure. Should the plants be delayed on the route so long as to become dried, immediately bury them entirely in the ground, root and branch, and leave a few days, when they will regain their natural condition, and may be planted. If goods should become frozen on the route, place the box or bundle in a cellar, without unpacking and let them thaw out gradually.

Planting—The holes for planting trees or shrubs must be of ample size to admit the roots fully without cramping. Before planting the tree, its roots should be carefully examined and all bruised roots carefully smoothed off with a sharp knife.

In planting let one person hold the tree in an upright position and another shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice and bringing every root in contact with the soil. Firm the earth thoroughly about the roots by treading before closing the hole entirely, or better still a couple of pails of water may be applied and the balance of the soil filled in. Do not tramp or pour water on the surface of the soil as it tends to make the ground bake and prevents the free access of air and moisture to the roots, which is essential to the after-growth. Guard against planting too deeply; but allow for the settling of the soil so the tree will stand about as it came from the ground at the nursery.

Pruning—Do not spare the knife but cut all deciduous fruit trees back from 16 inches to 18 inches from the top of the ground. All prominent fruit growers concede the value of low heading; the body of the tree is protected from the scorching rays of the sun during the summer months and the gathering of the fruit is less expensive.

### NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance, 1 foot apart each way, number plants</th>
<th>Square Method</th>
<th>Equilateral Triangle Method</th>
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</table>

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

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

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

APPLES.

In the San Joaquin valley this fruit is not a profitable one to plant, due to the excessive heat in the summer months, and for this reason it is not advisable for planters to set out more trees than they require for family use. Apples do exceedingly well in all the coast counties, as well as in the upper foothills and mountains of the Sierra Nevada, the keeping qualities as well as the flavor of the mountain apples grown at an elevation of 5000 feet cannot be surpassed. Apple culture in the localities named is a very profitable and growing industry.

NEW APPLES.

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

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

APPLES—General Collection—Summer.

Benoni—Medium size, pale yellow striped with dark crimson; productive; tree vigorous, spreading, upright grower; tender, sub-acid flavor; August.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Red Astrachan—Large, deep crimson, with sometimes a little greenish-yellow in the shade; flesh white, moderately juicy, with an agreeable rich acid flavor; very productive; August.

Red June—Medium, oblong, deep red; excellent for table; one of the best early apples; July.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, tender and sweet; good bearer; August.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple; yellow, striped with red and covered with whitish bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly, acid and agreeable; August.

White Astrachan—A Russian apple; medium, roundish; skin nearly white; tender; good for market; August.

AUTUMN.

Alexander—Large, conical; greenish-yellow, streaked with orange and brilliant bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish-white, of medium quality, very productive; September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellowish-green; tree vigorous and very productive; flesh white, tender and mellow; one of the best fall apples; September.

Fameuse—(Snow Apple)—Medium, roundish; greenish-yellow, with streaks of deep red on sunny side; flesh remarkably white, very juicy; October.
Golden Russet—Medium; skin rough, yellow covered with dull russet; flesh whitish-yellow, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; September and October. Thrives well in a warm climate.

Gloria Mundi—Very large, greenish-yellow, flesh coarse, tender, with pleasant sub-acid flavor; excellent for cooking and drying; October.

Haas—Medium to large; pale greenish-yellow, shaded with red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; very abundant bearer; September and October.

Holland Pippin—Differing from Fall Pippin mainly in the time of ripening. Beginning to fall from the tree early in August, from then till November it is one of the very best for kitchen use.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large, roundish oblong; striped and splashed with stripes of bright red, nearly covering a yellowish ground; juicy and tender, with an agreeable acid flavor; very good to best; October. An excellent variety in the San Joaquin valley.

Jonathan—Medium, conical; light yellow, covered with red stripes; tender and juicy with a sprightly vinous flavor; excellent for table or market; October and November.

King of Tompkins County—Very large, globular; yellowish, shaded with red; flesh yellowish, rather coarse, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; October and November.

Mother—Large; red; flesh very tender, rich and aromatic. One of the best dessert apples.

Rand—Medium, yellowish-white, streaked with pale yellow and red; tender, rich and sub-acid; very productive; October.

Red Beigtighemer—A valuable German variety, very large, roundish inclining to conical; skin pale, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish-crimson; flesh firm white, with brisk sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer. This fruit is very showy and is worthy of extensive cultivation.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, greenish-yellow; succeeds on a great variety of soils; flesh yellow, fine-grained, tender, crisp, juicy and aromatic; excellent for cooking and table; October and November.

Roxbury Russet—Medium, dull-green, covered with brownish russet when ripe; flesh greenish-white, with a rich sub-acid flavor; good to very good; October.

Skinner's Pippin (Skinner's Seedling)—Large; skin thin, pale yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; tender and juicy; September.

Stump—Medium-sized, conical; yellow, striped and shaded with light red; flesh juicy, tender, with sprightly sub-acid flavor. Fruit very uniform in size and of fine appearance.

Twenty Ounce—Large and showy; a good sprightly fruit, though not very highly flavored; flesh coarse-grained, brisk sub-acid.

WINTER.

Arkansas Black—Medium to large, round or slightly conical; yellow where not covered with a beautiful dark maroon, approaching to black; flesh firm, fine-grained, juicy; a long keeper. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive.

Baldwin—Large, rounded; deep bright red; very productive. One of the best and most popular winter apples; December.

Ben Davis—Medium to large; yellowish, almost entirely overspread with two shades of red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, pleasant sub-acid; December to March.

Cooper's Market—Medium, conical, red; flesh white, tender, with a brisk sub-acid flavor; a late keeper. Tree very productive; December to February.

Dominie—Large; greenish-yellow, with stripes of bright red; flesh white, tender and juicy; good grower, very productive; November to April.

Duke of Devonshire—An English apple of medium size; yellow, with red cheek; crisp, juicy, sugary; fine aroma; good keeper.

English Russet—Medium; ovate or conical; greenish-yellow russet; crisp, sub-acid; a strong grower and a regular bearer.

Esopus Spitzenberg—Large, oblong; yellowish ground, with broken stripes of bright red; flesh yellow, juicy, with a delicious rich flavor.

Grimes' Golden Pippin—Medium; rich golden-yellow, sprinkled with small gray and light dots; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, spicy sub-acid, peculiar aroma; December to March.

Kentucky Redstreak—Medium, roundish; greenish-yellow shaded with dull purplish-red and sprinkled with large light dots having gray centers; flesh whitish, tender, juicy; December to February.
(1) Baling Trees with electric power, the start
(2) Bale finished ready for Shipment
(3) Hauling Bales to Freight Depot
(4) City Office and Retail Sales Yard
Lady Apple—A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat; lively lemon-yellow, with a brilliant deep red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant. Highly esteemed at Christmas as a beautiful ornament to Christmas trees.

Lawver—Large, roundish; bright red, covered with small dots; flesh white, firm, crisp, mild sub-acid; tree vigorous, thrives well in this valley. A fine keeper and very showy; December to February.

Limber Twig—Medium; yellow, shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, not very tender, juicy, with a brisk sub-acid flavor.

Mann—Medium; deep yellow, with sometimes a shade of brownish-red, when exposed; juicy and sub-acid; December.

Missouri Pippin—(Stones Evryka)—Very extensively planted in the southern part of the state; large roundish, slightly conical; yellowish-striped and splashed with red; covered with a greyish bloom and sprinkled with large greyish dots; tender, juicy, compact; December.

Marshall's Red or Red Bellflower—Originated with J. L. Marshall, near Napa. Fruit very large, same shape as Yellow Bellflower, but of same color as Red June; quality very good; flesh firm, fine-grained, slightly more acid than the Yellow Bellflower; tree a very heavy bearer.

Nickajack—Large, roundish; yellowish shaded and splashed with two shades of red; flesh yellowish, compact and tender and juicy. Tree a vigorous grower and very hardy. December to April.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish, greenish yellow, covered with light and dark stripes of purplish-red; flesh white, juicy, brisk sub-acid; valuable for market and cooking; November to January.

Pewaukee—Medium to large; bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender juicy; January to May.

Rawle's Janet—Medium; roundish, greenish-yellow, striped with red; crisp and juicy, one of the very best of keepers; January to April.

Reinette du Canada—Of French introduction; large to very large; greenish-yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh white; tender, crisp, juicy, with lively sub-acid flavor; a fine late keeper.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red, juicy and sub-acid; December to February.

Smith's Cider—Medium; yellow, shaded with red; an excellent market sort; November to February.

Shockley—Below medium, roundish, conical, pale-yellow overspread with red; crisp, juicy, slightly vinous flavor; good bearer and a good keeper. One of the best for this valley; December to February.

Sonoma Seedling—Above medium size; pale yellow, striped with red; rich, acid flavor; fine keeper. Popular in Sonoma and Napa counties.

Stark—Large, roundish, inclining to conical; greenish-yellow, shaded and splashed with dark red; thickly sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. A long keeper and profitable market fruit.

Sutton Beauty—Tree thrifty and very productive; fruit medium and of a waxen yellow color, shaded with fine crimson; November.

Swaar—Large and regularly formed; pale lemon-yellow, dotted with brown specks; flesh yellowish, fine-grained, tender with rich aromatic flavor; an excellent apple in this valley; a good market sort; December to January.

Vandevere—Medium; waxen yellow, striped with red; tender, with a rich sub-acid flavor; valuable for culinary purposes; November to January.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm and excellent; very productive; December to May.

Wealthy—Medium; skin smooth; whitish-yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun; flesh white, tender and juicy; December to February.

White Pippin—Large; greenish-white, pale yellow when ripe; flesh white, tender, with a rich sub-acid flavor; December to February.

White Winter Pearmain—Medium, oblong; pale yellow, thickly sprinkled with minute brown dots; flesh yellowish, tender, crisp, juicy, very pleasant sub-acid flavor; succeeds well in all parts of the state, and is very extensively planted. November to February.

Wine Sap—Medium; yellow ground, streaked with red; tree thrives well on sandy, light soil; flesh yellow, with rich, high flavor; excellent for table, and one of the very finest cider fruits; November to February.
Wolf River—Large and handsome; greenish-yellow, shaded with dark and light red; tree a strong grower and good bearer.

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

Yellow Newton Pippin—Large; skin smooth, golden-yellow; flesh firm, crisp, juicy; one of the standard varieties in California; January to March.

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

CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop—Large; dark crimson with bloom; very showy and popular on account of its size and hardiness; November to January.

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

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

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

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

Yellow Siberian—Large; fine golden-yellow color.

PEARS.

This most delicious fruit is being cultivated over the entire state, and although it does well in nearly all soils, it succeeds best on a heavy loam. The pear seems to thrive better in alkali soils than any other variety of fruit tree and is being largely planted in vineyards and orchards, where the vines and trees have been killed. The fruit of the summer and autumn varieties should be gathered ten days before ripening, and placed in a dark, cool place, where they will become juicy and melting, and acquire a delicious aroma and fine flavor.

The demand for this fruit both in the green and dried state, is increasing yearly, making it one of the most profitable and desirable fruits to plant.

The San Joaquin valley seems to be particularly adapted to the successful culture of the pear.

NEW PEARS.

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

PEARS—General Collection—Summer.

Andre Desportes—Fruit medium; skin, greenish-yellow with patches of fawn and russet in the sun; flesh yellowish-white, juicy, melting, sugary, acid.

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

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

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

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

Dearborn's Seedling—Small; skin smooth; clear light yellow; flesh white, juicy, sweet and sprightly in flavor; July.
Doyenne d'Éte—Fruit small, roundish, slightly pyriform; skin smooth, fine yellow, often shaded with bright red and covered with russet dots. One of the earliest.

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

Le Conte—Large, bell-shaped; skin smooth and of a rich creamy-yellow color; a rapid grower, a good bearer, foliage is rich and luxuriant; its flesh is hard-grained and of a rather inferior flavor; it is valuable for its shipping qualities and is excellent for cooking; July.

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

Seckel—This small but most delicious pear originated on the farm of Mr. Seckel, near Philadelphia. Without question the richest and most highly flavored variety known. Its highly concentrated, spicy, honeyed flavor is not equalled by any other variety. Skin brownish-green with a lively russet-brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, juicy and melting.
Souvenir du Congress—Large to very large; skin smooth, pale yellow, washed with a bright red on the side exposed to the sun; flesh resembles the Bartlett, but the musky flavor is almost entirely absent; ripens a week after the Bartlett and is much inferior to it, not deserving of extensive cultivation.

Tyson—Rather above medium size; melting, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Tree a vigorous grower and abundant bearer.

AUTUMN.

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

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

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

Beurre Diehl—A large Belgian pear, skin rather thick, lemon yellow, marked with large brown dots and marbling of russet, flesh a little coarse grained, but rich, buttery and delicious. Very good; October.

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

Beurre Superfin—Large; greenish-yellow, russet; rich, sprightly vinous flavor; an abundant bearer.

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

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

Dana’s Hovey—Fruit medium, regular in form; skin greenish-yellow, netted and patched with russet, and sprinkled with many brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, melting, with a sugary, rich aromatic flavor. Tree vigorous and a regular and enormous bearer. In the past five years that we have shipped this fruit to the Eastern markets it has never sold for less than $3.05 and up to $5.20 per crate. Undoubtedly a valuable shipping pear and worthy of extensive cultivation; October.

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

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

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

Howell—Large; waxen yellow; sprinkled with minute russet dots; flesh whitish, juicy, brisk, vinous; very good; September.

Keller’s Hybrid—Large; skin rich golden-yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots and often tinged with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor; tree very vigorous, an early bearer and very prolific.

Lawrence—Fruit medium; lemon-yellow with traces and patches of russet thickly dotted with brown dots; flesh whitish, melting and juicy.

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

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

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

Urbaniste—A Flemish pear of medium size, skin pale yellow with gray dots and a few russet streaks. Flesh white, very juicy and rich with a delicate perfume; September and October.

Winter Seckel—Small, regularly formed; skin dull yellowish-brown, with a lively russet-red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a rich, spicy flavor and aroma; the most exquisitely flavored variety known; October.
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Van Mons Leon le Clerc—Large; skin yellowish mingled with brown and russeted near the stalk; flesh buttery, melting with a sugary flavor; October.

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

**WINTER.**

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

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

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

Dr. Reeder—Medium; roundish, skin yellow, netted with russet and sprinkled with russet dots; flesh fine, juicy, melting; tree an excellent bearer; October.

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

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

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

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

Nouveau Poiteau—Large, pyriform; green with numerous russet dots and sometimes patches of russet; flesh whitish, melting, with a vinous and very refreshing flavor; an excellent pear; November.

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

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

Vicar of Winkfield—Valuable on account of its productiveness; very large and handsome, but of poor quality.

Winne Nelis—Medium; skin yellowish-green, dotted with gray russet; flesh yellowish-white, fine-grained and abounding with juice of a rich, saccharine, aromatic flavor; thrives best in warm localities and is especially adapted to this valley; producing large crops regularly every year. An excellent shipper and good keeper; December.

**PEARS—Dwarf.**

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

**CHERRIES.**

The Cherry is a fine, luxuriant fruit tree, with smooth, light colored bark. The tree thrives best in the coast counties, but will also bear abundantly in this valley, but it must be headed very low, otherwise it will sun-scald. The fruit finds a ready market in the Eastern states.

**HEART OR BIGARREAU.**

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

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

Black Eagle—Large, heart-shaped; skin deep purple; flesh deep purple, tender and rich; moderate bearer; June.
(1) Block of Smyrna Fig Cuttings, just starting, May, 1900
(2) Same Block, October, 1900
(3) Block Bartlett Pears, October, 1900, one season's growth from bud.
(4) Same Block, May, 1900
Black Tartarian—Largest size, irregular and uneven on the surface; flesh purplish, half tender and juicy; the best black cherry; June.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUKE AND MORELLO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PLUMS.

The plum has not in recent years been planted as extensively as it deserves, and the lack of planting has been due no doubt to a great extent to the difficulty of marketing; but now with canneries established in every prominent fruit growing section in the state, and with the demand for this fruit for shipment to eastern markets in the fresh and dried state, there is no reason why it should not be largely planted. "Black knot" and the insect "Curculio" combined have discouraged planting in the eastern states, and as a consequence our fruit finds a ready market there.

The Oriental varieties are coming more into favor every year. The trees grow very rapidly, are heavy and regular bearers, and adapt themselves to a wide range of territory. The fruit is very showy and highly flavored and its shipping qualities are unequalled.
NEW PLUMS.

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

Apple—Another of Burbank's novelties; named from its close resemblance; form, color and rare keeping qualities; flesh firm, pale red with marblings and streaks of pink. A valuable acquisition to the list of Japanese plums: ripens after Burbank.

Bartlett—One of the best of Burbank's recent introductions. Said to be wonderfully productive; a very ornamental tree with glossy green leaves, resembling very closely the famous Bartlett in habit of growth, flavor and fragrance. Fruit oval, yellow, turning to deep crimson when fully ripe; flesh light salmon colored, firm and juicy; ripens before Burbank.

Chalco—A cross between Simoni and Burbank, resembles the former variety very closely but said by the originator, Luther Burbank, to be far superior to it. A tremendous grower and very prolific. A superior shipping plum, as it ripens and keeps well when picked green. Must eventually supplant the Simoni, thriving and bearing where that variety is a failure.

Climax—This is well named the "King of Plums," its extreme earliness, immense size, high color, delicious flavor and fragrance, places it in the lead among early shipping plums. Fruit heart-shaped; color deep, dark red; flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and remarkably productive.

Shiro—Originated by Luther Burbank. Fruit egg-shaped; medium size, smooth, bright yellow, thin bloom; flesh clings to the pit. Said to be more productive than the Burbank.

Sultan—Said by the originator, Luther Burbank, to be one of the most attractive of plums; its huge size, deep purplish crimson color, render it a valuable market variety. The flesh is very firm, fragrant, sweet, dark crimson, clouded and shaded with pink, salmon and light yellow. Tree is a very rapid grower with wood and leaves very much like a Royal Anne Cherry.

PLUMS—GENERAL COLLECTION.

Bavay's Green Gage—An excellent foreign variety; fruit large; greenish-yellow, flesh yellow, juicy, melting, rich; August.

Botan—Large, resembles Kelsey; skin lemon-yellow, shaded with purplish carmine on the side exposed to the sun; flesh orange-yellow, very juicy and sub-acid; July.

Burbank—Introduced by Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., and considered to be the best of over forty Japan plums tested by him. Fruit is large, nearly globular; clear cherry-red, with lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and most agreeable flavor; tree very vigorous, often commencing to bear when only two years old.

Bradshaw—Large; reddish-purple; juicy and pleasant; adheres partially to the stone; July.

Chabot—Medium, skin of a brick-red color; flesh firm, same color as skin, juicy and sweet.

Cherry Plum—Small; lively red, light bloom; flesh greenish, soft, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; June.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large; light yellow; flesh sweet and delicious; adheres partially to the stone; tree very vigorous, September.

Coe's Late Red—Medium round; dark red; rich, vinous flavor; hangs on the tree a long time; October.

Columbia—Largest size, nearly globular; brownish purple, dotted with fawn-colored specks; rich, sugary and excellent; separates freely from the stone; August.

Clyman—Originated in Napa Valley; mottled reddish-purple, with beautiful blue bloom; free stone; flesh firm and sweet; two weeks earlier than the Peach Plum, which it very much resembles, only it is not quite as large. Very valuable for shipping. Tree very prolific, and a strong grower; June.

Damson—Small, oval; skin purple; flesh melting, rather tart; October.

Duane's Purple—Very large; reddish-purple; flesh yellow, sugary; separates from the stone; August.

Early Golden Drop—Small, bright yellow, sugary; June.

General Hand—Very large, oval; deep yellow, moderately juicy, sweet and good; parts freely from the stone; August.

Grand Duke—A valuable addition to late plums; skin dark, almost blackish purple; flesh greenish-yellow, adhering closely to the stone; has a sweet and rich flavor when fully ripe; September.
Green Gage—Small; round; flesh pale green, melting and juicy; separates freely from the stone; one of the best flavored plums; July.

Ickworth Imperatrice—Above medium size, obovate; skin deep purple, traced and embroiled with streaks of golden-fawn color; flesh greenish-yellow, sweet, juicy and rich; adheres slightly to the stone. A valuable late variety; its firmness and fine keeping qualities, render it worthy of more general cultivation.

Imperial Gage—Above medium size; oval, pale green, tinged with yellow; very juicy and rich; fine for canning; August.

Jefferson—Large; yellow, reddish cheek when exposed to the sun; one of the best for canning; one of the most desirable and beautiful of all dessert plums; parts freely from the stone; tree a slow grower, but very productive; August.

Kelsey Japan—Very large, heart-shaped; color green, changing to rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red when fully ripe and covered with bloom; flesh yellow, very firm and adheres slightly to the stone, which is very small; tree an immense bearer and very ornamental; July to October.

Koenig Claude—A very early blue plum; richly colored and of fine flavor; July.

McLaughlin—Large greenish-yellow; firm and luscious; very productive; August.

Peach—Very large, shaped like a peach; skin brownish-red, flesh pale yellow, slightly coarse grained, but juicy; separates freely from the stone; very valuable for shipping, always commanding a high price.

Quackenboss—Large, oblong; deep purple, sweet, and sub-acid; adheres slightly to the stone; August.

Red Egg—Large, oval; pale red, changing to deep red in the sun; flesh coarse, sub-acid flavor; July.

Royal Hative—Medium, roundish; light purple, dotted with brownish yellow; flesh yellow amber, rich, high flavor; parts freely from the stone; July.

Satsuma—(Blood Plum.) Large, globular, color dark red. Bloom thin of a lilac shade; flesh dark red, solid color from skin to pit. Firm, rather juicy, good flavor; pit very small; July.

Shropshire Damson—Superior to the common Damson; tree better grower and bearer; dark purple; best for preserves; October.

Simon Plum—(Prunus Simoni. Apricot Plum.) Said to be a native of Northern China; tree resembles the peach, with the exception that the leaves are of a lighter shade; a very vigorous upright grower; fruit large, of a cinnabar color, flattened at both ends; flesh yellow, firm, rich, sweet with a marked pineapple and faint banana flavors; pit very small. One of the best of the foreign plums. Its high color, delicious flavor and earliness combine to make it one of the best plums for eastern shipments: early July.

Smith’s Orleans—Large, oval; skin reddish purple, covered with a deep blue bloom; flesh deep yellow, rich, vinous flavor; adheres to the stone; good to very good; August.

Victoria—Large, round; yellow, shaded red in sun; good flavor; very productive; one of the best plums in cultivation; August.

Washington—A fine, large plum; skin dull yellow, with a pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious; separates freely from the stone; August.

Wickson—Originated with Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., and considered by him to be among the best of the Japan plums. The tree is a strong, vigorous upright grower, even more so than the Simon Plum, which it very much resembles in habit, except that the leaves are much broader. It is a cross with Satsuma on Kelsey bloom. Formed like the Kelsey, but more symmetrical; in ripening the color changes from a deep cherry red to a rich claret; flesh amber, very juicy; pit is small; the flavor is striking and agreeable. Having fine keeping qualities it will undoubtedly be a valuable acquisition to our list of shipping plums.

Wild Goose—An improved variety of the Chickasaw plum; reddish yellow; flesh juicy and highly flavored; adheres to the stone; June.

Willard—Medium size, color dark red, with many minute yellow dots; flesh rather firm, yellow, sweet and of fair quality; freestone. Said to be a strong, vigorous and hardy tree; and one of the earliest market Japan plums in the eastern states.

Yellow Egg—Very large; skin of a deep golden color, covered with a white bloom; juicy, but rather acid; an excellent variety for cooking; very showy, and when fully ripe a most attractive dessert plum.

Yosebe—A very distinct variety, fruit medium dark red; flesh yellow; one of the earliest.
PRUNES.

Prune culture is one of the industries of the state; our prunes are sweeter than the imported and are in every respect equal to them, and today the United States is exporting prunes particularly the larger sizes, to Europe. The river bottom lands in the San Joaquin valley seem to be admirably adapted to the successful growing of prunes.

NEW PRUNES.

**Imperial Epineuse**—*(Imperial)* The tree is a strong, thrifty, sturdy grower, and in habit very closely resembles the French Prune. The fruit is very large, and of uniform size on the tree, of a violet purple color, with dark blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, and exceedingly sweet; pit small. It ripens earlier than the French Prune, and when dried is quite dark, and is in every respect fully equal if not superior to the French Prune in flavor and sweetness, and in size it is far ahead of it, the fruit when graded averaging 20 to 35 to the pound. Its large size, firmness and rich and delicious sweetness, render it also one of the most valuable of dessert prunes, and when better known it will undoubtedly be as extensively planted for market purposes as for drying.

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**French Prune**

**Imperial Prunes**

**Sugar**—This new creation of Burbank's has probably attracted more attention among horticulturists than any other prune of recent introduction. It possesses all the good qualities of the French, with its bad points entirely absent. The fruit runs very even in size and is said by the originator to grow from three to four times as large as the French in Santa Rosa. It ripens fully a month earlier than the French prune and this fact alone makes it a valuable acquisition, but add to this its high per centage of sugar in the fresh fruit, averaging 22-92 per cent as compared with 18-53 per cent in the French Prune, and it combines qualities which will cause it to entirely supersede that variety. The tree is a vigorous, strong grower, and having unusually large foliage it ought to prove very valuable in the interior counties. Skin very tender, dark purple when mature, covered with a thick white bloom. Cures as easily as the French Prune; flesh is yellow, tender and rich.

**PRUNES—GENERAL COLLECTION.**

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

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

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

**German Prune**—*(Quetsche)* Long, oval; skin purple; covered with blue bloom; flesh green, sweet; separates from the stone; September.
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Giant—Introduced by Luther Burbank; raised from the seed of the Petite d’Agen, pollinated with the Hungarian Prune. Tree is a handsome, strong, vigorous grower; leaves very large, so the fruit is well protected. Fruit large to very large; flesh yellow, flavor good; freestone. More of a plum than a prune; better adapted for shipping than for drying.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wangenheim—A new prune from Germany; medium oval; skin deep purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh firm, greenish-yellow, juicy, sugary, rich, separates from the stone; August.

APRICOTS.

California seems to be the only state in the union adapted to the successful growing of this delicious fruit; it ships well and commands a good price in the eastern market. For drying and canning there is no fruit superior to it.

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

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

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

Hemskirke—Large, roundish; flesh bright orange, tender and juicy, with a rich plum like flavor; fruit as large as the Moorpark but superior to that variety, ripening more evenly.

Hinds—Introduced by I. H. Thomas, Visalia; large, shapely, and ripening evenly; commended for its delicious, rich, juicy sweetness.

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

Large Early Montgomet—A large apricot of French origin; resembles the French apricot in shape and appearance. The tree is a striking grower and it is easily distinguished from all other varieties by its long slender branches which have a weeping tendency; the fruit is large, compressed, and of a deep golden yellow color on the tree unlike any other apricot; flesh orange yellow, very firm, with a perfumed vinous flavor. Very uniform in size and averaging large even where the trees are overloaded with fruit. Mr. Amos Harris, of Fowler, Fresno county, has a number of trees of this variety in his orchard, and recommends it very highly as an abundant and regular bearer and fine for drying. Its earliness, ripening three weeks before the Moorpark, with its large size, makes it one of the most desirable varieties to plant and it is worthy of extensive cultivation; June.
Moorpark—Very large; yellowish green, brownish red on the sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks and dots; flesh bright orange, parts freely from the stone; fine for canning and drying; it ripens rather unevenly, and bears irregularly.

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

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

Rivers' Early—Resembles Large Early, but of a richer, higher flavor and smoother skin; June.

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

Routier's Peach—(Peach, Bergetti's French.) Fruit of the largest size, somewhat resembling the Moorpark, but the two are readily distinguished by the eye when standing near each other; the fruit of the Peach is larger and finer and two weeks earlier. Fruit of the largest size, rather flattened and compressed on its sides, with a well marked suture. Skin orange yellow, flesh of a fine saffron yellow color, juicy, rich and highly flavored. Mr. Joshua Worswick, of Grangeville, Kings County, California, writes of it as follows: "I have about 250 trees of the "Routier's Peach" and about the same number of the "Bob Gorley," which was sold to me as a variety identical to it, but which is far inferior and does not resemble it at all. The tree in this locality is a prolific bearer and fine grower and as yet has never failed (my trees are nine years old) to produce a crop of fruit. It does not blossom as early in the spring as the other varieties, thereby escaping the danger of late frosts; another good point in its favor is its large size, averaging almost twice the size of the standard varieties, such as Royal, etc. I cannot recommend it too highly." This apricot is undoubtedly a valuable acquisition, and we take pleasure in recommending it, as one of the very best apricots in existence. When dried it is of a deep golden yellow color. Its huge size, fine color, render it very attractive in the dried state, and it readily sells at 2 to 3 cents per pound higher than other varieties of dried apricots.

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

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

PEACHES.

The peach in the interior valleys of this state grows to perfection, bears regularly and produces large crops of delicious fruit. It requires a rich, well drained soil, but also grows well on a sandy loam. The tree should be headed low and pruned heavily every season.

NEW PEACHES.

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

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

Sneed—Said to be fully ten days earlier than Alexander. Large, creamy white, with blush cheek; flesh tender, juicy, melting and delicious; clings slightly to the pit. A valuable early peach.

Triumph—Ripens with Alexander; blooms late and tree is a strong thrifty grower. The fruit is of large size, with very small pit; surface yellow, nearly covered with red, and dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow, juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor.
PEACHES—GENERAL COLLECTION.

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

Alexander—Large; greenish-white, with deep maroon shade; juicy and sweet; one of the standard sorts.

Amsden June—Almost identical with Alexander; skin greenish-white, nearly covered with purple in the sun. Hardier than Alexander and not so subject to curl. Early in June.

Australian Saucer—Medium flat, hollowed like a saucer on one side, hence the name. Skin white, shaded crimson in the sun; flesh white, sweet, delicious flavor; pit very small, almost round; an oddity for home consumption only; July.

Bilyeu's Late—Originated in Caroline County, Maryland. A very late peach, ripening in October. Large; color white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white; coarse but sweet; an excellent shipper.

Blood Cling—Fruit medium; skin downy, clouded and streaked with purplish-red; esteemed for pickling and preserving; July.

Brice Early—Large, round; ripens a few days after Gov. Garland; flesh green, rich and juicy; a few days later than Briggs' Red May.

Briggs' Red May—Originated with J. B. Briggs, of Marysville; fruit medium to large; skin greenish-white, with rich red cheek; flesh greenish-white, melting and juicy; a standard early variety, and the one most extensively planted in this state. Middle of June.

California Cling—Very large, round, regular; orange, nearly covered with dark rich red; flesh deep yellow; flavor delicate rich, vinous; middle of August.

Chinese Cling—Large globular; skin white, shaded with light red; flesh white, red at the stone; very juicy, melting and rich; July.

Early Crawford—Very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, very sweet and excellent; middle of July.
Early Imperial—Originated by W. W. Smith, Vacaville. Fruit large, deep yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh rich, juicy and very firm. A very highly colored peach and remarkable for its firmness. Resembles Yellow St. John in form but earlier, larger and more highly colored. Ripens with Hale’s Early, and its rich color and earliness combined will make it one of the most profitable varieties for early shipment.

Elberta—Introduced from Georgia. A cross between Crawford’s Early and Chinese Cling; very large; bright yellow, with a beautifully mottled red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; tree a uniform and regular bearer and strong grower. Fruit very showy and a perfect freestone. One of the best market varieties, selling at double the quotations of other peaches. Mr. W. W. Phillips, who has a large number of these trees in bearing in his orchard on the San Joaquin river, commends this variety highly and considers it one of the best peaches he has; ripens last of July.

Foster—Large; yellow, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; very rich and juicy, and earlier than the Early Crawford and superior in many points; flesh is firmer, without so much red at the stone, which is smaller; one of the very best for drying, market or canning.

George’s Late Cling—Originated in Sacramento; large yellowish white, splashed with red; flesh firm, juicy, white, colored around the pit; of rather inferior flavor; tree a tremendous bearer and strong grower. Fruit ships and keeps well, and on account of its beautiful appearance sells readily in the eastern markets; middle of September.

Golden Cling—Medium; nearly round. Skin golden yellow; flesh fine grained, firm, rich and sugary. Clear yellow to the pit; last of August.

Gov. Garland—Medium size; pale green; shaded crimson; flavor delicious; a few days after Briggs’ Red May.

Grosse Mignonne—Large, roundish, pale greenish-yellow, mottled with red and having a purplish-red cheek; flesh yellowish-white; juicy, rich, vinous flavor; July.

Hale’s Early Medium to large; skin greenish, mostly mottled with red; flesh white, juicy and sweet; good for shipping; early in July.

Heath Cling—A most delicious cling. Very large; skin downy, creamy white, with faint blush of red; flesh white, slightly red at the pit; very tender, juicy and sweet; valuable for canning; season early September.

Late Crawford—Very large; roundish; yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting; flavor rich and excellent; very popular, valuable for canning and drying. Particularly in demand in this valley, more so than any other variety. Worthy of extensive cultivation; ripens middle of August.

Lemon Cling—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety; skin light yellow, redened in the sun; flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous sub-acid flavor; ripens first week in August.

Levy’s Late or Henrietta Cling—A magnificent cling of large size; skin a deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun, flesh deep yellow, firm, juicy, sweet, half melting, slightly vinous. Latest of all clings and highly esteemed for canning and market; middle of September.

Lord Palmerston Cling—A very large cling; color greenish white, shaded red; flesh clear white; a fine noble peach for canning; September.

Lovell—A California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh yellow to the pit, firm and of excellent quality; a superb canning and drying peach and more in demand by the canners in recent years, and commanding a much higher price than any other variety of freestone peach. Worthy of extensive cultivation; ripens a few days after Muir.

Mary’s Choice—Large; yellow, resembles Early Crawford, but is rounder and more regular in form; ripens somewhat later.

McDevitt’s Cling—Originated with Neal McDevitt, of Placer county. Very large; rich, golden-yellow, becoming quite red when ripe; flesh yellow, firm, and of superior flavor; excellent shipper. Last of August.

McKevitt’s Cling—A California seedling introduced by A. McKevitt, Vacav Valley; white; flesh firm, rich, sugary and highly flavored, white to the pit; excellent for shipping and canning. Tree a remarkably strong grower and not subject to curl; early in September.

Morris White—Fruit large; oval; skin greenish-white, with a creamy tinge when fully ripe; flesh white to the stone, firm, sweet and juicy; good for canning or drying; August.
Muir—Large to very large; perfect freestone; flesh clear yellow, very dense, rich and sweet; pit small; fruit a good shipper and canner and peculiarly adapted to drying because of its exceptional sweetness and density of flesh; ripens first week in August.

Newhall—Very large; skin yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and of a rich, vinous flavor; ripens about a week before the Late Crawford; tree hardy, healthy and vigorous and not affected by curl.

Persian Cling—Originated in Visalia, probably from seed of the Heath Cling. Very large; clear, white skin; flesh white to the pit; very firm and sweet; a most delicious canning peach. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer. Much superior to the Heath Cling and worthy of extensive cultivation; ripens a few days later.

Picquet's Late—Large and handsome; skin yellow; with red cheeks; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and of the highest flavor, a very valuable peach; early in September.

Phillips' Cling—Fine; large; yellow; flesh firm, clear; yellow to the pit which is very small. Preferred by canners to any other variety of cling; its firmness, fine texture of flesh and lateness, not ripening until September, when other clings are practically harvested, makes a demand for this variety far beyond the supply.

Ringold Mammoth Cling—(Wilkins' Cling) Very large; skin lemon-yellow; flesh clear white to the pit, sugary; rich and delicious; tree very rapid grower and productive; the finest flavored of all clings when preserved; middle of September.

Royal George—Large, globular; skin white, with deep red cheek; flesh whitish; very red at the stone; highly flavored; July.

Runyon's Orange Cling—Originated with Mr. Sol Runyon, on the Sacramento river.
Fruit very large. yellow, with a dark crimson cheek; flesh golden yellow, rich and sugary, with a vinous flavor; tree an immense bearer, and is not subject to mildew like the common sort; a splendid fruit for shipping, canning or drying; early August.

Salway—A large peach of English origin; creamy-yellow with a brownish red cheek flesh deep yellow, red at the pit, rich and sweet; a standard late peach, growing more and more in favor with the orchardist; middle of September.

Sellers Orange Cling—Very large; rich golden color; one of the very best clings; ripens with Late Crawford; ripening a few days after Runyon's.

Smock's Free—Very large; yellow, mottled with red; juicy, but of inferior flavor; ripens first of September.

Snow—A beautiful fruit, medium size; skin and flesh creamy-white throughout; a most desirable peach for canning; tree very distinct; shoots greenish, and blossoms pure white; August.

Stump the World—Large, oblong; creamy-white, bright red cheek; juicy and rich; August.

Strawberry—Medium size; white, marbled with dark red; flesh white, red near the pit; juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor; July.

Susquehanna—Large, nearly globular; skin rich yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with rich, vinous flavor; tree a strong grower; branches very tenacious, carrying a heavy crop of fruit without breaking. Very valuable for this valley and even superior to the Late Crawford; ripening a few days later.

Tuskena Cling—(Tuscan, Yellow Tuscan) A very large yellow cling; the earliest fine cling; flesh juicy and of fine flavor and clear yellow to the stone. A good shipping and canning peach and very desirable on account of its earliness, ripening with the Early Crawford.

Twenty Ounce Cling—A fine, very large cling peach; very desirable for canning; August.

Van Buren Dwarf—Tree very dwarf and ornamental, and on this account valuable for small gardens; fruit medium size; skin yellow, shaded red; flesh yellow and of fine quality; ripens middle of August.

Wager—Lemon-yellow, tinged with red; flesh yellow to the pit, rich juicy, sweet; believed to be identical with the Muir.

Ward's Late Free—Large, roundish; skin white, with beautiful crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, rich; September.

Wheatland—Very large, round; yellow, shaded red; flesh yellow, firm, melting, juicy, rich, sweet; tree a rapid grower and heavy bearer; fruit ripens between the Early and Late Crawford; one of the largest and finest flavored freestones and superior to either of these varieties; excellent for shipping, canning or drying.

Wonderful—Large, almost globular; slightly pointed apex; uniform size and shape; rich golden-yellow, overspread with carmine; flesh firm, yellow, delicious and highly flavored; a good keeper; one of the best for shipping; September.

Yellow St. John—A favorite southern sort. Large, orange-yellow, with red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; ripens early in July.
NECTARINES.

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

NEW NECTARINES.

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

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

NECTARINES—GENERAL COLLECTION.

Balgowan—Medium; white, mottled with red; flesh rich and melting; the finest flavored of all nectarines; July.

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

Downton—Skin pale green, violet red cheek; flesh pale green, red at the stone, which is free; rich and very good.

Early Newington—Fruit large; roundish ovate; pale green, nearly covered with bright red; flesh greenish white, red at the stone to which it adheres closely; juicy, rich, and sugary; July. A good market variety.

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

Lord Napier—Large; cream color, dark red cheek; flesh white, tender, juicy and sugary; freestone; July.

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

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

QUINCES.

NEW.

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

Smyrna—This remarkably fine quince was introduced by us from the Aidin District, near Smyrna, in 1887. The tree is a rapid, strong grower, and immensely prolific, and is particularly adapted to the interior valleys, on account of the foliage; the leaves being much larger than any of the other varieties, the fruit is well protected from the sun, and is never sunburned. The fruit is very large, and of a lively yellow-lemon color, presenting a fine appearance. The flesh when cooked is very tender, having a delicious flavor, and most pronounced quince taste and odor. It ripens about the same time as the Orange Quince, and as a keeper it cannot be surpassed. Preferred by us to all the other varieties, and worthy of extensive cultivation.

QUINCES—GENERAL COLLECTION.

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

Angers—Very thrifty grower and abundant bearer; resembles the preceding, but the flesh is a little harsher and more acid.
Champion—Large to very large; skin strongly russeted around the stem; below, a lively yellow; flesh cooks very tender, flavor is most delicious. More productive than the Orange, ripening two weeks later.

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

Smyrna Quince
(Reduced to one-third of the natural size)

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

West’s Mammoth—A very fine quince, large and without hard spots or cores; originated in Stockton by W. B. West.
**NUT TREES.**

**ALMONDS.**

The almond requires a light, warm soil. Will do well in a dry soil, but will not grow in heavy, poorly drained ground. The almond thrives and bears large crops of nuts when planted in the sandy, loamy soils of this valley, and it is deserving of more attention than has been heretofore given it. Most of the European varieties tried here have proved a failure in all localities, and we therefore recommend the planting of California sorts, which bear much more regularly.

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

**Golden State**—Originated with Webster Treat, Davisville, California; large, with a full smooth-skinned meat; ripens four or five weeks earlier than the Languedoc.

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

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

**King’s Soft Shell**—Originated in San Jose; shell very thin and soft; regular and abundant bearer.

**Languedoc**—The best of the foreign varieties yet tried in California; nut large; kernel sweet; a very uncertain bearer.

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

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

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

**Paper Shell**—Medium size; shell very tender, easily broken between the fingers and thumb; kernel large, white and sweet.

**Pistache**—(French) Thin shell, kernel sweet and highly flavored; a favorite variety in the southern part of France.

**Sultana**—(French) Paper shell; kernel sweet and well flavored.

**BUTTERNUTS.**

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

**CHESTNUTS.**

Chestnuts, if headed low to the ground, will produce large crops of fruit regularly; all failures to successfully grow them can be traced to the sunburn of the exposed stem. **Alpha**—Said to be the earliest known chestnut. Tree an upright, vigorous grower; very productive; nuts large, running two to three to the burr. **American Sweet**—Nuts superior and sweeter than any of the large European nuts, but only one-third the size; very fine as a shade tree. **Hannum**—Originated at Concordville, Pennsylvinia. Tree a very strong, upright grower, attaining an immense size; enormously productive; nuts of good size and of good quality. **Italian or Spanish**—Introduced from Europe and valuable both for ornament and fruit. Nut much larger than the American Sweet. **Japan Mammoth**—Immense size, and of fine flavor; the burrs contain at times as many as five large nuts; the tree is similar in habit and growth to the Italian Chestnut; they yield fruit in two years after planting; seedlings vary in size and shape; as well as habit of growth and productiveness, and are not so reliable as grafted trees.
Marron Combale—A large nut, sweet and highly flavored; trees stand the sun well. The wood is of a yellowish brown color, the leaves narrow and very glossy.

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

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

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

FILBERTS-HAZELNUTS.

Our collection comprises all the best varieties.

HICKORY.

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

PECANS.

A very conspicuous and attractive tree, producing valuable timber, and a great abundance of smooth oblong nuts, with sweet and delicious kernels.

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

PISTACHIO NUTS.

A dwarf tree, producing a nut similar to the almond, but green and very delicious; very largely used for flavoring candies.
WALNUTS.

Walnuts should be planted in a deep, rich, moist, loamy soil to prove profitable; on dry, sandy soil, they will never pay for cultivation. We recommend the following varieties as far superior to the English walnut, both in size and flavor. One of the greatest objections to the English Walnut is its early blooming in localities subject to late frosts in the spring.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Serotina—(St. John’s Walnut) A nut of medium size, with high flavored kernel. Said to be the latest of all walnuts in putting forth its growth in the spring; valuable for sections subject to late frosts.

Vourey—Recently introduced from southern France. Nuts are very large; said to be one of the hardest varieties yet introduced. The kernel is exceedingly sweet and nutty.

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

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

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

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

NATIVE VARIETIES.

American Black—(Eastern Black) Usually designated by the latter name in this State to distinguish it from the California Black. Attains great size and is of majestic habit; valuable for its wood as well as its nuts, and deserving of extensive cultivation; bark very dark and deeply furrowed; foliage beautiful; nut round.

California Black—A native of this State; a rapid growing tree, bearing a nut with a very hard shell.
Scenes in Sixty Acre Smyrna Fig Orchard, Fancher Creek Nursery No. 1

(1) Sewing Capri Figs on Raffia fibre  (2) Suspending Capri Figs in Smyrna Fig Trees
FIGS.

It is hardly within the province of a catalogue to write a treatise, but before a description of the various varieties is attempted, it will be necessary to refer to the subject of fig culture in a general way, so that the references to the several classes may be better understood.

The year 1900 inaugurates a new era in fig culture in the United States, and in California in particular, for, for the first time, after fourteen year of experimentation, and the expenditure of thousands of dollars in the care and cultivation of sixty acres or 4200 Smyrna Fig trees, the Smyrna Fig has been successfully grown, dried and packed on a commercial scale at the Fancher Creek Nursery.

California Smyrna Figs will be as well known and as much in demand within a few years as California prunes and raisins, and will no doubt become as famous the world over as the imported figs of commerce so universally esteemed.

A brief reference as to what a fig really is, will, no doubt, lead to a better understanding of the subject.

To all outward appearances, the fig tree, unlike other trees and plants, develops fruits without first producing flowers. But these appearances are misleading, for on cutting the fruit open it will be found that it contains a large quantity of inconspicuous flowers closely grouped around the rind, which is really the receptacle for them.

Furthermore, there are four distinct kinds of flowers found in the figs, namely: male, female, gall and mule flowers. In describing the varieties, they will be considered in three classes:

First. The Smyrna Figs, which do not mature their fruits, unless their flowers, which are always female, have been fertilized from the Wild or Capri Fig, either by artificially transferring the pollen, or through the agency of the fig wasp, Blastophaga grossorum.

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

Third. The Adriatic Figs, which mature their fruits without having their flowers fertilized, and which can never be benefited or improved, for they contain what are known as mule flowers or in other words, mal-formed female flowers which can not be pollinated.

The propagation of the fig wasp takes place in the following manner, in the June crop of the Capri figs, and it is the same in all succeeding crops.

The male insect, which is wingless, is the first to appear from the galls. It crawls around in the fig and with its powerful mandibles makes an opening in the galls in which the females lie and impregnates them, and then perishes within the fig in which it was born.

The female insect, which is winged, enlarges the opening in the gall made by the male, crawls through the zone of male flowers surrounding the orifice of the fig, its body becoming covered with pollen in its outward passage, and either enters the following crop of Capri figs, depositing its eggs in the gall flowers from which a new generation of insects is developed later, or, if the fig has been removed before, and hung in the branches of a Smyrna fig tree, the wasp forces its way, losing its wings in the operation, into the female fig, then in the proper state of maturity to admit its entrance, and in its endeavor to lay its eggs, and laden with pollen obtained in its outward passage from the Capri fig, fertilizes the female flowers and perishes, leaving no offspring, the female flowers being so constructed that it cannot deposit its eggs. All Smyrna figs thus entered produce fertile seeds, develop and expand, and although the wasp sacrifices its own life, it paves the foundation for the propagation of the fig tree as well as for the production of a fruit, which would otherwise be worthless.
SMYRNA CLASS.

California Smyrna Fig (Erbeilii).—Large to very large, turbinate, pyriform; very much flattened at the apex; neck very short, stalk short; ribs distinct, orifice large, of pale ochre color and widely open when the fig is mature and before shriveling; skin lemon-yellow; pulp reddish-amber, sometimes pale amber, turning to dark amber just before failing; seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear, white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness surpassed by no other fig. Tree of spreading habit, leaves medium to large and five lobed. The dried figs contain 63-92 per cent sugar, which is 1 1/2 per cent more sugar than found in the imported Smyrna Fig. Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other fig, dropping to the ground of its own accord, being practically dry when it falls, requiring when placed on trays, only from two to three days exposure to the sun. This is the world-famed fig of commerce.

Bardajie—Derives its name from its close resemblance to the form of a water jug used by the people of Smyrna. Very large, obovate, acute pyriform; neck long; stalk long; skin very thin, greyish green, ribs distinct, light grey, sprinkled with small dots of the same color; orifice deep red; pulp rich, deep crimson, seeds fertile and numerous. Tree a compact grower and of very spreading habit; leaves large and usually five lobed. A magnificent table fig and the largest of the Smyrna figs. When dried the skin is thin, rather dark, and the pulp is deep crimson. Dries well and is a most delicious fig in the green as well as the dried state, but is inferior as far as appearances go to the commercial variety. It is said of this variety that every grower in Smyrna has a tree for his own use and in the green as well as the dried state, it is esteemed above every other.

Cassaba—Medium to large, almost globular, somewhat flattened at apex; short neck and stalk; orifice decidedly large and open; skin pale green, pulp reddish pink; seeds fertile, small. A magnificent fig in the fresh state, the sugar contents being higher than in any other variety. Only a limited number dried, not enough to determine the value. Tree a beautiful upright grower, without question the handsomest of the Smyrna fig trees.

Seker Endjire—Tree a very strong grower, branches heavy and closely jointed; of upright growth; leaves very large, deeply lobed and slightly serrated; fruit roundish, oblate, short neck; pulp reddish pink, seeds small, fertile; skin greenish-yellow, very thin, ribs distinct; light green; not tested for drying.

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

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

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

WILD OR CAPRI CLASS.

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

Capri No. 1.—A very rapid, vigorous grower of spreading habit and with very large leaves. Produces an abundance of all crops; Profichi, Mammoni and Mamme and also matures the first Profichi. Particularly valuable on account of its producing all the crops necessary for successfully carrying through all the generations of the Blastophaga.
Capri No. 2—A very upright grower; branches very slender; leaves small. Produces an abundance of the Profichi crop, maturing somewhat later than the foregoing, in which its value principally lies, as it lengthens the season of caprification of the Smyrna Figs.

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

ADRIATIC CLASS.

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

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

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

SMYRNA FIGS

(Very much reduced)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ladaro—Very large; skin pale yellow, brownish cheek; flesh deep red, rich, sugary.
Mission—(California Black) The large black fig most common in California. It is a good grower and bearer, but not a fine fig in other respects; we believe this fig to be identical with the Bordeaux fig of the French.

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

Pastiliere—Very large; pyriform, with long neck; orifice closed; skin rough, with blue bloom; pulp red. Fine for preserves.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OLIVES.

The cultivation of olives is fast assuming great proportions in California, and having realized for some time that olive culture was destined to become one of the leading industries of this State, we have been making the propagation of the olive one of our specialties. California is particularly adapted to the culture of this tree, and it will thrive in any locality where the temperature does not fall below 14 deg. Fahrenheit. Olives grow well and produce heavy crops on the lightest soils, where other fruits fail entirely. On wet land the olive is not a success. The sandy lands of the San Joaquin Valley seem to be well adapted for the successful culture of the olive. Nearly all the varieties enumerated by us have borne fruit, and our remarks in reference to them are borne out in many instances by actual tests made, by us, or in the Department of Agriculture in the State University, to whose recent report, as well as to the reports of the State Board of Horticulture, we beg to refer our customers.

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

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


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

Columbaro—(Italian.) Small, but said to be a fine oil olive.

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

Cocco—(Italian.) A large olive, valuable for pickling.

Frantojo—(Italian.) Another variety of oil olive recommended by Mr. E. E. Goodrich; adapted particularly to hill-side locations.
Empeltre—(French.) Tree a strong grower, very hardy and of good habit, resembling the Rubra in that respect, and very productive, producing a good crop regularly every year. Olives above medium, round and borne in clusters; excellent for pickling, and yielding an abundance of oil of good quality; November.

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

Lucques—(French.) Tree a strong, upright grower, fruit varying from medium to large and of a peculiar crescent shape; the pit being similarly formed. When fully ripe, the fruit is of a shining bluish color. Shy bearer when young, but improves with age. It is highly esteemed as a pickle, and commands a higher figure than any other variety in this form, being known to the trade as the "Crescent Olive." Very hardy.

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

MANZANILLO
(Reduced)
Manzanillo No. 2.—(Spanish.) This is an entirely distinct variety from the above; was received at the same time. Tree is a rapid grower, branches shooting upright and forming a very dense compact head. Fruit quite large, oval in form, with a very distinct tit at the end. When fully ripe the fruit is jet black with white specks. Bears well but ripens very late. For want of a better name we have named it as above No. 2.

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

Morainello.—(Italian.) Perfectly round, pure black, ripening uniformly on the trees. Said to be very hardy and adapted to cold localities unfit for most other varieties.

Moralejo.—(Italian.) One of the finest of the olive oils. Imported by Mr. E. E. Goodrich, who considers it a valuable acquisition.

Nevadillo Blanco.—This is the olive generally grown in the south of Spain, producing the finest oil of commerce. Fruit medium, deep black; tree a rapid grower and an immense bearer; branches weeping; grows well on the coast and interior; yields an abundant supply of oil of the very best grade. As a pickle it cannot be surpassed for flavor. A valuable acquisition and worthy of extensive cultivation; November.

Nigerina.—(French.) Tree rapid, dense grower; fruit medium; fine for oil; bears large crops regularly.

Obliza.—(Dalmatian.) This is an exceedingly large olive, in fact larger than any other variety thus far fruited by us; oval, but broad and rounded at both ends; borne in clusters on the stems. The tree is a good grower; the branches are somewhat inclined to droop; the foliage is large, thick, and of a deep dark green color; very hardy and productive, and worthy of extensive cultivation. Excellent for pickles, and will find a ready sale in this shape, the fruit presenting a very fine appearance; November. This is certainly one of the best olives of recent introduction. The tree although of dwarf habit is a very prolific and regular bearer. The large size of the olives, their firmness and rich flavor when pickled ripe, renders them one of the most valuable of pickling olives.

Oblonga.—(Italian.) An immense bearer; long, oval fruit; tree, weeping habit; branches like a willow; good for pickles and oil.

Pendoulier.—(French.) Large; very desirable for pickling.

Pendulina.—(French.) The tree is a strong, upright symmetrical grower; the fruit grows in clusters and produces a good grade of oil.

Picholin de "St. Chamas".—(French.) The trees of this variety require good soil, and amply reward with heavy crops all extra care. The fruit is oblong and reddish-black when ripe. Pickled green, they are a leading article of commerce in the neighborhood of St. Chamas, France. Possesses a very delicate flavor and said to be one of the best.

Polyrhumpa—(Macrocarpa)—(French.) Fruit large; the first to ripen its fruit. A poor olive, its size is the only point in its favor.

Radiola.—(Italian.) Small, but rich in oil.

Rapuina.—(Italian.) Medium size makes a fine grade of oil.

Razzo.—(Italian.) An olive from the Lucca district; oval, medium size or below; it yields in its native country the finest grade of oil.

Rubra.—(French.) The tree is very vigorous, upright grower, succeeds in dry, hilly soils, almost unfit for the growth of any tree. The olive is best suited for oil, but is also used for pickling; gives an oil of the very highest grade. Fruit medium size, bears heavy and regular crops; November.

Salonica.—(French.) A variety cultivated extensively in the vicinity of Salon, near Marselles, and used almost wholly for oil, which is said to be of very high quality. Grows vigorously and bears well with us.

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

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

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

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

ORANGES.

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

Kumquat—A small species much cultivated in China and Japan. The fruit is of about the size of a large gooseberry; rind sweet, juice acid; very delicious and refreshing. Considered by many to be a superior orange to the Maltese Blood. Tree of dwarf habit and very desirable for pot culture.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Valencia Late—Fruit oblong, large, resembles paper-rind St. Michael in color and firmness; ripens very late, reaching the market when all other varieties are gone.
Washington Navel—This is the finest of all foreign varieties introduced in California. It takes its name from the peculiar impression at the eye of the fruit. Fruit large, solid; skin smooth; very juicy, melting, seedless; tree a rapid grower, bears when very young.

LEMONS.

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

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

Villa Franca—Fruit oblong; rind thin, without any trace of bitterness; pulp acid, juicy, nearly seedless; tree thornless, spreading habit; will stand a lower temperature than any other variety.

POMELOS.

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

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

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

CITRON.

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

LIMES.

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

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

PERSIMMONS.

The Japanese Persimmons are growing more into favor every year and they are especially valuable for Winter fruit. For the Southern States these persimmons will be a most welcome addition to the fruit list. The Italian and American varieties have delicious fruit, but it is small. The persimmons always command a high price in the market.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Pomegranate is a fruit which has received little or no attention, on account of the poor varieties which have been constantly offered. The common pomegranate grown everywhere, is tasteless, poor and cannot compare with the varieties introduced by us.

Pomegranates need an abundance of water and do best on rich, moist soil. They should be grown as bushes, not as trees. If pruned heavily, they bear poorly. They should not be judged by the first season's crop, as young plants never bear fine fruit. We offer the following excellent varieties:

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

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

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

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

BANANA.

Banana Cavendish—The Chinese or Dwarf Banana; one of the best, producing fruit equal to any and easily protected.

ELÆAGNUS.

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

GUAVAS.

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

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

LOQUATS.

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

Common Loquat (Pholitha japonica)—A fine ornamental tree, with large crumpled dark green, glossy leaves, and fragrant white flowers; producing a delicious, sub-acid golden-yellow fruit in the spring.

Large-fruited—A variety producing large fruit, otherwise like the preceding.

MEDLAR.

Nottingham—Fruit of medium size and cannot be eaten until it begins to decay, when it acquires a very agreeable flavor.

JAPAN FRUITS.

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

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

GRAPES.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FOR TABLE, RAISINS AND SHIPPING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bowood Muscat—Very similar to Muscat Alexandria, but skin is much thinner; berries large, oblong.

Chasselas Ciotat—Bunches small, compact; berries clear, greenish-white, small, flesh juicy and pleasant; leaves very much laciniated, hence the name “Parsley-leaved Grape.” Very early, ripening first week in August. Should be in every collection.

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

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

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

Chasselas Napoleon—Vine a good grower; bunches do not set well; berries large, oval; skin yellowish-green, thin; flesh sweet and delicious, ripens early in August.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Golden Champion—This magnificent grape, though little known, is worthy of extensive cultivation; it is an excellent shipper; and early. Bunches very large and loosely set; berry very large, round; skin greenish-yellow, very thin; flesh firm, juicy, sprightly; vine an immense bearer.

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

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

Gros Colman—Bunches medium shouldered; berry very large, round, black. A very handsome, late-keeping grape.
Huasco—Brought from Chile, seems to be identical with the Muscat of Alexandria.

Joanne Charnice—Vine a fine bearer; bunches loose, berries oblong; skin thin, of a light amber color when fully ripe. An excellent variety for home consumption, but would not stand long shipment; too tender.

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

Malaga—Vine a strong grower, and immensely productive, thriving in almost any soil; bunches very large, often weighing ten pounds; compact, shouldered; berry very large, oval, yellowish-green, skin thick, fleshy. One of the best shipping grapes, commanding a good price in the eastern markets every season; makes a second quality raisin.

Milhill Hamburg—Bunches medium, broadly shouldered; fruit reddish-black, very large; flesh melting, juicy, sweet and rich.

Mission—This is the old and well known grape, first grown in California; bunches shouldered; berries medium, round, purple black, sweet and delicious.

Mrs. Pince—Bunches large and compact; fruit large, ovate, purplish-black; flesh exceedingly firm, rich and sweet, with decided Muscat flavor.

Muscat of Alexandria (Cordo Blanco)—Bunches long and loose, shouldered; berry oval, sometimes round; yellowish-green; skin thick, flesh with a decided Muscat flavor. This is the variety so extensively planted for raisins. The distinctive feature between the Alexandria and Cordo Blanco is supposed to be in the shape of the berries, the former being oblong and the latter round. In this locality the two varieties have been found to be so nearly identical, round and oblong berries being found on the same vine, that they are classed as Muscats, and no distinction is made by even the most experienced raisin vineyardists.

Muscat Befere—Bunches medium and loose; fruit medium, round; skin thin, greenish-white; pulp very sweet, with decided Muscat flavor.

Muscat Canonball—Bunches large and very compact; berries very large; yellowish-green; skin thin; worthy of trial.

Muscat Hamburg—Bunches large; fruit large, purplish-black, long ovate; flesh firm, rich, juicy, with decided Muscat flavor.

Muscat Precoce de Madera Rouge—Bunches medium, long and loose; fruit round, coppery-red; flesh tender, sprightly, pronounced Muscat flavor.

Muscat Precoce de Puy de Dome—Bunches long and compact; fruit round, medium, of a deep reddish-purple color; flesh rich, sweet, with decided Muscat flavor; the earliest of Muscats to ripen.

Muscat Rose—Bunches small and compact; fruit round, inclining to be oblong, of a violet rose color; flesh sweet, delicious, with Muscat flavor. A very handsome table grape.

Musque Chasselas—Vine strong grower, and immense bearer; bunches large and very compact; berries large and round; skin thin, greenish-white; flesh juicy, with slight Muscat flavor.

Primary de Frontignan—Bunches medium; berries round; greenish-yellow; flesh rich, firm and crackling. Riped first week in August.

Pondichery—Vine a strong grower; bunches large, long, loose; fruit large, round, greenish-white, sprinkled with small brown dots; flesh firm and juicy; worthy of trial as a shipping grape.

Purple Damascus—Bunches large, loose; fruit very large; oval; deep purple when fully ripe; skin thick; flesh meaty and juicy; a splendid grape for the interior valleys; a good shipper.

Rose d'Italie—Vine a strong grower; bunch large, loose; berry large, oval, coppery-red, blue bloom; a very showy grape of rather inferior flavor.

Rose of Peru—Vine a strong grower; bunch very large, shouldered, loose; fruit round, large with firm and crackling flesh; a very handsome grape of fair quality, and highly esteemed as a market variety.

Royal Muscadine—Bunches small and compact; fruit round, small, greenish-white; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and exceedingly pleasant.
Sabal Kanski—Said to be the Imperial table grape of Russia. A very handsome, very large coppery-red, oval grape, tapering at the ends; bunches immense, often weighing eight pounds; flesh sweet and crackling; a much superior grape to the Tokay in flavor, and on account of its firmness undoubtedly a good shipping grape.

Sultana—Bunches long and very compact; berries small, amber colored, seedless, make fine seedless raisins; wine an immense bearer. Grows on sandy soils, producing large crops.

Thompson's Seedless—Vine an enormous bearer and very rapid grower; bunches very large; berries greenish-yellow, firm, oval, seedless; skin thin, much larger than the Sultana. This variety is attracting a great deal of attention in this valley, and it is preferred to the Sultana, having many qualities superior to it. The raisins are of a very superior quality, and are in good demand. A valuable shipping grape, ripening in July.

Verdel—Bunch short; berry oblong, yellowish-green, covered with fine bloom; ripens late, very productive.

White Corinth—Bunches small and compact, berries small and seedless; skin amber.

Zante Currant—(Black Corinth.) Bunches medium, berries small, seedless, skin thin, black, blue bloom; flesh sweet, juicy and highly flavored; distinguished from the foregoing by the color of the berries, which are black and larger. This is the variety producing the currant of commerce, and imported from Greece under the name, "Zante Currant."

FOREIGN WINE GRAPES.

Black Malvoise—Vine a strong grower; berries large, oblong, reddish-black, with faint bloom; flesh juicy, flavor neutral. An immense bearer, an excellent table as well as a wine grape.

Burger—A German variety; produces a light, white wine; an immense bearer.

Carignan—Berries oblong, black; an excellent wine grape.

Cabernet Sauvignon—The grape of the famous Chateau Lafitte; bears well in Fresno; suitable for Southern and Central California and all Coast regions.

Feher Zagos—Vine a vigorous grower and immense bearer; very hardy and exceedingly productive in sandy and heavy soils; bunches large and compact; berries oval, yellowish-green; good for wine or raisins.

Franken Riesling—The most popular white wine grape; bunches medium, very compact; berry round, yellowish-green, very sweet and spicy.

Folle Blanche—Berries medium-sized, white; used extensively for manufacture of brandy.

Gray Riesling—Bunch long; berries small, colored light red; very sweet.

Grenache—A strong growing variety; berries bluish-black, makes a high grade wine.

Johannisberg Riesling—Very productive, yields an excellent white wine; bunches medium, compact; berries small, round, skin thin; flesh tender, sweet, juicy and highly flavored. This is the grape from which the celebrated Hock Wines are made.

Mataro—One of the finest grapes for claret; good bearer and heavy grower. All the great French authorities agree in placing the Mataro as the finest red wine grape of the Southern regions.

Moselle Riesling—Bunches long; berries small, greenish-white; produces a fine grade of light wine.

Petit Pinot—Bunches and berries small; black; a valuable Burgundine wine grape.

Semillon—Bunches of good size, not very compact; berries good size, and when ripe of a golden color; a good bearer, and is the principal grape raised in the Sauterne district of France.

Trousseau—Bunches elongated; berries black; a very strong grower; yields a dark colored wine of good quality.

Zinfandel—Bunches large and compact; berries round, dark purple; the most extensively planted grape in California for making claret.
Picking Oranges, Fancher Creek Nursery No. 1, November, 1900

Picking Olives in Sixty Acre Olive Orchard, Fancher Creek Nursery No. 1, November, 1900
**GRAPEs—AMERICAN VARIETIES.**

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

**Agawam**—One of the best of the red varieties; bunch good size; berry tender and juicy.

** Catawba**—Bunches large and loose; berries round, of a coppery-red color, vinous and rich.

**Champion**—Berry round, large, bluish-black; the chief value consists in its earliness; a good sort where the seasons are short.

**Concord**—Large, black grape; bunches compact; berries round, sweet and pleasant.

**Eaton**—Bunches very large and compact; berries large, round, covered with thick blue bloom, skin thick, a very showy grape.

**Early Ohio**—Said to be the earlist black grape known; bunch compact, berry medium, covered with blue bloom; quality good, first-class for market.

**Early Victor**—Bunches medium, compact; berry medium, round, black; flesh sweet and pleasant; vine vigorous and productive.

**Elvira**—Berries greenish-white, bunches small and compact; flesh sweet and pleasant; vine vigorous and productive.

**Empire State**—White, with light tinge of yellow; berry medium; flesh tender, sweet and sprightly. Said to be a good keeper and valuable grape for market.

**Geneva**—Berries large and obovate; color light yellow when fully ripe; flesh juicy, vinous, sprightly and agreeable, bunch loose and Shouldered.

**Goethe**—Bunches medium; berry large; skin thin yellowish-green, tinged with red; flesh tender, melting, sweet and delicious; ripens late.

**Green Mountain (Winchell)**—A new white grape, very valuable on account of its fine quality and earliness.

**Isabella**—Our most extensively planted Eastern grape; bunches long, large and loose; berries black, oval, juicy and sweet, with distinct musky flavor; an immense bearer; a valuable market variety.

**Jefferson**—Bunch large, compact; berry large, light red with a lilac bloom; flesh meaty, juicy, sweet, aromatic. Said to be one of the finest red grapes either for market or home use.

**Lady**—A desirable variety in cold climates, very early; berry light greenish-yellow; skin thin; pulp tender, sweet.

**Martha**—Bunch and berries medium size; greenish-white; flesh tender, sweet and rich.

**Moore's Diamond**—A most desirable new white grape; originated in Brighton, N. Y. Bunch large, berry greenish-white, with yellow tinge, when fully ripe; flesh juicy, and almost without pulp; very few seeds.

**Moore's Early**—Bunch medium; berry very large, resembling Concord in quality, but more pulp; and is ten days earlier.

**Niagara**—Bunch medium; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale yellow, with whitish bloom; flesh tender and sweet. Vine vigorous and productive.

**Perkins** (Red)—Bunch and berry medium, quality fair; hardy, vigorous and productive. "Pierce"—A remarkable, giant leaved, and very prolific variety, or rather, sport of the Isabella, produced by Mr. J. P. Pierce, of Santa Clara. The berries like the leaves, are of extraordinary size, and when ripe the fruit is exceedingly sweet and strongly aromatic. Berries bluish-black when fully matured. Commands a ready sale in the market, the demand exceeding the supply. For size and quality it cannot be surpassed by any of the American varieties of grapes.

**Pocklington**—Bunches very large; berries round, light golden yellow, very large and thickly set; excellent both for market and table.

**Rebecca**—A fine and delicious grape; skin thin, pale amber color at full maturity. Regarded as one of the highest flavored of the native grapes and recommended for garden culture.

**Triumph**—Bunch and berry very large; color golden yellow, nearly transparent, with delicate bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet and meaty; one of the handsomest white grapes.

**Vergennes** (Red)—Bunch and berry large; flesh sweet, of fair quality; one of the very best long keepers.

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

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

**Worden**—Bunch very large and compact; berry large, black; an improved Concord.
The gradual decimation of the vineyards throughout the State brought about by the Phylloxera and mysterious vine disease will make it necessary ultimately to plant all new vineyards on resistant stocks and replace old vineyards with the same class of stock.

Having recognized for some time the importance of this work in order that the permanency of new vineyards will be assured, we have decided to make the growing of resists, one of our specialties, and with this idea in view will experiment with a number of varieties to determine the ones best suited to our soils and climate. The varieties named here, are the ones most extensively planted at the present time in localities where the two diseases already mentioned, are prevalent.

Lenoir—This variety has been found to be adapted to heavy, calcareous soils, where other varieties fail entirely. It is highly recommended by Prof. Newton B. Pierce and other well known authorities as a valuable resistant and has been very extensively planted in Napa and Sonoma counties. The grapes are rich in coloring matter and are used very largely for coloring clarets.

Riparia—One of the very best of the resists, and adapted to a variety of soils, except those of a gravelly or dry clayey nature.

Riparia Gloire de Montpellier—Introduced from France. A vigorous, strong grower, with large foliage. Said to succeed in the light soils.

Rupestris—A deep rooting variety succeeding in dry soils and easily grafted.

Rupestris St. George—This famous French variety will no doubt prove to be one of our most valuable resists. It is a vigorous, strong grower and with its deep descending roots, it will, no doubt adapt itself to a greater variety of soils and climates than any other variety.

Rupestris St. Martin—Said to be even more vigorous than the St. George. Makes a very strong root system, with a tendency to spread rather than to go down as in the St. George. Grafts make a better growth and ripen up better than in the St. George.
BERRIES.
NEW BERRIES.

Logan Berry—Originated with Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, Cal., from whom it derives its name. This berry is unlike any in previous existence, a hybrid between the Raspberry and the Blackberry. The fruit is sometimes an inch and one-quarter long, dark red, as large as the largest blackberry, and produced in immense clusters. It partakes of the flavor of both the blackberry and raspberry, a mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delicious and peculiar to this berry alone. Seeds small, soft and few. Fruit ripens early, just after strawberries, nearly all being gone before blackberries or raspberries become plentiful. Always sells at a high price, and in great demand. The vine or cane of the Logan Berry grows entirely unlike either the blackberry or the raspberry, it trails or grows upon the ground more like a dewberry. The canes are very large, without thorns, but have very fine soft spines; leaves more like those of the raspberry than blackberry. It is excellent for the table, eaten raw or stewed, and for jelly or jam it is without an equal.

Mammoth Blackberry—Supposed to be a cross between the Wild Blackberry of California and the Crandall's Early. Grows entirely unlike any other blackberry plant known. It is a rampant grower, trailing on the ground and under favorable conditions will grow twenty feet in a season; the canes are large, of deep red color when exposed to the sun; the foliage is large, thick, of a deep green color. Enormously productive and exceedingly early, ripening three weeks before other cultivated kinds. Fruit enormous, specimens measuring 2½ inches long; seeds small, soft, and abundant, core small, soft. In size and flavor, said to surpass all other varieties of blackberries.

BLACKBERRIES.

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

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

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

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

Lawton—Fruit large, ripens late; very productive.

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

DEWERRY.

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

RASPBERRIES.

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

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

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

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

Malboro—The largest early red raspberry, ripening a few days after Hansell. Beautiful bright scarlet, of good but not high quality.

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

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

COMMON VARIETIES.

- **Black Naples**—Very large, black; valuable for jams and jellies.
- **Cherry**—Very large; deep red; fine for preserving, and valuable market variety.
- **Fay's Prolific**—A new currant, which has well sustained the claims of its disseminator. It is larger than the Cherry, has less acid, and is much more prolific.
- **La Versaillaise**—A French variety of very large size, resembling the Cherry; of great beauty and very productive.
- **White Grape**—Large, yellowish-white; valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts.
GOOSEBERRIES.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

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

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

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

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

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

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

STRAWBERRIES.

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

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

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

Linda—Originated with James Waters of Watsonville. The standard variety in that great berry growing section. Plants vigorous growers and very prolific; berries of good size, firm, dark red color; flavor delicious; a good market sort.

Longworth’s Prolific—One of the best known varieties in this state, and an old favorite; always commanding a high price in the markets.

Manchester—Large, late; plants very productive.

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

Monarch of the West—Large, bright red; plants very hardy, with large, showy foliage; one of the most popular varieties in California.

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

ESCULENT ROOTS.

ARTICHOCKES.

Large Green Globe—The best for general cultivation.

ASPARAGUS.

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

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

RHUBARB.

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

Myatt’s Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

HOP ROOTS.
Acacia of Constantinople (*Julibrissin*)—One of the very handsomest shade and avenue trees of Southern Europe, most extensively planted in Smyrna as an avenue tree; fine, feathery foliage; highly adapted to the warmer parts of California, and unsurpassed for grace and beauty.

**Ailantus, Glandulosa,** (Tree of Heaven)—A lofty, rapid growing tree, thriving well on barren soils, and making a beautiful shade tree; many object to it on account of the disagreeable odor of the leaves and flowers.

**Alder, European** (*Alnus*)—A remarkably rapid growing tree, with roundish, wedged shaped foliage. Well adapted to moist situations.

**Imperial Cut-leaved**—A stately, vigorous growing tree, of graceful habit, with large and deeply laciniate foliage. A grand lawn tree.

**Ash, European** (*Fraxinus*)—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark; pinnate leaves and black buds.

**Flowering** (*Ornus*)—A native of the south of Europe; flowers greenish-white, produced in large clusters on the ends of the branches.

**Beech, European** (*Fagus*)—A beautiful tree attaining a height of sixty to eighty feet.

**Purple Leaved**—Foliage is deep purple in Spring, changing to crimson in the Fall.

**Birch, European White** (*Betula*)—Remarkable for its elegance; very graceful with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit.

**Purple Leaved**—A variety having purple foliage.

**Red Birch**—An American species of moderate growth, graceful habit, with fine foliage and reddish-brown bark.

**Broussonetia, papyrifera** (Paper Mulberry)—A low, bushy-headed tree of rapid growth, with light green, downy leaves. A fine tree for city streets. Fruit round and covered with small succulent red seeds, not edible.

**Catalpa, bignonioides,** (Syn. *siringaeifolia*)—Common Catalpa—A rapid-growing spreading, irregular tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves; remarkable for its clusters of white and purple fragrant flowers in Spring.

**Kaempferi** (Japan Catalpa)—A dwarf Japanese variety with large leaves; flowers cream-colored, speckled with purple and yellow.

**Speciosa** (Western Catalpa)—A hardy variety said to have originated in the Western States; valuable for forest and ornamental planting.

**Chestnut, Spanish or Italian** (*Castanea vesca*)—A very ornamental tree; very effective as a lawn tree.

**Elm, American White** (*Ulmus*)—A magnificent large tree, with drooping, spreading branches; requires moist soil; one of the grandest of our native forest trees.

**American Black**—A variety of the above of more erect habit.

**Berardi**—A miniature variety of Elm. Tree of slender growth, pyramidal habit, with deeply and delicately cut foliage.

**Clemmeri**—Medium size, of moderate growth and fine form. A very popular avenue tree in Belgium.

**Cork-bark**—A valuable shade tree, and very desirable for streets and avenues; young branches very corky; leaves rough on both sides.

**English or French** (*Campestris*)—An erect tree of rapid, compact growth, with dark green foliage; very robust, attaining an immense size. One of the best in this valley.

**Golden English**—A very handsome tree, with foliage of a uniform bronzy-gold color.

**Huntingdon**—Very erect; bark smooth, leaves large, of light green color; one of the finest of the European Elms.

**Latifolia**—A very handsome spreading variety, with broad foliage.

**Monumental**—A slow-growing, dwarf variety, forming a straight and dense column; very distinct and beautiful.

**Nettle-leaved**—A rapid-growing, handsome variety, with long, serrated and undulating leaves; unique and beautiful.

**Purple-leaved**—A striking variety with erect branches; leaves of a rich purple color when young.
Elm, Variegated—Small leaves sprinkled over with silvery spots; variegation constant; tree a rapid erect grower.

Fringe Tree (*Chionanthus*)—A small native tree with large, glossy leaves and dropping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals.

Hagberry (*Cerasus padus*)—Medium sized wide spreading tree with small dark-green leaves and bearing a small black fruit resembling the wild cherry but nauseous to most palates. Very ornamental and thrives well in this valley.

Horse Chestnut, European (*Aesculus*)—A handsome tree of regular form, with showy foliage, and covered in the spring with panicles of showy, white-tinged, red flowers. A very ornamental tree.

Red-flowering—A smaller tree; and producing deep red flowers; very ornamental and well adapted for lawn culture.

Judas Tree or Red Bud, American (*Cercis*)—A medium-sized tree, with perfect heart-shaped leaves. It derives its name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the foliage appears. A very fine ornamental tree. Thrives well in this valley.

White Flowering—A native of South Europe. Tree of the same habit as the above but flowers are pure white.

**TEXAS UMBRELLA**

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus canadensis*)—A native tree of medium growth, rough bark, and blunt cane like branches devoid of small twigs.

Kolreuteria, Paniculata—A charming small tree, with glossy, divided foliage, and large terminal panicles of showy, golden yellow flowers; a most desirable tree for the lawn.

Linden, American (*Tilia*)—A rapid-growing, large-sized tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

European—A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers, better suited to our climate than the former variety.

White-leaved—Showy, heart-shaped foliage; light green above and silvery beneath. Its handsome form and foliage render it worthy of being classed among the finest of our ornamental trees.

Locust, Bessoniana (*Robinia*) (Thornless)—The most ornamental of all the locust family; forms a solid, compact head, with dark green, luxuriant foliage.

Common or Black—A rapid growing tree with spreading branches; a valuable lumber tree, and used for various mechanical purposes.
Locust, Decaisneana—A vigorous, straggling-growing variety, producing an abundance of fine rose colored flowers in the spring time.

Honey—A handsome, hardy tree, with small foliage and formidable thorns.

Rose-flowering—Of dwarf habit; beautiful rose-colored flowers, branches gummy; quite interesting.

Semperflorens (Ever-blooming)—A rapid growing variety, flowering during the entire summer.

Magnolia, Acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—A majestic, pyramidal-growing tree, with large, conspicuous leaves and yellowish-white flowers; fruit, when green, resembling a cucumber, hence the name.

Stellata—A beautiful dwarf species, producing pure white, semi-double, fragrant flowers in April; earlier than any other magnolia.

Maiden Hair Tree or Gingko (Salisburia)—A remarkable tree from Japan, of medium size; foliage fern-like, yellowish-green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines.

Maple, Box Elder (Acer negundo)—Large fine-spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage ash-like, smaller than other maples; a fine avenue tree.

California, (macrophyly)—A rapid growing variety, with large leaves; indigenous in this State and found mostly along creek bottoms.

English or Cork-barked (campestre)—A native of Europe, a slow-growing stocky, tree of compact, roundish habit, and with rough bark full of deep fissures.

Montpellier (Monspessulanum)—Native of Central Europe; forms a handsome small tree with rounded head, leaves equally three lobed.

Norway (platanoides)—From Europe; a large handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage, and of very compact growth, rendering it one of the most desirable varieties for the street, park or garden.

Reitenbach's Norway—An excellent and striking variety with dark purple leaves which retain their color through the season.

Silver or Soft (eriocarpum)—A rapid growing tree of large size, irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above; silvery beneath; a favorite street and park tree.

Sugar (saccharinum)—A well-known native tree of stately growth; valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood; and also very desirable as an ornamental shade tree

Sycamore (pseodo platanus)—A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth, ash gray colored bark.

Mountain Ash, American (Sorbus domestica)—A tree of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and producing larger and lighter colored berries.

European—A fine tree, with dense and regular head, covered from July to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Mulberry, Downing’s Everbearing, (Morus)—A very rapid grower, a valuable shade tree; produces a good fruit.

Lick's American—Originated by the late James Lick. Fruit large, black and of exquisite flavor. Tree a strong thrifty grower.

Moretti—A rapid growing tree, with pretty foliage; valuable for shade and timber. Fruit abundant, but small and insipid.

Multicaulis (Italian)—Valuable tree for shade and timber; fruit worthless; leaves are large and it is considered to be one of the best for silk worms.

New American—A rapid-growing tree, with fine large leaves; very handsome and valuable as an avenue or shade tree; fruit large and black.

Persian or English—A variety of slow growth, but producing the largest and finest fruit of all Mulberries. Very productive. The fruit is large, black, one to one and a half inches long; very juicy, aromatic, with a sub-acid flavor; ripens from June to October. Good for preserves.

Russian—Brought to notice by the planting of them by the Mennonite Colonists of the Northwest; valuable for its fruit and timber.

White (Alba)—A native of China; tree of rapid, slender growth. Will grow in any soil when once established. Cultivated chiefly as food for the silk worm.
Oak, English *Quercus robur*—The Royal Oak of England; a well-known tree of spreading slow growth. A majestic and grand shade tree in maturity.

**Red American** (*rubra*)—An American species of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish-red in the Fall.

**Scarlet** (*coccinea*)—A rapid-growing pyramidal tree; especially remarkable in the Autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

**Turkey** (*cerris*)—A native of South Europe; of a rapid, symmetrical growth; foliage finely lobed; leaves change to brown in Autumn. Fine for the lawn.

**Paulownia Imperialis**—A rapid-growing, tropical looking tree from Japan, with enormous, round leaves; produces large clusters of purple trumpet-shaped flowers in the Spring. If the tree is cut down to the ground each winter, new suckers will shoot up from 6 to 10 feet high, with leaves of immense size and splendid tropical effect.

**Peach, Blood-leaved** (*Persica*)—Foliage of a deep blood-red color. Valuable on account of its handsome foliage and rapid growth.

**Double Red**—Flowers semi-double, bright red; superb.

**Double White**—Flowers pure white and double; superb.

**Persimmon, European** (*Diospiros Lotus*)—A rapid growing tree, with smooth and glossy leaves, producing a small, reddish-yellow fruit.

**Plum, Purple-leaved** (*Prunus Pissardi*)—Tree of medium size; wood and leaves dark purple. The fruit from its formation is also purple until it ripens. Introduced from Persia.

**Poplar, Aurea Van Gertii** (*Populus*)—Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; effective in masses.

**Balsamifera** (Balm of Gilead)—A native of the Eastern States of remarkably rapid and luxuriant growth, with large glossy foliage. Buds covered with a fragrant resin.

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

**Carolina**—A vigorous growing variety, with large, bright green leaves.

**Lombardy**—A very rapid, erect-growing tree, with tall, spiry, form; very desirable in landscape gardening.

**Pyramidal**—A compact, pyramidal grower; leaves dark green above and pale green underneath.
Siberian Pea Tree (*Caragana arborescens*)—Very ornamental; flowers yellow; leaves abruptly pinnate. Tree of medium growth.

Sophora Japonica—A handsome, locust-like tree, but with better and glossier foliage than the common locust; very desirable for the interior; flowers creamy white.

Sycamore, European (*Platanus orientalis*)—A rapid, erect-growing tree, with bright green foliage; far superior to the common American Sycamore; thrives very well in this valley, and is a very desirable avenue tree.

Taxodium, distichum (Deciduous Cypress)—The latest tree to put forth green leaves in the Spring. A distinct and handsome tree of slender habit, with soft, feathery foliage. The trunk is as straight as an arrow, and tapers regularly from base to tip. Requires rich, moist ground. A very desirable and ornamental tree.

Texas Umbrella (*Melia Azedarach Umbraculiformis*)—Entirely different from the Pride of China; takes the shape of an umbrella; is of striking beauty, and is one of the handsomest of shade trees; shade very dense. Foliage bright dark green; produces lilac-colored flowers, succeeded by a fruit with an external pulp, and a hard nut within. We are making a specialty of the culture of this, the most beautiful of all deciduous trees, and can recommend it as something extraordinarily fine. One of the best trees for this valley, thriving and growing luxuriantly in almost any soil.

Thorn, English Hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxycantha*)—The celebrated English hedge plant; flowers white.

Double White—Has small, double, white flowers; a highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers.

Double Pink—Similar to above in all respects but color, which is pink or rose.

Paul's Double—(New)—Flowers in clusters; very double, large and full, and of a deep, crimson color; superior to any of its color.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)—A rapid-growing tree, with rich, glossy foliage; flowers tulip-shaped, greenish-yellow; a very fine shade tree.

Walnut, American Black (*Juglans*)—A native species of great size and majestic habit; bark very dark and deeply furrowed; foliage beautiful; nut round.

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

Willow Golden (*Salix*)—A handsome tree; conspicuous at all seasons, but particularly in winter, on account of its golden yellow bark.

Osier—Low-growing tree, valuable for making baskets.

Yellow Wood (*Virgilia Inter*)—One of the finest of American trees, of moderate growth; foliage of a light green color; flowers pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented, appearing in June in great profusion, in long, drooping racemes, covering the tree.

Xanthoceras, sorbifolia—From Central China. A tree of small stature with pinnate leaves like the Mountain Ash. Flowers white, with red streaks about the base of the petals. Very floriferous and a very desirable ornamental tree.

**DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES.**

Ash, European—One of the finest lawn trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

Gold-barked—A conspicuous tree at all times, but particularly in winter, on account of its yellow bark and twisted branches.

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

Elm, Camperdown—Vigorous branches, having a uniform weeping habit, over-lapping very regularly and forming a roof-like head. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure.

Slippery—A variety of luxuriant growth and elegant drooping habit; branches shoot upward at first, then bend in graceful curves toward the ground.

Linden, White-leaved—One of the finest of lindens, with large foliage and slender, drooping branches.
Mulberry, Teas' Russian—A very graceful weeping tree, with long, slender branches, drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; one of the most graceful of weeping trees.

Poplar, Large-leaved—A variety with slender, drooping, graceful branches, like cords; foliage dark shiny green and deeply serrated.

Sophora—A beautiful weeping tree of very regular and graceful habit.

Thorn—A pretty drooping variety, with slender branches; flowers crimson.

Willow—Branches droop like those of a Willow; foliage similar to the ordinary Walnut; strong grower, good bearer, and good nuts; highly ornamental. New American—A handsome weeping tree, with large glossy leaves; a stronger grower, with a more pendulous habit than the Common Willow.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Acacia cyanophylla—Flowers yellow; leaves very large; often one foot long; glaucus green, almost blue; branches drooping.

dealbata—The Silver Wattle. A fine, rapid-growing tree, with feathery foliage, and covered in the Spring with racemes of golden yellow flowers.

decurrens—(Black Wattle)—An elegant tree with fine, feathery foliage.

floribunda—A rapid-growing tree, of a pendulous habit; flowers profusely.

latifolia—An upright-growing variety, with broad leaves; yellow flowers.

lineata—Of erect growth, with narrow, linear leaves and spikes of yellow flowers.

lopantha gigantea—A very rapid-growing tree, with feathery foliage, very handsome, but not hardy.

leucophylla—Flowers yellow; leaves six inches long, ending in a soft point. The whole aspect of the tree is silky.

melanoxylon Black Wood Tree—A strong, upright-growing tree, very desirable for parks and street ornamentation.

mollissima—A fine, erect upright growing tree, with glaucus green, feathery foliage; flowers yellow and borne in racemes; a rapid-growing tree and well adapted to this valley.

pycnantha (Golden Wattle)—Of rapid growth; leaves long and narrow; flowers yellow in long, solitary axillary spikes.

suavolens—A fine, erect growing tree, feathery foliage and yellow flowers.

trovissima—Thorny, very rapid grower, very desirable for hedges.

Araucaria, Bidwillii—A magnificent tree; branches in regular whorls, closely set with spiny, shining, deep green leaves; very handsome for the lawn and by far the finest and most attractive of all evergreen trees. Thrives well here.

exelsa—(Norfolk Island Pine)—One of the handsomest of all trees; pyramidal in form and very symmetrical.

imbricata (Chili Pine)—A fine tree of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed and overlapping each other.

Arbor Vitae, American (Taxodium)—A beautiful native species commonly known as the White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges.

Chinese (orientalis)—From China and Japan; a small tree, with erect branches and dense, flat, green foliage.
**Arbor Vitae—Chinese Golden**—One of the most elegant and justly popular of the Arbor Vitas; very compact and regular in habit; the foliage assuming a beautiful golden tint in the spring.

**Ellwangeriana**—A very handsome dwarf species, with reddish green foliage, resembling the Cryptomeria; very ornamental.

**Ever-Golden** (*semper-aurea*)—A new variety of dwarf habit, but of free growth; retains its golden tint the year round; one of the very best of the variegated evergreen trees.

**Gigantea** (*Libocedrus decurrens*)—A very ornamental, distinct, erect, compact-growing tree, with a stout trunk; branches a bright, rich, glossy green, glaucus underneath; a native of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, attaining a height of 140 feet.

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**Arbor Vitae, Golden** (*auria*)—A Chinese variety, nearly spherical in form, and with bright yellow-tinted foliage in the Spring.

**Japan** (*filiformis*)—A most beautiful, compact, upright growing variety, having thread-like foliage.

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

**Brachychiton, acerifolium** (*Flame tree*)—A sturdy tree of pyramidal habit, with large, handsome foliage, producing masses of scarlet flowers, which are thrown out well above the foliage, making a grand effect when mixed with other trees.

**Poplarifolium** — Foliage resembling that of a Poplar in shape.

**California Laurel or Bay Tree** (*Oreganum**)—A very handsome native tree, with light green foliage, which emits an agreeable perfume when bruised.

**California Big Tree** (*Sequoia gigantea*)—The famous Big Tree of this State; it makes a handsome pyramid when young; very desirable for lawn decoration. A very attractive evergreen; thrives well in this climate.

**California Nutmeg** (*Torrey*)—A handsome yew-like tree, forming a compact head and producing a nut very much resembling the nutmeg of commerce.

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![Araucaria Imbricata](image)

**Camphor Tree** (*Laurus Camphora*)—A rank-growing, very symmetrical, ornamental tree, thriving in the very poorest soil, a native of Japan; bright green foliage and well adapted for the lawn. To prepare the camphor of commerce, the root, trunk and branches are broken up and treated with water in closed vessels, the volatilized camphor being sublimated on rice straw. No garden is complete without it.

**Casuarina, quadrivalvis**—A native of Australia; of quick growth; a very handsome and striking tree; wood valuable for shingles and fuel.

**stricta**—Is tougher than the other species. Excellent wood for tool handles.

**Cedar, atlantica** (*Cedrus*)—A very handsome pyramidal tree, with silvery-green foliage; branches have an upright-growing tendency and are very dense. A very fine tree for the lawn.

**Deodora** (*Himalaya Cedar*)—Exceedingly handsome, with drooping branches and silvery-green foliage, forming a dense net work. The finest, most rapid growing of all cedars, and worthy of a place in every garden.

**Glauca**—Very fine, upright grower, with glaucus green foliage.

**Lebanon**—A magnificent tree, with short, horizontal branches and dense, dark green foliage.

**Variegated**—This is a very handsome tree, having the habit of the Deodora with variegated foliage.
Cephalotaxus, Fortunei—A handsome tree; a native of Japan, with yew-like foliage; branches long, slender and pendulous.

Cryptomeria, elegans—An elegant tree of pyramidal form; foliage turning brown in winter.

Japonica—A handsome, rapid-growing tree, with an elongated pyramidal outline, attaining a height of 50 to 60 feet.

Cypress, Funeral (Cypressus funebris)—Beautiful drooping branches; especially adapted for cemeteries.

Guadalupensis—An erect, pyramidal grower, with glaucus green foliage.

Italian—A tall, erect, tapering tree, with branches running parallel with the stem; very desirable for cemeteries and arches.

Lawsoniana—A native tree, with elegant, slender, drooping branches; leaves dark glossy green, tinged with a glaucus hue.

Lawsoniana Erecta Viridis—Upright Lawson Cypress.

Monterey—A native of California, and one of the most desirable of evergreens; stands pruning well; very extensively planted for hedges.

Eucalyptus, amygdalina (Messmate Gum)—Belonging to this variety are the tallest trees in the world. In Gippsland, Australia, are trees over 500 feet in height. Makes first-class timber for flooring, boards, scantling, etc., and is well suited for avenue planting. Yields more essential oil than any other variety.

citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum)—A very pretty ornamental tree, with lemon-scented foliage. Rather tender.

corynochalyx (Sugar Gum)—Very ornamental, rapid growing, with dark green leaves. Timber very durable and used for railroad ties. One of the best.
Eucalyptus ficifolia (Scarlet flowering)—A most striking variety of dwarfish habit, with very large, dark green leaves and producing large panicles of brilliant scarlet flowers. One of the most ornamental and effective trees among the Eucalyptus. Very desirable for small gardens.

globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum)—One of the most useful of all and a very rapid grower. Planted largely in all warm countries, on account of its malaria destroying qualities. Remarkably good for fuel, being easily sawed and split.

occidentalis—A native of Western Australia: timber is valuable and the tree resists drought. A very thrifty and attractive tree.

polyanthema—A moderate grower, perfectly hardy. Timber very valuable for underground work, being remarkably hard and durable. One of the handsomest of the family, very graceful in habit; foliage silver-gray.

robusta—Well adapted to low ground and also to the driest locations; very symmetrical in habit, branches directly opposite in regular whorls; foliage large, of a deep, glossy green color; flowers large creamy-white. A very popular street tree; the only objection to it is its brittleness in reaching maturity. Timber of a beautiful red color, valuable for fuel and building.

rostrata (Red Gum)—Well-known and highly esteemed in this section. The timber is unsurpassed for durability.

rudis—A native of Western Australia and said to be a great resister of drought. The leaves on the young trees are almost round; afterward becoming long and of lanceolate shape. The flowers are creamy-white. Our attention was first directed to this variety by our neighbor Dr. I. S. Eshleman, of the Minnewawa Vineyard, who has a large grove now about 15 years old. He speaks as follows: "This grand Eucalyptus is certainly worthy of extensive cultivation and I take great pleasure in recommending it. It is a fine, rapid, symmetrical grower; the bark does not peel off; its branches, being very tenacious, are not easily broken even by the severest wind-storms. It is very hardy and as an avenue tree it is surpassed by no other variety of Eucalyptus. In addition to all this it is a constant bloomer, flowering almost the entire year." We have watched this variety for a number of years now and do not hesitate to endorse all the doctor says in its favor. It has not been disseminated much, for outside of a few trees here, at Santa Monica, and at the grounds of the State University, it is not known. This is certainly a valuable acquisition to our list of Eucalyptus, and where once planted will undoubtedly be grown in preference to all other varieties.

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

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

macrophylla—Not as hardy as the above, but with much larger leaves. Valuable as a decorative plant.

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

Holly, European (Ilex)—A small tree, with shining, dark green thorny leaves, somewhat resembling the oak in form. In winter the tree is covered with bright red berries.

Golden Variegated—Leaves having a large blotch of creamy-yellow surrounded by a green border.

Juniper, Bermudiana (Juniperus)—A very beautiful tree, with foliage of a yellowish green color.
Juniper, (Irish)—An erect, dense, conical tree, resembling a pillar of green.

Virginia Red Cedar—An American tree, varying in habit and color of foliage. Very ornamental.

Libocedrus Chilensis—Foliage glaucous green; branches spreading, pendulous, ascending towards the summit and quite erect at the top.

decurrens (See Arbor Vitae Gigantea)—A rapid growing tree, with spreading branches; foliage glossy green color.

Loquat (Photinia japonica)—A fine ornamental tree, with large crumpled dark green, glossy leaves, and fragrant white flowers; producing a delicious, sub-acid golden-yellow fruit in the Spring.

Variegated—Same as the above, but foliage is variegated.

Madrone—(Arbutus Menziesi)—The well known native tree growing so abundantly in the Coast Range. Foliage thick, leathery, bright green; bark smooth brownish red. Flowers white, fragrant, succeeded by red berries.

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

Oxoniensis—Bears large, pure white, double flowers on only a foot high. The hardiest variety of Magnolia, succeeding in localities where others fail entirely.

Oak, California Live Oak (Quercus agrifolia)—This is the well-known, majestic evergreen growing so abundantly along the shores of San Francisco Bay.

Cork—(Quercus suber)—A very ornamental variety of evergreen oak; thrives well here. The outer bark furnishes the cork of commerce.

Pepper Tree (Schinus molle)—A most popular shade and ornamental tree, with fine feathery foliage; producing clusters of reddish berries in Autumn. Perfectly hardy with us and one of the most popular street trees.

Pine, Austrian (Pinus)—A robust, hardy, spreading tree, with long, dark leaves.

dalepensis (Jerusalem)—A fine Asiatic variety, with dense, bluish foliage.

Monterey (insignis)—The most desirable pine for shade and more extensively planted than any other variety in this State.

ponderosa (Heavy Wooded Pine)—A noble tree, attaining the height of one hundred feet; very rapid grower and perfectly hardy.

sylvestris (Scotch Pine)—A fine, robust-growing tree, with erect shoots and silver-green foliage.

Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)—California’s finest timber tree; very graceful.

Retinospora, ericoides (Japanese Cypress)—A dwarf shrub with bright green branches above and glaucus beneath, assuming a ruddy tint in Winter; very ornamental.

Sciadopitys verticillata (Umbrella Pine)—A very handsome tree from Japan, of slow growth, but attaining quite a large size. The branches are arranged in regular whorls and are covered with deep green, narrow leaves; a fine lawn tree.

Spruce, Douglas (Abies)—Large, conical form, spreading, horizontal branches, leaves light green above, glaucus below.

Nordmann’s Silver—Very symmetrical; foliage massive, dark green, shining above and slightly glaucus below; an exceedingly handsome tree.

Norway (excelsa)—An elegant tree; a lofty, rapid grower and of pyramidal form; the branches assume a graceful drooping habit when the tree is twenty feet high.

White—A native tree of medium size; foliage silver-gray and bark light colored.

Thujopsis, borealis (Nootka Sound Cypress)—A desirable species from Nootka Sound. It is a pyramid in habit, with light, glossy green foliage, sometimes with bluish shade.

dolobrata (Hatchet-leaved Arbor Vitae)—A most peculiar looking tree from Japan. Leaves shining green above, silvery-white beneath; of a pendulous and dwarfish habit.

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

Torrey, nucifera—A native of Japan, attaining a height of from 30 to 40 feet. Branches in regular whorls; leaves leathery, pointed; nuts oval, about an inch long.
Yew, English (*Taxus baccata*)—A densely-branched, spreading bush, of a dark, sombre hue; one of the best evergreens for clipping into artificial forms.

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

Irish (*fastigata*)—An upright growing variety, with deep, dark green foliage; branches erect, closely compressed, forming a pyramidal or broom-shaped head. A very distinct and beautiful variety.

**EVERGREEN SHRUBS.**

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

*Aralia sieboldii*—Beautiful plants, with large, glossy, palmate leaves.

*sieboldii variegata*—Same as the preceding, except that the leaves are broadly marked with creamy-white.

*Arbutus, Unedo* (Strawberry Tree)—Foliage dark green, peculiarly beautiful in the Fall, when the tree is covered at once with blossoms and ripe fruit, which is edible. A native of the South of Europe.

*Ardisia, Crispa*—A very handsome dwarfish shrub, with drooping red flowers in panicles, followed by red berries, size of peas; foliage dark glossy green.
Aucuba, japonica—A very handsome shrub, and one of the best of the colored leaved foliage plants; leaves large, distinctly speckled with golden yellow. Should be grown in partial shade.

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

purpurea—This is one of the finest of all Berberis; foliage thick and leathery; violet purple flowers, orange yellow and deliciously fragrant.

Box Tree, Dwarf (Buxus suffructcosa)—A fine small bush, with glossy, roundish leaves. The variety so extensively used for edging.

sempervirens (Common Tree Box)—A handsome lawn shrub with small, deep green foliage; also very suitable for making hedges. Wood is very hard.

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

Broom Scotch (Genista)—A very handsome shrub, with drooping branches; covered in the Spring with bright yellow pea-shaped flowers. Very effective for grouping.

Spanish—An upright growing shrub; flowers yellow, produced very freely in the Spring on long, pendulous, round, leafless branches.

California Wild Coffee (Rhamnus Californicus)—A striking shrub indigenous to the coast counties of this state; flowers greenish, in panicles; with long elliptical, oblong, glabrous leaves.

Camellia, Japonica—Very beautiful winter flowering evergreens. Their handsome, shining, dark green foliage and magnificent wax-like flowers of various colors, render them indispensable for the conservatory, and well adapted for parlor or window culture. Perfectly hardy in this climate, in the open ground; but should be planted in a shady place and protected the first year. We offer the Single Red and the double varieties of various colors, also the Variegated-leaved.
Ceanothus, azureus—A native of Mexico of easy culture; flowers pale blue, appearing in April and May; leaves acutely serrated, bright green above and downy beneath.

Choisyia, ternata (Mexican Orange Flower)—A pretty shrub with glossy, bright green leaves, producing an abundance of white, sweet scented flowers on the tops of the branches in July.

Christmas Berry (Photinia arbutifolia)—A native shrub of California, growing quite abundantly in the coast counties. The berries are in great demand, during the holidays, for decorating purposes.

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

Crataegus, Pyracantha (Evergreen Thorn. Burning Bush)—A thick, thorny, evergreen shrub, valuable either when grown single or as a hedge. Foliage small, of a rich, dark, glossy green color. Covered with white flowers, followed by masses of crimson berries, hanging on the plant all winter, making it very attractive.

Daphne, White Flowering—A low growing shrub, with dark, bright green foliage, and very fragrant white flowers.

Variegated—Leaves variegated and flowers purplish.

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

Elaeagnus, argentea—A beautiful shrub of erect growth; leaves covered with silvery scales.

Elegantissima—More ornamental than the above, with dark green, leathery leaves, peculiarly margined and dusted with golden yellow.

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

Euonymus—A very interesting genus of evergreen shrubs, very desirable for hedges; stands pruning well. The variegated varieties are very effective when planted alone. Are of very easy culture.

japonica—Bright green leaves; can be trimmed in any way desired.

japonica, Duc d’Anjou—Foliage light green, with center of the leaves variegated with golden yellow.

japonica, Golden-leaved ( Aurea)—A shrub highly esteemed for its mottled, golden yellow foliage.

japonica, Golden-margined ( Latifolia Aurea Marginata)—Leaves edged with golden yellow; very fine.

Pulchellus—A dwarf growing variety, with small, deep, dark green leaves. Very desirable for low hedges.

Radiicans variegata—A vigorous creeping variety, with light green silver-edged foliage.

Silver Variegated ( argentea)—A very choice upright growing shrub, with silvery variegated foliage.

Fabiana, imbricata—An erect-growing shrub, with dark green foliage, and numerous tube-shaped white flowers.

Garrya elliptica—A native of this State; leaves elliptical, dark green and shining above, hoary beneath. Worthy of extensive cultivation.

Heath, Mediterranean (Erica)—A small, compact evergreen, with feathery foliage, and producing purplish-pink flowers in the Spring.

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

Laurel, English (Laurus cerasus)—A fine, large evergreen, with broad, shining, green leaves. Produces large panicles of creamy white flowers; followed by purple berries.

Portugal—A dwarfish shrub, with glossy, dark green leaves; flowers creamy white, appearing in very large panicles.

Sweet Bay (nobilis)—A very ornamental, upright-growing shrub, with deep, dark green, fragrant leaves, and covered in the Fall with berries. If properly pruned, one of the handsomest of decorative plants. The leaves are placed between the layers of the Smyrna Figs and impart a peculiar pleasant flavor to the fruit.
Laurustinus—A well-known winter flowering shrub of great beauty, producing an abundance of white flowers; well adapted for hedges.

Rotundifolia—Far superior to the common variety; leaves rounded, deep glossy green. Flowers much larger than the above. Better adapted to this valley; never sun-scaled.

Variegated—Leaves beautifully blotched with silvery white. Very fine.

Ligustrum—A pyramidal shrub, with bright green, medium sized leaves; producing white flowers in June. A valuable hedge plant.

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

Japanese Variegated—Of more compact growth than the preceding; leaves margined and blotched creamy white. Very effective for groupings.

Oleander—A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, green leaves. Of very easy culture.

Mahonia Aquifolium—A native variety with shining, purplish, prickly leaves, and bright yellow flowers.

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

Manzanita (Arctostaphylos Glanca)—Indigenous in the mountainous districts of this state. Produces an abundance of white flowers in racemes, followed by red berries, maturing in the Fall. Wood is very hard, is subject to a high polish and is valuable for canes.

Melaleuca, decussata—An Australian shrub, with glabrous foliage and covered with white flowers in August.

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

Myrtle, Common (Myrtus)—A dwarf shrub, with shining green leaves, and fragrant white flowers.

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

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

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

Album Plenum—Very fine, small double white flowers; very perfect and sweet-scented.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mrs. F. Reeding—This magnificent double Oleander, originated by us, is a chance seedling out of several thousand, raised from the imported varieties. If properly pruned to one stem, the branches form a fine, compact, dense head, covered in summer with trusses of beautiful double pink flowers, (the color of the La France rose) delightfully fragrant, and with fringed petals, which completely envelope the plant. The plant is perfectly hardy, more so than any other variety and it is in every respect a very superior Oleander; worthy of a place in every garden.
Oleander, Nankin—One of the very best; flower truss large, single; upright; flowers light salmon yellow, changing to deep salmon yellow; throat deep yellow, streaked orange and crimson; especially fine in Fall.

Variegated—Leaves beautifully variegated and margined yellowish-white; very fine in the shade; flowers double, light pink.

Orange, Otaheite, (Citrus)—A dwarf, bushy plant with deep green foliage. Plants only one year old, grown in pots, and not over ten or fifteen inches high, produce their fragrant blossoms, succeeded by sweet and delicious fruits, half the size of an ordinary orange.

Photinia, serrulata—A handsome shrub, a native of China and Japan, with glossy, green leaves, assuming the most beautiful tints and shades in the winter; flowers small, white, in terminal, flat corymbs.

Pittosporum, eugenioides—A very handsome, upright-growing shrub, with silvery light green leaves, and black stems. A good hedge plant and very ornamental as an individual.

Tobira—A low-growing shrub, with dark green leaves; a native of Japan.

Tobira variegated—Same habit as above, but foliage is margined with white.

Polygala, Dalmatiana—A most desirable shrub and decorative plant; ever-blooming; flowers lilac and rose.

Raphiolepis—A beautiful, compact-growing shrub, a native of China, with dark, shining green leaves, and covered in summer with white flowers, followed by black berries.

Veronica, Imperialis—The finest of the species; flowers amaranth.

Variegated—A handsome shrub, with blue flowers and variegated foliage.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Almond, Double Red (Amygdalus)—A beautiful shrub, bearing double rose-like flowers before any leaves appear.

Double White—Same as above, only the flowers are white.

Althea or Rose of Sharon—These beautiful shrubs are now universally popular; they bloom very freely, and being easily cared for, are worthy of a place in every garden. Our collection comprises double and single sorts, from pure white to violet.

Variegated—A very distinct kind, leaves margined silvery white; flowers double purple.

Berberis, Purple-leaved (Berberis)—A very pretty shrub, with purple foliage; fruit is acid, and is highly esteemed for preserving. Very effective in groups or masses, or planted by itself.

Calycanthus floridus (Sweet Shrub)—A very desirable shrub with fragrant wood and rich foliage; flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar agreeable odor.

Prunus—A very vigorous growing variety, having larger leaves than the preceding.

Chamaecerasus, Alberti (Upright Honeysuckle)—Violet bell-shaped flowers; leaves narrow, of somewhat creeping habit.

Corchorus, Silver-variegated—A very pretty dwarf shrub from Japan with small, green foliage edged with white. A very pretty and desirable, dwarf shrub.

Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia)—A very beautiful class of shrubs, profuse and continuous bloomers during the entire summer. The flowers are very pretty, having curiously crimped petals.

Pink—A very free bloomer; a most desirable shrub for grouping; very rapid grower.

Purple—Flowers deep purple.

White—Very fine, but not as profuse a bloomer as the other varieties.

Deutzia—Upright-growing shrubs with very effective foliage, blooming in profusion in the Spring; flowers white, in large racemes; should have a place in every garden.

Crenata candidissima—Fine double white flowers.

fortunei—One of the best.

scabra—Very fine; white; profuse bloomer.

Dogwood, Red-branched (Cornus)—A native of the Eastern States; very ornamental in the winter, the bark being blood red.

Variegated—Beautiful variegated foliage; covered with white flowers in June.
Elder (Sambucus)—These are showy large shrubs, quite ornamental in flowers, fruit and foliage. They blossom in June. Very desirable for grouping.

Golden-leaved—A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable bush for enlivening shrubberies.

Pyramidal—A new variety, quite distinct from any of the old forms in habit of growth, being erect and stately, with very abundant, massive foliage.

Variegated—A strong grower; foliage beautifully mottled yellow and white.

Erythrina, cristagalli (Coral Plant)—A beautiful summer flowering plant, covered with large, pea-shaped, vermilion flowers; freezes down in winter, but starts again in Spring; a most effective plant for grouping.

Euonymus (Spindle Tree)—A tall-growing shrub, leaves turn scarlet in the Fall. Produces medium-sized scarlet berries.

Filbert, Purple-leaved (Corylus)—A large bush, with large, dark purple leaves; makes a very effective contrast when planted among green foliaged plants.

Forsythia or Golden Bell—A very pretty class of shrubs, of medium size, natives of China and Japan. Covered very early in the spring before the leaves appear with drooping yellow flowers.

suspensa—Fine yellow flowers.

viridissima—Foliage dark green; flowers deep yellow.

Hydrangea, Hortensia—Large, dark green leaves, and globular heads of rose-colored flowers.

Paniculata grandiflora—A magnificent shrub, with pure white flowers, in great pyramidal panicles, produced in August; one of the finest flowering shrubs.

Thomas Hogg—Very desirable variety for florists, being a very profuse bloomer.

Variegated—Fine large leaves, distinctly margined with white; very free flowering.

Lemon Verbena (Lippia)—A very popular shrub, with very sweet-scented leaves; thrives in any soil.

Lilac (Syringa)—This well-known class of beautiful flowering shrubs, should have a place in every garden. They are adapted to all soils, are extremely hardy and are among the best of our beautiful spring flowering shrubs. Besides the common purple and white varieties, there are a number of hybrid varieties, a few of which are described below.

Common Purple—The well-known purple lilac.

Common White—Flowers white; branches and buds green.

Dr. Von Regel—Very large panicles and flowers rosy lilac.

Ambroise Verschaffelti—Dark red in bud, lilac when open; large compact panicle, distinct.

Lemoinei Flore Pleno—Panicles large; flowers reddish-purple, semi-double.

Madame Briot—Beautiful bright red color.

Persian—Small foliage, bright purple flowers.

President Massart—Red in bud, purple when open; large panicle; fine.

Princess Marie—Very light lilac flowers.

Prof. E. Stockhardt—Lavender colored flowers, large truss; fine.

Renoncule—Very double; azure mauve; very fragrant.

Virginalis—Flowers pure white; large, compact panicles, more delicate than the common.

Mock Orange (Philadelphus)—Sweet Syringa—A vigorous class of shrubs, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful, milk-white flowers produced in the greatest profusion, early in the summer.

coronarius—Flowers pure white, delightful orange-blossom fragrance.

Double Flowering—Flowers semi-double, with delightful fragrance.

Golden-leaved—A dwarf, compact shrub, with bright yellow foliage, very effective as a low foliage plant for edging.

grandiflorus—A tall bush, of slender, twiggy habit, with large flowers slightly fragrant.

inodorus—Flowers very large, white, scentless.

Poinciana gilliesii (Bird of Paradise)—Shrub or small tree, attaining a height of eight to ten feet, with acacia-like leaves; flowers yellow and crimson; very fine.
Pomegranate (*Punica*)—No garden is complete without these fine shrubs, with bright shining green foliage; flowering profusely all through the season; flowers very double.

Mme. Legrelle—Very fine, large, scarlet flowers, edged with yellow.

Scarlet Dwarf—A very handsome small shrub, with beautiful double scarlet flowers, blooms when very young.

Scarlet—A very rapid growing shrub, with deep, double scarlet flowers.

White—A very rapid growing shrub, with double, creamy white flowers.

Quince, Alba (*Cydonia*)—A very beautiful variety, with delicate white and bluish flowers.

Japonica—Remarkable for the brilliancy of its blossoms, which vary from the richest scarlet to the most delicate blush color. The fruit is deliciously fragrant, but is not edible.

Rhodotypos kerrioides—A handsome shrub, with showy foliage and white flowers resembling those of the rose.

Smoke Tree (*Rhus cotinus*)—Grows ten to twelve feet high; much admired for its feathery inflorescences, that cover the whole surface of the tree in Mid-Summer.

Snowball (*Viburnum*)—A very handsome ornamental shrub, covered with terminal corymbbs of pure white flowers.

Snowberry, Variegated (*Symphoricarpus*)—A shrub of very pretty habit with variegated foliage; flowers and fruit small; fruit purple, hangs all winter.

Spirea—An indispensable class of small to medium sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers, and season of blooming. All of easiest culture in all soils.

Billardi alba—White flowers in dense spikes, blooms nearly all summer.

Bumaldi—Habit dwarf and compact; flowers in clusters; rosy pink; very free.

Callosa superba—Showy pink and white flowers.

Paniculata rosea—A vigorous grower, with cymes of rose-colored flowers.
Spirea, prunifolia flore pleno—Purest, double white flowers along the entire length of the small twigs. Foliage oval, deep, glossy green, assuming a brilliant shade in Autumn.

Reevesii flore pleno (Bridal Wreath)—The well-known variety, with round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.

Thunbergii—Of graceful habit, branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage yellowish-green; flowers small white, appearing very early in the Spring.

ulmifolia—Leaves somewhat resembling those of the elm; large cluster of white flowers in June.

Van Houttei—One of the very best. In the flowering season the plant is covered with a mass of large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance.

Staphylea, Colchica (Bladder Nut)—A fine early flowering shrub, with showy pinnate foliage and clusters of handsome, pure white, fragrant flowers.

Sumach, Cut-leaved (Rhus glabra lacinea)—A very striking plant; leaves very large, deeply cut, and drooping gracefully from the branches, and turning to a rich red in Autumn.

Tamarix—Elegant, fine foliage and handsome flowering shrubs, thriving in all soils. One of the best plants for growing near the sea-shore, as it will bear the greatest wind exposure with impunity.

Gallica—Foliage exceedingly fine and feathery in appearance, branches long and slender. Flowers pink, small, but very numerous, giving the plant a very showy appearance.

Tree Paeony—A beautiful shrub, producing in spring immense flowers, very double and strikingly colored.

Weigelia—A valuable class of Japanese shrubs, adapted to any good soil. The flowers are large trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors, from pure white to red and are borne in great profusion.

candida—One of the best; flowers pure white, borne in great profusion.

lavailei—Dark purplish flowers; the darkest variety.

rosea—Of erect, compact growth; handsome rose-colored flowers.

Stelzneri—Flowers dark red; a profuse bloomer.

Variegated-leaved—A neat, dwarf shrub, valuable for the clearly defined variegation of green and silvery-white in its leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well and is one of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

Akebia, quinata—A beautiful Japan vine, with magnificent dark green foliage and purple blossoms.

Amelopis, quinqufolia (Virginia Creeper)—The common American ivy, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in Autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent color. One of the finest vines for covering walls or verandas.

Veitchii (Boston Ivy, Japan Ivy)—This is the handsome creeper so generally used for covering brick, stone and wooden walls. When once established the vine grows very rapidly and clings to the walls with the greatest tenacity. The leaves are of a shining, glossy green, taking on beautiful, autumnal coloring. Flowers small, followed by dense clusters of deep blue berries.

Asparagus, plumosus nanus—Very ornamental, with beautiful, feathery foliage.

sprengeri—A most desirable new species, especially useful to grow as a pot plant for decorative purposes or for planting in suspended baskets; the fronds are frequently four feet long, are of a rich shade of green and most useful for cuttings, retaining their freshness after being cut for weeks. It will make an excellent house plant, as it withstands dry atmosphere and will succeed in almost any position.

tenussimus—A beautiful climber and used very largely for floral work.

Bignonia grandiflora (Trumpet Vine)—A moderate climber with large, orange-scarlet flowers; very showy when in full bloom. A beautiful object when trained to a stake and made to assume the form of a standard shrub or tree.

radicans—Similar to the preceding, but a stronger and more rapid climber. Flowers smaller. Very desirable for covering old trunks or ruined buildings.

Tweediana—A fine plant for covering walls, which it does about as well as the "Boston Ivy." Flowers yellow.

Clematis, flammula—An old variety, prized for the fragrance of its small white flowers and remarkable dark green leaves.

Jackmanii—Large, intense, violet-purple flowers, remarkable for their richness.

Princess of Wales—A deep bluish-mauve, with a satiny surface.
Clianthus puniceus—A beautiful vine, with clusters of crimson flowers.

Cobea scandens—A beautiful climber of rapid growth, bearing large, purple bell-shaped flowers. Very attractive and desirable for covering arbors and trellises.

Dutchman’s Pipe (Aristolochia)—A very rapid and dense climber, with heart-shaped leaves, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

Honeysuckle aura reticulata (Lonicera)—From Japan. flowers yellow, very fragrant; leaves are beautifully netted and veined with clear yellow.

flava (Yellow Coral)—A well-known native vine, with trumpet flowers.

Halleana—A vigorous climber, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; Evergreen.

Sinensis (Chinese)—A well-known variety, with dark green foliage, remains green all winter; flowers white and pink, fragrant blossoms.

sempervirens (Coral)—A strong, rapid grower, blooms all summer; flowers scarlet, trumpet-shaped, inodorous.

Ivy, Giant (Hedera)—A very fine variety, with large, thick, leathery leaves.

Variegated—Small leaves, prettily variegated.

Jasmine, Catalonian (Jasminum)—Flowers pure white, star-shaped of exquisite fragrance.

Capensis (Cape Jessamine)—A popular plant, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to September.

nudiflorum—A rather dwarfish variety, covered with fragrant yellow flowers in the spring, before the foliage appears.

gracilimum—A new Jasmine, remarkable for its freedom of bloom and beautiful pure white flowers, borne in clusters; very fragrant.

officinalis—Delicate white flowers.

revolutum—A very vigorous variety; can be grown as a vine or shrub, covered with rich, yellow blossoms all summer; flowers very fragrant.

Mandevilla, suavolens (Chili Jasmine)—Fine summer climber, with great clusters of large, waxy star-shaped blossoms, exquisitely fragrant.

Manettia, bicolor—A rapid and beautiful new climber; flowers an inch in length, of the most intense scarlet color, tipped with bright golden-yellow; blooms through the fall and winter months.

Passion Vine, coerulea (Passiflora)—Flowers purplish hue. Fruit egg-shaped, yellow when ripe.

Constance Elliot—Very fine; white; hardy.

coccinea—Flowers deep red.

edulis—A native of Brazil; a very rapid-growing plant, with beautiful, glossy green foliage; flowers white, with blue or violet base; fruit edible, as large as a goose egg and of a purplish color.

Plumbago, capensis—Can be trained as a bush or climber; flowers light sky blue, produced through the entire summer. Stands drought and water and the brightest sunshine.

capensis alba—Pure white; form of the above.

Roses—See Special List.

Silk Vine (Periploca)—An exceedingly rapid grower, reaching up to a great height, with shining, long, narrow leaves and clusters of purplish-brown blossoms.

Smilax—Well-known climber; valuable for bouquets and garlands.

Snail Vine (Phaseolus Caracalla)—A very rapid climber, with fragrant and peculiar twisted flowers of many colors.

Solanum, jasminoides—A very rapid growing vine, with dark green leaves; flowers white with yellow center.

Wendlandii—A native of Costa Rica. A magnificent, rapid-climbing vine, with large, dark, glossy green leaves; flowers large, lilac-blue, borne in cymes six inches and more across; flowers very profusely, and is very showy.

Sollya, heterophylla—A fine hardy evergreen, covered during the summer months with pale blue flowers, in clusters. Stands the sun well.

Swainsonia galegifolia alba—A native of Australia. A very graceful climber and very desirable for a trellis. Flowers pure white, resembling Sweet Peas in form, produced in pure white sprays in the greatest profusion.

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

Trumpet Vine—See Bignonia Grandiflora.
Vinca (Periwinkle)—Showy, creeping plants, will thrive in the sun or in spots too shaded for grass to grow, and admirably adapted for borders or for use in rock work.

Green-leaved—Rich, glossy green foliage; light blue flowers.

Variegated-leaved—Leaves glossy green, broadly margined with creamy-white flowers blue.

Virginia Creeper—See Ampelopsis quinquefolia.

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

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

Double Purple—A rare variety with long clusters of double, pale blue flowers.

Frutescens—Less vigorous in habit than the Chinese; flowers pale blue in short clusters.

Pink—A fine variety with long clusters of pink or flesh-colored flowers.

White—A very choice variety, a vigorous grower with long racemes of pure white flowers.

HEDGE PLANTS.

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

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

Arbor Vitae (Thuya)—Finer than Monterey Cypress.

Box Tree (Buxus)—Makes a fine low hedge for small gardens.

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

Euonymus pulchellus—Very fine for borders around a garden.

Laurustinus—A very pretty hedge; always in flower.

Monterey Cypress (Cupressus)—The most extensively planted of all hedges.

Pomegranate (Punica)—Very suitable for hedge.

Dwarf—Suitable for garden hedge.

Roses—Nothing is more magnificent than a hedge of ever-blooming roses; very few varieties, however, are suitable, as a compact growth and continuous flowering are necessary. After years of experience, we recommend the following varieties: Madame Chas. Wood, Antoine Mouton, La France and Aggrippina.
We are making a specialty of growing these beautiful, graceful plants, having realized for some time that there is no plant grown out of doors which lends such a distinctive and attractive feature to our gardens and avenues, or gives the tropical effect to our landscapes, so much admired by our Eastern visitors. For decorative purposes they cannot be surpassed by any other plant. The hardy varieties when once established in the open ground, require little or no care after the first few years.

**Areca Lutescens**—One of the most graceful and beautiful palms in cultivation; the foliage is of a bright, glossy green, with rich, golden stems. Adapted only to greenhouse or house culture.

**Chamaerops argentea**—A sub variety of Chamaerops excelsa, with a glaucus tinge. Perfectly hardy.

**Chamaerops excelsa** (Japan Fan Palm)—Leaves fan-shaped, deeply cut. This is the hardiest palm we have, and although it is not such a rapid grower as some of the other varieties, it is worthy of extensive cultivation, as it is very ornamental, a symmetrical grower, and has very handsome palmate leaves.

**CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA**

**humilis**—A dwarf growing Fan Palm of Southern Europe, with divided fan-shaped leaves; stems thorny; perfectly hardy, and of very easy culture. A fine lawn plant especially for small places.

**nepalensis**—Resembles the Excelsa in habit, but of slower growth. The leaves are smaller, stiff, more rounded and the leaf-stalk shorter and stouter. The leaves are of a deep dark green color. A very handsome palm and very hardy. Worthy of a place in every garden.

**tomentosa**—A sub variety of the Humilis.
Cocos, australis—A native of Buenos Ayres. A slow growing, decidedly ornamental and hardy palm; leaves pinnate, glaucus green; stem very much recurved; suitable for small gardens.

Corypha, australis—One of the handsomest of fan palms. A native of Australia. The fan-like leaves are dark green, supported upon brown petioles, which are armed at their edges with stout spines. Well suited for the decoration of apartments. Hardy only in localities not subject to, too severe frosts.

Cycas circinalis—Stem stout, cylindrical, increasing in size very slowly; the leaves are much larger than the Cocos, are deeply pinnated; the most beautiful palm of this family. Not adapted to outdoor culture.

Revoluta (Sago Palm)—A native of China and Japan, with a rounded stem, crowned with dark green, pinnated leaves; very hardy. Few plants are more graceful or more effective than this grand decorative species. Should have a place in every garden.

Erythea, armata (Blue Palm)—One of the most exquisite fan palms of Lower California; foliage, glaucus blue; very hardy. A very pretty palm for small gardens.

ERYTHEA EDULIS

Edulis—A native of the Gaudalupe Island. Resembles the California Fan Palm; the stem is more slender and graceful; the leaves are without filaments and of a deeper green, so that it is readily distinguished from that variety. Perfectly hardy and very ornamental.

Jubea Spectabilis—A native of Chili. A Palm honey, which is very much in demand, is prepared from the sap in its native home. A handsome palm, of spreading habit and with very long pinnated leaves.

Kentia, Balmoreans—From Australia. One of the most valuable of house palms. Elegant, pinnated leaves. Beautiful even when small.

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

Fosteriana—A native of the same island as the preceding. In its native country it is known as the Thatch Palm, its leaves being used for thatching houses. A robust growing variety, only for house culture. Very graceful and attractive.

Latania Borbonica—A native of South China. The most popular palm in cultivation for decorative work, for apartments or conservatories. Leaves large, fan-shaped, of a rich dark green color. Not hardy.
Phoenix, canariensis (Canary Island Palm)—The most graceful and the handsomest of our hardy palms. Leaves pinnate and of a deep, dark green color; one of the most effective palms on a lawn, and worthy of the attention of all admirers of the palm family; fruit not edible.

dactylifera—Produces the famous date of commerce. The palm pictured on the back page of this catalogue, has borne and matured fruit on the Fancher Creek Nursery for several years. The date palm is dioecious, that is, the male and female flowers appear on different trees. Fruit is secured by suspending the male blossoms in the tree developing female flowers, when the same are in the receptive stage. Luxuriates in the strongest alkaline soils where other trees fail entirely.

reclinata—Very graceful, drooping leaves; very handsome for avenue or lawn use. Not as hardy as some of the other sorts.

rupicola—Has wide spreading, arching leaves and one of the finest of the genus for pot culture.

sylvestris—The Wild Date. A native of India; very hardy and very useful, the leaves being used for mats, ropes and baskets, and the sap furnishing the palm sugar in its native country. Leaves long, arched and of a glaucus green color. Very fine for decorative purposes.

Pritchardia filifera—Native of this State. It is of graceful habit and quick growth; the leaves are palmatifid with numerous divisions and whitish filaments. The most desirable of all palms; should be planted everywhere, as it does well on almost any soil.

Rhapis, flabelliformis—A very pretty cane-like palm, which suckers from the roots, like Bamboo, with many fingered dark green leaves, borne at the end of the reed-like stems.

humilis—Very similar to the preceding except that the stems are thinner and the palmated leaves are narrower. One of the most graceful and handsome of house palms.

Sabal Andansonii—The dwarf palmetto of Georgia and Florida. Leaves a dark rich green, with smooth edged stems. Flower-spike rises above the leaves to a height of six or seven feet. This palm resists severe cold unharmed.
Sabal Blackburniana—From Bermuda. A very distinct, slow-growing variety; leaves long, bluish green, very convex at back.

Palmetto (The Cabbage Palmetto)—A native of the Southern States and famous for its historical associations and for the imperishability of its wood under water. Leaves long and deeply divided; the bases of the leaf stalks remain on the trunk until the tree advances in age, when they fall off, leaving a rough trunk 8 to 10 inches in diameter. This palm is entirely hardy and on account of its unique appearance is very desirable. A very pretty decorative plant when pot grown.

Seaforthia elegans—One of the most beautiful of the palm family and one of the best in cultivation for the conservatory or green-house. The pinnate leaves are 2 to 10 feet in length, dark green and perfectly smooth.

Washingtonia sonorea—One of the hardiest and most beautiful of Palms. In habit of growth resembling our well-known California Fan Palm, but more symmetrical and spreading, and by far, a superior palm. Leaves fan-shaped, medium size, no filaments; retaining their dark green color during the winter months. Stems short, thorny; of upright, compact growth.

AGAVES.

Agave, Americana—The well-known, so-called Century Plant, with glaucus green leaves.

Americana Variegata—A variegated form of the preceding, with leaves edged with a broad margin of yellow.
DRACÆNAS.

Dracaena australis—A palm-like tree growing to a considerable height; stem stout; leaves two to three feet in length. Fine for avenues.

indivisa—Narrower, longer leaves than the preceding. Fine for hall or porch decoration.

ERYTHEA ARMATA

YUCCAS.

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

aloifolia variegata—An erect-growing plant, leaves variegated, green and white.

aloifolia quadricolor—Very fine, beautifully variegated and marked with narrow stripes of yellow and green.

angustifolia—A low growing species with long, narrow, variegated green leaves and fine spikes of immense creamy-white flowers.

baccata—A strong growing variety with dark green leaves.

filamentosa—A variety of compact growth, with dark green leaves and majestic spikes of yellowish-white flowers.

Whipplei—Very fine; sends up a flower-like stem 8 feet high.

Pandanus Utilis (Screw Pine)—The well-known “Screw Pine,” so called from the screw-like arrangement of the leaves around the stalk. Leaves green, with small red spines along the edges. A very handsome house plant.

DASYLIRIONS.

Dasylirion—Yucca-like plants, natives of Mexico and very hardy. Very fine decorative plants and those with graceful drooping leaves are very desirable for the lawn.

glaucum—A grand plant, with compact head of leaves, fringed at the edges with small teeth.

longifolium—A very handsome plant, with long, narrow leaves proceeding from a common center and drooping to the ground; very desirable for a lawn; very hardy. Sends out an immense spike covered with small, delicate, yellowish-white flowers.
BAMBOOS.

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

Bambusa Henonis—Very ornamental, when fully grown stems are 2 inches in diameter, much branched and producing flowers freely.

Phyllostachys (Hybrid Tea)—The common giant bamboo of Japan, remarkable for its height, often 40 feet and four to five inches in diameter at the base. Of easy growth and very ornamental.

Striata Aurea—A decorative garden plant, native of China, slender and graceful; leaves variegated. Makes a splendid pot plant.

Phyllostachys Bambusoides—The Japanese Arrow Bamboo. Arrows were formerly made from the reed-like shoots of this plant. Reaches a height of twelve feet, nodes very prominent, stalks very smooth and shiny.

Mitis—One of the largest bamboos, often six inches in diameter. Used in Japan for water pipe, furniture, etc. Young sprouts are eaten as a vegetable.

Nigra (Black Bamboo)—When fully grown, the shoots of this variety are black. Attains a height of twenty-five to thirty feet. One of the most ornamental of this family, the black stalks and branches forming a marked contrast with the bright green foliage.

ROSES.

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

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

NEW ROSES.

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

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

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

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (Hybrid Tea)—Said to be the very best climbing white rose of recent introduction. A strong and rapid grower, making shoots of fifteen feet in a season. The flowers are superb of good texture and substance, extra large, deep and full, very double, and are produced on long stiff stems, buds long and pointed, deliciously fragrant.

Climbing Wootton (Hybrid Tea)—A sport from the famous rose Souvenir de Wootton and identical with it, except that it is a strong, rampant climber, producing in wonderful profusion, its superbly formed flowers, with thick, leathery petals, and deliciously scented. As a climbing rose it will rank among the best.

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

Empress of China (Miscellaneous)—A very hardy, free-flowering climbing rose, of good size; blooming in clusters. An entirely rank and vigorous grower; bud soft red, becoming lighter, as it opens.

Enchantress (Tea)—A free blooming rose, of vigorous growth and fine foliage; color creamy-white, slightly tinted with buff in center.
Jubilee (Hybrid Perp.)—Stands pre-eminently in the lead of the many dark Hybrid Perpetuals. In it are combined all the qualities that make a perfect rose; vigorous growth, perfectly formed flowers and of great freedom of bloom.

Maman Cochet (Tea)—One of the finest roses, of recent introduction from France. A vigorous grower, with beautiful foliage. The bud is long and pointed; borne on long, stiff stems. The color is a deep rose-pink, the inner petals being a silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. A beautiful rose.

Souvenir de President Carnot (Hybrid Tea)—One of the finest of garden roses. The flower is of large size, of exquisite shape, with heavy, thick, shell-like petals, retaining its magnificent shape when full blown. The bud is long and pointed, borne on stiff, erect stems; color delicate, rosy flesh, shaded a trifle deeper at the center.

White Rambler (Polyantha)—A rank grower, having the same habit and characteristics as the Crimson Rambler, except that the flowers are white.
Williams' Evergreen (Miscellaneous)—A free growing and very hardy climbing rose, blooming in large clusters; flowers white, center rosy flesh; foliage dark shining green, remaining on the plant during a greater part of the winter.

Yellow Rambler (Polyantha)—Characteristics identical with the Crimson Rambler and producing flowers in large clusters. The flowers are large, full and double, very fragrant and of a decided golden-yellow color. Will undoubtedly become the most popular of the Ramblers.

Wichuriana (The Japanese Trailing Rose)—This pretty novelty, is a most valuable plant for covering embankments, rockeries, etc., and particularly for use in cemeteries. It is a low, trailing species, its stems creeping on the ground almost as closely as the Ivy. Foliage small, dark green, lustrous; flowers are produced in July, are small, single, pure white, and very fragrant.

White Marechal Niel—Resembles its parent, that grand old variety—"Marechal Niel," having the same delightful fragrance and handsome form, with the exception that the flowers are creamy-white; reflex petals, shaded light pink.

ROSES—GENERAL COLLECTION.

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

TEA OR EVER BLOOMING ROSES.

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

Beauty of Europe—A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Flowers deep yellow, with salmon fawn center; large and full.
Bon Silene—Very fine in bud, dark crimson rose, often changing to crimson. Very extensively grown by florists for its highly colored buds.

Bougere—Flowers extra large, bronzed pink, shaded with lilac. A grand rose.

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

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

Charles Rovelli—Very double and globular, color carmine, changing to silver rose; center and base of petals clear golden yellow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Golden Gate—The flowers are large, nicely formed, and of excellent substance. The buds are long, color creamy-white, base of petals golden yellow, tinged with pink. A superb rose.
Henry M. Stanley—Flowers large, finely formed, full and fragrant; color amber rose, tinged with apricot yellow towards the center; reverse of petals, clear buff rose. A valuable acquisition to the list of new tea roses.

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

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

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

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

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

Luciole—A grand rose; flowers extra large, full and double; color clear cherry red, with rich golden yellow center; finely shaded; buds very long and beautiful, with petals very much reflexed. One of the best of the new roses.
Madame Berard—A magnificent rose; color, rich salmon, tinged with rosy yellow. A strong, vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marion Dingeé—Brilliant crimson; one of the richest and darkest colored Tea roses in existence. A very profuse bloomer.

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

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

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

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

Pauline Labonte—Salmon rose; very fine.

Perle des Jardins—Very large and full, bright straw color; sometimes canary color; very fragrant; one of the best Tea Roses. One of the most popular forcing roses.
Reine Maria Pia—Bright scarlet rose; a strong grower.
Reve d'Or—Very similar to Safrano, but climbing; very fine; will grow in almost any soil.
Rubens—White, delicately tinted with rose, beautiful in form; a capital grower, a free bloomer; an excellent rose.
Safrano—A magnificent rose; color, deep fawn, changing to light fawn when fully opened.
Sappho—Fawn color, shaded yellow and buff; center a deep bright yellow, blooms with extraordinary profusion, even for a tea rose; a splendid rose.

Senator McNaughton—White Perle des Jardins. A sport from Perle des Jardins; it resembles that grand old rose, excepting the color, which is a delicate creamy-white; the flowers are very large and full, the buds beautifully shaped; foliage dark and glossy.

Snowflake—A vigorous grower and by far the most profuse bloomer of the Tea Roses. Color pure white; for forcing and as a pot plant, it can not be excelled; a grand rose for floral designs.

Sombreuil—Petals stiff; flowers fine when open; color, white, shaded salmon; a strong grower.

Souv. de Mme. Pernet—Rose large, globular, very full; base of petals tinged yellow.

Souv. de Paul Neyron—Creamy-white; shaded and edged with salmon rose; flowers full, double, very fragrant; free bloomer.

Souv. de Victor Hugo—Large, full and of fine form; color a beautiful mingling of China rose, coppery yellow and carmine; a rose of decided merit, ranking with the the best of the new roses.

Souvenir d'un Ami—Standard sort; globular, and of brilliant rose.

Sunset—A fine novelty, a sport from Perle des Jardins, which it strongly resembles except in color, which is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper, intensely beautiful, and resembling in color a splendid "after glow." Very fragrant.

The Bride—A sport of Catherine Mermet. Pure white, large fine form, very fragrant; free bloomer; buds very full and double. A beautiful rose, and should have a place in every collection.

The Queen—A beautiful pure white sport from Souvenir d’un Ami; finely formed buds, showing the center but slightly when fully open; the petals are thick, and of good substance; opens well, is very sweet, and has proved to be a valuable acquisition to the list of pure white roses.

Valle de Chamounix—Base and back of petals are a bright yellow, the center is coppery yellow; elegantly shaded and tinted with rosy blush.

Waban—A sport from Catherine Mermet, which it resembles in every respect except in color, which is bright, deep pink.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

The roses in this group are much stronger growers than the preceding and combine their free flowering qualities with the rich coloring of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Augustine Guinoiseau (White La France)—A beautiful rose, same form as La France, but pearly white, tinted with fawn. When known, it will be even more popular than La France.

Beauty of Stapleford—Color a clear, bright pink, shading to a bright rosy-crimson. It makes large beautiful buds, and is a constant and profuse bloomer.

Belle Siebrecht—A superb rose; the buds are beautifully formed, of long tapering shape and when half blown the petals reflex in a graceful manner. The flowers have great substance and the petals are of heavy texture. Color imperial pink.

Camoens—Large flowers, bright China rose, shaded yellow; very pretty in bud; a constant bloomer.

Cheshunt Hybrid—Cherry carmine; large, full open flowers; an excellent climbing or pillar rose.

Duchess of Albany or Red La France—A sport from the La France. Resembles that variety, but the bud is more perfect in contour and the color is of a richer, deeper, more even pink tint. One of the most important of recent acquisitions for forcing or growing in the open air.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—This beautiful rose has not only a royal name, but is a royal rose as well. It is a grand white rose, blooming continuously, with large petals of best substance, showing no center when fully open; color pure ivory white. One of the finest roses for corsage wear, or any other use to which flowers can be put.

Lady H. Grosvenor—Flowers flesh color, large, full and globular. An exceedingly free and effective variety; also a fine young forcing rose.
La France—One of the finest of roses; the color is a most lovely rose, with silvery lustre. It is a constant bloomer, and very sweet-scented.

Madame Angelique Veysset (Striped La France)—A grand rose, possessing all the good characteristics of the La France, but differing from it widely in two points. First, it blooms more freely; secondly, it is nicely striped, the variegation being a bright rose on a satin pink background.

Madame Caroline Testout—One of the best Hybrid Tea roses up to date. It is clear pink and there is nothing in the rose line that can approach it in color; the flower is as large as Baroness Rothschild and as free as La France. Should have a place in every collection.

Meteor—A reliable ever-bloomer of the deepest glowing crimson. Flowers very double, and petals slightly recurved. A beautiful open rose, a vigorous grower and very fine bloomer. A grand rose in this climate.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney—A charming new rose, delightfully fragrant. The flowers are large, with fine elongated buds. Color, a beautiful shade of clear, deep pink.

Reine Marie Henriette—Large, finely formed flowers; color a beautiful cherry-red; flowers tea-scented. A very pretty and deservedly popular climbing rose.

Reine Olga de Wurtemburg—A very strong climber and one of the best for covering porches and trellises. Color a rosy-carmine; very pretty in the bud.

Souvenir de Wootton—A brilliant rose; color magenta red, shaded violet-crimson; flowers large, full and regular, with thick, leathery petals, and delicious tea scent; makes beautiful buds.
NOISETTE OR CHAMPNEY ROSES.

This class of roses is of American origin. The group is of vigorous growth and the flowers have a tendency to grow in clusters. With a few exceptions all the varieties are vigorous climbers, and their rich bright green foliage, combined with the delicately tinted flowers, renders them most attractive for this purpose.

**Celine Forrestier**—Deep sulphur-yellow; a very abundant bloomer; a beautiful rose. A vigorous grower.

**Claire Carnot**—Fine coppery-yellow, bordered with white and carmine; not very double but exceedingly fine.

**Cloth of Gold**—Deep yellow center, edges sulphur, very sweet scented; a magnificent variety.

**Gold of Ophir**—A medium-sized rose, blooming in clusters; color coppery-apricot yellow; a very singular but very desirable rose, blooming very freely.

**Lamarque**—Pure white, with shaded sulphur-yellow center; a magnificent climber and a most popular rose.

**Marechal Niel**—A beautiful deep sulphur-yellow rose, large, globular, very full and highly scented. The finest yellow rose in existence.

**Wm. Allen Richardson**—Beautiful orange-yellow; flowers small; very fine and floriferous.

HYBRID NOISETTE ROSES.

These roses are always in bloom, and are very valuable. Should be in every collection, where they are sure to give great satisfaction.

**Madame Alfred de Rougemont**—White, shaded rose; medium size.

**Madame Alfred Carriere**—One of the strongest and most vigorous growing roses; very fine in bud; color white, shaded yellow at the center.

**Perfection des Blanches**—Flowers large, pure snow-white; a constant bloomer; very double and fragrant.

BOURBON ROSES.

The varieties of this class differ greatly in their general characteristics; those of moderate growth require close pruning. They are constant bloomers. The flowers are generally of light shade. The foliage is leathery, rich and luxuriant, and they are at their best in the Autumn.

**Bertha Clavel**—A striped sport from Souv. de la Malmaison. The color is a creamy white with rose center, reverse of petals striped carmine and light rose, making a charming combination of colors.

**Hermosa**—An old variety; very double and perfect; color delicate rose; a very abundant bloomer.

**Mrs. Degraw**—Resembles Appoline in leaf and flower, but more compact in growth; color a rich glossy pink; very fragrant, and a continuous bloomer. One of the most desirable of the new roses.

**Reine de Bourbon**—Flowers large, very double and fragrant; petals very regularly arranged; color rose slightly tinged with buff.

**Souvenir de Malmaison**—Clear flesh, edged blush, very large and double; deliciously scented and beautiful.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

These constitute a very striking and distinct family of roses, easily distinguished from all others by their luxuriant foliage, prodigious blooms and vigor of growth. They are perfectly hardy and of very robust habit, thriving with little care or attention. The more vigorous growers require close pruning. Although styled perpetual bloomers, they are not so in reality, blooming only in the Spring and Fall. As a class they are deservedly popular, varying in color from the snowiest-white to the deepest crimson.

**Abel Carriere**—Purple crimson, fiery red center; very double and fine.
American Beauty—Color rosy-crimson, exquisitely shaded and very handsome; extra large full flowers, exceedingly sweet, makes magnificent buds. Is a constant bloomer and a grand forcing rose.

Antoine Mouton—Fine rose, constant bloomer, flower large; very fine in bud; should be in every collection.

Baroness Rothschild—Pale bright rose, shaded white; very large and finely formed. The flowers are borne on erect thick canes, and are very closely set in the foliage; very handsome and attractive and one of the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Black Prince—Deep, dark crimson, richly shaded; very globular and good.

Captain Christy—A lovely rose, blooming almost the entire season; very large double buds of a deep flesh color; strong grower and grand foliage; very beautiful and valuable.

Charles Lefebre—Reddish-crimson, center shaded purple; large and globular; a fine rose.

Climbing Captain Christy—Of climbing habit, flowers same as Captain Christy; a very profuse bloomer. One of the best of the new roses.

Dinsmore—Flowers are large and perfectly double; color rich crimson scarlet, very showy and handsome and delightfully fragrant. A very popular rose.

Empress of India—Dark brownish-crimson; large globular flowers.

Empereur du Maroc—One of the most perfect of the dark roses; color rich velvety maroon, intensely dark.

General Jacqueminot—Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety, exceedingly brilliant and handsome; makes magnificent buds, and is one of the best for open ground and for forcing.

General Washington—Crimson; a popular rose; flowers flat, of fine color.

Gloire Lyonnaise—A grand rose. Color a pale shade of chamois or salmon yellow, deepest at the center, and sometimes passing to rich creamy-white, finely tinted with orange and fawn. The flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses and are very fragrant.

Her Majesty—One of the largest and most beautiful of Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Color a rosy pink, passing to clear flesh, elegantly tinged with silvery rose. Delightfully fragrant. The plant is a strong grower but a rather uncertain bloomer. Flowers when expanded, much larger than Paul Neyron.

La Reine—A good bloomer; color rosy lilac; fragrant; half globular; a standard sort.

Louis Van Houtte—Rich crimson; good globular shape; one of the best dark roses.

Mabel Morrison—White, sometimes tinged with blush; large and globular; a superb rose.

Madame Charles Wood—One of the most popular roses; a really ever-blooming rose, of a most brilliant color. This rose should be in every collection. It is unsurpassed in forming a rose hedge. It cannot be praised too much.

Madame Gabriel Luizet—A very beautiful rose. Extra large, with broad shell-like petals; very double and full and delightfully perfumed. The color is an exquisite shade of clear coral rose, beautifully suffused with lavender and pearl.

Marchioness of Londonderry—One of the late introductions of the Messrs. Dickson & Sons, of Newtownards, Ireland. Flowers of great size, measuring five inches across, perfectly formed, and carried on stout stems. Color ivory white; petals of great substance, shell-shaped and reflexed; free flowering; highly perfumed; growth vigorous and foliage very handsome. Undoubtedly one of the finest roses raised by this firm. Awarded the gold medal of the National Rose Society of England.

Margaret Dickson—Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of great substance; foliage very large, dark green.

Marie Bauman—Crimson-vermillion, suffused Carmine; large, full of exquisite color and form, fragrant. A very beautiful rose.

Merveille de Lyon—Flower large, double, and perfectly cupped; purest white; a seedling from Baroness Rothschild.
Mrs. John Laing—A splendid rose; color clear bright pink, exquisitely shaded; the buds are long and pointed; the flowers extra large and full, borne on long stems and exceedingly sweet.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose; the largest of all roses; very fine and showy; somewhat fragrant.

Prince Camille de Rohan or La Rosier—Very dark crimson; one of the best dark roses; unexcelled in every respect.

Salamander—Bright scarlet crimson; very vivid in summer; very free bloomer. A brilliant and most effective rose.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red, a sport of Paul Neyron. Flowers of fine form and substance. Plant very vigorous and does not mildew.

Vick's Caprice—Flowers large, slightly cup-shaped. The petals are thick, clear satiny-pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and bright carmine. It makes lovely, elegant shaped buds, which show the stripes and markings to great advantage.

White Baroness—Pure white, sport from Baroness Rothschild. A beautiful rose.

Xavier Olibo—A magnificent rose of fine color; one of the very best; its shade of violet-crimson is not to be found in any other rose. The finest of all dark red roses.

**MOSS ROSES.**

The Moss Rose originated in Switzerland. Sepals are covered with moss-like glands; unsurpassed as buds. Should be heavily pruned in the winter.

**Alice Leroy**—Rich glossy pink, very sweet.

**Captain John Ingram**—Purple-crimson; color fleeting; small foliage.

**James Veitch**—A very fine bloomer; color dark velvety crimson; one of the best roses.

**White Bath**—Large, full and very fragrant; color pure white, sometimes delicately shaded with rosy blush; elegantly mossed and very beautiful.

**BANKSIA ROSES.**

Roses of this class have very small flowers, and bloom in clusters. They are vigorous climbers and are very useful for covering trellises, etc. They form an object of great beauty, with their small but most abundant flowers interspersed among the smooth, glossy green foliage. They require very little care when once established.

**White**—Small, double white flowers, in clusters; very fragrant.

**Yellow**—Flowers larger, but not so fragrant.

**BENGAL OR CHINA ROSES.**

Natives of China. Of moderate growth and not very fragrant. The foliage and flowers are small. They are valuable for borders on account of their compact growth and the profusion of brilliant crimson buds they produce.

**Agrippina**—Fine rich crimson, moderately double; fine in bud; a valuable bedding variety. This rose is not affected by the heat, and blooms profusely during the entire summer. As a hedge rose it cannot be surpassed.

**James Sprunt**—A climbing sport from Agrippina; same color as the parent, flowers fuller and larger.

**POLYANTHA ROSES.**

This is a new group from Japan. They are ever-blooming, flowers are small but exquisitely formed, and are borne on slender stems in panicled clusters. Growing low and compact, they are very desirable for edging.

**Annie Marie de Montravel**—Very small, pure white, double flowers; very sweet scented, and borne in large clusters completely covering the plant.

**Clothilde Souupert**—Medium size, very double, and beautifully imbricated like an aster; flowers variable; color glowing pink center, shaded to white; red and white flowers often produced on the same plant. One of the most valuable roses of recent introduction.
Crimson Rambler—This superb novelty was originally received from Japan. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, each carrying from thirty to forty blooms, the individual flowers measuring about one to one and a half inches in diameter and remaining perfect on the plant upwards of two weeks with the freshness of color unimpaired. The foliage is bright green and glossy, and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the flowers. For verandas, walls, pillars and fences it can not be excelled. A remarkably vigorous grower, making shoots from 10 to 15 feet long in a season.

Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner—Salmon pink, with deep salmon center, borne in clusters; very small, full and delicately scented; admirable in bud and open flower. A very profuse bloomer.

Mignonette—One of the most lovely and beautiful miniature roses; flowers very small, double, delicate rose, changing to blush; a strong grower and very free bloomer; very fragrant.

Pink Soupert—A seedling from Clothilde Soupert, which it resembles very closely except in color, which is a bright clear pink.

PRAIRIE ROSES.

This is a very distinct class, remarkable for its hardiness. The leaves are large, rather rough, and of a rich dark green. They grow very rapidly, exceeding in this respect any other variety, and are excellent for covering walls, and old buildings. They bloom after all common roses are gone, in large clusters, and present a very striking appearance.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, becoming nearly white; compact and fine.

Greville or Seven Sisters—Flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white to crimson.

Prairie Queen—The flowers are very large, and of a peculiar globular form, of a bright rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens. A strong, rapid grower.

JAPAN OR RUGOSA ROSES.

Of Japanese origin. The flowers are mostly single. The plant is highly ornamental on account of its good habit and beautiful glossy foliage.

Rugosa Alba—Single, pure white flowers of five petals; highly scented. Elegant.

Rugosa Rubra—Flowers single, of a most beautiful bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich rosy red color, which are a great addition to the ornamental character of the plant.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

Under this head we have placed a number of different varieties, belonging to separate classes, as there is not enough of one class to warrant so many divisions.

Cherokee, Single—A beautiful pure white rose, blooming only in Spring; not fragrant, but very showy.

Cherokee Double—Flowers double, pure white.

Madame Plantier—Fine, pure white, blooming in Spring; above medium size; one of the best white roses; very sweet.

Microphylla, or Burr Rose—Deep red; flowers covered with a burr-like moss.

Picayune—Small, minute flowers; rosy color.

Persian Yellow—The deepest yellow of all roses. Should not be pruned.
HERBACEOUS BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS.

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

Achania malaviscus, (Turk’s Cap)—A handsome shrub native of the West Indies, with large bright green, heart-shaped leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers shaped somewhat like the fez of the Turk.

Achyranthes—Very bright foliaged plants, indispensable for bedding.

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

Alternanthera—Gorgeous foliaged plants, used for carpet and ribbon gardening.

Anthericum vitatum—Beautiful plant with re-curved graceful foliage. Leaves are dark green, beautifully marked with broad stripes of creamy-white.

Arundo Donax Variegata—A large, graceful reed, with variegated foliage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cyperus Alternifolius (Umbrella Plant)—A very desirable house plant, bearing upon erect jointless stems a crown of long, narrow leaves, resembling in shape a small umbrella. Of very easy culture. Requires an abundance of water. Native of Australia.

Daisy (Bellis)—Very pretty double flowering plants; suitable for edging.

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

Eulalia, Japonica—A very robust; perennial grass from Japan, with graceful leaves, marked with alternate stripes of white and green. The flower stalks appear in September, and the plant is then four to six feet high.

Japonica Zebrina—In form and habit this resembles the above, but differs essentially in the manner of variegation, the markings running cross-wise.

Fern—We offer a very nice collection of these graceful, delicate foliaged plants. To grow them successfully, they should be grown in a shaded place.
Feverfew (Pyrethrum)—A very pretty border plant, of compact habit and golden feather-like foliage.

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

Geranium—We have a fine assortment of these showy bedding plants, growing only the latest and best of the many new varieties recently introduced.

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

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

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

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

Lobelia—Fine bedding plants, with deep blue flowers. Fine for hanging baskets.

Marguerite—Fine ever-blooming plants; in two varieties, white and yellow.

New Zealand Flax (Phormium tenax)—Large, erect, dark green leaves, with narrow reddish-brown margin.

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

Pampas Grass (Gynereium)—This splendid grass with its long, narrow foliage and white plumes, is very attractive. The most desirable of all grasses for a lawn. The plumes, when properly handled and dried, are used for decorative purposes. There is a good market for them every season.

Variegated—Foliage beautifully edged with silver.

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

Pelargonium or Lady Washington Geranium—A very desirable class of plants, with beautiful trusses of rich flowers and very ornamental foliage.

Petunia—Fine, new double and single.

Phlox—The most brilliant colors.

Pilea (Artillery Plant)—Two varieties.

Pyrethrum—Fine ever-blooming plants; in three varieties, white, yellow and blue.

Primula, Japonica—Flowers in whorls; magenta color.

Sinensis—Very free bloomers.

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

Saxifraga—A very handsome trailing plant; fine for hanging baskets.

Sedum—Two kinds; fine for bedding.

Thyme (Thymus)—Two varieties; fine for edging.

Tradescantia (Wandering Jew)—Three varieties, fine for bordering small beds.

Tritoma Uvaria—A fine late-blooming plant, with bright, orange scarlet flowers; borne on long, straight stems.

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

Violet, California (Viola)—A single blue violet. A profuse bloomer and very fragrant. Flowers the size of a half dollar, borne on long stems.

Czar—Single, purple.

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

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

Swanley White—Large double white flowers.
Section of One of Our Greenhouses.
BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS ROOTED PLANTS.

Agapanthus Umbellatus—A fine plant, with long, rather fleshy leaves, and bearing a many-flowered umbel; flowers of a bright blue color.

Amaryllis Johnsonii—Wine-red, striped white; flowers very large.
   Lutea—Golden yellow.
   Vittata—Pure white, with double red stripes.

Anemone—These fine flowers are among the best of all Spring flowering plants.

Caladium Esculentum—A tropical plant, with enormous leaves growing luxuriantly in very moist situations during the Summer months.

Variegated—Fine variegated foliage.

Calla Lily (Lily of the Nile)—A handsome plant with rich, dark green foliage and pure white flowers.
   Variegated (Richardia alba Maculata)—Foliage spotted white; flowers smaller than the common Calla.

Cyclamen—A pretty, small plant, with round, fleshy leaves borne on long stems. Flowers of various shades and of peculiar form.

Dahlia—We grow a fine assortment of double and single varieties of these elegant showy plants. The tubers should be taken up in Winter in cold countries, but in California they may be left in the ground for years.

Gladiolus—This class of plants should be cultivated in every garden, as they thrive well in all soils, and the coloring of the flowers is very rich.

Hyacinth—Single and double flowers; blue, white, red and pink.

Iris Germanica—These are neat, robust, hardy, herbaceous early blooming plants; with large ornamental flowers of rich and elegantly blended colors.

Lily of the Valley (Convallaria)—A charming plant, with large green leaves, producing a profusion of delicate, bell-shaped, delightfully fragrant flowers.

Lily Auratum (Lilium)—The golden-banded Lily of Japan.
   Speciosum Album—Pure white.
   Speciosum Rubrum—White, with crimson spots.
   Longiflorum Harrisii—Long white flowers; very fragrant.
   Tigrinum (Tiger Lily)—Flowers red, spotted black; very double, fine.

Narcissus—We have a choice collection of these fragrant Winter-blooming plants.

Tuberose (Polanthes)—These deliciously fragrant plants should be in every garden.

This valley is particularly adapted to their successful culture.

Tulips (Tulipa)—Our collection comprises the best of the imported bulbs.

The cover of this Catalogue is a representative one of the fruits and plants to which we give special attention.

The illustrations are re-produced from nature, from photographs taken at Farcher Creek Nursery No. 1.

THE FIG—The California Smyrna.

THE OLIVES—The Manzanillo.

THE GRAPES—The Emperor.


THE ROSES—The La France.

THE PALM—The Phoenix dactylifera, the fruiting date, the first one to mature fruit in the San Joaquin Valley.
FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

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