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The Fresno Nursery



160 Acres in Nursery
320 acres in Orchard, Vineyard
and Experimental Grounds

F. H. WILSON, Proprietor
CHAS. A. CHAMBERS, Secretary

**DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE**

Commercial Varieties
of Nursery Stock


Main Office:
928 I Street, Fresno, California

Branch Office: Dinuba, Cal.






SEQUOIA GIGANTEA—THE WORLD'S LARGEST TREE, FRESNO COUNTY



THE FRESNO NURSERY



Annual Descriptive Catalogue

OF

DECIDUOUS AND CITRUS FRUIT TREES
RAISIN, TABLE AND WINE GRAPES, SMALL
FRUITS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, PALMS

F. H. WILSON, PROPRIETOR

MAIN OFFICE AND SALESYARD: - - NO. 928 I STREET, FRESNO, CAL.

To which all orders and correspondence should be addressed.



BUDDING A BLOCK OF 700,000 SEEDLINGS ON THE GROUNDS OF THE FRESNO NURSERY.

INTRODUCTORY

We take pleasure in presenting this edition of our Descriptive Catalogue to the public. It has been our endeavor, in issuing this book, to make it concise, accurate and attractive; and while we have not gone extensively into minor varieties, we believe everything of value is fully described.

Our nurseries have been established since the year 1889 and quality has been our constant aim and endeavor to produce satisfactory trees and nursery stock—stock that you can depend on as being well-grown and the varieties true to name. It is our desire that every one patronizing the Fresno Nursery shall have the pleasure of seeing their trees and stock flourish, and all possible care in the culture, digging, packing and shipping is exercised to that end.

We make a specialty of packing stock for long distance shipment and parties living in remote sections of the United States, Mexico, South America, Australia and other distant points can order stock from us with reasonable assurance that same will reach destination in good condition with little or no loss.

OUR GUARANTEE

All our Trees are grafted or budded from bearing trees of the respective varieties and our Grape Vines are grown from cuttings obtained from established vineyards in the San Joaquin Valley. We exercise every care to have our varieties true to name. This work is attended to by careful men; nevertheless with all our caution mistakes of minor importance may occur. We are at all times ready and willing to replace, on good and sufficient evidence, all stock that may prove otherwise; nevertheless it is mutually understood and agreed between purchasers and ourselves that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater than the original price of the stock at the date of sale. We cannot accept orders on any other terms.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS

Parties contemplating going into the fruit business, where they have no practical experience, would do well to order Prof. E. J. Wickson's Book on California Fruits and How to Grow Them, price, postpaid, \$2.50. This is a very complete work and treats the subject of fruit growing fully.

HANDLING STOCK ON ARRIVAL

All stock should be immediately unpacked upon arrival and carefully "heeled in" the ground at some convenient place where it can be watered freely. Be sure and cover roots well so as to prevent the air from coming in contact with the roots and after this is done settle the earth with water. If handled in this way the trees will keep in prime condition until you are ready to set them out on your land proper. Parties wanting further advice about pruning and other detailed information regarding the handling of stock can get additional data in this regard by writing us a letter, when we will take pleasure in enlightening them.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS

We warn all our customers not to place their orders with any one who claims to be representing us, unless said party or parties can show a certificate of agency, authorizing them to solicit orders for this firm, duly signed and executed by our nursery. It is very often the case that tree agents solicit orders from buyers claiming to represent some established nursery, when in reality they buy their stock from all sources in which event creating all kinds of misunderstanding. We would consider it a favor, if all prospective buyers when they are solicited by agents claiming to represent us, would demand to see our Certificate of Agency.

THE FRESNO NURSERY

F. H. WILSON,
Proprietor.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

WHEN WE FILL ORDERS

Our shipping and delivery season begins about December 15 and ends practically April 15 on all stock of a Deciduous nature; this class of stock as is well known should be planted when in a dormant state; we can fill orders however for evergreen stock such as Citrus trees, potted plants, palms and the general run of evergreens as late as June 1. We would suggest to our patrons wanting deciduous stock to order same shipped during the months of January, February and March, while it is in the best condition for transplanting and in order to get the benefit of the winter rains. Evergreens do much better when planted a little later on after the early frosts have passed.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

1. All orders should be legibly written on a separate sheet of paper, and not mixed up with the body of the letter.

2. It is always advisable to send orders in 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 delivered at the railway or 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 customers' 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 references.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

PLANTING. See that the roots are in good condition. Should irrigation be necessary—break the ground up at least a foot deep and cultivate well before planting.

RECEIVING OF STOCK. Immediately upon arrival of shipment, stock should be carefully heeled in the ground, and if necessary settled well with water; care should be taken that it does not dry before planting.

PLANTING. See that the roots are in good condition. Should there be damaged roots from any cause, they should be carefully trimmed off. Have the holes made large enough to admit of roots in natural form—settle with few buckets of water, or by irrigation, and see that they are not planted much deeper than when grown in nursery. Use no manure, or anything liable to heat, in contact with the roots.

PRUNING. Cut fruit trees back to sixteen or eighteen inches; trim off all limbs from the body of the tree, except where you desire to form the head; these trim to within two or three buds.

AFTER CULTURE. Keep the land well cultivated and irrigated when necessary for continued growth during the season. Cut away suckers and trim back when necessary to form well-balanced tree. The second year we would recommend the trees to be cut back at least one-half their growth, and well thinned out.

OUR RELIABILITY

For reference as to our standing and reliability we beg to refer all prospective buyers to the First National Bank of Fresno and the Bank of Dinuba of Dinuba, Cal. or any leading merchant in Fresno and Dinuba.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES

APPLES

The localities best suited to the Apple in California are the Coast counties and upper foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Some varieties do very well in the San Joaquin Valley. Among these we would mention W. W. Pearman's Rome Beauty, Red Astrachan and Arkansas Black, but they are scarcely equal in flavor to the coast or mountain grown apple.

SUMMER.

Bismark. 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.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large, roundish oblate; yellow streaked with red; calyx large; flesh juicy; sub-acid.

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

Gravenstein. Large, bright yellow; penciled and marbled with red and orange; crisp, juicy, highly flavored.

Maiden Blush. Medium size, well shaped; yellow with very distinct red cheek and sunny side; flesh white, pleasant, sub-acid.

Red Astrachan. Large; rich, red color; very tart.

Red June. Medium size, oval; deep red, covered with light bloom; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid.

Tetofsky. (Russian Crab) Medium; yellow, striped with red and covered with whitish bloom; extremely hardy; flesh juicy, acid and agreeable.

White Astrachan. (Russian.) Large, roundish; skin very smooth and nearly white; a favorite market variety.

AUTUMN.

Alexander. Very large; deep red or crimson; medium quality; hardy and productive; a good market sort.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish oblong; flesh tender, rich and delicious; tree a strong grower and good bearer; one of the best fall apples.

Fameuse. (Snow Apple.) Medium, roundish, somewhat flattened; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender and delicious; tree a vigorous grower.

Jonathan. Medium; light yellow, nearly covered with red stripes and deep red in the sun; tender and juicy, vinous flavor; a good keeper.

King of Tompkins County. Large globular; yellowish, mostly shaded with red, striped and splashed with crimson; flesh yellowish, rich, juicy, vinous, aromatic; tree a vigorous grower and prolific.

Red Beitigheimer. (German.) Large to very large, oblate, slightly conical, regular, smooth; yellowish white, shaded with light and dark red, purplish crimson in the sun; stalk short and stout; flesh white, firm, juicy, brisk, sub-acid. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples and worthy of extensive cultivation.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender and crisp; a vigorous and strong grower.

Stump. Medium; yellow striped with light red; crisp, juicy, sub-acid; tree a strong grower and good bearer.

WINTER.

Arkansas Black. Medium to large, round or slightly conical; yellow when not covered with a beautiful dark maroon approaching to black; flesh firm, fine grained and juicy; sub-acid; a good keeper; tree vigorous and productive.

Ben Davis. Medium to large, roundish, sides often unequal; light red and deep red on yellowish ground; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid.

Baldwin. Large, roundish; deep bright red; very productive; flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, sub-acid.

Cook's Seedling. Medium; pale yellow, striped with red; sharp acid flavor; good keeper.

- Esopus Spitzenberg.** Large, oblong, smooth; nearly covered with red, yellowish ground on shaded side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, with delicious, rich, brisk flavor; tree a good upright grower and healthy.
- Golden Russet.** Medium size; dull russet, tinged with red on one side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and highly flavored.
- Lawver.** Large, roundish, oblate; deep red, covered with small dots; the handsomest of any of the late varieties; flesh white, sprightly, aromatic; tree hardy, a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the very best late market apples.
- Limber Twig.** Medium to large; roundish, oblate; greenish yellow, shaded and striped with dull crimson; flesh whitish, juicy, sub-acid; a good keeper and very productive.
- Mann.** Medium; deep yellow, sometimes shaded with brownish red when exposed; a good keeper; tree an upright grower and prolific.
- Marshall's Red.** (Red Bell-Flower.) Fruit large, shape same as Yellow Bell-Flower; color same as Red June; flesh firm and fine grained; aromatic; slightly more acid than the Yellow Bell-Flower; a good bearer.
- Missouri Pippin.** Large, roundish, oblate, somewhat flattened at ends; striped and splashed with light and dark red, covered with large and small gray dots; stock short and small; flesh whitish, moderately juicy, sub-acid; quite extensively planted.
- Northern Spy.** Large, roundish, pale yellow, purplish red stripes in the sun; flesh white, mild and pleasant; a good keeper; tree an upright grower.
- Pewaukee.** Medium to large; roundish; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree very hardy and a vigorous grower.
- Rome Beauty.** Large, roundish, approaching conic; yellow, shaded and striped with bright red, sprinkled with light dots; stalk one inch, large deep cavity; flesh yellowish, juicy and sprightly; good keeper.
- Stark.** Large, roundish; greenish yellow, nearly covered with mixed red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, rich, mild sub-acid; a good keeper; tree an upright and vigorous grower.

- Smith's Cider.** Medium; yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, pleasant acid.
- Swaar.** Large, roundish; golden yellow, with numerous brown specks; flesh yellowish, fine grained, tender; very rich, aromatic flavor and spicy smell.
- Wealthy.** Medium; skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep rich crimson on the sunny side; flesh white, fine grained, stained with red, tender, juicy, vinous, sub-acid; tree vigorous and productive.
- White Winter Pearmain.** Large, roundish, oblong; pale yellow with slight blush, sprinkled with minute brown dots; flesh yellowish, tender, crisp, juicy, pleasant sub-acid; extra high flavor; good keeper; tree a strong grower and healthy.
- Wine Sap.** Medium, roundish, oblong; dark red with traces of yellow in the shade; flesh yellow, crisp rich and highly flavored; tree a good bearer.
- Yellow Bellflower.** Large, oblong, smooth; lemon color, with blush; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with sprightly sub-acid flavor; an excellent keeper; tree a strong grower and healthy.
- Yellow Newton Pippin.** Large, roundish; yellow with brownish red cheek; flesh firm, rich, juicy, crisp and highly flavored; generally considered the best Winter apple in California.

CRAB APPLES

- Hyslop.** Fruit very large, growing in clusters; roundish, ovate; dark, rich red, covered with thick, blue bloom; flesh yellowish; very hardy.
- Red Siberian.** Large; skin pale red and yellow; tree a vigorous grower.
- Transcendant.** Medium to large, roundish oval; golden yellow, with a rich crimson cheek, covered with a delicate white bloom; flesh creamy white, crisp, sub-acid and pleasant.
- Yellow Siberian.** Large, roundish oval; light, clear yellow.
- Whitney's.** Large, handsome; greenish yellow, striped with crimson.

PEARS

Our pear trees are all grown on whole root pear seedlings, imported from France. Our trees are one year from the bud, and are clean and healthy. No better stock has ever been put on the market.

SUMMER.

Bartlett. Large, smooth; clear yellow, delicate blush on the sunny side; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, buttery, highly perfumed (musky), vinous flavor; the best of all summer pears, valuable for market and canning.

Beurre Gifford. Medium; greenish yellow, marbled with red in the sun; flesh white, melting, vinous; a good early pear.

Bloodgood. Medium; yellow, with russet dots; rich, sugary, highly aromatic flavor.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; flesh fine, melting, juicy, with a rich, sweet vinous flavor; resembles the Bartlett; tall, a vigorous grower.

Dearborn's Seedling. Medium; light yellow; flesh white, juicy, rich and sugary.

Lawson. (Comet.) Large; brilliant crimson on yellow ground; flesh juicy and crisp; a good shipper on account of its early ripening and striking appearance; it is one of the best market varieties.

Le Conte. Large, bell shaped; creamy yellow color; good for canning; tree strong grower and good bearer.

Madeline. Medium; yellowish green, dotted with brown; flesh juicy, melting, sweet; perfumed flavor; a fine early pear.

Seckel. Rather small; brownish green, becoming dull yellowish brown, with russet red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, juicy and melting, with a rich spicy flavor.

AUTUMN.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; yellow, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow and juicy; a good market sort; bears transportation well.

Beurre Bosc. A large fine pear; russet yellow; flesh white, melting and delicious; tree a good grower and productive.

Beurre D'Anjou. Large; skin greenish and sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, melting, juicy, brisk vinous flavor; tree a strong grower and productive.

Beurre Hardy. Large, long; skin greenish with brown russet; flesh buttery, vinous and highly perfumed; a good grower and bearer; stands transportation well.

B. S. Fox. Large, oblong; skin clear, bright yellow, nearly covered with rich golden russet; flesh whitish, juicy, melting, sweet, rich and excellent; a good bearer and shipper.

Flemish Beauty. Large; nearly covered with reddish brown, when exposed to the sun; flesh melting and good when picked early and ripened indoors.

Keiffer's Hybrid. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots and often tinged with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a distinct quince flavor; tree a vigorous grower; an early and heavy bearer.

WINTER.

Easter Beurre. Large, roundish oval; yellowish green, sprinkled with many russet dots; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting, juicy and rich.

P. Barry. Large, elongated; skin deep yellow, nearly covered with rich golden russet; flesh whitish, fine, juicy, melting, sweet; slightly vinous and rich; an early and prolific bearer.

Winter Nelis. Medium size; yellowish green with gray russet; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, buttery, melting, juicy and rich.

Winter Bartlett. This pear has been lately introduced into California, where it has been fruited and highly esteemed. In appearance it resembles the Bartlett. Fruit is large, perfectly smooth and covered with brown dots; flesh is tender, juicy and melting; flavor similar to the Winter Nelis; ripens about a month later. It is undoubtedly a most valuable variety.

QUINCE

Apple. (Orange.) Fruit large; yellow; valuable for flavoring and preserving; very popular.

Champion. Fruit large; yellow; flesh tender and delicious; a heavy bearer; ripens two weeks earlier than the Orange.

Pine Apple. Originated by Luthur Burbank. Said to be one of the finest varieties so far introduced. In addition to being a cooking variety, it can be eaten raw. Possesses a pine apple flavor.

Portugal. Fruit very large; good bearer and strong grower.

West Mammoth. Fruit large; flesh yellow; good for flavoring and preserves.

Smyrna. Tree a rapid, strong grower, and productive; flesh lemon yellow; very distinct quince flavor; good for preserves and flavoring.

CHERRIES

The cherry does well in nearly all sections of California. Possibly fewer are planted in the upper San Joaquin Valley in proportion to other fruits, than in any other section. The Dukes and Morellos seem to be better adapted to the very dry climate of this portion of the valley.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

Black Tartarian. Very large; bright purplish black; flesh purplish, thick, juicy, very rich and delicious; tree a remarkably vigorous grower and abundant bearer.

Bigarreau Napoleon. (Royal Ann.) Very large; pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, dotted and spotted with deep red and dark crimson; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; an enormous bearer.

Bing. A seedling from the Black Republican; fruit large, dark brown or black, very fine, late; a good shipping variety. Tree vigorous and foliage heavy.

Centennial. Large, slightly oblate; amber with deep crimson marblings; flesh firm, sweet and rich; quality best; an excellent keeper.

Yellow Spanish. Large; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; tree an erect, vigorous grower and very productive.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

Early Richmond. An early, red, acid cherry; valuable for cooking early in the season.

English Morello. Large, dark red, nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, rich, acid; ripens late.

May Duke. Large; dark red; juicy and rich; sub-acid; one of the earliest and best varieties of its class.

Late Duke. Large, heart-shaped; light red; flesh yellowish, tender and juicy.

PLUMS

Nearly all varieties of the Plum do well in California. All good shipping and canning varieties seem to be in good demand: they invariably crop heavy and have proven very profitable.

Apple. Named from its close resemblance to the apple; flesh firm; pale red, with marblings and streaks of pink; valuable Japanese variety.

America. Fruit large to very large; skin glossy pink to coral red; yellow, moderately firm and delicious.

Bartlett. Fruit oval; skin yellow, turning to deep crimson when fully ripe; flesh light salmon color, firm and juicy.

Bavay's Green Gage. (Reine Claude de Bavay.) Fruit large, round oval; greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy, rich, fine quality; adheres slightly to the stone; a free grower and very productive.

Burbank. Large, almost globular; rich cherry red, slightly mottled and dotted with yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet and agreeable flavor; pit very small.

Climax. Fruit heart-shaped; color deep, dark red; flesh yellow; tree vigorous and productive.

Clyman. Medium; mottled reddish purple with beautiful blue blooms; freestone; flesh firm, dry and sweet; fruit resembles the Peach Plum but smaller.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet, adheres to the stone; tree a moderate grower and productive.

Columbia. Very large; brownish purple with blue bloom; flesh orange, rich and sweet; flesh parts from the stone.

Damson. Small, oval; skin purple; flesh melting, rather tart; a good canning variety.

Green Gage. Rather small, round, yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting, juicy; excellent.

Imperial Gage. Medium size, oval; green, slightly tinged with yellow when ripe; flesh greenish, juicy, rich and delicious; usually parts freely from the stone.

Jefferson. Large, oval; greenish yellow with reddish cheek; flesh deep orange, very rich, juicy, highly flavored and luscious; separates from the stone.

Kelsey Japan. Very large; heart-shaped; skin mixed yellow and purple color, covered with bloom; flesh yellow, very firm and clings to the stone, which is very small and often partly surrounded by a cavity; good when fully ripe.

Peach Plum. Very large; skin light brownish red; flesh rather coarse, juicy, sprightly; separates from the stone.

Red Egg. Large, oval, light yellow, thin white bloom; flesh firm, juicy and sweet when fully ripe; adheres to the stone.

Satsuma. Large, globular; color dark red, with a thin bloom of lilac shade; flesh dark red from skin to pit; firm, juicy and of good flavor; pit very small.

Shropshire Damson. Fruit of large size; skin dark purple; tree a strong grower and a good bearer; excellent for preserves; a good bearer.

Prunus Simoni. (Apricot Plum.) Large, flattened; bright red or dark cinnabar color; flesh fine, apricot yellow, firm, rich, sweet and delicious, with a strong pineapple flavor; very small stone; adheres to the pit.

Wickson. Originated with Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, Cal. It is a cross between the Satsuma and Kelsey Japan. Tree is a strong grower and good bearer. Fruit resembles the Kelsey Japan, but more symmetrical; flesh amber; very juicy and pleasant flavor; pit small.

Washington. Very large, roundish oval; green, slightly tinged with yellow when ripe; flesh firm, sweet, mild, very rich and luscious; parts freely from the stone; vigorous.

Yellow Egg. Large, oval, light yellow covered with white bloom; flesh firm, rather acid, until fully ripe, when it is a most attractive dessert plum.

PRUNES

Probably no fruit industry on the Pacific Coast has reached greater proportions than the Prune. In California the French varieties have been, and are the most largely planted. They carry a very high percentage of sugar, and are superior to the imported article. In recent years, many new varieties have been introduced; the most important of which have been the Imperial Epineuse and Sugar—both of which have proved very profitable. They are larger than the French varieties and carry a high percentage of sugar. The lower river lands of the State seem to be particularly suited to all varieties.

French. (Petite Prune d'Agen.) Medium size, egg-shaped; violet purple; very sweet, rich and sugary; very prolific bearer; the most extensive planted of any prune, it being the standard variety for drying.

German Prune. Medium size, long, oval and swollen on one side; skin purple with thick, blue bloom; flesh firm, green and sweet, with a peculiar pleasant flavor; separates readily from the stone.

Hungarian. Very large, oval; violet red; fine flavor; tree an abundant bearer, fruit often growing double; good for market.

Imperial. (Epineuse.) Highly recommended by those who have fruited it. The tree is a strong, thrifty grower, resembling the French prune in general habits. The fruit is large; flesh greenish yellow and very sweet; skin purple with dark blue bloom; pit small. It ripens earlier than the French prune, is larger and makes equally as sweet and highly flavored dried fruit.

Robe De Sargent. Medium size, oval, skin deep purple approaching black and covered with a thin bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and finely flavored; sugary, rich and delicious; adheres slightly to the stone; valuable for drying.

Silver Prune. A seedling of Coe's Golden Drop, which it very much resembles, but is much more productive; fruit very large and of superior flavor; excellent for drying.

Sugar. Originated by Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, and is recommended by him as one of his best productions. Fruit is larger than the French prune, ripens nearly a month earlier and dries much quicker; form oval, slightly flattened; skin very tender; dark purple, covered with thick white bloom; short and severs readily from the stem as fruit reaches maturity; pit rather large, flattened, slightly wrinkled; separates freely from the flesh. Has been extensively planted the last three years.

Tragedy. Medium size, elongated; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish green, very rich and sweet, parts freely from the pit; the first large plum to ripen; very fine and valuable for Eastern shipment.

APRICOTS

The culture of this deciduous fruit has become a most profitable industry, the climate of California being so well adapted to its growth, and the demand for this fruit both in the canned and dried state being so great, it has proved most lucrative to the grower.

Blenheim. (Shipley.) Large, oval; skin orange, with deep yellow; flesh full to the pit, yellow, rich and juicy; ripens evenly; tree a vigorous grower, a regular and prolific bearer; profitable for canning and drying.

Bragetti's French. Fruit is large, compressed; rich golden yellow, good flavor and firm; ripens evenly on both sides. It is highly esteemed for both canning and drying. Is a regular and prolific bearer. In blooming it is from a week to ten days later than almost any other variety, and is therefore much less liable to frost. We recommend this variety as one of the best on the market.

Hemskirke. Large, roundish; skin orange with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender, juicy and sprightly, with a rich, luscious, plum-like flavor; fruit ripens evenly on both sides; tree hardy and a regular bearer.

Large Early Montgamet. Fruit large, resembling the Bragetti's French in size and color, but is earlier in ripening. In habit of growth the tree has a weeping tendency, having long, slender branches. Its early ripening makes it valuable for market as well as an excellent drying variety.

Newcastle Early. Medium in size, round; rich golden yellow, with brilliant red cheek in the sun; freestone; sweet and rich; tree a regular, heavy bearer and healthy; ripens before the Pringle; good shipper.

Royal. A French variety; above medium, roundish oval; slightly compressed; skin dull yellow, with orange cheek; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; fruit ripens evenly and tree bears regularly; a favorite sort for canning and drying.

Routier's Peach. Large, roundish, rather flattened; skin deep yellow in the shade, but deep orange mottled with brown on the sunny side; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and highly flavored; one of the best.

St. Ambroise. Large; deep yellow; flesh sugary and juicy; one of the largest and finest early apricots.

Tilton. Originated near Hanford, Kings Co., Cal; fruit medium to large; rich apricot color; good flavor and quality; parts readily from the stone. Is recommended by those who have fruited it, as a regular and heavy bearer.

PEACHES

In the interior valley and lower foothills of California the Peach reaches almost a degree of perfection. Failure of crop is almost unknown. There are so many varieties of the Peach, that planters should be very careful in the selection. Nothing but the best drying and canning varieties should be planted in any quantity. The tree thrives and bears best on a rich, well drained, sandy loam soil.

Admiral Dewey. Skin deep orange yellow, flesh yellow to the stone; juicy, melting, vinous; quality very good; ripens with the Triumph.

Alexander. Fruit medium to large, greenish white, nearly covered with deep red; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; bears transportation well; pit partially free; considered the best early variety.

Brigg's Red May. Fruit medium to large, round; white skin with rich red cheek; flesh greenish white, melting, rich and juicy; stone partially free; a good early variety.

- Early Imperial.** Fruit large, deep yellow, red cheek; flesh rich, juicy and firm; resembles the early St. John in form.
- Early Crawford.** Very large, oblong; suture shallow; skin yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich and excellent; tree very healthy and productive; one of the most largely planted varieties in California.*
- Elberta.** Very large, round, oval with deep suture; golden yellow, faint red stripes; flesh yellow, fine, juicy, rich and sweet; perfect free-stone; tree prolific and heavy bearer; should be extensively planted.
- Foster.** Uniformly large, slightly flattened; slight suture; skin deep orange, dark red in the sun; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy; tree hardy and productive; very popular in California.
- Heath Cling.** Very large; white; flesh clear white; valuable for canning and shipping.
- Late Crawford.** Very large, roundish; yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting; flavor rich and excellent; a most popular and widely grown variety; one of the very best yellow freestone peaches.
- Levy Cling.** Above medium size; yellow flesh; late; good for canning.
- Lovell.** Large; skin yellow; flesh fine, firm, solid, clear, yellow to the pit; tree a good grower and bearer; good for canning, shipping and drying; should be extensively planted.
- McKevitt's Cling.** A California seedling, introduced by F. B. McKevitt of Vacaville, California; a white clingstone; flesh firm rich and highly flavored, white to the pit; skin is strong and fruit excellent for shipping or canning; tree a very strong grower and healthy.
- Muir.** Originated as a chance seedling on the place of John Muir near Silveyville; named and first propagated by G. W. Thissel of Winters; fruit large to very large; perfect freestone; flesh clear yellow, very dense, rich and sweet; pit small; tree a good bearer and a strong grower; a good shipper and canner and excellent for drying because of its exceptional sweetness and density of flesh; one of the very best.
- Phillip's Cling.** Originated with Joseph Phillips of Sutter County; fine, large, yellow cling; no color at pit, which is very small; flesh firm, rich and of fine texture; is preferred by canners to any other cling; ripens in September.
- Runyon's Orange Cling.** Very large; skin yellow, with a dark crimson cheek; rich, sugary, vinous flavor; highly esteemed and extensively planted; good for canning.
- Salway.** Large, roundish, oblate; suture broad and deep; skin downy, creamy yellow; flesh somewhat red at the pit, juicy, rich, sweet and vinous; a standard late peach in California.
- Seller's Cling.** Very large; rich, golden yellow; tree healthy; considered one of the best clingstone peaches; ripens with the Late Crawford.
- Strawberry.** Medium, oval; skin white, almost wholly marbled with deep red; flesh whitish, juicy, rich and delicate; tree healthy.
- Susquehanna.** Large, nearly globular; suture half round; skin rich yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; tree healthy and very productive; very popular; excellent for drying.
- Tuscan Cling.** Very large yellow cling; the earliest fine cling variety; valuable for early shipment; tree a hardy and strong grower; fruit ripens with the early Crawford.
- Wheatland.** Very large; skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet and of fine quality; a good shipping peach and valuable as a market sort.
- Triumph.** Fruit large; skin yellow, dark red in the sun; flesh bright yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent flavor; blooms late; and is a strong grower.
- Yellow St. John.** Large, roundish; orange yellow with deep red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and highly flavored; the earliest yellow peach.

NECTARINES

This delicious fruit should be in every collection of fruit trees. One of the best commercial fruits either in green or dried state. It is a novelty in the eastern markets and in the dried state, it commands a price usually procured for dried apricots.

Boston. Large, roundish oval; bright yellow with deep red cheek; flesh yellow to the stone, sweet though not rich, with pleasant and peculiar flavor; freestone.

Downton. Large, roundish oval; skin pale green with deep violet red cheek; flesh pale green, slightly red at the stone, melting; rich and good; a freestone.

Early Newington. Large, roundish ovate; skin pale green but nearly covered with bright red and coated with thin bloom; flesh greenish white, deep red at stone; juicy, sugary, rich and good; a clingstone.

Hardwick. Very large, roundish; skin pale green with deep violet red cheek; flesh pale green, slightly marked with red at the stone, melting, rich and highly flavored; a good freestone.

New White. Rather large, nearly round; skin white with occasional slight tinge of red; flesh white, tender and very juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; stone very small and free; highly recommended as a good canner and dryer.

Stanwick. Large, roundish oval; skin pale greenish white, shaded into deep red in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich sugary and delicious.

Ne Plus Ultra. A large, long soft shell; hulls free; a heavy and regular bearer.

Nonpareil. Tree a strong, sturdy grower, similar to the I. X. L., but not as stocky, and smaller leaves; shell thin; kernel sweet.

CHESTNUTS

American Sweet. Nuts very sweet, but not large; very fine as shade tree; does well in the foothills.

Italian. A vigorous and handsome tree; nut large and sweet.

Japan Mammoth. Immensely large; good flavor; tree productive; bears fruit the second year after planting; similar in habit to the Italian Chestnut.

PECANS

Paper Shell. Originated with E. E. Risen, San Saba, Texas; shell very thin; kernel exceedingly sweet and full; the finest of all pecans.

NUT FRUITS

ALMONDS

The Almond requires a well drained deep loamy soil. Where soil and climate conditions are favorable, the culture has proven very profitable. Varieties best suited to this region are largely of California origin. The following list are those most largely planted.

Drake's Seedling. Originated with Mr. Drake of Suisun, Solano County, Cal.; shell soft; nut plump, with mostly double kernels; hulls easily and does not need bleaching; an abundant bearer.

Harriott's Seedling. Originated at Visalia, Cal.; very large; shell soft; nut long and quite large; kernel sweet; tree handsome, vigorous and prolific.

I. X. L. Nuts large; uniform in size; hulls easily; shells very soft; bears evenly over the tree; an upright grower.

Jordan. This new sort is of Spanish origin. Said to be a heavy bearer; nuts long; kernels single; tree a strong grower. Considered one of the best by experts.

WALNUTS

SOFT SHELL.

Ford's Improved Soft Shell. Grown from a seed of Santa Barbara soft shell by Geo. W. Ford, Santa Ana. Nut is large, shell very thin; kernel white and sweet; tree an abundant bearer; considered a more valuable variety than the Santa Barbara.

Bijou. Nuts enormously large; shell thin; kernel very sweet; an excellent variety.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell. Originated by Joseph Sexton of Santa Barbara, Cal.; nut large; kernel white, full and sweet; shell easily broken; tree a vigorous grower; an early and abundant bearer.

Praeparturien. Fruits when very young; very productive and regular; flowers late and is therefore not affected by frost.

HARD SHELL.

American Black. A rapid grower; excellent for shade and timber; shell very thick; kernel sweet.

California Black. A variety indigenous to this State; an excellent shade and avenue tree.

FILBERTS

English Red. Medium size; shell thick; kernel with a peculiar, excellent flavor.

FIGS

We make a specialty of growing commercial varieties of figs. In addition to being a profitable tree to grow in orchard form, it is well adapted for avenue purposes as well as border trees.

Brunswick. The largest black fig grown; meat sweet, but rather coarse; produces successive crops until September; starts ripening in June.

Calimyrna. This now celebrated fig was imported from Smyrna, and first fruited on a commercial basis by Geo. C. Roeding of Fresno. Fruit is described by him as follows: Large to very large; trubinate, 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 falling; seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear white syrup; giving the fruit its 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 1½ per cent more sugar than is 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 the trays only from two to three day's exposure to the sun. This is the world-famed fig of commerce.

Mission. A large black fig; most common in California; tree a good grower and a heavy bearer.

San Pedro. A very large and handsome fig; skin golden yellow, shaded green; excellent table fig; good flavor and very sweet; very early, ripening in June.

White Adriatic. Fruit very large; skin greenish yellow and thin as tissue paper; pulp is of carnation red color; exceedingly aromatic; fruits from August to October.

THE CAPRI FIG.

Capri No. 1. A very rapid and vigorous grower of spreading habit; 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 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 the Capri varieties of the Smyrna figs.

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

OLIVES

Manzanillo. The queen olive of Spain; large; 1 inch long by 13-16 of an inch thick; regular, rounded, oval; pit small; ripens earlier than the Mission.

Mission. This variety was grown at the old Missions in California; fruit 13-16 of an inch long by 10-16 of an inch thick; pit somewhat larger than the Nevadillo or Manzanillo; ripens late in the coast counties.

Nevadillo Blanco. Fruit oval, slightly oblique, pointed; 1 inch long and 1-16 of an inch thick; pit very small; a remarkably robust and fast grower; does well on the coast and in the interior.

Obliza. Fruit very large and borne in clusters on the stems; tree of a dwarf habit and very productive; one of the most valuable pickling varieties.

Sevillano. Said to be the largest of all olives; The true Queen Olive. On account of its large size it makes one of the best pickling varieties.

MULBERRIES

Downing. Fruit large; purplish black color; juicy, rich and delicious; tree a rapid grower and very productive.

New American. Fruit very large; black; very delicious flavor; valuable as an avenue and shade tree; a rapid grower.

Persian. Berries large, black; very juicy; aromatic with a strong sub-acid flavor; tree a slow, irregular grower, but very productive; ripens from June to October.

Russian. Fruit fully as large as the Kittatinny blackberry; color black; very abundant bearer; timber desirable for fuel and excellent for cabinet work.

• PERSIMMONS

Among. Large; skin orange color; flesh pale yellow and seedless; good for storing.

American. Fruit good when frosted; grown extensively in the South.

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

Italian. Fruit small but good; tree of medium growth.

Kurokumo. Medium, oblate; skin yellowish red; flesh orange color, juicy and sweet.

Tananashi. Medium to large, conical; skin smooth and semi-transparent, reddish orange; flesh tender and melting; almost entirely seedless; an excellent variety.

POMEGRANATES

Paper Shell. Fruit medium size; skin very thin; tree a good bearer; somewhat dwarf of habit.

Spanish Ruby. Fruit very large; skin thick; pale yellow with crimson cheek; meat a beautiful crimson color, very sweet and aromatic; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.

Wonderful. Fruit very large and highly colored, making it attractive. Ripens early; does not burst; valuable for shipping to the Eastern markets.

CITRUS FRUITS

ORANGES

Mediterranean Sweet. Thornless; low spreading tree; very productive; fruit oval, medium to large; rich orange color, inclining to thick skin; shipping quality good.

Ruby Blood. Medium size, nearly round; skin thin but very tough, pulp melting, rich and juicy; when ripe it usually becomes streaked and mottled with blood red; often the entire pulp gets ruby red; showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside; one of the best blood oranges.

Thompson's Improved Navel. Resembles the Washington Navel in character and habit; fruit medium size, smooth and thin skin; good flavor and comes into bearing early. Good keeper, valuable for early shipment.

Valencia Late. Fruit medium size, oval, solid, heavy, light color; skin rather thin and of strong texture; flesh juicy, rich color, fine grain, firm and crisp and of excellent flavor; tree strong and of vigorous growth, light thorns; season latest being prime after other varieties become stale, and maintaining a fine quality through summer and fall.

Washington Navel. This variety was imported from Bahia, Brazil, by Mr. W. Sanders in 1870. It is the most popular of any of the foreign varieties grown in California. Fruit large, solid and heavy; skin smooth and of very fine texture; very juicy; highly flavored, with melting pulp almost seedless; tree hardy, a good and prolific bearer, medium thorny, a rapid grower and bears when very young.

LEMONS

Eureka. A native of California; originated by C. R. Workman at Los Angeles; fruit medium size; sweet rind; a very good keeper and very popular; leaves are somewhat inclined to curl; foliage scarce; fruit produced at extremity of branches and liable to sunburn; should be pruned as little as possible to avoid this trouble.

Lisbon. Imported from Portugal; fruit medium size, fine grain; sweet rind; very strong acid; very few seeds; a good keeper; can be picked any time of the year; the tree is a strong grower and prolific bearer; quite thorny, but thorns decrease as the tree grows older; a very desirable variety.

Villa Franca. Imported from Europe; is of medium size; considered to be the best of all lemons grown; fruit oblong, slightly pointed at the blossom end; rind thin, without any trace of bitterness; acid strong, juicy; nearly seedless; tree thornless, branches spreading and somewhat drooping; said to withstand a lower temperature than any other imported variety.

LIMES

Mexican. Fruit equal in quality to the imported Mexican lime; extensively grown in California and used much for hedges.

POMELOS OR GRAPE FRUIT

Triumph. Fruit medium size; peel smooth, clear and fine grained; juicy and well flavored; very few seeds; tree bears very young; one of the best varieties.

Marsh's Seedless. Medium size, thin rind, almost absolutely seedless; meat dark and rich; a good keeper and being seedless makes it a very popular variety; bears young.

GRAPES

We have exercised the greatest care in growing our stock of rooted vines. Cuttings have all been taken from strong, healthy vineyards, and before planting in nursery have been thoroughly fumigated with cyanide of potassium and sulphuric acid. The nursery being located on virgin soil, remote from any vineyards, we can guarantee that all rootings offered are absolutely free from any disease.

AMERICAN TABLE.

Agawam. One of the best red varieties; bunches good size; flesh tender and juicy; vine a good grower and bearer.

Brighton. Resembles the Catawba in color, size and bunch of berries; flesh rich, sweet and of best quality; vigorous and productive; early.

Catawba. Bunches large and loose; berries large, round and of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when fully ripe; vinous and rich.

Concord. Large, handsome black grape; bunches compact; berries round, sweet and pleasant; very hardy and productive.

Delaware. Bunches small and compact; berries small, bright red with violet bloom; sweet, sugary and vinous, with a musky aroma.

Isabella. Bunches large, long and loose; berries large, oval, juicy, sweet and musky; vine a vigorous grower and very productive; well adapted for arbors.

Salem. Bunches large and compact; berries large, coppery red; flesh tender and juicy.

FOREIGN FOR TABLE AND SHIPPING.

Black Cornichon. Bunches very large, loose, shouldered; very long stems and drooping; berries large, long, dark blue with lighter dots; skin thick; flesh firm with a pleasant flavor; very late; a good shipper and very productive.

Black Ferrara. A large, black grape; bunches large; berries cling well to the stem; skin thick; flavor superior; a good shipper.

Black Hamburg. Bunches very large; berries quite large, round, inclined to be oval; skin rather thick, deep purple, very black at maturity; flesh very sugary, juicy and rich; considered one of the very best table grapes.

Emperor. Bunches long and loose, shouldered, very large; berries oblong, deep rose color, covered with light bloom; skin thick and firm; vine a strong grower and fruit good for shipping.

Flame Tokay. Bunches very large, sometimes weighing 8 or 9 pounds, moderately compact, shouldered; berries very large, oblong, red, covered with fine lilac bloom; flesh firm, sweet and crackling; skin thick; vine a vigorous grower and very productive; ripens late; very desirable as a shipper.

Malaga. Bunches very large, compact, shouldered; berries yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy; an excellent shipping variety.

Rose of Peru. (Black Prince.) Bunches very large; shouldered, rather loose; berries round, large, black, with firm and crackling flesh; skin thick; a good market variety; vine a strong grower and productive.

FOREIGN WINE.

Burger. A German variety; produces a light white wine; an immense bearer; does well on light soil.

Carignan. Berries oblong, black; a good producer and excellent wine grape.

Fehér Zagos. Bunches long and compact; berries oval yellowish green; a vigorous grower and immense bearer; considered one of the best for very sandy or alkali soils.

Folle Blanche. Berries medium size; white; one of the best brandy varieties.

Grenache. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer; berries bluish black; an excellent wine variety.

Gray Riesling. Bunches medium size, compact; berries round, golden color; an excellent wine grape.

Johannisberg Reisling. Bunches medium, compact; berries small, round; skin thin; flesh tender, sweet, juicy and highly flavored.

Mataro. Bunches good size; berries round, black; an excellent claret grape; it is placed by the best French authorities in the front rank of red wine grapes; very prolific and good grower.

Mission. Bunches large, slightly shouldered, loose, divided into small clusters; berries medium size, round, purplish black; flesh exceedingly sweet and good; skin thick; a good shipper.

Petit Bouschet. A grape used largely for coloring; should be planted on strong, deep, loamy soil.

Palomino Blanco. An excellent sherry variety; skin golden amber; flesh light yellow, juicy and sweet; vine a vigorous grower and good bearer.

Trousseau. Bunches, elongated, medium size; berries black, with thick bloom; yields a dark colored wine of good quality; a very strong grower.

Zinfandel. Bunches long and compact; berries round, dark purple; good for claret and sweet wines; probably planted more extensively than any other variety in California.

Verdelho. The most extensively planted wine grape.

RESISTANT VINES.

We give below a list of varieties of resistant roots, which we grow most largely and which we believe to be best adapted to conditions in California; as this matter has been taken up earnestly by those in charge at the different agricultural experiment stations on the coast it might be well for any who intend planting this root to learn the result of experiments at these stations before making their selection.

We are prepared to grow on contract, bench grafted rooted vines, on any of the below mentioned resistant, and would be pleased to hear from anyone interested in the matter.

Raparia Glorie De Montpellier. Imported from France; a vigorous strong grower with large foliage; suited best to light moist soil.

Rupestris St. George. Introduced from France. A very strong erect grower and deep rooter, suckers very little; said to grow on a greater variety of soils than almost any other resistant.

Rupestris St. Martin. A vigorous grower; strong root system, with tendency to spread rather than grow downward as in the case of the St. George.

Lenoir. (a hybrid.) This vine has been largely planted throughout the state, but in recent years its place has been taken to a very great extent by the above named varieties. It is best suited to compact cold clays, or adobe soils.

RAISIN.

Muscat of Alexandria. Bunches long and loose, shouldered; berries oblong, bright yellow when fully matured, transparent, covered with white bloom, fleshy, white thick skin; very sweet and decidedly musky; the leading raisin grape of California.

Sultana. Bunches long, very compact; berries small, amber color, seedless; makes fine currants; vine an immense bearer; does well in light sandy soil.

Thompson's Seedless. Bunches very long and loose; this variety is considered by many the best seedless raisin grape; the bunches being loose, it dries very evenly; perfectly seedless; in drying 3.27 pounds of green fruit will make one pound of dried fruit.



RAISIN DRYING BY TRAIN-LOADS IN FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SMALL FRUITS

CURRENTS

Black Grape. Similar to the Black Naples, but the blush is much larger and more prolific.

Black Naples. Finest of all black currants; highly esteemed for jelly.

Cherry. Fruit of the largest size; berries large, deep red; bunches short; valuable market sort.

Fay's Prolific. Large fruit, uniform and early; productive.

White Grape. Bunches moderately large; berries good size, whitish yellow; sweet and good.

GOOSEBERRIES

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

Berkeley. Fruit large, greenish white; immensely prolific; ripens early and is not subject to mildew; considered one of the best.

Smith's Improved. Fruit large, flesh light green; sweet and excellent; very productive, not apt to mildew.

BLACKBERRIES

Crandall's Early. Large, firm, good flavor; bears through the entire blackberry season and ripens fully two weeks earlier than any other variety.

Kittatinny. Large, roundish conical; flesh firm, juicy and rich; the most popular variety in California.

Lawton. Large; very productive; late.

Mammoth. Originated by Judge J. H. Logan of Santa Cruz. It is a cross between a wild blackberry and Crandall's Early; canes very large and covered with small short spines. A vigorous grower; often making 25 to 30 feet growth in a season; flowers very early in the spring and ripens some weeks earlier than any other variety. Fruit very large; often measuring 2½ inches long; seeds small and soft; core small and soft; when cooked its flavor is identical with the wild blackberry of California.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. Berries very large, sweet and delicate; prolific.

RASPBERRIES

Antwerp. Large, yellow, sweet and rich.

Cuthbert. Berries very large; deep rich crimson; an excellent variety; stands the sun and heat well; is good for shipping.

Gregg. Very large; fruit firm; black; productive and of fine quality.

Souhegan. Large, black; medium quality; hardy and productive.

LOGANBERRY

Logan Berry. Originated with J. H. Logan of Santa Cruz, Cal.; fruit very large, from an inch to an inch and one-quarter long; dark red and produced in large clusters; a vinous, delicious flavor, partaking after both the blackberry and raspberry; fruit ripens with the dewberry, and the growth of the vine similar; excellent for the table, jams or jelly.

NEW BERRIES

Phenominal. Originated by Luthur Burbank, the Wizard of Horticulture; of the same texture and characteristics as the Logan-berry, except that it is larger and sweeter.

STRAWBERRIES

Bidwell. Fruit very large and showy; flesh firm and of the best quality; a strong grower and very productive.

Sharpless. Very large and firm; very productive; good for market.

Monarch of the West. Large; bright red; perfectly hardy; a leading variety in California.

Longworth's Prolific. Large; productive; one of the best.

Jessie. Large, handsome, roundish, conical, dark red; firm and of good quality; plant vigorous and productive; considered one of the best varieties of the San Joaquin Valley.

Marshall's Red. Large, handsome, highly flavored; very dark red; firm and good shipper.

Australian Crimson. Berries average large; brilliant crimson color; good flavor; is very early and ships well.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL GARDEN PLANTS

Artichoke. Red and white; two best French kinds.

All varieties of Artichokes, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Hop Roots.



SOME OF OUR STOCK GROWING IN FRESNO

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

DECIDUOUS TREES

- Acer Campestre.** "English or Cork-barked Maple." A native of Europe attaining a height of 60 feet; a stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with rough corky bark full of deep fissures.
- Acer Macrophyllum.** "California Maple." A very vigorous variety with dark green leaves; indigenous in this State and found growing wild mostly along creek bottoms.
- Acer negundo.** "Box Elder or Ash-Leaved Maple." 70 ft. Large, fine-spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage ash-like, smaller than in other Maples; a fine avenue tree.
- Acer platanoides.** "Norway Maple." Europe 100 ft. 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.
- Acer Pseudo-platanus.** "Sycamore Maple." A handsome, rapid, upright growing tree, a native of Europe; leaves large, deep green and smooth; bark smooth and of ash gray color.
- Acer dasycarpum or eriocarpum.** "Silver or Soft Maple." A rapid-growing tree of large size; irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above, silvery beneath; a favorite street and park tree. A very promising and distinct tree; should be extensively planted.
- Albizzia Julibrissin.** "Acacia Nemu." Asia and Africa, 30-40 ft. A handsome shade and avenue tree; fine, feathery foliage; highly adapted to California, and unsurpassed for grace and beauty.
- Alnus glutinosa.** "European or common Alder." 70 feet. A remarkably rapid-growing tree, with roundish, wedge-shaped foliage; well adapted to moist situations.
- Betula alba.** "European White Birch." Europe to Japan. 80 ft. Remarkable for its elegance; very graceful with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit.
- Catalpa bignonioides.** (*C. syringifolia*.) "Common Catalpa," S. United States. A rapid growing, spreading, irregular tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves; remarkable for its clusters of white and purple fragrant flowers in spring.
- Catalpa Kaempferi.** "Japan Catalpa." A Japanese variety somewhat dwarf in habit with deep glossy green leaves; flowers smaller than *C. bignonioides*, but very fragrant, cream colored, speckled with purple and yellow. A pretty lawn tree.
- Catalpa speciosa.** "Western Catalpa." Said to have originated in the Mississippi Valley and when mature attaining a height of 100 ft. Very similar to *C. bignonioides* but grows more rapidly and is taller. Valuable for forest and ornamental planting.
- Ceris Canadensis.** "American Judas Tree or Red Bud," United States, 40 ft. A medium-sized tree, with perfect heart-shaped leaves.
- Fraxinus Americana.** "American White Ash." A tall, very straight tree attaining a height of 120 feet with broad round head and dense foliage of a dull bluish-green color. A magnificent avenue tree, adapting itself readily to California soils and climatic conditions.
- Fraxinus excelsior.** "European Ash." A beautiful majestic tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray pinnate leaves and black buds. Very similar to the preceding except that the foliage is somewhat smaller and a deeper green. Suits our conditions admirably.
- Fraxinus Ornus.** "European Flowering Ash." Of moderate growth, 25 to 30 feet. Flowers greenish white, fringe-like, produced in early May in large clusters on the ends of the branches. Young branches purplish or livid with yellow dots.
- Gleditschia triacanthos.** A strange but striking ornamental tree, with large branched reddish spines on trunk and branches; forms a broad, graceful, rather loose head, with finely pinnate, glossy green foliage; the greenish flowers appearing in racemes in the early summer are followed by flat ornamental bean-like pods eight to ten inches long.

- Kolreuteria paniculata.** "Varnish Tree." China and Japan, 20 to 30 feet. A charming small tree, with loosely, divided foliage and large terminal panicles of showy, golden yellow flowers; a most desirable tree for the lawn, particularly valuable for its brilliant golden blossoms produced late in the season when few if any trees are in bloom.
- Liriodendron Tulipifera.** "Tulip Tree." Eastern U. S. and China, attains a height of 150 feet. A magnificent rapid growing tree of tall pyramidal habit, with light green, glossy, fiddle shaped leaves, and greenish yellow tulip like flowers. Known to lumbermen as poplar and whitewood.
- Melia Azedarach umbrauliformis.** "Texas Umbrella." The first tree that came to notice was found near San Jacinto, Texas. Entirely different from the Pride of India; China berry tree; 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, one of 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.
- Paulownia imperialis.** "Empress Tree." Japan, forty feet. A rapid, tropical looking tree, 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 ten to fifteen feet high, with leaves of immense size and splendid tropical effect.
- Platanus occidentalis.** "American Plane, Sycamore or Buttonwood." A well known tree and quite common throughout the United States; branches spreading. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp pointed.
- Platanus orientalis.** "Oriental Plane, Sycamore." S. E. Europe to India, 100 feet. 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 desirable avenue, street or park tree. More extensively used in southern Europe for avenue and shade purposes than any other variety. A grand tree.
- Populus alba Bolleana.** "Bolles' Poplar." Of recent introduction; a very compact, upright grower, with glossy leaves, green above and silvery beneath; one of the most desirable poplars.
- Populus balsamifera candicans.** "Balm of Gilead." Eastern U. S. Of remarkably rapid and luxuriant growth, with large glossy foliage; buds covered with a fragrant resin.
- Populus deltoides Carolinensis.** "Carolina Poplar." A very distinct tree making an upright pyramidal head; leaves large, glossy deep green. Valuable for avenue planting. A very rapid grower.
- Populus nigra Italica.** "Lombardy Poplar." This is one of the characteristic trees of parts of Italy and it is from the Italian province, Lombardy, that its common name is derived. Probably a native of Asia. A very rapid, erect-growing tree with a tall spiry form and particularly striking and picturesque when grouped among other trees.
- Prunus Pissardi.** "Purple-leaved Plum." Tree of medium size; wood and leaves dark purple; the fruit from its formation is also purple until it ripens; introduced from Persia. A singular, but very striking ornamental tree.
- Quercus lobata.** "Valley or Weeping Oak." One of the great and striking trees of California, attaining a height of 100 feet, with wide-spreading limbs and slender drooping branches.
- Quercus robur.** "English Oak." One hundred and twenty feet. The Royal Oak of England; a well-known tree of spreading, low growth; a majestic and grand shade tree in maturity.
- Robinia hispida.** "Rose-Flowering Locust." Of dwarf habit; beautiful rose-colored flowers; branches bristly; quite interesting.
- Robinia Pseudacacia.** "Common or Black Locust." Eastern North America, 80 feet. A rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches; a valuable timber tree; lumber used for various mechanical purposes. Flowers white, appearing in spring.
- Robinia Pseudacacia Bessoniana.** "Umbrella Locust." (Thornless.) The most ornamental of all the locust family; forms a solid, compact head, with dark green, luxuriant foliage.
- Robinia Pseudacacia Decaisneana.** A vigorous, straggling-growing variety, producing an abundance of fine rose-colored flowers in the springtime.
- Salix viminalis.** "Osier Willow." Europe, Asia, 10-20 feet. Low-growing tree; valuable for making baskets.

- Salix vitellina aurea.** "Golden Willow." A handsome tree, conspicuous at all seasons, particularly in winter, on account of its golden yellow bark.
- Sophora Japonica.** "Japan Pagoda Tree." Sixty feet. A handsome, locust-like tree, but with better and darker green glossier foliage than the common locust; very desirable for the interior valleys; flowers creamy white, disposed in loosely branched panicles. Flower all summer; a valuable tree for bees. As a specimen or lawn tree, it has few superiors.
- Sorbus Aucuparia.** "European Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree." Sixty feet. A fine tree, with dense and regular head, covered from July to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.
- Sorbus Americana.** "American Mountain Ash or Dogberry." A tree of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and producing larger and lighter colored berries. Wood is valuable for handles of tools and similar small articles.
- Sorbus domestica.** "Service Tree." A round-headed tree, 30-60 feet high. White flowers produced in rather loose, tomentose corymbs. Small apple-shaped yellowish fruit with orange or red cheek. When the fruit is mellowed by frost and becomes brown and soft, it resembles a medlar in taste.
- Taxodium distichom.** "Deciduous or Bald Cypress." Southern U. S., 150 feet. 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 moist ground; a very desirable and ornamental tree.
- Tilia Americana.** "American Linden or Basswood." A rapid-growing, large-size tree with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.
- Tilia platyphyllos.** "European Linden." Ninety feet. A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers; better suited to our climate than the former variety.
- Ulmus Americana.** "American White Elm." One hundred and twenty feet. A magnificent tree, with drooping, spreading branches; requires moist soil; one of the grandest of our native forest trees. Does not adapt itself as well to the warmer dry climates as the European varieties.
- Ulmus Americana nigra.** "American Black Elm." A variety of the above, of more erect habit.
- Ulmus campestris.** "English or French Elm." Europe, Africa, Japan, 100 feet. An erect tree of rapid compact growth, with dark green foliage; very robust, attaining an immense size; one of the best in this valley.
- Ulmus glabra vegeta.** "Huntington Elm." Very erect; bark smooth; leaves large, of light green color; one of the finest of the European Elms. It is of erect habit and of more rapid growth than the English.
- Ulmus suberosa.** "Cork Bark Elm." One hundred feet. A valuable shade tree and very desirable for streets and avenues; young branches very corky; leaves rough on both sides.
- Cydonia Japonica.** "Scarlet Japan Quince." Has bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring, before the leaves appear.
- Cydonia Japonica alba.** Similar to the above except that the flowers are a delicate white or blush.
- Cydonia Japonica candidissima.** Flowers large, white; very striking shrub.
- Cydonia Japonica grandiflora rosea.** Flowers pink, very showy.
- Cydonia Japonica Umbelicata.** Flowers brilliant showy red, succeeded by large showy fruit. One of the finest.
- Deutzia crenata flore pleno.** (Deutzia Fortunei.) "Double-flowered Deutzia." Flowers double white, tinged with pink. A most desirable shrub.
- Deutzia candidissima.** Flowers snowy white, one-half inch across with a funnel-shaped calyx; a vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.
- Deutzia scabra.** Flowers bell-shaped in small bunches; foliage oval; very rough underneath; dwarf habit.
- Morus alba Tatarica pendula.** "Teas' Weeping Russian Mulberry." 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.
- Salix Babylonica.** "Babylonian or Weeping Willow." The well-known Weeping Willow.
- Salix Babylonica dolorosa.** "Wisconsin Weeping Willow." A handsome weeping tree, with large, glossy leaves; a stronger grower, with a more pendulous habit than the Common Weeping Willow.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Hydrangea hortensis. A native of Japan, has dark green leaves, and globular heads of rose-colored flowers. One of the hardiest and very free flowering.

Hydrangea hortensis Thomas Hogg. One of the hardiest, adapted to pot culture and outdoor cultivation. Flowers pure white, a very profuse bloomer.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. A magnificent shrub, one of the finest of the summer flowering plants, commencing to bloom in early August and continuing until frost. The immense heads of bloom which are cream color in bud, pure white when fully open, changing to pink and bronze with age, make a striking spectacle wherever planted.

Lippia citriodora. "Lemon Verbena." This old fashioned favorite is a low-growing shrub, with long, narrow pointed leaves which emit a delightful fragrance, covered in summer with minute flowers in delicate pyramidal panicles. Very hardy in California.

Paeonia Moutan. "Tree Peony." These immense and beautiful flowering shrubs were introduced from Japan. They bloom in April and in Japan they are very much prized and are regarded as among the best of their many flowering plants.

Spiraea Bumalda. Habit, dwarf and compact; flowers in clusters, rosy pink, appearing in great profusion during mid-summer and autumn; very free.

Spiraea callosa alba. "Fortune's White." A white flowering variety of symmetrical form and dwarf bushy habit. Flowers all summer.

Spiraea paniculata rosea. A vigorous grower with cymes of rose-colored flowers.

Spiraea Reevesiana. "Bridal Wreath." This is the popular well known variety, with graceful arching branches, and round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant and cause it to be very much admired when in full bloom. Blooms in May.

Spiraea Van Houttei. This is the most beautiful of the early flowering Spireas. Similar to the Bridal Wreath but far more graceful habit, and the delicately poised white flowers with which the branches are covered in May gives it a most beautiful appearance. We can recommend it most highly.

Syringa Japonica. A new species from Japan becoming a good sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other lilacs.

Syringa Persica. "Persian Lilac." Native of Persia. From 4 to 6 feet high with small foliage and bright purple flowers.

Syringa Persica alba. "White Persian Lilac." Delicate white fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. A rare but very fine variety.

Viburnum opulus sterilis. (Guelder Rose.) "Snowball Tree." A great favorite, produces an abundance of pure white globular flowers in May and June.

Viburnum tomentosum plicatum. "Japan Snowball." One of the choicest shrubs with remarkably healthy dark green foliage; flowers pure, delicate white in large globular heads, appearing in May. Far superior to the common variety, having a better habit, larger leaves, and much more free in blooming. One of the most popular summer flowering shrubs. In dry, warm climates must be shaded from the sun the first season to prevent burning.

EVERGREEN TREES

Abies Douglasii. "Douglas Spruce." Pacific Coast. Large, conical form; spreading, horizontal branches; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

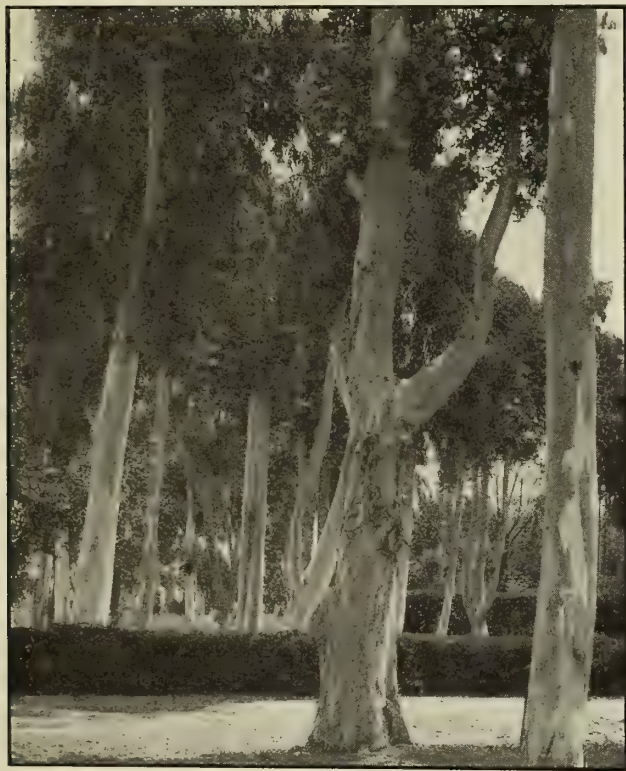
Abies excelsa. "Norway Spruce." An elegant tree; a lofty, rapid grower and of pyramidal form; the branches assume a graceful drooping habit when the tree is twenty feet high.

Abies Nordmanniana. "Nordmann's Silver Fir." Very symmetrical; foliage massive, dark green, shining above and slightly glaucous below; an exceedingly handsome tree.

Acacia dealbata. "Silver Wattle." A fine, rapid-growing tree, with glaucous or hoary feathery foliage, and covered in the early spring with racemes of golden yellow flowers. A fine avenue tree.

Acacia decurrens. "Green Wattle." This very rapid and erect-growing tree is one of the best of the feathery foliaged varieties for park or avenue purposes. Branchlets with very prominent angles and decurrent from the petioles; leaves feathery, very deep dark green. Flowers whitish yellow, appearing in May.

- Acacia floribunda.** (A *neriifolia*.) A rapid growing tree, with a pendulous habit, and with long narrow leaves; flowers in racemes, bright yellow. Useful as a street tree.
- Acacia latifolia.** Of a drooping spreading habit; and very valuable for grouping; foliage glossy green, lanceolate; flowers in pairs, golden yellow.
- Acacia melanoxylon.** "Australian Black Wood." A strong, upright-growing tree; very desirable for parks and street ornamentation. The popular variety for street and avenue planting.
- Acacia mollissima.** "Black Wattle." A fine, erect, upright-growing tree, with deep dark-green feathery foliage; flowers yellow and borne in racemes in the early spring; a rapid-growing tree and well adapted to this valley.
- Araucaria Bidwilli.** "Bunya-Bunya." Australia, 150 feet. 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.
- Araucaria excelsa.** "Norfolk Island Pine." 200 feet. One of the handsomest of all trees; pyramidal in form and very symmetrical. Not hardy in the interior valley.
- Araucaria imbricata.** "Chili Pine," or "Monkey Puzzle." 100 feet. A fine tree of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed and overlapping each other.
- Camphora officinalis.** "Camphor Tree." China, Japan, 40 feet. A rank-growing, very symmetrical, ornamental tree, thriving in a poor soil; bright green foliage and well adapted for the lawn, street or avenue planting. To prepare the camphor for 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.
- Cedrus atlantica.** N. Africa, 120 ft. A very handsome, pyramidal tree, with silvery green foliage; branches have an upright-growing tendency and are very dense; a fine tree for the lawn.
- Cedrus Deodara.** "Himalayan or Indian Cedar." Exceedingly handsome, with drooping branches and silvery-green foliage, forming a dense net work; the finest, most rapid grower of all Cedars, and worthy of a place in every garden.
- Cupressus funebris.** "Funeral Cypress." A noble tree with wide spreading, drooping branches and branchlets slightly flattened; especially adapted for cemeteries.
- Cupressus Lawsoniana.** "Lawson Cypress." A native tree, with elegant, slender, drooping branches; leaves dark, glossy green, tinged with a glaucous hue.
- Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata.** "Italian Cypress." A tall tapering tree with erect branches growing close and parallel with the trunk; branches frond-like and covered with smooth, deep green leaves; very desirable for cemeteries and arches.
- Eriobotrya Japonica.** "Loquat." 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.
- Eucalyptus citriodora.** "Lemon-Scented Gum." Queensland, 150 ft. A very pretty ornamental tree, with lemon-scented foliage; rather tender.
- Eucalyptus corynocalyx.** "Sugar Gum." S. Australia and Victoria, 120 ft. Very ornamental; rapid growing; with dark green leaves; timber very durable and used for railroad ties; one of the best.
- Eucalyptus crebra.** "Narrow-Leaved Ironbark." A very tall straight, slender-growing tree, with dark, persistent, deeply-furrowed and ridged bark; timber heavy, hard, elastic and durable; used for masts.
- Eucalyptus ficifolia.** "Crimson-Flowering." S. W. Australia. 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.
- Eucalyptus globulus.** "Blue Gum." Victoria and Tasmania. 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.
- Eucalyptus leucoxylon.** "South Australian Blue Gum." A rapid-growing tree said to adapt itself to a greater variety of climates than any other Eucalyptus, being as much at home at the coast as it is in the interior. It will grow under conditions where the ordinary Blue Gum will fail utterly. The foliage has a pleasing bluish cast and the wood is white and very straight grained.



THE BLUE GUM AS A TIMBER TREE

Eucalyptus polyanthema. "Red Box." 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.

Eucalyptus robusta. "Swamp-Mahogany Gum." New South Wales 100 ft. Well adapted to low ground and also to the driest locations; very symmetrical while young; quite brittle as it grows older; branches directly opposite in regular whorls; foliage large, of a deep, glossy, green color; flowers, large, creamy-white; blooms late in the fall; very much prized by apiarists.

Eucalyptus rostrata. "Red Gum." S. Australia, 200 ft. Well known and highly esteemed in this section; the timber is unsurpassed for durability. An exceedingly rapid grower.

Eucalyptus rudis. A native of Western Australia and said to be a great resister of drought. The leaves on the young tree are almost round, later becoming long and of lanceolate shape. The flowers are creamy-white; worthy of extensive cultivation; it is a fine, rapid, symmetrical grower, outstripping in this respect the *E. Globulus*; 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, doing exceptionally well in cold and hot dry climates; as an avenue tree, is surpassed by no other variety of *Eucalyptus*.

Eucalyptus viminalis. "Manna Gum." 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. "India Rubber Plant." One of the most popular foliage plants for inside decoration, seeming to retain its bright, attractive appearance, even when neglected; leaves large, dark, shining green above and yellowish-green below. Can not be grown out of doors.

Grevillea Robusta. "Silk Oak." "Australian Fern Tree." Australia. A very graceful, ferny-leaved tree of rapid growth, covered in the early summer months with large golden yellow combs of flowers and very attractive to honey-sucking birds and bees. Resists drought to a remarkable degree. Does remarkably well in all parts of California, and is one of the most stately avenue and lawn trees in the interior. When young, from two to five feet high, it makes a most graceful subject for house decoration.

- Ilex Aquifolium.** "European Holly." Europe and Asia, 40 feet. 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.
- Magnolia grandiflora.** "Bull Bay." 80 ft. 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.
- Pinus Austriaca.** "Austrian Pine." A robust, hardy, spreading tree, with long, dark leaves. Thrives in even the most exposed situations.
- Pinus insignis.** "Monterey Pine." A very fine Pine, a native of California, being particularly well adapted to our coast counties, thriving best where it gets the benefit of the coast breezes. It is of pyramidal habit, with dark, deep green, slender, flexible leaves. In the interior valleys where irrigation is practiced it dies out within ten or twelve years.
- Pinus Lambertiana.** "Sugar Pine." The tallest of all Pines; has an enormous girth, the massive perpendicular trunk being generally bare of branches two-thirds of its height from the ground. Presents an elegant appearance when young. Its timber is the most valued of all Pines in California.
- Pinus sylvestris.** "Scotch Pine." Europe and Asia, 70 ft. A fine, robust-growing tree, with erect shoots and silvery-green foliage.
- Quercus agrifolia.** "California Live Oak." 50 ft. This is the well-known, majestic, evergreen growing so abundantly along the shores of San Francisco Bay.
- Quercus Suber.** "Cork Oak." S. Europe. N. Africa, 50 ft. A very ornamental and upright variety of the evergreen oak; thrives well here; the outer bark furnishes the cork of commerce. A magnificent tree for avenues, parks or street planting.
- Schinus Molle.** "California Pepper Tree." This ornamental tree has been one of the greatest attractions of Southern California and justly so, for it is one of our most graceful and picturesque avenue, park or specimen trees. Its pendulous branches, feathery foliage, panicles of yellowish white blossoms, followed by rose-colored to deep red berries half the size of peas, present a series of combinations, causing this tree to be one of the most popular ornamental trees of California.
- Sequoia gigantea.** "California Big Tree." A magnificent avenue, park or specimen tree, rising like a tapering pyramid, the lower branches sweeping the ground. An excellent ornamental tree either for the coast or interior.
- Sequoia Sempervirens.** "California Redwood." A very valuable ornamental tree, of rapid growth and of a tapering pyramidal habit. Does remarkably well in all parts of California and makes a beautiful avenue or specimen tree. It finds great favor in Europe and is entitled to be more widely used in California.
- Sterculia acerifolia.** (Brachyiton acerifolium.) "Flame Tree." A sturdy tree of pyramidal habit with large light green, deeply lobed maple-like leaves. Produces masses of scarlet flowers, which are thrown out well above the leaves. Should not be planted in localities where there are severe frosts.
- Sterculia diversifolia.** (B. populneum.) "Victorian Bottle Tree." This magnificent street and avenue tree, as its effective and ornamental qualities are becoming established, continues to be in great demand. One great point in its favor is that its roots do not interfere with the pavements in city streets and this one fact, added to its charm, graceful tapering habit of trunk and foliage, have given it a supremacy over many other trees. Its foliage, which is bright glossy-green, is constantly changing in shape, sometimes ovate, then ovate-lanceolate, and again 3 to 5 lobed on the same tree.
- Taxus baccata.** "English Yew." A densely-branched, spreading bush, of a dark, somber hue; one of the best evergreens for clipping into artificial forms.
- Taxus baccata fastigiata.** (T. Hibernica.) "Irish Yew." An upright growing variety with deep, dark-green foliage; branches erect, closely compressed forming a head which has the appearance of a dark, deep green column. A very distinct and beautiful variety.
- Thuja occidentalis.** "American Arborvitae." A beautiful native species commonly known as the White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges.
- Thuja orientalis aurea.** "Chinese Golden Arborvitae." One of the most elegant and justly popular; very compact and regular in habit; the foliage assuming a beautiful golden tint in the spring.

Thuja orientalis sempaurescens. "Ever-Golden Arborvitae." A new variety of the dwarf habit, but of free growth; retains its golden tint the year round; one of the very best of the variegated evergreen trees.

Thuja plicata. (*T. gigantea*.) California. A fine, graceful Arborvitae, indigenous in California. Branches spreading, slender, regularly and closely set; foliage bright green and glossy above and dark green beneath; trunk buttressed and clothed with cinnamon bark.

Umbellularia Californica. "California Laurel or Bay Tree." 80 ft. A very rapid growing tree with glossy, lanceolate oblong leaves. Along the coast near water courses it grows to perfection and makes a strikingly handsome tree. The foliage emits an agreeable perfume when bruised.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Coronilla glauca. S. Europe. A pretty evergreen shrub, with glaucous green foliage and covered during the summer with yellow flowers; fragrant in the day time, but scentless at night.

Coronilla glauca variegata. Identically the same habit as the preceding, except that the leaves are mottled with yellow.

Crataegus Pyracantha. "Evergreen Thorn." "Burning Bush." Europe and Asia. 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, remaining on the plant all the winter, making it very attractive.

Daphne odora. China and Japan. A low growing shrub, with dark, bright green foliage, and very fragrant white flowers appearing in the winter months.

Daphne odora variegata. Same habits as the above except that the leaves are variegated and the flowers purplish.

Datura arborea. "Angel Trumpet." A large shrub or small tree, leaves 6 to 12 inches long and clothed with a powdery pubescence; flowers large 7 to 8 inches long, trumpet shaped, with a musk-like odor. Flowers all summer.

Diosma ericoides. "Breath of Heaven." A handsome little shrub, with heath-like foliage having an agreeable aromatic fragrance; flowers white, small, star-shaped, borne on the points of the twig branchlets. Very much used in floral work giving a very artistic and graceful effect to the designs. Quite hardy.

Erica Mediterranea. "Meditarranean Heath." A small, compact evergreen; with feathery foliage, and producing purplish-pink flowers in the spring.

Escallonia montevidensis. (*E. floribunda*.) An erect bush with cylindrical branches and rounded, dark glossy green leaves; flowers white in large terminal panicles like cymes, appearing during the entire summer.

Escallonia rosea. General habit same as the above, the flowers being light pink.

Escallonia rubra. Branches erect and clothed with glandular hairs, and of rather dwarf habit; shining green leaves and bright red flowers.

Buxus sempervirens. "Common Box Tree." A handsome lawn shrub with small, deep green foliage; also very suitable for making hedges; wood is very hard.

Buxus sempervirens argentea marginata. "Silver Striped-leaved Box Tree." Of the same habit as the above, but with silvery-striped leaves.

Buxus sempervirens aurea marginata. "Golden Striped-leaved Box Tree." Has its leaves variegated with golden color.

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.

Euonymus Japonicus. Bright green leaves; can be trimmed in any way desired.

Euonymus Japonicus argenteo-variegatus. "Silver Variegated." A very choice, upright-growing shrub, with silvery variegated foliage.

Euonymus Japonicus. "Duc d' Anjou." Foliage light green, with center of the leaves variegated with golden yellow.

Euonymus Japonicus aurea. "Golden-leaved." A shrub highly esteemed for its mottled, golden yellow foliage.

Euonymus Japonicus microphyllus. (E. Pulchellus). A dwarf growing variety; with small, deep, dark green leaves; very desirable for low hedges.

Gardenia florida. A very pretty shrub, with thick, evergreen foliage and large double, waxy Camellia-like fragrant flowers, blooming from May to September.

Genista scoparius. "Scotch Broom." A very handsome shrub, with drooping branches; covered in the spring with bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers; very effective for grouping.

Heteromeles arbutifolia. "Christmas Berry." A native shrub of California, growing quite abundantly in the coast counties and thriving equally as well in the hot, dry climate of the interior. In bloom in the summer, in numerous white panicles. Valued highly not only as a striking decorative plant but also for the deep red berries which hang in immense clusters on the ends of the branches from November to February. These berries are extensively used during the holidays and are known as Christmas Berries, Holly Berries, etc.

Laurus cerasus. "English Laurel." Southern Europe to Northern Persia, 10-15 feet. A fine, large evergreen; with broad, shining, green leaves; produces large panicles of creamy white flowers, followed by purple berries.

Laurus Lusitanica. "Portugal Laurel." A dwarfish shrub; with glossy, dark green leaves; flowers in large panicles intensely fragrant at night.

Laurus nobilis. "Sweet Bay." Mediterranean region 40-60 ft. 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 in Asia Minor and impart a peculiar pleasant flavor to the fruit. The leaves are sometimes used in cooking and the making of confections, because of their pleasant aromatic flavor.

Mahonia Aquifolium. "Holly-leaved." A native variety with shining, purplish, prickly leaves; bright yellow flowers. A handsome compact growing shrub becoming very effective within a few years. Extensively planted in woodlands as an excellent covert plant.

Myrtus communis. "Common Myrtle." A dwarf shrub, with shining green leaves and fragrant white flowers; a very effective shrub in the interior valleys.

Myrtus communis microphylla. "Small-leaved Myrtle." A variety with small, dark green foliage set closely along the branches. A fine ornamental shrub, excellent for grouping.

Viburnum Tinus. "Laurustinus." Mediterranean region, 8-12 ft. A well-known winter flowering shrub of great beauty; producing an abundance of white flowers; well adapted for hedges.

OLEANDERS

Album Maximum. Flowers semi-double, pure white; fragrant, very large and fine; very floriferous.

Atropupureum Duplex. One of the finest double Oleanders; color deep carmine streaked with pure white; very fine and effective.

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.

Madame Peyre. Very double, triple corolla; changeable from pure ivory to bright straw color; throat deeper yellow; very fine and desirable.

Madame Planchon. Flowers rosy lilac, semi-double; trusses very large and thickly set. Color fine, one of the best.

Madoni Grandiflorum. A grand variety, flowers large, white, semi-double, measuring 2½ inches across; throat creamy white; a strong grower and very floriferous; trusses large; very fragrant.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt. This is a most magnificent single Oleander; one of the very best; flower truss very large and full; flowers of a delicate white inclining to pink, center streaked with light crimson. For illustration in natural colors see fourth cover page.

Mrs. F. Roeding. This magnificent double Oleander, originated by Fancher Creek Nurseries, is a seedling of several thousand from 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, with fringed petals, which completely envelop the plant. More hardy than any other variety and is in every respect a very superior Oleander; worthy of a place in every garden.

Nankin. One of the very best; bush rather dwarf in habit; 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.

Professor Durand. Semi-double, two corollas; color changing from creamy yellow to deep amber yellow; throat always deep amber yellow. A very free bloomer.

Purpureum. Single. Very fine, deep carmine crimson, shaded and streaked deep maroon.

Sister Agnes. Very large trusses; single flowers pearly white, very fine and desirable. Very floriferous.

Splendens Giganteum. One of the most double and the largest of all Oleanders, flowers measuring 3 inches across, light pink with occasional blotches of white; stamens entirely hidden in a whorl of peals which are delicately fringed. Very fragrant; a grand sort, blooming from early summer until late in the fall.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. "Virginia Creeper." The common American Ivy, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent color before dropping off; one of the finest vines for covering walls or verandas.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. "Boston Ivy." "Japan Ivy." China and Japan. 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. A beautiful climbing plant, with bright green, gracefully arched foliage, surpassing Maiden Hair Fern in grace, delicacy of texture, and richness of color.

Asparagus Sprengeri. Natal. 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 cutting, retaining their freshness after being cut for weeks; it will make an excellent house plant, as it withstands a dry atmosphere.

Asparagus tenuissimus. S. Africa. A beautiful climber; used largely for floral work. Can be grown outside a north wall in many parts of California.

Bignonia grandiflora. China and Japan. A strong 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.

Clematis Jackmani. Large, intense, violet-purple flowers, striking for their richness.

Cobaea scandens. Mexico. A beautiful climber of rapid growth, bearing large purple bell-shaped flowers in great profusion during the fall months; very attractive and desirable for arbors and trellises.

Hedera Helix. "English Ivy." A very fine variety, with large, thick, shining leathery leaves.

Hedera Helix Canariensis. "Giant Ivy or Large-leaved Ivy." Large, roundish, ovate, entire or slightly three-lobed leaves; bright, yellowish green, sometimes 8 inches broad.

Hedera Helix variegata. This is one of the numerous forms of the "Common English Ivy," with bright green leaves margined and blotched with creamy white or yellow.

Jasminum gracillimum. Borneo. A new Jasmine, remarkable for its freedom of bloom and beautiful pure white flowers, borne in clusters; very fragrant.

Jasminum grandiflorum. "Catalonian Jasmine." Flowers pure white, star-shaped; of exquisite fragrance and produced in the greatest profusion all the year round. Plant is of a shrubby half-climbing habit, with very delicate foliage.

- Jasminum nudiflorum.** A rather dwarfish variety, covered with fragrant yellow flowers in the spring, before the foliage appears.
- Jasminum officinale.** Persia and India. Delicate white flowers.
- Jasminum revolutum.** "Italian Yellow Jasmine." Asia. A vigorous variety; can be grown as a vine or shrub; covered with rich yellow flowers all summer.
- Lonicera flava.** "Yellow Coral Honeysuckle." A well-known variety introduced from the Southern States; flowers pale yellow, corolla pale yellow, marked purplish outside. Very handsome in fall with abundant scarlet berries.
- Lonicera Japonica aurea reticulata.** Japan. Flowers yellow, very fragrant; leaves are beautifully netted and veined with clear yellow; evergreen.
- Lonicera Japonica Halleana.** "Hall's Japan Honeysuckle." A vigorous climber, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; evergreen.
- Lonicera semperflorens.** "Red Coral Honeysuckle." A strong, rapid grower; blooms all summer; flowers scarlet.
- Lonicera Standishii.** "Chinese Honeysuckle." A well-known variety, with dark half evergreen foliage; veins of purplish hue beneath; remains green all winter; flowers white and pink; fragrant blossoms.
- Myrsiphyllum asparagoides.** "Smilax." This is the well-known vine so universally used for wreaths, bouquets, festoons and table decoration. It is of very easy culture, all it requires is a little shade, fair soil and a string or small wire to train on.
- Passiflora coerulea.** Flowers faintly scented, purple at the bottom, white in the middle, blue at the ends; fruit yellowish. One of the hardiest and grows well in the interior and the coast; does not seem to be effected with either heat or cold.
- Passiflora coerulea Constance Elliot.** Pure white with a slight coloring at the base of the petals. Very hardy.
- Passiflora edulis.** Brazil. A very rapid-growing plant, with beautiful, glossy green foliage; flowers white and blue or violet base; fruit edible, as large as a goose egg and of a purplish color.
- Periploca Graeca.** "Silk Vine." An exceedingly rapid-growing deciduous vine, reaching up to a great height, with shining, long, narrow leaves and umbels of purplish-brown blooms. A great climber in the warm, dry climates.
- Phaseolus Caracalla.** "Snail Vine." A very unique climber requiring some protection in the winter; with fragrant and peculiarly twisted flowers varying from purple to yellow and having a twisted shape like a snail, hence the name.
- 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.
- Plumbago Capensis alba.** Pure white, form of the above.
- Solanum jasminoides.** "Potato Vine." S. America. A very rapid-growing vine, with dark green leaves; flowers white with yellow centers.
- Solanum Wendlandii.** Costa Rica. A magnificent, rapid-growing vine, with large dark glossy green leaves; flowers large, lilac-blue, borne in cymes six inches and more across; flowers profusely, and is very showy. Requires some protection in the winter in exposed situations. Does remarkably well in Southern California and is one of the attractions there.
- Sollya heterophylla.** "Australian Bluebell Creeper." A great favorite and much cultivated on account of the brilliant blue of its tubular flowers. Especially valuable for covering banks, rockwork and low fences. A fine hardy evergreen climber.
- Swainsona galegifolia albiflora.** Australia. A very graceful climber and desirable for a trellis; flowers pure white, resembling Sweet Peas in form; produced in pure white sprays in the greatest profusion.
- Tecoma Jasminoides.** "Australian Bower Plant." A beautiful climber, with bright glossy green leaves; flowers white, shaded at the throat to a deep purple.
- Tecoma radicans.** "Trumpet Creeper." United States. Similar to *Bignonia grandiflora*, but a stronger and more rapid climber; flowers smaller; desirable for covering the trunks of trees or unsightly buildings.
- Vinca.** "Periwinkle." Showy, creeping plant; will thrive in the sun or in spots too shaded for grass to grow, and admirably adapted for borders or rockwork.
- Vinca major.** "Large Periwinkle." A beautiful trailing plant, with deep glossy green leaves and trumpet-shaped pale blue flowers.

Wistaria Chinesis. "Chinese Wistaria." A beautiful climber of rapid growth; producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers.

Wistaria Chinensis albiflora. A very choice variety; a vigorous grower, with long racemes of pure white flowers.

Wistaria Chinensis flore-pleno. "Double Purple." A rare variety, with long clusters of double, pale blue flowers.

Wistaria Chinensis rosea. A fine variety with clusters of pink flowers.

Wistaria magnifica. "American Wistaria." Flowers in dense, drooping racemes, of pale lilac, with a yellow spot; very vigorous.

Wistaria multijuga alba. "Loose-clustered Wistaria." Bears long, loose racemes of pure white flowers. Flowers smaller but the racemes are from 2 to 3 feet long. Very fragrant.

THE HEDGE PLANTS

Buxus sempervirens. "Common Box Tree." Attains a height of six to seven feet and makes a fine dense hedge. Stands pruning well.

Cupressus macrocarpa. "Monterey Cypress." The most extensively planted of hedges.

Crataegus Pyracantha. "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 Japonicus. Bright green leaves; can be trimmed in any way desired. A fine hedge plant for large gardens. An evergreen which always retains its fresh, deep green glossy leaves.

Euonymus Japonicus aurea. "Golden-leaved." Has beautiful mottled golden yellow foliage. A very ornamental hedge plant.

Euonymus Japonicus microphyllus. (E. Pulchellus). A dwarf growing variety; with small, deep, dark green leaves; very desirable for low hedges.

Ligustrum Japonicum. "Japanese Privet." A grand hedge plant for enclosing large gardens or parks. Leaves are thick, leathery, deep green. Stands trimming well.

Ligustrum ovalifolium. "California Privet." One of the most popular hedge plants in the Eastern States. A partial evergreen. Leaves narrow and not over one inch long. One of the best hedge plants in existence and being perfectly hardy it is worthy of being used extensively.

THE PALMS

Chamaerops excelsa. "Windmill Palm." China, Japan, India, 30 ft. Leaves fan-shaped, deeply cut. This is the hardiest palm we have, and, although it is not such a rapid grower as some, it is worthy of extensive cultivation, as it is very ornamental, a symmetrical grower, and has very handsome palmate leaves.

Chamaerops humilis. The Mediterranean region. A dwarf-growing Fan Palm, with divided, fan-shaped leaves; stems thorny; perfectly hardy, and of easy culture; a fine lawn plant, especially for small places.

Cycas revoluta. The so-called Sago Palm. This noble decorative palm with its dark brown stem and crowned with its tuft of beautiful pinnated, dark green leaves, which uncurl from the top like ostrich feathers, is unquestionably a magnificent plant.

Erythea armata. "Blue Palm." Lower California, 40 ft. One of the most exquisite fan palms and very rare. Foliage glaucous blue; very hardy; a pretty palm, especially suited to small gardens.

Erythea edulis. "Guadalupe Island Palm." Resembles the California Fan Palm somewhat, but 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.

Kentia Belmoreana. "Curly Palm." Lord Howe's Island. One of the most valuable of house palms; elegant, pinnate leaves; beautiful; even when small.

Kentia Forsteriana. "Thatch-Leaf Palm." Lord Howe's Island. A robust-growing variety, only for house culture; very graceful and attractive.

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.

Phoenix dactylifera. Arabia and N. Africa, 100 ft. Produces the famous dates of commerce; the date palm is dioecious, that is, the male and female flowers appear on different trees; fruit is secured by suspending 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.

Raphis flabelliformis. "Ground Rattan Cane." China and Japan. 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.

Rhapis humilis. Low-growing, very similar to the preceding, except that the stems are thicker and shorter and the palmated leaves are broader.

Washingtonia filifera. "California Weeping Palm." It is perhaps the most characteristic palm of California and it originates from San Bernardino county. Trunk attains a diameter of 4 feet and is covered with shields of dead leaves; leaves fan-shaped, with numerous divisions and whitish filaments. Petioles stout, smooth, five to six feet long and margined with stout hooked spines. Attains a height of 60 to 80 ft.

Washingtonia robusta. This is a very distinct type from the preceding. Although the leaves have the same weeping tendency, they are much greener and the white filaments are not so numerous.

Washingtonia Sonorae. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of Palms; in habit of growth resembling our well-known California Fan Palm, but more symmetrical and of a dwarfer habit; leaves fan-shaped, medium size; few or no filaments; retaining its dark green color during the winter months; leaf stems short, thorny, of upright, compact growth with dark leaf-sheaths and very dark margins and spines. It is very much hardier than the California Fan Palm and will no doubt be extensively planted, when its value as a decorative plant is fully appreciated.

AGAVES, DRACAENAS, YUCCAS AND BAMBOOS

Agave Americana. "Common Century Plant." Tropical America. The well-known, so-called Century Plant, with glaucous green leaves.

Dracaena australis. A very fine species, with a stout branched stem from 10 to 30 ft. high and with long flag-like leaves, two to three feet long.

Dracaena indivisa. A much more rapid grower than the preceding, with longer narrow leaves. Fine for hall or porch decoration.

Yucca aloifolia quadricolor. Very fine; beautifully variegated and marked with narrow stripes of yellow and green.

Yucca aloifolia variegata. A very rapid grower with broad leaves and broad bands of yellow.

Yucca augustifolia. Rocky Mountain region. A low-growing species with long, narrow, variegated green leaves and fine spikes of immense, creamy white flowers.

Yucca baccata. "Spanish Bayonet." Low, compact grower, leaves very rigid, yellowish green, with thick marginal threads. Flower inflorescence 5 to 6 feet long on an elongated peduncle.

Yucca filamentosa. "Adam's Needle." Southeastern U. S. A variety of compact growth, with dark green leaves and majestic spikes of yellowish-white flowers.

Bambusa aurea striata. China. A decorative garden plant, slender and graceful; leaves variegated; makes a splendid pot plant.

Phyllostachys bambusoides. "Arrow Bamboo." Japan, 12 ft. Arrows were formerly made from the reed-like shoots of this plant; nodes very prominent; stalks very smooth and shiny. It is also extensively used for supporting pot plants.

Phyllostachys mitis. Japan, 20 ft. The tallest bamboo; stem often six inches in diameter; used in Japan for water pipe, furniture, etc.; young sprouts are eaten as a vegetable.

Phyllostachys 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.

Phyllostachys Quiloi. "Giant Bamboo." Japan, 18 ft. Stems four to five inches in diameter at the base; leaves the largest in the family; of easy growth and very ornamental.

This compact catalogue makes it impossible to list all of our ornamental stock. If there is anything you want, not mentioned, let us know and we will quote you prices.

BEDDING PLANTS

Arundo Donax variegata. Sometimes called false bamboo. A tall graceful reed with stems from 10 to 20 ft. high.

Aspidistra lurida. China. A very pretty foliageed plant for house or green-house decoration, with dark green, long leaves; produce odd-looking purplish flowers above the ground. Thrives under the most unfavorable conditions, retaining its fresh appearance even where it does not receive sufficient air, light or water.

Aspidistra lurida variegata. Similar to the preceding, except that the leaves are broadly margined and striped with white.

We offer for sale only the very best varieties of all shades.

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 that bloom at that season of the year, no garden is perfect without them.

Coleus. We have a fine collection of these many-tinted and shaded foliage plants.

Cyperus alternifolius. "Umbrella Plant." Madagascar. A very desirable house plant; bearing upon erect jointless stems a crown of long, narrow leaves, resembling in shape a small umbrella; easy culture; requires an abundance of water.

Echeveria. "Hen and Chickens." A very pretty class of succulent plants, suitable for rockeries, edging or carpet-bedding.

Geranium. We have a fine assortment of these showy bedding plants, growing only the latest and best of the many new varieties recently introduced.

Gynerium argenteum. "Pampas Grass." S. America. 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 are used for decorative purposes; there is a good market for them every season.

Hibiscus rosa-Sinensis. "Chinese Hibiscus." Very showy plants, fine for house and green-house decorations. The foliage is bright glossy green and they produce flowers in the most gorgeous colors. Can only be grown outside in localities almost free from frost.

Musa Ensete. "Abyssinian Banana." This magnificent foliage plant, if given plenty of water, attains a height of 12 feet in a single season. This variety produces no suckers, and requires several years to come to flower and seed, then it dies.

Viola. California Violet. A single blue violet; a profuse bloomer and very fragrant; flowers the size of a half-dollar; borne on long stems.

Viola. Marie Louise. Deep blue violet, with white center; very fragrant and free flowering

Viola. 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.

Viola. Swanley White. Large, double white flowers.

Viola tricolor. "Pansy." Extra choice varieties from the best imported seed; flowers flamed, striped and blotched.

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS ROOTED PLANTS

Amaryllis Belladonna. Large, very fragrant white flowers, richly flushed with rosy red.

Caladium esculentum. "Elephant's Ear." Hawaii and Fiji Islands. Plant with enormous leaves, growing luxuriantly in very moist situations during the summer months.

Convallaria majalis. "Lily of the Valley." Europe, Asia, Southern U. S. A charming plant, with large, green leaves, producing a profusion of delicate, bell-shaped delightfully fragrant flowers in the early spring months.

TIMBER CULTURE IN THE SAN JOAQUIN

No one thing in connection with forestry is attracting so wide attention in the San Joaquin valley as the planting of Eucalyptus trees for timber and fuel; hence we desire to call attention to our selection of Blue and other Gums, which are selected with a view to meeting the requirements of this valley as to varieties.

ROSES

All our Roses are field grown and are healthy and thrifty plants. Our collection includes every variety of special value and we grow only those sorts that have been thoroughly tested and known to be the best.

Abel Carriere. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Purple crimson, fiery red center; very double and fine.

Admiral Dewey. A strong grower, semi-double flowers of the Testout type; white faintly tinged with pink. A most excellent rose of recent introduction.

Agrippina. (Bengal.) Fine, rich crimson; moderately double; fine in bud; a valuable bedding variety; is not affected by the heat, and blooms profusely during the entire summer; as a hedge rose it cannot be surpassed.

Alice Leroy. (Moss.) Rich glossy pink; very sweet.

American Beauty. (Hybrid Perpetual.) 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.

Annie Marie de Montravel. (Polyantha.) Very small, pure white, double flowers; very sweet scented, and borne in large clusters completely covering the plant.

Antoine Mouton. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Fine rose, constant bloomer, flower large and very fine in bud; should be in every collection.

Augustine Guinoiseau. (Hybrid Tea.) "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.

Baby Rambler. A cross between Crimson Rambler and one of the Polyantha sorts, but instead of climbing it forms a dark, compact bush, not over 11 inches high, loaded down with heavy clusters of bright crimson flowers similar to Crimson Rambler. It blooms from early Spring until late in the Fall and is destined to become one of the most popular varieties for bedding.

Baltimore Belle. (Prairie.) Pale blush, becoming nearly white; compact and fine.

Baroness Rothschild. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Pale bright rose, shaded with white; very large and finely formed; flowers borne on erect thick canes, and are closely set in the foliage; very handsome and attractive; one of the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Beauty of Europe. (Tea.) A vigorous grower and free bloomer; flowers, deep yellow, with salmon fawn center; large and full.

Belle Siebrecht. (Hybrid Tea.) 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 a heavy texture; color imperial pink.

Beauty of Stapleford. (Hybrid Tea.) Color a clear, bright pink, shading to a bright rosy-crimson; it makes large beautiful buds, is a constant and profuse bloomer.

Black Prince. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Deep, dark crimson, richly shaded; very globular and good.

Bon Silene. (Tea.) Very fine in bud; dark crimson rose, often changing to crimson; extensively grown by florists for its highly colored buds.

Bougere. (Tea.) Flowers extra large; bronze pink, shaded with lilac; a grand rose.

Bridesmaid. (Tea.) 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.

Climbing Bridesmaid. (Tea.) Identical with its well-known, popular and unrivaled parent, the Bridesmaid with the exception, that it is a thrifty climber.

Climbing Meteor. (Hybrid Tea.) Climbing Meteor is the acme of all red climbing roses. It is free, persistent bloomer and will make a growth of from ten to fifteen feet in a season.

Climbing Madame Caroline Testout. (Hybrid Tea.) This most wonderful rose is identical with that most beautiful and free flowering rose Madame Caroline Testout, except that it is a most vigorous climber. Color bright clear pink.

Camoens. (Tea.) Large flowers; bright China rose, shaded yellow. very pretty in bud; a constant bloomer.

- Captain Christy.** (Hybrid Perpetual.) 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.
- Catherine Mermet.** (Tea.) Light fleshcolored; large, full and globular; one of the finest teas when the flowers are fully expanded they yield a delightful perfume.
- Celine Forrestier.** (Noisette.) Deep sulphur-yellow; a very abundant and bloomer; a beautiful rose and a vigorous grower.
- Charles Lefebvre.** (Hybrid Perpetual.) Reddish-crimson, center shaded purple; large and globular; a fine rose.
- Cherokee, Double.** (Miscellaneous.) Flowers double; pure white.
- Cherokee, Single.** (Miscellaneous.) A beautiful pure white rose, blooming only in spring; not fragrant, but very showy.
- Cheshunt Hybrid.** (Hybrid Tea.) Cherry carmine; large, full open flowers; an excellent climbing or pillar rose.
- Christine de Noue.** (Tea.) A splendid grower, with bright, deep green foliage; a constant and free bloomer; flowers deep pink, full and fine; a grand rose.
- Claire Carnot.** (Noisette.) Fine coppery-yellow, bordered with white and carmine; not very double but exceedingly fine.
- Climbing Captain Christy.** (Hybrid Perpetual.) Of climbing habit, flowers same as Captain Christy; a very profuse bloomer; one of the best of the new roses.
- Climbing Devonensis.** (Tea.) Creamy white, center sometimes with blush; very large, nearly full delightfully scented.
- Climbing La France.** (Hybrid Tea.) A sport from the La France, resembling it in every particular. A strong rapid grower, producing large delicate, silvery pink flowers in great abundance.
- Climbing Hermosa.** (Bourbon.) Identical in every way with Hermosa, except that it is a rampant climber. It should be extensively planted on account of its many meritorious qualities.
- Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.** (Hybrid Tea.) Said to be the very best climbing rose of recent introduction a strong and rapid grower, making shoots fifteen feet in a season; flowers 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 Niphetos.** (Tea.) A sport of the Niphetos; flowers identical; a very vigorous climbing plant; a much stronger grower than its parent.
- Climbing Perle des Jardins.** (Tea.) Same as the Perle des Jardins, except in growth, it being a very vigorous climber.
- Climbing White Pet.** (Tea.) A strong grower, with handsome, clean foliage, and pure white double flowers, borne in clusters and produced in great profusion.
- 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.
- Cloth of Gold.** (Noisette.) Deep yellow center, edges sulphur, very sweet scented a magnificent variety.
- Clothilde Soupert.** (Polyantha.) Medium size, very double and beautiful 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.
- Comtesse de Fringneuse.** (Tea.) A beautiful rose, deep golden yellow; flowers extra large and full with long pointed buds; good grower and bloomer.
- Comtesse Riza du Parc.** (Tea.) A fine variety; color bright coppery rose, tinged and shaded with soft velvety crimson; a profuse bloomer.
- Cornelia Cook.** (Tea.) Pale yellowish-white sometimes tinged with flesh; flowers large and full; a free bloomer, buds of immense size and very double.
- Crimson Rambler.** (Polyantha.) This superb novelty was originally received from Japan. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, each carrying from 30 to 40 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 this rose cannot be excelled; a remarkably vigorous grower, making shoots from 10 to 15 feet long in a season.

Dinsmore. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Flowers are large and perfectly double; color rich crimson scarlet; showy and handsome; delightfully fragrant; a very popular rose.

Duchess of Albany or Red La France. (Hybrid Tea.) 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.

Duchess de Brabant. (Tea.) Brilliant rosy pink; globular; standard tea; in every way a charming rose.

Duchess of Edinburgh. (Tea.) A very free bloomer; deep rosy crimson, turning lighter; a tea with Bengal blood.

Eliza Sauvage. (Tea.) Very large double, globular flowers; color pale yellow to white, with orange center.

Empress of China. (Miscellaneous.) A very hardy, free-flowering climbing rose, of good size; blooming in clusters; color soft red, becoming lighter as the flowers open; an entirely rank and vigorous grower.

Empress of India. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Dark brownish-crimson; large globular flowers.

Empereur du Maroc. (Hybrid Perpetual.) One of the most perfect of the dark roses; color rich velvety maroon, intensely dark.

Enchantress. (Tea.) A free-blooming rose, of vigorous growth and fine foliage; color creamy-white, slightly tinted with buff in center.

Etoile de Lyon. (Tea.) This is considered one of the finest yellow bedding roses for outside planting; one of the hardiest in the Tea section; blooms freely, and every flower is a gem; equals Marechal Niel in size, on strong bushes; color a deep chrome yellow; a remarkable rose, deserving extensive culture.

Empress of China. (Miscellaneous.) A very hardy, free-flowering climbing rose, of good size; blooming in clusters; color soft red, becoming lighter as the flowers open; an entirely rank and vigorous grower.

Enchantress. (Tea.) A free-flowering rose, of vigorous growth and fine foliage; color creamy-white, slightly tinted with buff in center.

Etoile de France. (Hybrid Tea.) Received a gold medal in France and the introducer J. Pernet Ducher, the originator of so many grand roses, claims that it is one of the finest roses ever sent out. The flowers are very large and borne on good, long stiff stems; color a lovely shade of clear, red-crimson velvet; very fragrant and keeps well.

General Jacqueminot. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety, exceedingly brilliant and handsome; makes magnificent buds; one of the best for open ground and for forcing.

Gloire de Dijon. (Tea.) Buff, orange center, very large and double; very early flowering and the hardiest of any of the tea roses; a very popular variety. A good strong climber.

Gloire Lyonnaise. (Hybrid Perpetual.) A grand rose. Color a pale shade of chamoise or salmon yellow, deepest at the center, and sometimes passing to rich creamy-white, finely tinted with orange and fawn; flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses and are very fragrant.

Gold of Ophir, or Beauty of Glazenwood. (Noisette.) A medium-sized rose, blooming in clusters; of a very singular color, entirely different from any other rose known, being a bright coppery-apricot yellow. A grand pillar rose, also known as the San Rafael Rose.

Greville or Seven Sisters. (Prairie.) Flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white and crimson.

Gruss An Teplitz. (Bourbon.) "Crimson Hermosa." A rose that every florist should have, inasmuch as it is easy to propagate and a color that is always in demand. When first opened it is a rich dark crimson quickly changing to a velvety firey red.

Hermosa. (Bourbon.) An old variety; very double and perfect; color delicate rose; a very abundant bloomer.

Homer. (Tea.) Flesh-colored rose, edged with velvety lilac rose; one of the best teas; very vigorous and perfect.

Hon. Edith Gifford. (Tea.) White flesh color, slightly tinted with rose; fine form both in bud and when expanded; a grand new rose.

Helen Gould. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Not only ourselves, but the general public, believe this rose to be one of the best ever-blooming roses ever introduced. Its color is quite attractive, being a soft intense carmine, with shades of cerise and sulferino, very much the color of American Beauty. Blooms very freely.

Improved Rainbow. (Tea.) 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.

Ivory. (Tea.) A most valuable addition to our list of Roses for cut flower purposes. A "sport" from the fine old variety Golden Gate. "Ivory" embodies all the good points of its parent, size, freedom of bloom, strong, vigorous, healthy growth with a pure white color, which makes it an invaluable acquisition to the list of forcing roses.

James Veitch. (Moss.) A very fine bloomer; color dark velvety crimson; one of the best roses.

Jean Pernet. (Tea.) Pale sulphur yellow, center deeper; a fine tea.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (Hybrid Tea.) This beautiful rose has not only a royal name, but is a royal rose as well; 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.

Killarney. The great Irish rose. A charming rose of robust growth, color bright carmine, pink marble in creamy white; petals extremely large and of a texture that makes it one of the most lasting of roses. Has an extremely long bud produced on a long, stiff stem.

La France. (Hybrid Tea.) One of the finest of roses; the color is a most lovely rose, with silvery luster; it is a constant bloomer, and very sweet-scented.

Lamarque. (Noisette.) Pure white, with shaded sulphur-yellow center, a magnificent climber and a most popular rose.

La Reine. (Hybrid Perpetual.) A good bloomer; color rosy lilac; fragrant; half globular. A standard sort.

Louis Van Houtte. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Rich crimson; good globular shape; one of the best dark roses.

Mabel Morrison. (Hybrid Perpetual.) White, sometimes tinged with blush, large and globular, a superb rose.

Madam Alfred Carriere. (Hybrid Noisette.) One of the strongest and most vigorous growing roses; very fine in bud; color white, shaded with yellow at the center. An exceedingly strong climber.

Madame Angélique Veysset. (Hybrid Tea.) "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.

Madam Berard. (Tea.) A magnificent rose; color rich salmon, tinged with rosy yellow; a strong vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Madame Caroline Testout. (Hybrid Tea.) 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 Rotchschild and as free as La France; should have a place in every collection.

Madame Charles Wood. (Hybrid Perpetual.) One of the most popular roses; a really ever-blooming rose, of a most brilliant color; should be in every collection; unsurpassed in forming a rose hedge.

Madame Chedanne Guinoiseau. (Tea.) A fine deep yellow, beautiful, free flowering sort; buds long and pointed; a valuable and exceedingly beautiful variety.

Madame Cusin. (Tea.) Crimson, with light center, slightly tinted with violet; medium size, good form; quite distinct.

Madame de Wateville. (Tea.) 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 Gabriel Luizet. (Hybrid Perpetual.) A beautiful large rose, with broad shell-like petals; very double and full and delightfully perfumed; color an exquisite shade of clear coral rose, beautifully suffused with lavender and pearl.

Madame Maurice Kuppenheim. (Tea.) Flowers elegantly formed, large, full and double; color pale canary yellow, shaded with rose, sometimes soft rosy flesh; very fragrant.

Madame Plantier. (Miscellaneous.) Fine, pure white, blooming in spring; above medium size; one of the best white roses; very sweet.

Madame Scipion Cochet. (Tea.) Beautiful creamy-rose; flowers large, somewhat tulip shaped, quite full and very sweet; handsome and striking; a charming new rose.

Madame Welche. (Tea.) Pale yellow, deep coppery center; flowers large and double and of beautiful round form.

Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner. (Polyantha.) Blooms 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.

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; color deep rose-pink, the inner petals being a silvery-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow; a beautiful rose.

Marchioness of Londonderry. (Hybrid Perpetual.) 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 handsome; undoubtedly one of the finest roses raised by this firm; awarded the gold medal of the National Rose Society of England.

Marechal Niel. (Noisette.) A beautiful deep sulphur-yellow rose; large globular, very full and highly scented; the finest yellow rose in existence.

Margaret Dickson. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large; shell-shaped, and of great substance; foliage very large, dark green.

Marie Bauman. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Crimson-vermillion, suffused carmine; large, full of exquisite color and form; fragrant; a very beautiful rose.

Marie Van Houtte. (Tea.) Canary yellow, with 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.

Merveille de Lyon. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Flower large, double and perfectly cupped; purest white; a seedling from Baroness Rothschild.

Meteor. (Hybrid Tea.) A reliable everbloomer 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.

Mignonette. (Polyantha.) One of the most lovely and beautiful miniature roses; flowers very small, double; color delicate rose changing to blush; a strong grower and very free bloomer; very fragrant.

Mrs. Pierpont Morgan. (Tea.) 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.

Niphotos. (Tea.) Pure white; very large and full; long pointed buds; very free flowering; purest of white roses; very attractive in the bud form.

Papa Gontier. (Tea.) A magnificent bold flower; finely formed buds, color brilliant carmine, changing to rose and lilac; in brilliancy of color fully equal to Gen. Jacqueminot; it is delightfully fragrant and is the most popular forcing rose of its color.

Paul Neyron. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Deep rose; the largest of all roses; very fine and showy; somewhat fragrant.

Perfection des Blanches. (Hybrid Tea.) Flowers large, pure snow-white; a constant bloomer; very durable and fragrant.

Perle des Jardins. (Tea.) Very large and full, bright straw, sometimes canary color; very fragrant; one of the best Tea Roses; one of the most popular forcing roses.

Persian Yellow. (Miscellaneous.) The deepest yellow of all roses; should not be pruned.

Pink Soupert. (Polyantha) A seedling from Clothilde Soupert, which it resembles very closely in color, which is a bright, clear pink.

Prairie Queen. (Prairie.) Flowers are very large, and of a peculiar globular form; color a bright rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens; a strong, rapid grower.

Prince Camille de Rohan or La Rosier. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Very dark crimson; one of the best dark roses; unexcelled in every respect.

Philadelphia Rambler. It differs from the Crimson Rambler in these important points; the color is deeper and more intense; the flowers are perfectly double and of a fine substance; the blooms retain their freshness.

Queen of Edgely. (Hybrid Perpetual.) "Pink American Beauty."

A sport from the famous American Beauty, resembling it in every particular, except that the flowers are a beautiful cerise pink. It is a strong vigorous grower and its flowers are produced on vigorous stems. A great rose standing as a new creation with a type distinctly its own.

Reine de Bourbon. (Bourbon.) Flowers large, finely formed; very double and fragrant; petals very regularly arranged; color rose slightly tinged with buff.

Reine Marie Henriette. (Hybrid Tea.) Large, finely formed flowers; color a beautiful cherry-red; flowers tea-scented; a very pretty and deservedly popular climbing rose.

Reine Olga de Wurtemberg. (Hybrid Tea.) A very strong climber and one of the best for covering porches and trellises; color a rosy-carmine; very pretty in the bud.

Reve d'Or. (Tea.) Very similar to Safrano, but climbing; very fine; will grow in almost any soil.

Rubens. (Tea.) White, delicately tinted with rose; beautiful in form; a capital grower; a free bloomer; an excellent rose.

Rugosa Alba. (Rugosa.) Single, pure white flowers of five petals; highly scented; elegant.

Rugosa Rubra. (Rugosa.) 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.

Rosalind Orr. (Hybrid Tea.) This new pink seedling of bright pure scarlet pink, like a perfect Lawson carnation, with pointed buds and petals beautifully rolled; produced on long, slender stems, has qualities which places it in the front rank among the many new and grand roses of recent introduction.

Safrano. (Tea.) A magnificent rose; color, deep fawn, changing to light fawn when fully opened.

Salamander. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Bright scarlet crimson; very vivid in summer; very free bloomer; a brilliant and most effective rose.

Senator McNaughton. (Tea.) White Perle des Jardins and sport from Perle des Jardins; resembles that grand old rose, excepting in color, which is a delicate creamy-white; the flowers are very large and full and the buds are beautifully shaped; foliage dark and glossy.

Snowflake. (Tea.) 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.

Souvenir d'un Ami. (Tea.) Standard sort; globular; flowers brilliant rose.

Souvenir de Malmaison. (Bourbon.) Clear flesh, edged blush, very large and double; deliciously scented and beautiful.

Souv. de Paul Neyron. (Tea.) Creamy white shaded and edged with salmon rose; flowers double, full, very fragrant; free bloomer.

Souvenir de President Carnot. (Hybrid Tea.) One of the finest garden roses; flower is of large size of exquisite shape, with heavy thick shell-like petals, retaining its magnificent shape when full blown; bud long and pointed, borne on stiff, erect stems; color delicate, rosy flesh, shaded a trifle deeper at the center.

Souvenir de Wootton. (Hybrid Tea.) A brilliant rose; color magenta red, shaded violet-crimson; flowers large, full and regular, with thick, leathery petals, and delicious tea scent.

Sunset. (Tea.) 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. (Tea.) 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. (Tea.) A beautiful pure white sport from Souvenir d'un Ami; finely formed buds, showing the center but slightly open; petals 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.

Ulrich Brunner. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Brilliant cherry-red, a sport of Paul Neyron. Flowers of fine form and substance.

Vick's Caprice. Flowers large, slightly cup-shaped; petals are thick, clear satiny-pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and bright carmine; makes lovely elegant shaped buds, which show the stripes and workings to great advantage.

White Banksia. (Banksia.) Small, double white flowers, in clusters; very fragrant.

White Baroness. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Pure white, sport from Baroness Rothschild; a beautiful rose.

White Bath. (Moss.) Large, full and very fragrant; color pure white, sometimes delicately shaded with rosy blush; elegantly mossed and very beautiful.

White Rambler. (Polyantha.) A rank grower having the same habit and characteristics as the Crimson Rambler, except that the flowers are white.

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, and are small, single pure white and very fragrant.

Williams' Evergreen. (Miscellaneous.) A free growing and very hardy climbing rose, looming in large clusters; flowers white, center rosy flesh; foliage dark shining green, remaining on the plant during a greater part of the winter.

Wm. Allen Richardson. (Noisette.) Beautiful orange-yellow; flowers small; very fine and floriferous.

White Maman Cochet. The flowers are of enormous size, remarkably round and full, pure, clear snowy white throughout when grown under glass; but when grown out of doors it unks like Bride, but the pink only adds to its beauty. It is by far the finest and most reliable bedding rose yet produced. Its buds are long and pointed, with petals daintly reflexed. It is, in other words, an exact counterpart of the famous Maman Cochet in everything except color.

Xavier Olibo. (Hybrid Perpetual.) 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; finest of all dark red roses.

Yellow Banksia. (Banksia.) Flowers large, but not so fragrant as White Banksia.

Yellow Rambler. (Polyantha.) Characteristics identical with the Crimson Rambler and producing flowers in large clusters; blooms are large, full and double, very fragrant and of a decided golden-yellow color; will undoubtedly become the most popular of the Ramblers.

Yellow Cochet. (Tea.) This rose ranks in beauty of form very favorably with its namesake, the White and Pink Cochets. Blooms are large, perfectly double and of splendid form. The color is of an exquisite sulphur yellow, changing to a delightful rose as the flower gets aged.

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NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE.

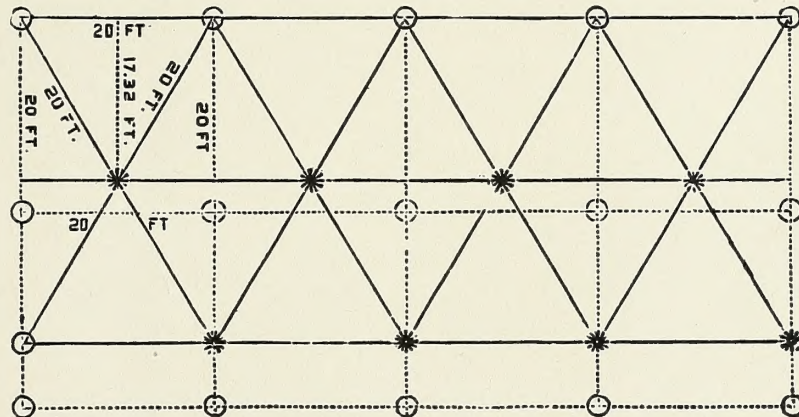
DISTANCE APART.	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
Distance, 1 foot apart each way, No. plants	43,560	50,300
" 2 " " " "	10,890	12,575
" 3 " " " "	4,840	5,889
" 4 " " " "	2,722	3,143
" 5 " " " "	1,742	2,011
" 6 " " " "	1,210	1,397
" 7 " " " "	888	1,025
" 8 " " " "	680	785
" 9 " " " "	537	620
" 10 " " " "	435	502
" 12 " " " "	302	348
" 14 " " " "	222	256
" 15 " " " "	193	222
" 16 " " " "	170	196
" 18 " " " "	134	154
" 20 " " " "	109	125
" 25 " " " "	69	79
" 30 " " " "	48	55
" 35 " " " "	35	40
" 40 " " " "	27	31

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 an acre.

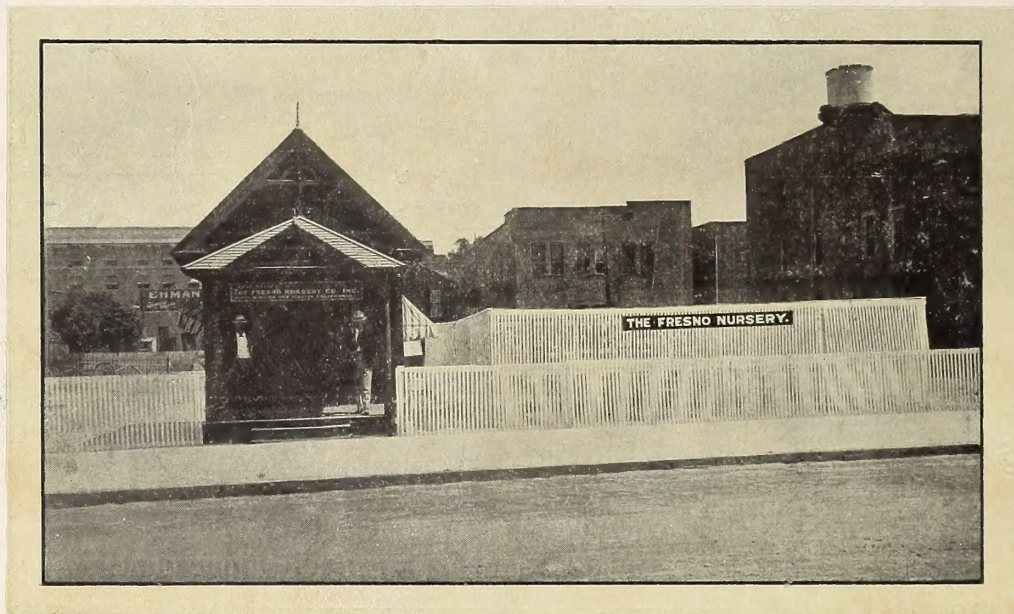
RULE EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE METHOD—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal 866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method. See diagram below.

We are in a position to make specially low prices on large orders for fruit trees, grape vines and small fruit plants, and ask that intending buyers write us for quotations before placing their orders.

All our nursery stock is well grown, true to name, and comprises the best varieties for this section.



SQUARE AND EQUILATERAL METHODS.



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FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

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