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1901-02

ESTABLISHED 1865,



Price List

Pajaro Valley

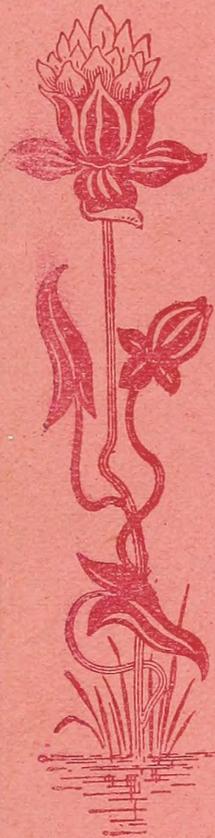
Nurseries



WATSONVILLE

Santa Cruz County, California.

1901-1902.





ANNUAL PRICE LIST

OF

Fruit *and* Ornamental Trees

Small Fruits, Evergreens, Roses, Palms, Etc.

OF THE

**Pajaro Valley Nurseries**

Season of 1901-1902. November 1, 1901.

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**JAMES WATERS, Proprietor.**

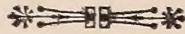
**Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California.**

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**LOCATION OF NURSERY:**

**Pajaro Depot, on Line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.**

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.



1st. The articles in this list will be furnished at the prices named only when the specified number is taken, except as follows: Five will be furnished at the ten rate, fifty at the hundred rate, and five hundred at the thousand rate. Long lists of selected varieties of less than five each will be charged at full retail rates.

2d. All orders should be written plainly on separate sheets of paper, and not mixed up in the body of the letter. By doing this much trouble will be saved us, and the possibility of mistakes much less liable to occur.

3d. Give full and plain instructions as to how packages shall be marked, and by what route shipped. When no route is mentioned we use our best judgment in forwarding all orders. We cannot be held responsible for the accidents or delays of transportation. All articles, after being delivered to the forwarders in good condition, are entirely at the risk of the purchaser. Except in cases of accident or gross carelessness, our packages will endure the longest journeys in perfect safety.

4th. All trees and plants are carefully labeled and the packing is performed by experienced workmen in the most thorough manner. A moderate charge is made, covering cost of material used, but no charge is made for the conveyance of packages to the railroad station.

5th. Our customers are requested to notify us as soon as possible of any errors made in filling their orders, so they may be rectified immediately, as we desire to conduct our business in such a manner as to merit the esteem and confidence of all who may give us their patronage.

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

7th. Remittances may be made by drafts on Watsonville or San Francisco Banks, Post Office or Express Money Orders on Watsonville, or cash by express prepaid. All letters requiring information will be promptly answered.

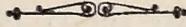
All communications should be addressed to

**JAMES WATERS,**

**Pajaro Valley Nurseries,**

**Watsonville, California.**

## Hints on Transplanting, Etc.



It can hardly be expected, in the brief space allotted in a Nurseryman's Catalogue, that full and complete instructions can be given for the transplanting, care, and management of an orchard. We must content ourselves, therefore, with a few brief hints on the more important operations.

California has for some time shown to the world that she is destined not only to excel but to lead all other countries in the varied production of all kinds of fruits. All varieties of climate and soil are found within her borders wherein not only the finest quality of the more hardy Apple and Pear can be grown, but also the most luscious Grapes, as well as the various citrus fruits. Why, then, should we not excel in our productions, and California fruits have a world-wide reputation?

Every owner of a farm should set apart at least an acre or more of his choicest land for an orchard, in which should be planted all the different kinds of fruits. It will not only be found a profitable investment pecuniarily, but one that will give to the family great pleasure and comfort in having at all times an abundance of good fresh fruit.

**LOCATION**—The location of an orchard is a very important matter to be considered. Do not plant trees on ground that is too wet, where water stands near the surface four or five months during the year. Apples, Pears and Plums will do best in strong, heavy land. Other fruit trees will do better on sandy loam. If your location should be chosen on a hillside, have the slope toward the south, if possible; otherwise you will be liable to late frosts.

**PREPARATION OF THE SOIL, ETC**—Having selected the location, the first important step is to build a good substantial fence around it. In no event should this be neglected, for if it should be, sooner or later your trees will be broken down and destroyed by loose stock. The land, when in proper condition for working, should be well prepared by twice plowing, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. There should be at least a foot or more of finely pulverized soil. To insure a good growth of the fruit trees, land should be put in the very best possible condition.

**PREPARATION OF THE TREES AND TRANSPLANTING**—In the important operation of planting trees many mistakes and errors are made. Trees are too often planted just as received from the nursery. No matter how much care may be exercised in digging a tree, it is done at the expense or loss of a considerable part of the roots. Before being transplanted all roots not having a smooth, clean cut should have their ends trimmed off smooth, and all broken or injured parts cut off with a sharp knife, and before or after transplanting, should they have branches on them, after trimming them off to the proper height, if needed, the remaining branches should be trimmed back to within five or six buds, and if there should be any forked limbs they should be taken off entirely. If the tree should be only one year old, they should be cut back to within three feet or two and one-half feet of the ground.

Having your ground marked off with small stakes, either by line and rod

or with the assistance of a surveyor, take a strip of board about four feet long and three or four inches wide; make a notch in the center and one at each end; place the middle notch against the stake; put a stake at each of the notches in the end. When you are ready to plant your tree place the strip back, the end notches resting against the stakes; place your tree in the center notch which will be the position for your tree. This will not only be quicker than measuring the second time, but much more accurate, for if your stakes have been placed correctly there can be no deviation, and your trees will stand in perfect rows.

In digging the holes, see that they are large enough, that the roots may be spread out in their natural position; and deep enough, that the tree may be planted fully as deep as it grew in the nursery. Then, with the tree trimmed as stated above, let one person hold it in position and the other fill up around it with fine top soil, which should be, in digging the hole, thrown into a separate pile for that purpose. See that the earth reaches every part of the roots, and that there are no spaces or interstices between the roots and soil, for it is important that the soil should press closely against the roots. After the hole has been partially filled, let the men with their spades cut down the sides, turning the soil into the hole, making, as it were, the hole one-third larger. Trees planted in this manner rarely fail to grow well, if proper care and cultivation are given them afterwards.

**AFTER-CULTURE**—Many persons, after planting an orchard, either let it grow up in weeds, or sow small grain among the trees. In doing so it is very much like a man buying a fine animal and keeping him in a starving condition. An orchard in California should be well cultivated, and the soil left in a good loose condition after our spring rains are over. Any summer crop may be grown between the rows of trees for a few years, and if some distance is left for the trees no very material injury will be done to them. Small grain is ruinous to orchards in California; it saps the ground of all the moisture, and leaves it perfectly dry at a time when the trees need all the moisture they can get. My advice would be never to sow small grain among your trees.

Much more might be said as to the further care, pruning, etc., of an orchard, but those persons about to engage in the business, who have not already made themselves acquainted with it, should provide themselves with some standard book on the subject, such as "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," by Charles Downing, latest edition; the latest edition of "Barry's Fruit Garden" or "California Fruits" by E. J. Wickson, which is much better adapted to California than any other book on the subject.

**DISTANCE BETWEEN THE TREES IN PLANTATION**—The distance which trees should be planted apart should vary with the richness of the soil. On moist alluvial soil, the distance should be greater than on higher and poorer lands. Apples, 25 to 30 feet apart each way; Pears and Cherries, 20 feet apart each way; Dwarf Pears may be planted as close as 12 feet, Apricots and Almonds, 18 to 20 feet apart each way; Plumbs, Peaches and Nectarines, 16 to 20 feet apart each way; Quinces, 12 to 15 feet apart each way; Currants and Gooseberries, 4 to 6 feet apart each way. Raspberries and Blackberries should be planted in rows, the rows 6 to 8 feet apart.

Number of trees required to plant an acre, at various distances apart, square method.

1 foot apart each way.....	43,560
2 feet " " " .....	10,890
4 " " " " .....	2,723
6 " " " " .....	1,210
8 " " " " .....	680
10 " " " " .....	435
12 " " " " .....	302
14 " " " " .....	222
16 " " " " .....	170
18 " " " " .....	134
20 " " " " .....	108
25 " " " " .....	70
30 " " " " .....	48

To estimate the number of plants or trees to be planted in Square Method, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant. Divide the number of feet in an acre, (43,560) by this number, which will give the number of plants or trees required for an acre.

PLANTED IN EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE METHOD—Add three cyphers to the number of plants or trees required "Square Method" and divide by the decimal .866, which will give the number required.

### Notice to Customers.

We would say to those unacquainted with our establishment that this is the thirty-sixth year of our existence, the Nursery having been under one management during all of this time. We have about eighty acres in trees, and would respectfully solicit correspondence and personal inspection of our stock, which is grown entirely without irrigation, and we are confident that it will compare favorably with the best.

The stock of trees we have to offer this year is very large and complete. They are exceptionally fine and well grown, and will, I feel confident, give entire satisfaction. My aim and intention has always been to deal fairly and squarely with all my customers. That these efforts have been crowned with success is evidenced by the steady increase from year to year of our business, until it has reached its present magnitude. It is our purpose to continue this honest dealing with all, not only to hold our present large business, but with the hope to still further increase it.

### OUR NURSERY

Is situated in the Pajaro Valley, adjoining the Pajaro Depot on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which gives the advantage of good and

rapid shipping facilities to all parts of the State. Those, from all points, wishing to visit the Nursery, can do so by taking the S. P. R. R. and getting off at Pajaro. The Nursery is located three hundred yards from the station.

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### Guarantee of Genuineness.

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We give our personal attention, and exercise our utmost care and diligence to have all of our trees, etc., true to label. Should mistakes occur, on the proper proof, we hold ourselves in readiness to make them good, so far as replacing all that may not prove true, or refunding amount paid for same. But it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves, that we will in no way be liable for a greater sum than that which was originally paid for the trees, etc.

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### APPLES.

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Preference must be given to the Apple above all other fruit of temperate climates. Although it may not possess the rich, melting and delicious qualities of the pear, apricot and peach, it is much more desirable, because it can be had quite, or nearly all the year, when the several varieties which ripen in succession are planted.

There is, perhaps, no fruit which is more universally used among all classes, both rich and poor, than apples. It appears to fill a place that no other fruit can fill. There are few countries where it attains to greater perfection than in the coast counties of California, and it is to this part of our State that we must, in the future, look for our supply of this indispensable fruit.

The profits now derived from an orchard of well selected varieties of apples should be ample to satisfy all reasonable men. Notwithstanding the many thousand trees planted every year, the demand for the fruit keeps pace with the supply, from which we are strongly of the belief that there may be no fear of an over-production.

The selection of varieties must be left entirely with the planter, as the diversity of our soil and climate is such that a variety well adapted to one locality will be almost worthless in another. In planting an orchard for market, but few of the very best are wanted. The great number of kinds or varieties now presented makes the selection a most difficult task, for nearly all have their advocates. Look around you into the orchards planted in your vicinity; ascertain which are doing best, are most productive and best for market; in this way you may be able to select the most profitable varieties to plant.

The varieties named in this catalogue have, from time to time, been selected after an experience of thirty-five years in the nursery and fruit-growing business. The list, I know, is very long, and while all may not be suited to this or any one locality, from the list may be selected varieties which will be well adapted to many parts of the State to which our business has ex-

tended, The old, well-tried varieties, such as Gravenstein, Bellflower, Newtown Pippin, Red Pearmain, etc., can always be relied on as a profitable market apple, and are good varieties for a commercial orchard, if known to succeed well in your locality. Plant largely of these kinds, rather than some new or untried variety of which you may know but little; a few of these may do, in the way of experiment, when, if found profitable, the orchard can be extended. This is a subject fraught with vital interest to the party who is just starting in the business of fruit-growing—a rock upon which is wrecked his future hopes, if he has made an injudicious selection. How important is it then to the novice, in this, the first step, that he proceed with the utmost caution and the very best of judgment.

## APPLE TREES.

Clean, smooth, and entirely free from Aphis.

	10	100	1,000
Two year old, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$1.75	15.00	120.00
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	1.50	12.00	100.00
One year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	10.00	80.00

### Summer Apples.

A. S. Pearmain,  
Red June,  
Summer Queen,  
Sweet Russett.

Early Harvest,  
Red Astrachan,  
Summer Rose,

Gravenstein,  
Lyman's Large Summer  
Summer Pippin,

### Autumn Apples.

Alexander,  
Fameuse,  
Rambo,  
Tompkins Co. King,

Fall Pippin,  
Golden Russett,  
Skinner's Pippin,  
Twenty-ounce.

Duchesse of Oldenburg,  
Hoover,  
Seek-No-Farther,

### Winter Apples.

Buckingham,  
Baltimore Red,  
English Golden Russett,  
Gloria Mundi,  
Kentucky Red Streak,  
Lady's Sweet,  
McIntosh's Red,  
Fewaukee,  
Rome Beauty,  
Romanite,  
Talman Sweet,  
Virginia,  
White Winter Pearmain,

Ben Davis,  
Bellflower, Yellow,  
Fallawater,  
Hays,  
Lawver,  
Minkler,  
Newtown Pippin, Yellow,  
Pomme Grise,  
Red Sweet,  
Smith Cider,  
Utter's Red,  
Wagener,  
Walbridge,

Baldwin,  
Esopus Spitzenburg,  
Grimes Golden,  
Jonathan,  
Lady Apple,  
Missouri Pippin,  
Northern Spy,  
Rhode Island Greening,  
Red Pearmain,  
Stark,  
Vandevere,  
Winesap,  
Wealthy.

## New Apples of Recent Introduction.

Arkansas Beauty,	Arkansas Black,	Colton,
Deleware Red Winter,	Huntsman,	Hatcher,
Ingram,	Kinnaird's Choice,	Langford,
Mammoth Black Twig,	Marshall's Seedling,	Nonnetitt,
Reinette Superfine,	Reinette du Canada,	Red Bietigheimer,
Stump Apple,	Walsh Seedling,	York Imperial.

### Bismark Apple (New).

Each      10

One year old, 3 to 5 feet.....\$ .25    \$2.00

This Apple originated in New Zealand, from which place we obtained the start for our trees. The habit of the tree is dwarfish; the growth strong but short. Fruit very large, skin smooth, yellow, striped with crimson; often covered all over with crimson. Flesh, white, juicy, first quality. Season, from November to February.

One of the most productive and earliest fruiting apples in cultivation; trees one year from the bud producing several fine large apples to the tree; two year old trees producing fifteen to sixteen fine large specimens to a tree.

### Crab Apples.

Hyslop,	Red Siberian,	Transcendent,
Yellow Siberian.		

### Apples on Aphis-Proof Stock.

Three years ago, being fully aware of the injury being done to apple trees by the very great increase of the greatest of all apple tree pest—Woolly-Aphis, I had erected at considerable expense a Fumigating House, in which all apple trees before leaving the Nursery have been thoroughly fumigated with hydro cyanic acid gas. While this enabled one to furnish trees absolutely free from pest, I found that after the trees had been planted a few years they would show signs of Aphis, presumably from old orchards. To offset this I am now engaged in growing apple trees on what is known as resistant roots, and in time hope to use no other.

This year I have a few thousand of these trees to offer for sale, and will be pleased to enter into contracts to furnish them in large quantities in the very near future. It must be very plain to all apple growers that if we desire to continue the business of growing apples, and prolong the life of our apple orchards, we must plant only trees on Aphis-proof roots.

### Pear Trees.

On French Seedlings.

	10	100
Two years old, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	2.00	18.00
One year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	15.00
One year old, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	12.00

### Summer Pears.

Bartlett,  
Dearborn Seedling,  
Madeleine,

Beurre Gifford,  
Keiffer's Seedling,  
Rostizer,

Buffum,  
Le Conte,  
Tyson.

### Autumn Pears.

Beurre Hardy,  
Belle Lucrative,  
Duchesse d'Angouleme,  
Oswego Beurre,  
Urbaniste.

Beurre Superfine,  
Bossock (Doyenne),  
Flemish Beauty,  
Seckel,

Beurre Diel,  
Clairgeau (Beurre)  
Louise Bonne de Jersey,  
Goodale,

### Winter Pears.

Directner Alphonse,  
Pound,  
Winter Nelis,

Eastern Beurre,  
Passe Crassane,  
Winter Seckle,

Glout Morceau,  
Vermont Beauty,  
P. Barry.

### Pear Trees.

On Japan Pear Seedlings.

One year old, 4 to 5 feet.....	<sup>10</sup> \$2.00	<sup>100</sup> \$18.00
One year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	15.00

Bartlett,  
Glout Morceau,

Clairgeau (Beurre)  
Winter Nelis,

Easter Beurre,  
Winter Seckle.

## CHERRY TREES.

On Mazzard Roots.

Two years old, 4 to 6 feet.....	<sup>10</sup> \$2.50	<sup>100</sup> \$18.00
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	2.50	18.00
One year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.00	15.00

### Heart Cherries.

Fruit heart shaped, with tender flesh. Trees of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves.

Black Tartarian.  
Black Eagle,  
Early Purple,  
Ox Heart.

Black Heart,  
Black Prolific,  
Gov. Wood,

Belle Crown Tartarian,  
Elton,  
Knight's Early,

### Bigarreau Cherries.

These are chiefly distinguished from Heart Cherries by their firmer flesh.

Their growth is more vigorous, foliage luxuriant, soft and drooping.

Bing,	Cleveland,	Centennial,
Kirtland's Mary,	Lewelling,	Murdock,
Napoleon Bigarreau,	Rockport Bigarreau,	Mezel (Great Bigarreau),
Tradescants Black,	Windsor,	Yellow Spanish.

### Duke and Morello Cherries.

The trees of these two classes are quite distinct from the preceding, being slower growers; leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown, and is more acid.

Belle Magnifique,	Dyehouse,	Early Richmond,
Late Duke,	May Duke,	McMurry,
Olivet,	Reine Hortense.	

### PLUM TREES.

On Myrobolan Roots.

	10	100
Two years old, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$2.50	\$18.00
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	2.00	15.00
One year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.00

Belgian Purple,	Bavay's Green Gage,	Bradshaw,
Columbia,	Coe's Late Red,	Damson,
Duane's Purple,	Denniston's Superb,	Early Golden Drop,
Green Gage,	Gen. Hand,	Imperial Ottoman,
Imperial Gage,	Ives Autumnne,	Jefferson,
Lombard,	Ontario,	Lawrence's Favorite,
Peter's Yellow Gage,	Peach Plum,	Prince Englebert,
Quackenboss,	Reine Claude Rouge,	Sweet Damson,
Victoria,	Washington.	

### Plums, New and Rare.

Abundance,	Burbank,	Botan,
Clyman,	Dalles,	Dumiron,
Glaister,	Kelsey's Japan,	Prunus Pissardi,
Satsuma (Blood Plum),	Simon (Prunus Simoni),	Wickson.

### Climax.

This plum is one of the latest productions of Luther Burbank, and is the largest and best plum that he has originated. Trees are very heavy and

strong growers; exceedingly productive; fruit enormously large and very early.

One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
One year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.00	18.00

## PRUNE TREES.

On Myrobolan Roots.

One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.00
One year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	10.00

Bulgarian,  
Golden Prune,  
Hungarian,  
Silver Prune,

Fellenberg,  
German Prune,  
Robe de Sargent,  
Tragedy,

Early Yellow Prune.  
Honey Dew,  
St. Martin's Quetsche,  
Waugenheim.

## Prune Trees,

On Almond.

One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
One year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.00

## Prune Trees.

On Myrobolan.

Two years old, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$2.00	\$18.00
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	2.00	15.00
One year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.00

## Prune Trees.

French—Imperial Epineuse.

Imperial Epineuse (New).—This is said to be the largest Prune of the French type. It dries well, either in the Sun or Evaporator, running from 20 to 35 to the pound. Equally as sweet and of as fine flavor as the French Prune, its large size, beautiful color, and fine flavor, with the heavy bearing quality of the tree, will cause it to be extensively planted in all prune growing districts. The experimental stage of this prune has passed, as it has been thoroughly tested throughout the State.

Puymirol D'Ente—This prune was introduced by Felix Gillet, of Nevada City, from whom we obtained our buds. It is not quite so large as the Imperial, but much larger than the French; dries well in the Sun, is of fine color, and

delicious flavor; when better known will be extensively planted. Trees are strong thrifty growers and exceedingly prolific bearers.

Sugar Prune—Another production of Luther Burbank. For many years a larger and better prune than the French Prune has been sought for. The Sugar Prune is not only proving to be the equal of the French Prune, but is far in advance of this old and extensively planted variety. The introducer claims that it ripens twenty-eight days earlier than the French, fruit nearly four times as large, and dries in half the time. The trees have never failed to bear a full crop. Spring frosts do not affect them. The trees are very strong growers, with heavy branches; do not require the care that the French does; very early and prolific bearers, often showing fruit the second year. The Prune, when cured, is exceedingly large and in beauty and fine quality is not excelled by any other prune.

### Sugar Prune Trees.

	10	100
Two years old, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	2.50	20.00
One year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.00	16.00

### PEACH TREES.

	10	100
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
One year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.25	18.00
One year old, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	15.00

Muir,  
Phillips.

Lovell,

Tuscan,

### Peach Trees.

	10	100
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$2.25	\$18.00
One year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.00	15.00
One year old, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.75	12.00

Arkansas Traveler,  
Brigg's Red May,  
Early Charlotte,  
Grossee Mignonne,  
Imperial,  
Madeline de Coursin,  
Noblesse,  
Stump the World,  
Smock's Late,  
Wager,

Amsden's June,  
Early Rivers,  
Foster,  
Honeywell,  
Large Early,  
Mary's Choice,  
Picquet's Late,  
Salway,  
Susquehanna,  
White Imperial,

Alexander,  
Early Crawford,  
Gov. Garland,  
Hale's Early,  
Late Crawford,  
Newhall,  
Red Cheek Melocaton,  
Strawberry,  
Waterloo,  
Yellow St. John.

**Peaches—Clingstone Varieties.**

Henrietta,                                      Lemon Cling,                      Newington Cling,  
 Nichol's Orange,                              Runyon,                              Sellers.

**Recent Introductions.**

**TRIUMPH**—A very early, yellow peach; originated in Georgia; late bloomer, making it a sure and prolific bearer; tree a good grower; fruit very large; pit small; flesh, bright yellow color; skin mostly covered with red; excellent flavor; ripens with Alexander.

**ADMIRAL DEWEY**—Another very early, yellow peach from Georgia. The originator of these two varieties makes greater claims for the Dewey than the Triumph. It ripens with the Triumph; is a perfect freestone; flesh, uniform yellow color; has better form and a brighter color on the surface. It is equally hardy and productive; tree a strong symmetrical grower; one of the best early yellow peaches.

**BLOOD LEAF PEACH**—A great novelty. Originated in Pajaro Valley Nursery. Leaves and bark a deep blood red color. Tree a strong grower; very productive. Fruit medium size, freestone, of greenish red color; very sweet and juicy. A very beautiful and ornamental tree.

**NECTARINE TREES.**

On Peach Roots.

	10	100
One year old, 3 to 5 feet.....	\$2.00	\$18.00
One year old, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.75	15.00

Boston,                                      Hardwicke,                              New White,  
 Stanwicke.

**APRICOT TREES.**

On Peach Roots or Apricot Roots.

One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$2.00	\$18.00
One year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	15.00
One year old, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	12.00

Bergetti's French,                              Breda,                              Blenheim,  
 Blanco Feuille Panaches,                      Early Golden,                      Hemskirke,  
 Jaques,                                      Large Early,                      Liabaud,  
 L. E. Montgamet,                              Moorpark,                      Newcastle Early,  
 Ordinaire,                                      Peach,                              Royal,  
 Routier's Peach,                              Sou de Roberteau,                      Shannon,  
 St. Ambrose,                                      Turkey,                              Viard.

### APRICOT TREES.

On Myrobolan Roots.

	10	100
One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$2.00	\$18.00
One year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	15.00
Blenheim,	Hemskirke,	Royal.

### QUINCE TREES.

	10	100
Two years old.....	\$2.50	\$18.00
One year old.....	2.00	15.00
Apple or Orange,	Rea's Mammoth,	Champion.

### FIG TREES.

	10	100
One year old, 3 to 5 feet.....	\$2.00	\$18 00
One year old, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.75	15.00
California Black,	Celeste,	San Pedro,
White Adriatic.		

### PERSIMMON TREES.

Japanese Grafted Varieties.

	10	100
One year old, 3 to 5 feet.....	\$2.00	\$18.00

### MULBERRY TREES.

Downing's Everbearing and New American.

	Each	10
Two years old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.00
Russian, two years old, 5 to 7 feet.....	.30	2.50

## NUT TREES.

### Almond on Almond Roots.

One year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	<sup>10</sup> \$2.00	<sup>100</sup> \$18.00
One year old, 2 to 4 feet.....	1.75	15.00
Commercial, La Prima, Ne Plus Ultra,	Drake's Seedling, Languedoc, Paper-Shell.	I. X. L., Nonpariel,

## CHESTNUT TREES.

Two years old, 3 to 4 feet.....	<sup>10</sup> \$3.00	<sup>100</sup> \$25.00
Italian or Spanish.	Nouzillard.	

## WALNUT TREES.

American Black Walnut Trees, two years old, 4 to 6 feet.....	<sup>10</sup> \$1.75	<sup>100</sup> \$15.00
American Black Walnut Trees, three years old, 6 to 8 feet.....	2.00	18.00
Eng. Walnut Trees, Ford's Improved, soft shell, 5 to 6 feet,.....	1.75	15.00
Eng. Walnut Trees, Santa Barbara, soft shell, 5 to 6 feet,.....	1.75	15.00
Eng. Walnut Trees, Imported Varieties, 3 to 5 feet,.....	2.50	20.00
Eng. Walnut Trees, Imported Varieties, 5 to 7, feet,.....	3.00	25.00
A. Byron, Preparturicu,	Frauquette, Parissienne.	Mayette,

## FILBERTS.

Two years old, 4 to 6 feet,.....	<sup>10</sup> \$2.50	<sup>100</sup> \$20.00
Brunswick, Eugenie, Grosse Longue, Nana,	Bergeri, Garibaldi, Imperatrice, Princess Royale.	Daviana, Fertile de Coutard, Kentish Cobb,

## CURRANTS.

Red Cherry, one year old,.....	<sup>10</sup> \$1.00	<sup>100</sup> \$ 6.00
Fay's Prolific, one year old,.....	1.50	10.00
Lee's Prolific (Black), one year old,.....	1.50	10.00
Black Naples, one year old,.....	1.50	10.00

## GOOSEBERRIES.

### American Varieties.

	10	100
Houghton, one and two years old.....	\$1.00	\$6.00
Downing, one and two years old.....	1.50	10.00

### English Varieties.

	10	100
One and two years old.....	\$2.00	\$15.00

Crown Bob,  
Industry,  
South Briton,

Delight,  
San Miguelito,  
Prince Albert.

Groselle Red,  
Sir John,

## RASPBERRY PLANTS.

### Red Variety.

	100	1,000
Cuthbert.....	\$2.00	\$12.00

### Yellow Variety.

	100
Caroline .....	\$2.50

## BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

	100	1,000
Crandall's Early, Kittatiny, Lawton.....	\$2.50	\$12.50

### New Blackberry.

#### Mammoth.

Another year's experience with this most wonderful blackberry has more than met our very greatest expectations. The enormous growth of vine, exceedingly productiveness, earliness and great length of time in bearing, the very largest blackberry ever known in this or any other country, of a most delicious flavor, excellent for cooking or eating fresh, will make it one of the most valuable berries either for the family garden or for market.

Prices.—One year old plants or rooted tips, well packed, F. O. B., per express or freight, charges paid by purchaser.

Rooted tips cannot be furnished before February 15, 1902.

	5	10	100	500	1,000
	<del>\$1.00</del>	<del>\$2.50</del>	<del>\$12.00</del>	<del>\$60.00</del>	<del>\$100.00</del>
	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$12.00	\$45.00	\$75.00

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

LINDA—This Strawberry originated in the Pajaro Valley Nursery and was named by the proprietor. The six or seven hundred acres of strawberries in this valley are planted almost exclusively to this variety, which is proof enough of its great value, without any further praise from me. Plants are good growers, staminate, and exceedingly prolific. Berries of good size, firm, dark red color, seeds depressed, shape irregular, flavor delicious. A good shipper.

	100	1,000
Price .....	\$1.00	\$5.00

## LOGANBERRY PLANTS.

	10	100
Price.....	\$ .75	\$6.00

One of the greatest berries ever produced. The fruit is as large as the largest size blackberry, some specimens measuring one and one-half inches in length. It has the flavor of the blackberry and raspberry combined, it being a cross of these two fruits.

The Loganberry is no longer an experiment. I have been growing the fruit now for seven years, and the demand for it exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Its earliness, large size, beautiful appearance, superior quality and delightful flavor, together with its firmness, and good carrying or shipping qualities, will make it one of the most desirable berries for the market, and will at all times command the very highest market prices.

## RHUBARB.

	10	100
Victoria—Myatt's Linneus.....	\$1.50	\$12.50

## DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

		10	100
Ash, American White	10 to 12 feet.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
Ash, American White	6 to 8 feet.....	2.00	15.00
Ash, European White	6 to 8 feet.....	2.00	15.00
Birch, European White	6 to 8 feet.....	2.50	
Catalpa Specioso	10 to 12 feet.....	2.00	15.00
Catalpa Spec oso	8 to 10 feet.....	1.50	12.50
Catalpa Specioso	6 to 8 feet.....	1.25	10.00
Elm, Cork-Bark	10 to 12 feet.....	2.50	20.00

Elm, Cork-Bark	6 to 8 feet	2.00	15.00
Elm, American	6 to 8 feet	2.00	15.00
Locust, Yellow	8 to 10 feet	2.50	20.00
Locust, Yellow	6 to 8 feet	2.00	15.00
Locust, Honey	8 to 10 feet	2.50	20.00
Locust, Honey	6 to 8 feet	2.00	15.00
Linden, American	10 to 12 feet	2.50	20.00
Linden, American	8 to 10 feet	2.00	12.00
Maple, Sycamore	6 to 8 feet	2.50	20.00
Maple, Ash-leaf	6 to 8 feet	2.50	20.00
Poplar, Lombardy	6 to 10 feet	2.00	15.00
Poplar, Lombardy	4 to 6 feet	1.50	12.50
Poplar, Carolina	10 to 12 feet	2.00	15.00
Poplar, Carolina	8 to 10 feet	1.50	12.50
Poplar, Carolina	6 to 8 feet	1.25	10.00
Poplar, Silver-leaved	8 to 10 feet	1.50	12.50
Poplar, Silver-leaved	6 to 8 feet	1.25	10.00
Texas Umbrella	4 to 6 feet	4.00	35.00
Texas Umbrella	2 to 4 feet	3.00	25.00
Walnut, American Black	6 to 8 feet	2.00	18.00
Walnut, American Black	4 to 6 feet	1.75	15.00

## EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

		10	100
Cypress, Monterey, balled,	2 to 3 feet	\$2.50	\$20.00
Cypress, Monterey, balled,	1 to 2 feet	2.00	15.00
Cypress, Monterey, transplanted into boxes			3.00
Cypress, Italian, balled,	2 to 3 feet	2.50	20.00
Cypress, Lawson, balled,	1 to 2 feet	2.50	
Cypress, Guadalupensis, balled,	1 to 2 feet	2.50	
Cypress, Funebri, balled,	1 to 2 feet	2.50	
Libocedrus-Decurrens, balled,	1 to 2 feet	2.50	
Pepper Trees, 4 inch pots	3 to 4 feet	2.50	20.00
Magnolia Grandiflora, balled,	3 to 4 feet	7.50	
Magnolia Grandiflora, balled,	2 to 3 feet	5.00	
Laurestinus, balled,	1 to 2 feet	2.50	
Snowball, balled,	2 to 3 feet	2.50	
Lilac, Persian,	2 to 3 feet	2.50	
Lilac, White,	2 to 3 feet	2.50	
Lilac, Josikea,	2 to 3 feet	2.50	
Lilac, Purple,	2 to 3 feet	2.50	
Pittosporum Crassifolia, balled,	1 to 2 feet	each \$1.40	3.00
Pittosporum Tennuefolia balled,	3 to 4 feet	each .40	3.00
Pittosporum Eugenoides, balled	3 to 4 feet	each .40	3.00
Yew, Irish, balled,	2 to 3 feet	each 1.50	12.50
Laurel, Italian, balled,	1 to 2 feet	each .50	
Ligustrum-Japonica, balled,	5 to 6 feet	each .50	3.50
Ligustrum-Japonica, balled,	4 to 5 feet	each .35	2.50

## HARDY PALMS, ETC.

	EACH
Chamærops Excelsa, (Japanese Fan Palm) balled, 3 to 4 feet . . . . .	\$1.50
Chamærops Excelsa, (Japanese Fan Palm) balled, 2 to 3 feet . . . . .	1.00
Chamærops Excelsa, (Japanese Fan Palm) boxed, 3 to 4 feet . . . . .	2.00
Pritchardia Filifera, (California Fan Palm) balled, 5 to 6 feet . . . . .	2.50
Pritchardia Filifera, (California Fan Palm) balled, 4 to 5 feet . . . . .	2.00
Phœnix Canariensis, (Date Palm) balled, 5 to 6 feet . . . . .	2.50
Phœnix Canariensis, (Date Palm) balled, 4 to 5 feet . . . . .	2.00
Phœnix Canariensis, (Date Palm) boxed, 4 to 5 feet . . . . .	3.00
Phœnix Reclinata, balled, 5 to 6 feet . . . . .	2.50
Phœnix Reclinata, balled, 4 to 5 feet . . . . .	2.00
Dracæna Stricta, balled, 5 to 6 feet . . . . .	1.50
Dracæna Stricta, balled, 3 to 5 feet . . . . .	1.00

## ROSES.

Our stock of roses are grown in the open ground, and are on their own roots, can be transplanted at any time whilst dormant and we feel assured that they will give entire satisfaction when properly planted, and well taken care of.

	Each	10	100
Price . . . . .	25c	\$2.00	\$18.00

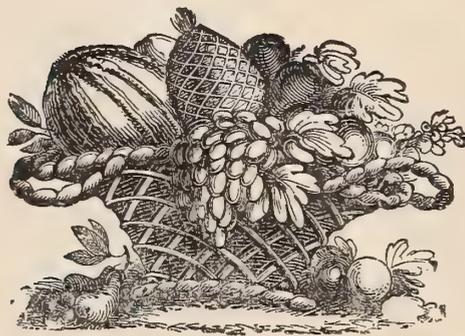
Bow Silence, carmine rose, Bridesmaid, bright pink, Beauty of Greenmount, brilliant red, The Bride, pure white, Catherine Mermet, clear pink, Climbing Sou de Wooton, deep red, Countess Anna Thun, citron yellow, Charles de Franciosi, creamy yellow, Gen. R. E. Lee, orange yellow, Isabella Sprunt, sulphur yellow, Marion Dingee, deep crimson, Mrs. Robert Garrett, clear pink, Madame Falcot, yellow, Maman Choquet, snow white, Mademoiselle Cecile Berthod, golden yellow. Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, rose pink, Papa Goutier, brilliant carmine, Princess Sagan, bright scarlet, Rainbow, pink splashed carmine, Solfaterre, sulphur yellow. Sou de Wooton, velvety red, White Perle des Jardin, white,	Beauty of Glazenwood, light yellow. Bella, pure snow white. Berbank, cherry crimson. Coquette de Lyon, canary yellow. Cornelia Cook, double white. Christine de Nowe, rich maroon. Crown Prince Victoria, waxy snow white Enchantress, creamy white. Helene Cambier, coppery yellow. Jules Finger, rosy scarlet. Mad. Caroline Koster, lemon yellow. Mad. de Watteville, light yellow, tinged carmine. Marie Van Houtte, white tinged yellow. Maid of Honor, rich glowing pink. Maurice Rovier, rose shaded red. Nippetos, pure white. Perle des Jardin, deep yellow. Princess Beatrice, bright red. Reine Marie Henriette, cherry red. Sunset, golden amber. Waban, bright pink. Waltham Queen, rich red.
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## HYBRID, PERPETUAL AND CLIMBING ROSES

Boule de Neige, pure white,	Beauty of Stapleford, bright pink.
Climbing bridesmaid, pink,	Carminé Piller, rosy carmine.
Cloth of gold, yellow,	Chas. Legrandy, chamois red.
Coronet, deep rich carmine.	Clio, flesh color.
Dinsmore, deep crimson,	Duchesse of Albany, pink,
Duke of York, rosy pink and white,	Francois Levet, soft china pink.
Gen. Jacqueminot, velvety crimson,	John Hopper, deep rose.
Le Reine, clear bright rose,	La France, silvery rose and pink.
Lamarque, pure white,	Madame Schwaller, rosy flesh.
Madame Eugene Beauharnais, clear red	Madam Plantier, snow white,
Senator McNaughton, white	Sou de Malmaison, flesh.
White La France, white tinted fawn,	Wm. Allen Richardson, orange yellow.

## POLYANTHA.

Clotilde Soupert, light pink,	Crimson Rambler, bright crimson.
M'lle Cecile Bruner, rosy pink,	Yellow Rambler, dark yellow.
Banksia, double white, double yellow,	Bengal, Agrippana.



# The Mammoth Blackberry.

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## The Largest and Greatest Novelty in Blackberries ever Produced.

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Plants from the original stock of this wonderfully large, and most delicious Blackberry, were offered for sale by me for the first time last winter. Another year's experience with it has proven fully, all that has been written about it, is more than true. That it is the largest, finest, and most productive Blackberry ever produced is now fully demonstrated.

It is supposed to have originated from a cross fertilization between the common Wild Blackberry of California, *Rubus Ursinus* and what is known as Crandall's or Texas Early, which was brought to this state from Texas many years ago by Dr. Crandall of Auburn, Placer Co. This variety is a type of *Rubus Villosus* and in this country is an evergreen bearing fruit very nearly the year round in localities partially exempt from frost. The fruit of which is fully as large as Lawton or Kittatiny and of most excellent flavor.

The common Wild Blackberry of California is a slim growing vine trailing on the ground or among the brush the same as the Dewberry. The fruit is of medium size, and not very abundant, but is of a most delicious flavor and much sought after for pies. The fruit ripens much earlier than any other kinds, and is usually on the market some three or four weeks before any of the cultivated varieties.

The Mammoth in growth and vine, is entirely unlike any other cultivated Blackberry plant known. The canes are enormously large and when exposed to the sun a deep red color; it is a rampant grower trailing upon the ground and under favorable conditions will make a growth of twenty to thirty feet in one season; the foliage is large and thick and of a deep green color; the plants are wonderfully productive and exceedingly early; fruit ripening three weeks before other cultivated kinds. The fruit is enormously large, some specimens measuring from  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, the very largest Blackberry known to the world. The globules are large, seed small, soft, and not very abundant, core quite small and very soft. The flavor is a decided improvement on any known variety of Blackberry. The acid flavor so pronounced in all other kinds is very mild and pleasant, and when fully ripe is quite sweet. This berry, in firmness, size and delicious flavor will eclipse all other Blackberries heretofore produced.

The Mammoth was thoroughly tested for several years before being offered for sale, and we are warranted in saying that its equal has never been produced before, in either growth of vine, productiveness, size of fruit, or length of time in bearing.

The plants can only be grown from the tips or stolons. They do not sprout from the root as all other cultivated varieties do. It is advisable in planting the Mammoth Blackberry plants that they be given plenty of room, and in all cases they should be grown upon a trellis that the ground may be properly cultivated between the rows. In large plantations the rows should not be less than nine or ten feet apart and the plants six or eight feet apart in the rows. Grown in this way the fruit will be much more easily gathered and done without injury to the vines. Where small plantings of a few vines only are made they can be planted along a fence and a trellis built for their support. In this way every family can, from a few vines, have all the fruit they can consume for several months.

PRICES:- One year old plants or rooted tips, F. O. B. per express or freight, charges paid by purchaser.

Rooted tips cannot be furnished before February 15th., 1902.

Per	5	Plants	\$ 1 50
"	10	"	2 50
"	100	"	15 00
"	500	"	60 00
"	1000	"	100 00

All orders or communications should be addressed to

James Waters,  
Pajaro Valley Nursery,  
Watsonville,  
Santa Cruz Co., Cal.



# The Mammoth Blackberry.



By J. H. LOGAN, The Originator.



Since 1881, I have been crossing and hybridizing berries. The seed that produced the Loganberry was planted in 1881, and first fruited in 1883. I also, in 1881, planted a great many seeds of the California Blackberry, crossed with the Texas Early. In 1883, I had about 100 crosses of those Blackberries fruiting. Many of them were fairly good; many also were poor in quality. A great many of them, perhaps half, were pistillate or unisexual, that is, every flower was female and required the proximity of a male plant to bear fruit.

I have been planting seeds of the Wild California Blackberry every year since. Of these mixed plants, of the planting of 1881, none were discovered of any marked value. From these berries of that planting, many are growing in Santa Cruz. The Mammoth was not discovered for many years afterwards, and must have been produced from a subsequent planting of seed. I am not aware that any of the Mammoth were ever disposed of prior to the sale of the entire stock in 1897 to James Waters, except to one person and that person is not selling plants. These good, bad and indifferent plants, not considered of any value, were given away to many people in Santa Cruz, and this part of the country is flooded with them, masquerading under the name of the Mammoth. The only evidence the parties selling them have

that they are the Mammoth, is that they are Blackberries and that I originated them. They do not tell the purchaser that fact but represent that they are Mammoths, when perhaps there is not a Mammoth in a thousand. I have seen many of the berries I originated, for sale in Santa Cruz that are rank frauds, and I have never yet seen one sold here that was a genuine Mammoth.

The markets here in summer are flooded with berries from these plants, and I have never yet seen a Mammoth berry among them.

Four years ago I sold my entire stock of Mammoths to James Waters. He has since that time carefully selected for propagation, or sale, only such plants as are genuine, and purchasers can rely upon the plants they get from him.

I have no interest whatever, directly or indirectly, in the propagation or sale of the Mammoth or any other berry. I make this statement as such in the interest of the purchaser, as the seller of genuine plants, as unprincipled or ignorant sellers are flooding the country with worthless stock that they either know to be fraudulent or do not care whether they are genuine or not, and the most they know about them is that they are from among the hundreds of plants that I raised from seed.

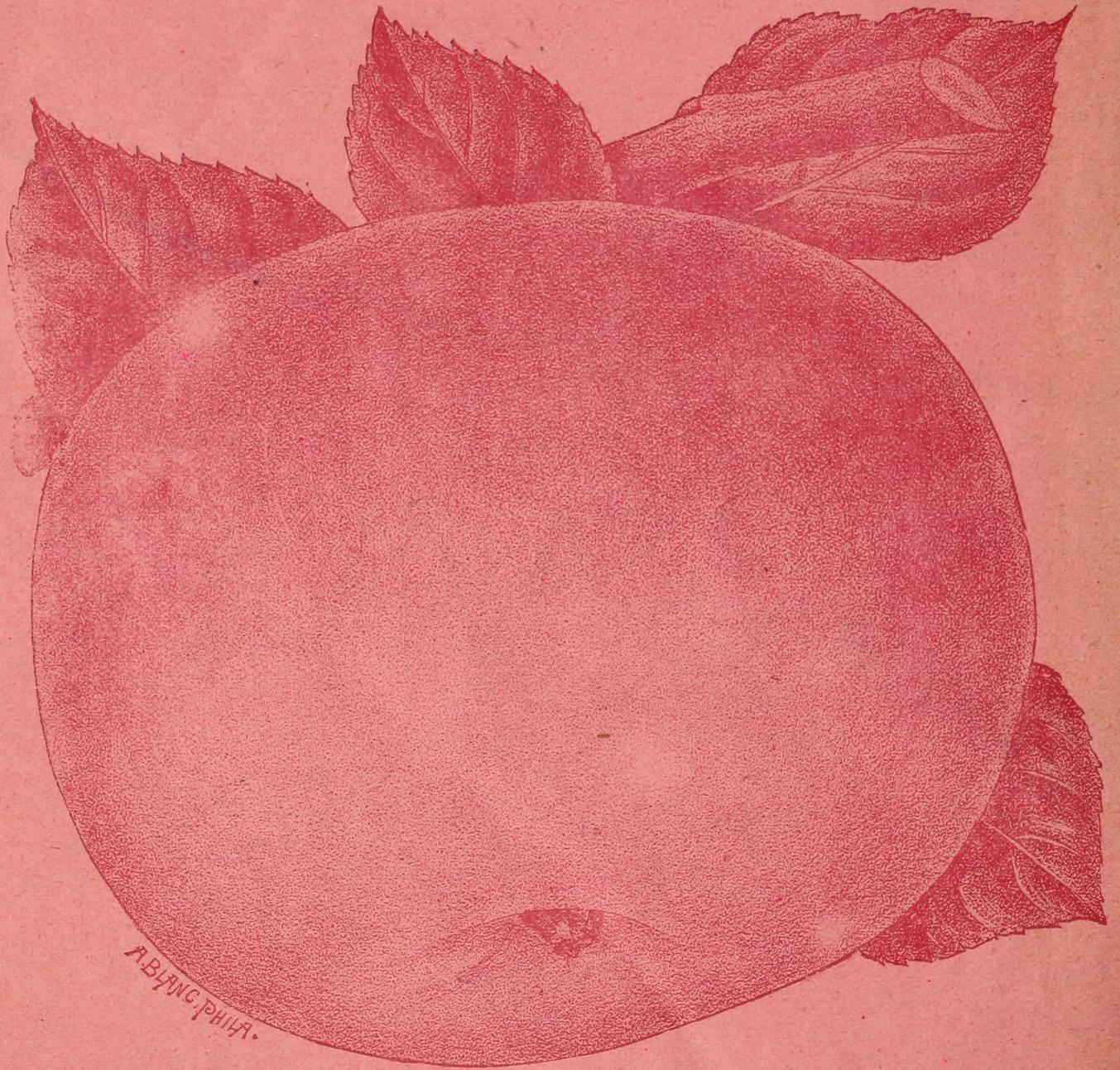
J. H. LOGAN.

Santa Cruz, Cal., January , 1901.



## MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY

Propagated and Introduced by James Waters, Pajaro Valley Nursery,  
WATSONVILLE, CAL.



A. B. LANG PHIA.

RED BIETIGHEIMER.