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Your great opportunity
is to help supply enough
fruit food to feed the
world's millions - this
your patriotic duty is also
the best paying business
you can engage in.

Sincerely yours,
J. B. Berghold

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Washington
D. C.

Mr. L. C. Corbett





RECEIVED
MAY 17 1919



Your Opportunity

TO FRUIT GROWERS:

Fruit is food - as necessary and essential as meat and bread.

Do you realize that not alone the American people but the world's millions are adopting fruit as a staple food - an absolute necessity?

Do you realize that the major portion of these staple fruit foods must be supplied by California alone - a demand of unlimited proportions - every available acre of fruit land in California planted will not fill these requirements.

Do you realize these facts? We do.

Nineteen years ago we planted our first twenty acres - today we are operating one thousand acres of orchard - this season we are planting out an additional one hundred twenty acres.

Our advice to you of the past years is now making good in larger profits to many hundreds of fruit growers in every district of the State - and more tons of food per acre.

When buying trees, keep your eyes on the roots - the vital part of the tree. Our trees are well grown, propagated from selected parentage and absolutely reliable, while our foot-hill grown roots are not duplicated by any other nurseryman.

The pages following give you full information gleaned from our experience as Orchardists, Nurserymen and Fruit Shippers.

The supply of trees in the State is short and the demand is heavy. Assure yourself of good trees while our assortment is still complete.

Make your selection and mail your order today.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Bergtholdt



Price Catalog of California Fruits.
SEASON 1918-19
SILVA-BERGTHOLDT Co., Newcastle, Cal.



TO FRUIT GROWERS

WE PRESENT HEREWITH our annual edition of "Profitable California Fruits". The prices quoted herein cancel all previous lists and are subject to change. In this annual guide we submit for your consideration a carefully compiled list of the most profitable fruit varieties for the coming planting season. The descriptions given and the recommendations made are based upon our wide experience as fruit growers, nurserymen and fruit shippers, and we call your particular attention to the "Hints for the Commercial Planter" on page 2. There is no phase of the fruit business with which we are not familiar, hence the suggestions given may be relied upon.

Our Nurseries are located in the foothills of Placer County, thirty-three miles from Sacramento. Our soil is decomposed granite, well drained and is especially adapted to the growing of a hardy tree with a peculiarly well-branched, fibrous root system.

THIS DISTRICT IS FREE FROM FUNGUS ROOT AND TREE DISEASES COMMON TO THE LOWER LEVELS, AND WE GROW A TREE EXCEPTIONALLY HARDY FOR TRANSPLANTING, EXCEPTIONALLY WELL ROOTED AND FREE FROM CROWN GALL AND DISEASES COMMON TO OTHER LOCALITIES.

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

NAME AND ADDRESS. Always write your name and address plainly, giving Post Office, County and State; also Street and Post Office Box number.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. Give plain and explicit shipping directions.

PACKING. We have an experienced yard crew. All packing is carefully and thoroughly done. We employ for the outside covering tulle, and for the inside shingle-tow, which preserves the trees while in transit and insures their good condition on arrival. We make a nominal charge for cost of packing, which charge does not cover the cost of material used.

SHIPPING SEASON. December 15th to April 15th.

TERMS OF PAYMENT. A deposit of one-tenth of amount of order is required with booking of order, balance payable cash on delivery of trees, we making draft through your local Bank or Express Office for amount of invoice, with Bill of Lading attached. Nurserymen are under heavy cash expenditure for the two years required in growing their trees, and when delivery is effected it is imperative that they realize these funds upon delivery of trees. Notes at from two to six months at 8 per cent will be taken from parties known to be responsible, and whose paper is good with their local bank.

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

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

GUARANTEE. While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees and vines true to name, well grown and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and vines that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that paid for the trees or vines that may prove untrue.

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

1919 Suggestions to the Commercial Planter

WE HAVE heretofore advised the extensive planting of those fruits and nuts in the production of which California enjoys a monopoly, and our advice has made good each year in the big profits realized by the California fruit growers. **Shipping Plums, Bartlett Pears, Fall Pears, Almonds, Prunes, Cherries, Clingstone Peaches, Apricots, Early Shipping Peaches, Drying and Canning Freestones, Olives, Figs**—plant these (specializing in any one or several) according to the adaptability of your location, and there is no investment you can make, or any business that you may engage in that will be as safe and as profitable.

The problem today is the production of sufficient food products. Of these, California fruits—dried, canned and green—is one of the most essential in the dietary of the world's population, and these, owing to our peculiar climate, can be supplied mainly only from California.

For your information we reiterate briefly, facts and recommendations concerning these fruits which we have heretofore made.

Almonds. On this continent Almonds are grown only in California, and have for a market the entire consuming population of North America. This market alone requires many times the present production of Almonds in California, and with this unlimited home consumption, aside from the possibilities of the export trade, Almond growing in California is still in its infancy. Under normal conditions Almonds regularly produce an income of \$125.00 to \$250.00 per acre, while this year's crop at 24 to 28 cents per pound to the grower, has realized far in excess of the normal average named.

For several years there has been a shortage of Almond trees, and this year will be no exception. We have all standard varieties on Bitter Almond, Natural Peach Seedling, and Myrobolan root. Would advise that you do not delay your ordering.

Prunes. Under normal conditions the California Prune has the monopoly, not alone of North American markets, but on account of its fine quality, enjoys unlimited consumption on the European market.

They have become a necessity on every table. California can never supply the demand, and the prices realized the past years, and that surely will be realized in the future, make them a better investment than a gold mine.

We have a fine block of trees, selected from parent trees of best performers for size and quality of fruit, in the French, Imperial, Robe de Sargeant, Sugar, and Standard, on Myrobolan and Peach root.

The available Prune tree stocks will again be short, and the demand will be in excess of the supply. Be safe, therefore, and contract the trees now that you want.

Clingstone Peaches. The California Clingstone Peach has become the dessert peach, not alone of this country, but of the world, for the reason that California grows the only peach that will not rag out in the canning, but that keeps its shape preserved.

There is twice the canning capacity operating today that was available even five years ago. California can not supply the demand for this staple dessert fruit.

Successfully grown in nearly every locality—contracted at remunerative prices for long terms of years—no fruit will bring you quicker returns, or higher profit, than a block of Clingstone Peaches.

The demand for Clingstone Peaches will be heavy, and the available supply short. The most important feature, however, is that you plant to our Improved Round Tuscan, to our True Type of Phillips and to our Improved Hauss Cling for a midsummer.

Our Improved Tuscan is preferable to the common Tuscan propagated by other nurseries, in the following features.

1. More regularly productive.
2. Perfectly round; uniform size and symmetry.
3. They do not split pit.
4. They do not gum.
5. They do not windfall.
6. They are finer grained and of superior canning quality, demanding a premium at any cannery over the common Tuscan.

These all are important features in the growing of the Tuscan Cling.

True Type Phillips. It is not generally known, and not realized by either fruit growers or nurserymen, that the Phillips Cling is deteriorating from the true type in the promiscuous successive propagations commonly practiced by nurserymen. This fact has been observed by us for several years, and we propagate our Phillips Cling from a block of old trees of this variety that have an exceptional record for productiveness and quality of fruit, and that are but one generation removed from the original Phillips Cling first introduced.

Hauss Cling. Canners have long sought a desirable midsummer Cling to fill the intermission between the ripening of the Tuscan and Phillips, one of better quality than the Orange, McDevitt and Albright, and of equal quality to the Phillips.

The Hauss Cling is a seedling from the Phillips. Is, however, similar to the parent peach and of equal quality and productiveness. It has been in bearing a number of years at Yuba City, and ripening immediately after the Tuscan, when canners are running light and no other Cling of equal desirability available, this variety is highly prized, and where now planted will, for a great many years, demand a premium over any other Cling on account of its season of ripening.

Drying and Canning Freestones. For several seasons there seems to have been a diversion in the demand for the California Dried Peach. Experience, however, is demonstrating that, like prunes, they are a staple food product, one for which there is a permanent demand, and whether for canning or drying, the California Muir and Lovell have again taken their place as a profitable fruit to grow, being regularly and heavily productive in almost every locality where fruit can be grown. We deem them safe and profitable to plant, and are good for an average income of from \$150.00 to \$300.00 per acre.

Early Shipping Peaches. In the early shipping section of the State, the Mayflower, Alexander, Triumph, St. John, June Elberta, Early Elberta, Early Crawford and Foster Peaches, ripening in advance of the Southern Elberta, find a good market and profitable sale in every city of the United States and Canada, and are good for an average income of from \$150.00 to \$250.00 per acre.

Apricots. Apricots selling at \$50.00 to \$65.00 per ton green, and 15 to 18 cents per pound dried, are netting a fabulous income per acre in those localities adapted to their culture, and is a regular money maker. They are one of the best and are an easy crop to handle.

We have all varieties on Peach and Apricot root, and a particularly fine block of Royal, Blenheim, Newcastle Early and Moorpark of Myrobolan root for planting on heavy soil.

Cherries. Cherries have been this year, as they have been for many years, one of the best money makers in the fruit line. Carloads of Cherries have sold on the Eastern market at not less than \$3000 per car, while the majority of sales were made at from \$4500 to \$5500 per 13-ton car.

California Cherries are not only the first and most attractive fruit of the summer season, but have a monopoly of every market.

We have a complete assortment of all varieties on Mazzard and Mahaleb root. There will be a shortage of trees, and we advise that you get your order in at once.

Bartlett Pears, Regular Type. The California Bartlett attains a degree of

Tree Planting

perfection distinct from any other Pear. It is the only Pear grown that will not rag out in the canning, and whether to be consumed, eaten out of hand, canned, or dried, they enjoy a monopoly of the world. The 1918 crop averaged growers \$250.00 to \$400.00 per acre, while some exceptionally good orchards realized \$500.00 to \$700.00.

Full Pears. Later varieties Pears are in great demand, not alone throughout the United States and Canada, but also in the export trade. While not used for canning and drying as the Bartlett, there have never been enough grown to supply the demand for eating out of hand. They will safely average an income of from \$125.00 to \$300.00 per acre.

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

This fruit is grown in a number of fancy varieties, every one equal in desirability and attractiveness to the best of any fruit. The 1918 crop averaged on the Eastern market at from \$1800 to \$2400 per car, which means a net income per acre of \$350.00 to \$500.00.

We have a complete assortment of various varieties on Myrobolan and Natural Peach Seedling root.

Beauty, Formosa, Tragedy, Gaviota, California Blue, Wickson, Diamond, Santa Rosa, Grand Duke, Hungarian and President comprise the best standard sorts, of which Beauty, Tragedy, California Blue, Diamond, Grand Duke and President are pre-eminently the best.

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

Grown only in California for the entire North American market. The superior quality of the California Ripe Olive gives it a monopoly over the Ripe Olive in every market of the world.

The 1918 crop is moving at \$150.00 to \$250.00 per ton—good pickling stock—and the California product can in no way supply the enormous demand for this fine fruit product.

Mission is pre-eminently the best. We have a fine block of Mission and Manzanillo on both Picholine and own roots.

Write us for full particulars and contract your trees now.

Figs. Figs on this continent are grown only in California. The consumption of this fruit, dried, in the American markets is enormous, and heretofore has been supplied from Europe. The California Fig, however, on account of the superior quality and closer proximity, is taking a monopoly of the North American markets, and for many years California will be unable to supply the home demand, aside from the possibilities of employing the California Fig in the export trade. A full bearing Fig orchard is good for an annual income of \$150.00 to \$300.00 per acre.

Apples. No better fruit for home orchard or your immediate local market, but aside from this we do not advise the extensive planting of Apples in California for commercial purposes.

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

Walnuts. Walnuts can be profitably grown in many localities in California, and should be more largely planted, and there is no probability of California ever being able to supply the demand for this splendid nut.

Franquette and Mayette of the French varieties are the best.

Write us for full particulars relative to these varieties.

True Economy in Tree Buying

There is a sharp contrast between the old-time fruit rancher, who bought the cheapest tree obtainable, without consideration of quality, and the modern orchardist, who knows that the cheapest and most profitable method of buying trees is to buy the best. The trees and vines grown by us, detailed for you herewith, are the very best that care in selection and propagation can possibly produce.

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

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

From the selection and propagation of the infant bud right up to the distribution of the matured fruit, we are deeply and personally interested in every detail that tends to your success. Only by this co-operative effort can the fruit industry of California be made the success it deserves.

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

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

The Art of Selection

The secret of success among raisers of thoroughbred cattle, horses, dogs and other livestock lies in the great care taken in the selection for breeding. Some fruit growers realize the importance of this, but very few nurserymen have given it the attention it deserves. We have made it a life study. We never cut our buds and scions promiscuously, but we cut them only from trees that have been under our personal observation, and that are positively known to us to be the best specimens of their kind. This is the art of selection.

Time to Plant. We do not recommend Fall planting. In California the growing season often extends up to December 1st, and to transplant trees before they are entirely dormant is injurious. However, we advise planting as early as conditions will allow, and from December 15th to February 1st is the best time to plant, thus giving to the tree the benefit of a large part of the season's rainfall. Place your order for trees as soon as you have ascertained your wants; but do not plant before December 15th.

Selection of Varieties. We discountenance promiscuous planting of any and all varieties—good, bad and indifferent. Select those only that you know to be adapted to and profitable for your district, using your own experience and observation to guide, and when in doubt consult those orchardists in your district who have made a success of fruit growing.

In California a great variation in soil and adaptability is often found in the same orchard, and a single fruit growing district may have a great diversity of these. Local horticultural conditions are of great importance in the matter of selection for planting, and as herein advised, the intending planter should familiarize himself with his local conditions, and the adaptability of the location where he is intending to plant, and choose only such varieties of fruits as are particularly adapted to his specific conditions, and of these only the most profitable sorts.

In tree buying especially you should deal only with a reliable nursery. Pay good prices (the cheapest is never the best) and demand first-class stock.

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

The most important feature to the tree which is transplanted (transplanting is always a shock to a tree) is to have the soil wherein it is being transplanted in the best possible receptive condition. If the tree receives a setback or is stunted in its growth during this critical period of the first weeks after its transplanting by reason of negligence, either in planting or in the preparation of the soil wherein it is planted, it will require a long time, sometimes to the second year for the tree to recover, and it sometimes never does.

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

Dynamiting. The past few years has seen a great advance in the preparation of soils by means of blasting. The use of Giant Powder makes this work much easier, and puts the soil in much better condition for planting than by any other means. Blasting should be done preferably when the soil is dry, but blast in any event. Holes made by thorough blasting leave the subsoil loose and capable of retaining and absorbing more moisture than would otherwise be possible. The roots are given more open material through which they can send their feeding roots, thus making an ideal condition. The amount of powder and the depth to which it should be placed depends on the character of the soil. In some soils one-quarter to one-half stick placed at a depth of two feet will be sufficient to do the work, but this depends entirely upon the nature of the soil and the sub-soil. On most locations from one-half to one stick of dynamite is necessary for good work.

We will be glad to furnish on application a booklet issued by the powder company, "Progressive Cultivation", which gives complete instructions as to how to proceed in the use of giant powder in the preparation of the soil for planting.

After blasting, and before planting, the tree holes should be examined to see that there is no cavity left in the hole. The soil should be settled back to place with the shovel.

Another system of blasting can be carried out by putting in a shot every ten feet each way. This will break up the whole field, and is preferable to sub-soiling with the plow. While this procedure may entail some extra expense at the time of planting, yet the planter will be well repaid by the results obtained in the more rapid growth and early maturity of the trees planted.

The roots of plants serve the double purpose of supporting the plant above the ground and supplying it with food. In the case of orchard trees the roots should be strong enough and long enough to enable the tree to take hold of the soil to a considerable depth below the surface and to insure a strong anchorage. The depth of soil from which a plant can directly draw its food, including water, is limited by the depth to which the roots penetrate. If the roots are shallow the food is restricted and the plants grow feebly. If the roots go deep the source of food supply is much larger.

Mineral plant foods are made soluble and available by chemical action of moisture, and the roots do not directly take up this plant food unless they penetrate to a depth where the desired condition is available, and the planter cannot be too careful in preparing the soil previous to planting.

Care of Trees on Arrival. If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without leaving the roots exposed to the air. Dig a trench in loose soil 12 to 16 inches deep by 2 to 3 feet wide. Cut the strings and put the trees in side by side. Cover the roots with fine earth, being careful that it is well filtered in among the roots to keep them moist. If the soil is dry give a copious watering. Trees should not be trenched deeper than they stood in the nursery.

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

Number of Trees per Acre.

Distance Apart.	Equilateral Triangle		Distance Apart.	Equilateral Triangle	
	Square Method.	Method.		Square Method.	Method.
1 ft. apart each way	43,560	50,300	16 ft. apart each way	170	196
2 ft. apart each way	10,890	12,575	18 ft. apart each way	134	154
3 ft. apart each way	4,840	5,889	20 ft. apart each way	109	125
4 ft. apart each way	2,722	3,143	22 ft. apart each way	90	104
5 ft. apart each way	1,742	2,011	24 ft. apart each way	76	88
6 ft. apart each way	1,210	1,397	25 ft. apart each way	69	79
7 ft. apart each way	888	1,025	26 ft. apart each way	64	74
8 ft. apart each way	680	785	27 ft. apart each way	60	69
9 ft. apart each way	537	620	28 ft. apart each way	56	65
10 ft. apart each way	435	502	30 ft. apart each way	48	55
12 ft. apart each way	302	348	35 ft. apart each way	35	40
14 ft. apart each way	222	256	40 ft. apart each way	27	31
15 ft. apart each way	193	222			

Preparing Trees for Planting. With a sharp knife cut off all broken and bruised ends of roots, shortening the roots to 8 to 10 inches, making the cut with a slant and on the under side, so that the cut surface will lie down. If too

many fibers, thin out so as to give a well proportioned root system. Cut back the top to 16 to 24 inches high, according to variety, and if branched cut back to two or three buds, leaving three or four branches so pruned as to make a symmetrical tree.

Shading. On account of our long, dry summer it is advisable to shade the southeast, south and southwest side to prevent sun scald. This also will prevent borers, as they never attack a tree except at a point of injury. The shading can be done with a fiber tree protector, a piece of burlap or whitewash also, as it reflects the heat. Preferably, though, a fiber tree protector should be used.

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

Pruning, Cultivating, Fertilizing and Irrigating. All of them are very important topics for the horticulturist, and very essential to his success. While we offer a few suggestions herein concerning some important features in horticulture, yet we cannot cover this ground and do justice to the subject involved. The science, practice and business of fruit growing is very ably treated by Prof. E. J. Wickson in his latest edition, "California Fruits and How to Grow Them", which constitutes a compendium of valuable information concerning the raising of fruit in California, which no orchardist can afford to be without. The cost of this book is \$3.00, and whether growing fruit for market or for home use, it is well worth many times that price. If you do not already have this valuable work, we advise that you procure one at once by addressing the Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, or send us \$3.00 and we will be pleased to forward one to you.

Fertilizer. Usually an orchard planted on virgin soil produces the first few crops from the natural mineral plant food elements in the soil. After these are depleted, to a certain extent the question of fertilization becomes a factor in the further productiveness of the orchard. This question is a broad one and can be touched on lightly at this time.

The mechanical condition of the soil has much to do with keeping up its fertility, that is, keeping the soil aerated, as the air plays an important part in its work with the soil bacteria which changes the nature of the plant food element.

The elements of potash and phosphoric acid are necessary to produce perfect fruit, and these may be added to the soil from time to time to take the place of that which is drawn from the soil from cropping. Very good results are obtained from some of the specially prepared fertilizers, but the grower must know the requirements of his own individual soil to get the best results.

The growing of cover crops during the winter season is a feature of great importance. This helps to keep the soil in good condition by adding humus to the soil. Winter vetch and burr clover and other nitrogenous plants gather the nitrogen from the air and store it up in the roots in the form of nodules, and of these winter vetch and burr clover are the best to plant for this purpose, vetch being preferable with many growers. The growth produced gives a good cover to the soil and prevents packing by winter rains. It adds humus to the soil and imparts nitrogen at the rate of an average of 200 pounds per acre per season; and for the purpose of supplying sufficient potash and phosphates a commercial fertilizer comprising these two latter elements alone should be used in connection with the cover crop, and thus employed, fertilizing is less expensive and more productive of a desirable soil condition, and more productive of good results than by employing a complete commercial fertilizer comprising the three elements of fertilizing—nitrogen, phosphates and potash. Vetch should be sown in the orchard early in the Fall and cultivated into the soil, where it will be ready for the first rains of the season.

Thinning. We cannot urge upon orchardists too strongly the importance of this feature in fruit raising. The thinning of fruit should begin with the Winter pruning, and intimately connected with the pruning of bearing trees is the thinning of the fruit, or the proper spacing of each individual, so each shall have space and sap to allow its attainment of marketable size. The superior price for good sized fruit for all uses is unquestionable. It is the conclusion of our largest and most successful growers that, large as is the expenditure required for careful and systematic thinning of fruit, it is the most direct profitable outlay which they have to make for orchard maintenance.

No overburdened tree can discharge the twofold duty of every fruit bearing tree, which is to perfect this season's fruit and lay a strong foundation for next year's bearing.

The thinning of fruit should begin with the Winter pruning of bearing trees, as has already been urged. In connection with regulating the amount of bearing wood allotted to each tree, reduction of the amount of fruit itself is the next proceeding, and this should not, as a rule, be undertaken until after the first drop and when the fruit has become well set upon the tree.

The universal practice is to use the hand in plucking or pushing off the small fruit. If the trees are low, as they should be, most of the work can be done from the ground. The distance which should be left between specimens depends upon conditions and upon the varieties being thinned. It is as unsatisfactory to thin by a set rule of inches as it is to prune by such a rule. The space allotted to each specimen depends upon the kind, age, vigor and strength of the tree, the size and thrift of the lateral which carries the fruit, the water supply, the richness of the soil, etc. If, however, a rule must be followed, let it be this, that the distance between each specimen shall be two and one-half times the diameter desired in the fruit. This would fix an arbitrary distance then, of four to six inches for apricots and six to eight inches for peaches, with other fruit according to their respective sizes.

Any such standard, however, considers only the size of fruit, not the strength of the tree, and therefore stops short of one of the important ends of thinning—that is, to conserve the strength of the tree for next season's crop. In addition to the rule above set forth, it is well to calculate also the burden which the tree should bear.

All kinds of fruit are clearly subject to increase of size by thinning, but it is with only the larger fruits that the practice prevails at present, such as pears, peaches, apples, plums and apricots.

Spraying. We cannot be too emphatic to impress upon the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Spraying thoroughly with the right chemical compound for a specific purpose is the most direct way for obtaining the desired end. Your local Farm Advisor or local County Horticultural Commission can give you directions for your specific requirements. At any rate an early Fall or Spring spray before the opening of the blossom with lime-sulphur-salt solution (Rex Mixture) like an annual bath, is a very commendable practice and conducive to a healthy condition and beneficial stimulant to the bark of the tree. No fruit grower should be without a complete spraying apparatus. They can be had at a moderate cost.

Silva-Bergtholdt Co.,
Newcastle, Calif.

Gentlemen:

For your information will state, that I had excellent results with the 3700 Prune trees purchased of you last winter, but nine lost in transplanting. The trees were well graded and exceptionally thrifty.

Due to the fibrous well branched roots they made a splendid start and some have grown nine feet.

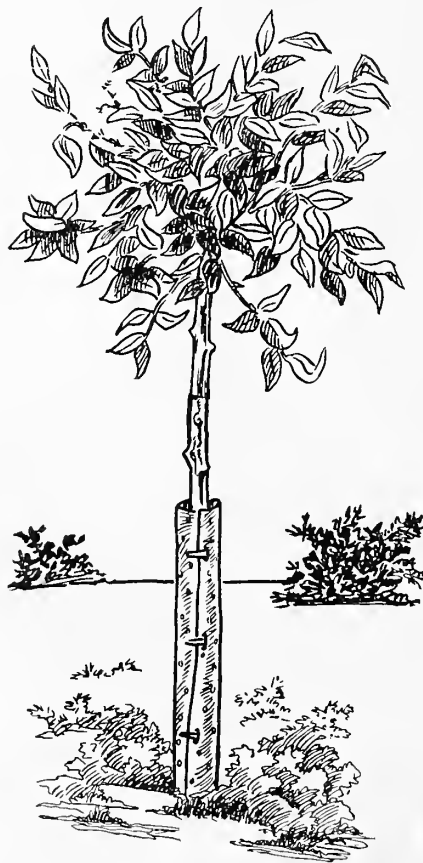
We expect to plant 4,000 more of your foothill trees this next winter.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) ALVIN S. KISTER.

Palermo, Calif., October 3rd, 1917.

Protect Your Trees From Sunburn, Squirrels and Rabbits



A tree just planted is very susceptible during the first season's growing to injury by sunburning. At a very slight cost your trees can be protected from sunburning, squirrels and rabbits. Some seasons, particularly where the cultural conditions are not favorable, there is a large percentage of loss from sun-scald and borers. A borer will only attack a tree when the bark has been bruised by sunburning or bruised in cultivation, and it is important therefore that you protect your trees, and to that end we are furnishing several styles of protectors that will do the service at a very nominal cost.

Both the Cottonwood fibre and the Yucca Tree Protectors have the fastening wires around the protector. This overcomes the tendency to split and will hold even if the fibre does crack some.

The Paraffine Paper Protectors are one of the best on the market, and makes a most perfect, practical protector.

The Black Protector is a positive protection against squirrels. A squirrel will never bother a tree covered with a Black Protector.

We quote as follows:

BLACK				PARAFFINE			
In.	Lbs.	Per 1000	Per 100	In.	Lbs.	Per 1000	Per 100
9	50	\$ 7.00	\$1.00	9	33	\$ 8.75	\$1.00
12	65	9.75	1.00	12	43	10.25	1.25
14	75	10.75	1.25	14	50	11.50	1.50
18	100	11.75	1.50	18	65	13.00	1.50
24	135	13.75	1.50	24	85	16.50	1.50

COTTONWOOD				YUCCA			
In.	Lbs.	Per 1000	Per 100	In.	Lbs.	Per 1000	Per 100
9	50	\$ 6.50	\$1.00	9	60	\$ 8.75	\$1.00
12	65	8.50	1.00	12	75	10.25	1.25
14	80	9.25	1.25	14	90	11.50	1.50
18	95	10.75	1.50	18	125	13.00	1.50
24	126	12.50	1.50	24	150	16.50	1.50

Terms for Tree Protectors: Either Cash with Order or on Delivery.

This is a cheap tree insurance. Place your order with us at once for the Protectors you will need.

San Jose, Calif., Dec. 28th, 1917.

The Silva-Bergtholdt Co.,
Newcastle, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

I am sure that you will be interested to know of the favorable results we had with your nursery stock in my young Prune orchard near Linden, San Joaquin Co. Out of between five and six thousand trees which we purchased from you we have lost less than one half of one per cent. Can you beat it?

You will have a hard time to find a young orchard that looks healthier or more thrifty and uniform. The trees had no irrigation and the land produced a good crop of gyp corn besides.

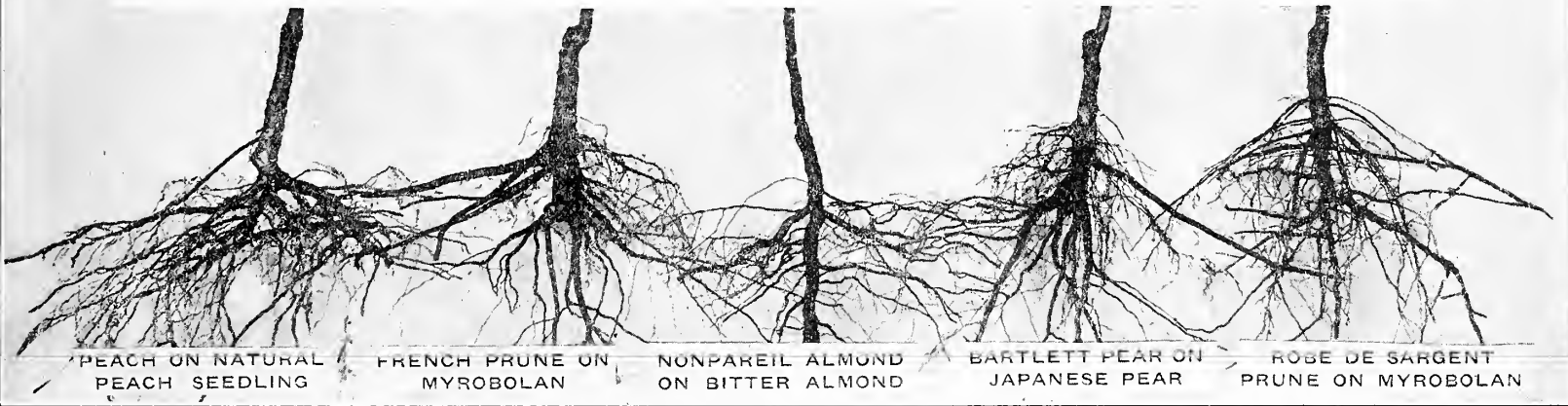
We are not going to give you all the credit for this. We will take a little to ourselves when we say that the trees were put in with care and in good season, and the land itself is unusually rich. Very few sections of California will equal and none surpass that little strip of country between the Calaveras River and the Mormon Channel in the growing of Prune trees; but the nursery stock (the foundation of every orchard) was healthy, had a splendid root system and in my opinion was in every way all that a critical buyer could ask. We are proud of them.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) M. E. PHILLIPS



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



Root Stocks and Their Adaptability

MYROBOLAN. A species of wild plum employed as a root stock upon which to propagate Prunes, Plums, Apricots and Almonds.

Myrobolan is a very hardy, thrifty grower; is a deep feeder; will thrive well in heavy soil or on locations subject to a short period of excessive moisture, though no root stock will take kindly to a long continued water-logged condition.

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

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

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

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

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

Should be planted only on locations subject to good drainage. Peach root will thrive on well drained creek and river bottom locations where the soil is not water-logged for a long period. Being a surface feeder it does well in the more shallow soil locations where the bedrock or hardpan come within 1½ to 2 feet from the surface.

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

The Peach root should be employed for Plums and Prunes on shallow soil, on decomposed granite, or on a light,

sandy formation, or on any heavy loam or river bottom location adapted to the Peach root, bearing in mind always that Prunes particularly should be planted on Peach root on any location adapted to Peach root.

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

ALMOND. On the Almond the Bitter Almond should always be employed.

Almond root is a deep feeder, and is well adapted to any well drained location of good depth of soil.

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

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

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

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

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

MAZZARD CHERRY. Mazzard Cherry is a deep feeder and thrifty grower,

and while it will not endure "wet feet", yet it will thrive on any location adapted to Peach or Apricot root, and will endure more moisture than the Mahaleb root.

Eighty per cent of Cherry planting is on the Mazzard root, the Mazzard being generally preferred to the Mahaleb on most all locations, particularly where there is good depth and fertility of soil.

Mazzard also is less subject to gumming and die-back than Cherry or Mahaleb.

Mazzard is employed only as root stock for Cherry.

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

A small percentage of the Cherries planted are on the Mahaleb root. On any location where the depth and nature of soil are favorable to the production of Cherries, Mazzard is deemed the better stock.

STANDARD FRENCH PEAR. The Standard French Pear Seedling has been employed a great many years in California as the standard root stock for Pear.

It will thrive on a great many locations; will endure a larger amount of moisture and poor drainage, as well as considerable flooding, such as is sometimes experienced on river or creek bottom locations.

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

The French Pear is deemed preferable to the Keifer Pear, employed in the East as a root stock, and is employed more largely than any other on which to propagate Pear.

JAPANESE PEAR. A seedling stock employed in Japan and China on which to propagate the Pear. Has been employed as a root stock for Pear in the Northwestern States for a period of Heretofore the information available to horticulturists relative to the desirability of the Japanese Pear as a root stock for the Pear has been rather indefinite, it having been hardly sufficiently long under observation to def-

nitely determine its merits as a root stock. Within the past few years, however, in our investigations, we have learned definitely from numerous reliable horticultural authorities, who have had the Japanese Pear as a root stock under observation for a period of twelve to fifteen years, as to its desirability as a root stock. Its merits have been thoroughly tested and has proven O. K. in the following features:

First—Practically immune from attack of woolly aphid.

Second—Resistant to pear blight.

Third—Is a thrifty grower, and is as desirable in that respect as the French.

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

We propagate our Pear on both French and Japanese Pear Seedling. The merits of the French Pear are well known, but with the data now available, we do not hesitate to recommend the Japanese Pear Seedling as a desirable root stock for the Pear.

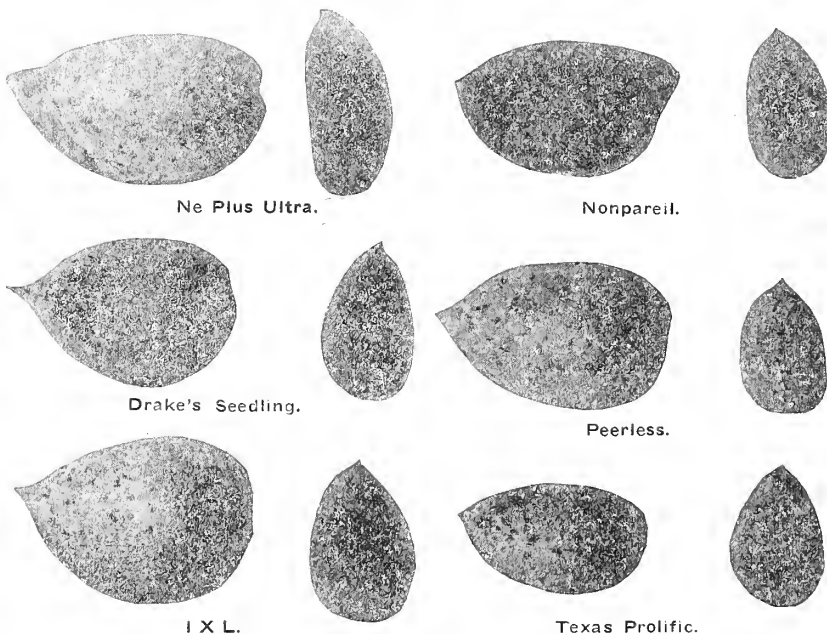
QUINCE. Quince root will endure more moisture than Pear, Myrobolan or any other root employed as a root stock. It is used most largely on which to propagate the Quince. Is used also to some extent for the propagation of Pear and Apple. Pear and Apple, however, on Quince root will grow a dwarf tree, and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

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

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

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

Almonds



On this continent Almonds are grown in California only, and have for a market the entire consuming population of North America. The demands of the American market alone require four times the Almonds now grown in California. And with this unlimited home market, Almond growing in California is still in its infancy, and Almonds are commercially rated as one of the best money makers.

The trees are long lived, and when planted in localities adapted to their culture, are in every way a safe and profitable investment. Under normally favorable conditions Almonds are regularly productive of an income of \$125 to \$250 per acre. They cannot be beat for a quick income and a good profit.

The best standard varieties are the following: Nonpareil, I X L, Peerless, Drake's Seedling, Texas Prolific and Ne Plus Ultra. Of these varieties Nonpareil and Drake's Seedling, or Nonpareil and Texas Prolific, are deemed the heaviest producers, although in some localities I X L, Peerless and Ne Plus Ultra do equally well when planted in combination with Nonpareil, and with Drake's Seedling or Texas Prolific as a pollinizer. Texas Prolific or Drake's Seedling should also be planted with either or any of the other two varieties for the purpose of cross-pollination.

ALMONDS ON ALMOND AND PEACH ROOTS

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.37½	\$3.25	\$27.50	\$250.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.32½	2.75	22.50	200.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.27½	2.25	18.00	150.00

Drake's Seedlings. Tree thrifty grower, regularly productive in all localities. Softshell and deemed one of the best pollinizers of Nonpareil and I X L.

I X L. Tree is sturdy, upright grower; nuts large; shell soft, perfect. It bears heavily and regularly in most localities where Almonds are grown, is highly recommended by orchardists who have tried it, and is usually planted in combination with Nonpareil and Drake's or Nonpareil and Texas.

Ne Plus Ultra. Tree a rapid grower; a heavy and regular bearer; nuts large and very long shape, shell soft; hulls readily.

Nonpareil. Tree a strong grower and an extraordinarily heavy bearer, with very thin shell; of the papershell type; one of the best, and this nut always sells at a premium of from one to several cents per pound over other varieties. Usually planted in the following combination: One of Texas Prolific or Drake's to two Nonpareil; one Texas or Drake's, one I X L, one Nonpareil; one

Ne Plus Ultra, one I X L and one Nonpareil; or one I X L, one Peerless, one Nonpareil. The Peerless in the latter being employed as the pollinizer.

Peerless. A very popular variety; grown very extensively in the Sacramento Valley, where it is highly esteemed and given preference by many growers to the I X L, which it closely resembles, excepting that the nut is much larger. Tree thrifty grower, heavy bearer. Employed also as a pollinizer of I X L and Nonpareil. More heavily productive than I X L and Nonpareil.

Texas Prolific. A variety introduced some eighteen years ago from Texas. First planted east of Acampo, where for fifteen years it has never failed to fruit regularly and heavily. Late bloomer; a splendid pollinizer of Nonpareil and I X L; nut is a softshell, very similar to Drake's Seedling, and on the market they sell for the same price as the Drake's Seedling. On account of their wonderful productiveness and their efficiency as a pollinizer they are one of the best for profit.

Apricots

Apricots, like Almonds, are grown commercially only in California, where they can be successfully grown in many localities. In those sections adapted to their production they are as profitable as Oranges in Riverside (you know what that means), realizing to growers an average income of from \$175 to \$300 per acre.

There is a growing demand for this fruit which the California orchards cannot supply. Green, canned and dried, they have the entire North American continent for a market. Canned and dried they are used extensively in the export trade, where they compete successfully in European markets with the home grown product.

Apricots have been netting growers a big income per acre. As regular money makers they are one of the best in those localities adapted to their culture, and are an easy crop to handle.

APRICOTS ON PEACH AND APRICOT

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.37½	\$3.25	\$27.50	\$250.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.32½	2.75	22.50	200.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	18.00	150.00

APRICOT ON MYROBOLAN

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00	\$275.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00	225.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00	160.00

Newcastle Early. Medium size, round; Freestone; not quite as large as the Royal nor of as good substance, nor quite as rich in flavor, but more highly colored. Its time of ripening is ten days earlier than the Royal; a medium grower and a good bearer. Its earliness is its commendable feature. June 1st to 10th.

Royal. The leading California Apricot. Very large, oval; skin dull yellow with orange flavor. Tree a strong grower and a good bearer. Fruit ripens evenly; a favorite with canners; excellent for drying, and one of the best also for distant shipment. June 1st to 20th.

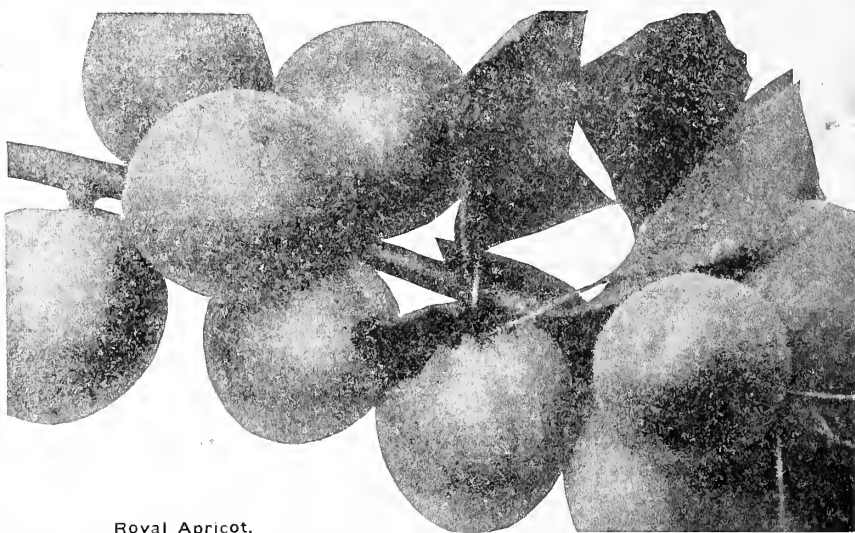
Elenheim. Large, oval; surface orange with deep yellow tinge; flesh yellow; juicy and rich. Tree a vigorous grower and a prolific bearer. Fruit runs a little larger than the Royal. This variety is a great favorite for Eastern shipment; is a good dryer and is highly prized by canners. Elenheim and Royal constitute the two best money makers in Apricots. June 15th to 30th.

Routier's Peach Apricot. Fruit very large, rather flattened; skin orange yellow with a blush of red; flesh of fine saffron red, juicy, rich and highly flavored. When dried is of deep golden yellow color. Its large size and fine color render it very attractive, both in the green and dried state. June 20th to 30th.

Tilton. In general appearance resembles the Routier Peach Apricot. It ripens uniformly, and is exceedingly firm. Flesh of orange yellow with a very high pronounced Apricot flavor. Not only dries well, but is valuable for canning and shipping. Already very much in demand by canners. A late bloomer, and so far in its history has given evidence of remarkable fruitfulness, June 15th to 30th.

Hemtskirke. A fine English variety; large, roundish; skin orange with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender, juicy, rich and luscious, with a plum-like flavor. Very hardy, and a more regular bearer than the Moorpark. June 20th to 30th.

Moorpark. Fruit large, roundish; skin orange with a shade of deep orange or brown in the sun; flesh quite firm, bright orange; parts free from the stone; juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor. A splendid Apricot on account of its extremely large size for canning, drying and shipping purposes. A desirable variety in a locality where it will bear regularly. In some sections though it is inclined to be shy. We do not recommend them for planting unless in your section you have had a chance to observe them in bearing. They are said to produce well in the Santa Clara and Upper San Joaquin Valleys. June 25th to July 10th.



Royal Apricot.

Apples

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

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

For these reasons, while we have trees to sell, we cannot conscientiously advise the extensive commercial planting of Fall and Winter Apples, although in course of time we believe that the demand for this

fruit in the local markets of California, and also for export, will be such as to make their culture profitable. At present the income averages from \$75 to \$200 per acre.

What we say of Fall and Winter Apples, however, does not apply to the Early Summer and Midsummer sorts. These ripening as they do in advance of the Northwestern and Eastern grown Apple, have the markets of the East, North and South open for their consumption, and can be profitably grown without competition from the other localities. Among these varieties Red Astrachan, White Astrachan, Alexander and the famous Gravenstein offer prospects nearly as flattering as the growing of most any other varieties of fruit. Average income on Summer varieties ranges from \$150 to \$300 per acre.

The Fall and Winter varieties being well known, we do not offer any special choices, but leave them to your selection if you contemplate planting them.

What we say relative to the advisability of planting Apples is where the planting is contemplated for commercial purposes. For home orchard, Apples should constitute a large proportion of your planting.

APPLES

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$200.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00	175.00

SUMMER VARIETIES

Alexander. Large, conical; greenish yellow, streaked with orange and bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish white. Its large size and excellent cooking quality make it a desirable market sort; productive and profitable. August 15th to September 15th.

Early Harvest. Medium size; bright straw color; tender and fine, with a pleasant sharpness; good for table and cooking. Last of June and early July.

Gravenstein. Large, rather flattened; skin yellow; freely marked with light and deep red and orange; flesh tender, crisp, highly flavored, aromatic; a strong growing and heavily bearing tree. Its beautiful appearance, fine eating quality, uniformly large size and good keeping quality make it the best Apple of the Summer season, and open to it every market of the United States, Mexico and Canada, creating a demand always greater than the supply, and at very remunerative prices. This, together with its productiveness, makes it one of the best for profit, and we freely commend this variety for extensive planting. July 20th to September 1st.

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

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

Yellow Transparent. A new Russian variety imported in 1870. Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant grower. Fruit of good size; skin clear, white turning to a pale yellow. Ripens with Early Harvest.

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

FALL VARIETIES

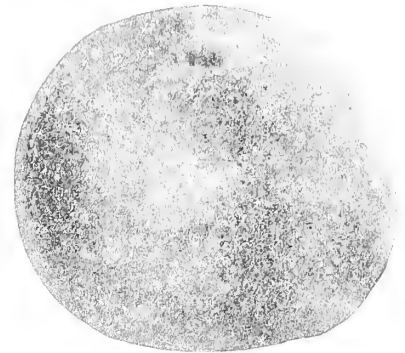
Jonathan. A beautiful, brilliant red Apple, highly flavored and of excellent quality; being tender, juicy and rich. A splendid family sort. Tree is long-lived, productive and an early bearer of wide adaptability and for market ranks as the best Fall Apple. Orchardists East and West are increasing their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

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

the surest bearers under all conditions. October and November.

Wagner. Beautiful, brilliant, red Apple, with contrasting pale yellow; fine eating quality. Tree strong grower and good bearer. Valuable market sort. October and November.

Yellow Bellflower. Very large, oblong, smooth; lemon color, with blush; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with slightly sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower and good producer. A universal favorite. Keeps well and into the Winter. Ranks as one of the best for profit. October to January.



Gravenstein Apple.

fifty years old and still vigorous and bearing. Fruit large to very large, roundish; dark red, slightly streaked; flesh firm, yellow, juicy and of excellent quality; a fine keeper. Its size, fine appearance, good eating and keeping qualities make it a valuable market sort. November to March.

Ortley. Fruit medium to large; roundish, oblong, greenish-yellow; flesh white, fine grained; tender and juicy; very pleasant. November to February.

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

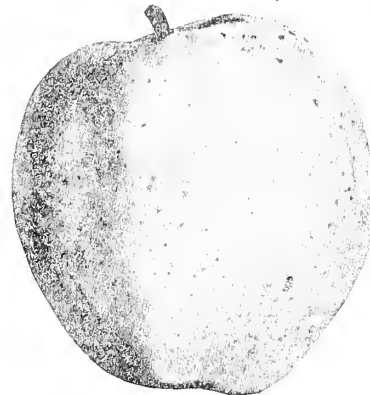
Spitzenburg. This variety and Yellow Newtown Pippin have broken all records for profit in the Pacific Northwest and some sections of California. Oblong and smooth, nearly covered with rich, lively red; on shady side yellowish with broken stripes of red; flesh very firm, crisp, juicy, with a delicious aromatic flavor. An old stand-by whose popularity has never waned, and which is now still one of the very best for profit. Tree a good, upright grower, hardy and productive. November to April.

Winsap. Medium sized to large, oblong; skin smooth, dark red; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, spicy flavor; excellent for table and one of the best marketable Winter Apples. Productive. November to February.

White Winter Pearmain. Medium to large; oblong; pale yellow, sprinkled with minute brown dots; flesh yellowish, crisp and juicy; very pleasant sub-acid flavor. Succeeds well in all parts. A standard market sort and a great favorite with many growers. November to February.

Winter Banana. Fruit large size, perfect in form; golden yellow, beautifully shaded and mottled with bright crimson red; flesh lemon yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich aromatic flavor and of the highest quality. A good keeper. Tree remarkably strong grower and on account of its great hardiness will thrive in any climate. An early bearer, producing fruit the second year. A valuable market variety. November to April.

Yellow Newtown Pippin. Large, roundish and of slightly irregular shape; skin smooth, golden yellow, with reddish cheek; flesh firm, crisp and juicy and of excellent eating and cooking quality. Tree strong and exceedingly productive. A WONDERFUL KEEPER. Yellow Newtown Pippin and Spitzenburg sell for higher prices on both the home and foreign markets than any other Winter Apple. These two are considered the best and most profitable Winter Apples grown on the Pacific Coast and in the Pacific Northwest. October to May.



Yellow Bellflower.

WINTER VARIETIES

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

Ben Davis. A large Apple, very handsomely striped in red on a yellow background; good quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper. Highly esteemed as a valuable market variety. November to February.

Delicious. Large, surface almost covered with beautiful brilliant dark red, blending to beautiful yellow at the blossom end. Flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid, with an aroma delightfully fragrant. Flesh is fine grained, crisp and exceedingly juicy. In keeping quality it ranks with the best. One of the strongest, hardest and most vigorous



Delicious.

growers. Aphis resistant and a late bloomer—a valuable feature. A splendid Winter Apple, and on the markets it is deemed as one of the very best. Described by Stark Bros., the originators, as the best Winter Apple ever produced. November to April.

Gano. Identical with Black Ben Davis. Fruit dark red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy. Tree vigorous, hardy and a regular and prolific bearer. November to April.

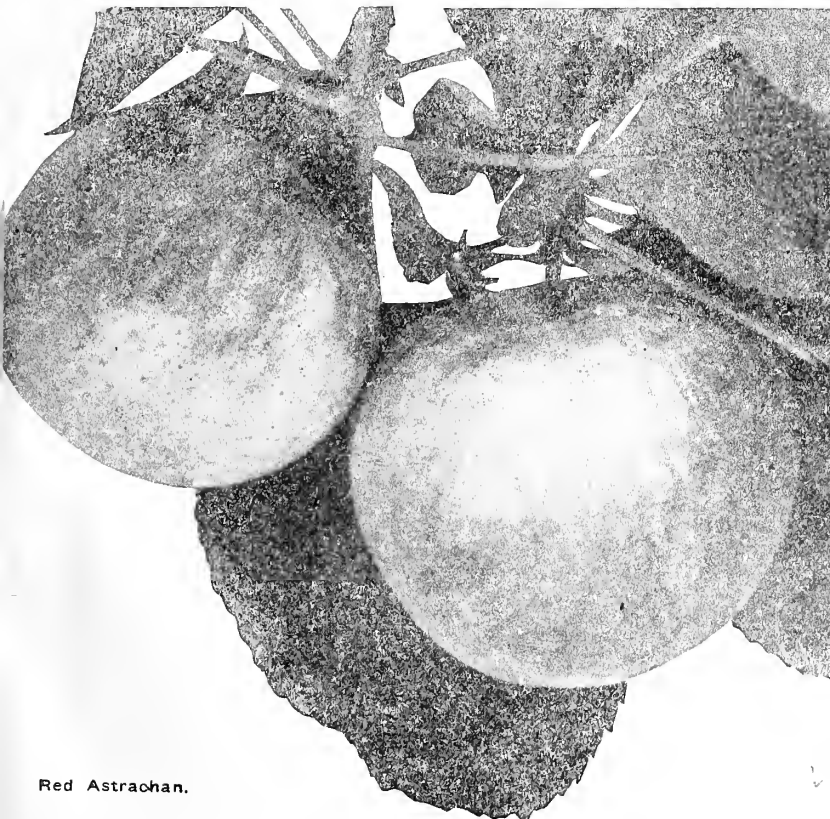
Grime's Golden Pippin. Medium to large. Skin golden yellow with fine red stripe sprinkled with gray dots. Beautiful appearance and excellent eating qualities. November 1st to January 1st.

King David. Described by Stark Bros., the originators, as one of the most beautiful Apples grown, being a cross between Jonathan and Arkansas Black. Medium to large; color a deep, rich red, with distinct markings of dark red; tree hardy, strong and vigorous. A young and heavy bearer. A remarkable keeper, destined to be one of the best Winter Apples for either market or home use.

Mammoth Black Twig. A native of Tennessee. The original tree is now



Winter Banana.



Red Astrachan.

Crab Apples

CRAB APPLES

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.035	\$3.00	\$30.00	
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	25.00	

Hyslop Crab. Fruit large, deep crimson, covered with thick bloom; tree vigorous. One of the most popular Crabs. November.

Red Siberian. Smooth, glossy, hardy and splashed with red. Firm and juicy;

extremely hardy and prolific. Excellent for jellies and preserves. October.

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

Cherries

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

Everywhere our Cherries are great favorites. They have a monopoly of every market, and there never has been enough of them. California Cherries have good keeping qualities, and can be shipped in good order to every market in the land. They can be grown in many localities, and a well kept Cherry orchard in full bearing will, year for year, match the income of the best kept orange and lemon groves of the south. A fair average income of the best kept block of Cherry trees in full bearing will range from \$400 to \$600 per acre, and many growers have been known to make occasional records of \$1000 per acre or more.

For several seasons carloads of Cherries have been sold on the Eastern markets at not less than \$3000 per car, and from that up to \$4500 and \$5500 per thirteen-ton car, netting the grower an average price per 10-lb. standard packed box of from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per box.

CHERRIES ON MAZZARD AND MAHALEB ROOTS

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 feet.....	\$.040	\$3.75	\$32.50	\$300.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.35	3.25	30.00	250.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	25.00	200.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	18.00	140.00

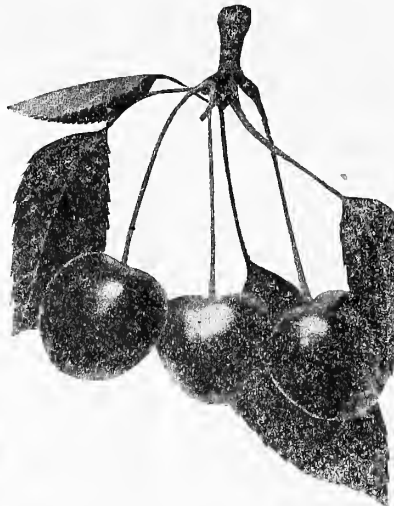
Early Purple Guigne. Medium size to small; heart shaped; light red; tender, juicy and sweet; fairly productive. The earliest marketable Cherry, and chiefly valuable on that account only. April 20th to May 1st.

Early Chapman. Large black; very juicy; firm and of fine eating quality; resembles in some respects the Tartarian, but will not average quite as large; good shipper; productive and very valuable on account of its earliness. Ripening immediately in advance of Tartarian, they are the first of the large black Cherries on the market, and always sell at a premium. In early districts they constitute, with Burbank, one of the best Cherries to plant for big profits. April 25th to May 10th.

Black Tartarian. The standard early black Cherry; large to very large; purplish black; dark purplish flesh; juicy and of excellent flavor; splendid shipper; regularly productive, and on account of its earliness and fine quality is one of the best for profit. In the early districts Early Chapman, Burbank and

Black Tartarian should be more largely planted than any other varieties for distant shipment. May 5th to 25th.

Lambert. An exceptionally large black Cherry; very firm; juicy and sweet and of the peculiar yet exquisite flavor; an excellent shipper; regularly productive. This variety comes highly recommended from Oregon. We have observed them in bearing in this district for ten years, and are favorably impressed with them, constituting, with Bing, the two best Black Cherries for market immedi-



Lambert Cherry.

ately following the ripening of Black Tartarian. June 5th to 20th.

Early Burbank. A valuable new introduction by Luther Burbank. A fine, very large black Cherry. Flesh purple, firm and of good flavor. Ripening in advance of Tartarian, its large size, good keeping quality and earliness make it the most profitable early Cherry. Being the first large black, firm Cherry on the Eastern markets, they sell at fabulous prices. Have been in bearing for some years at Vacaville and reported to be very productive. Has demonstrated its merits and can be recommended for extensive planting. April 25th to May 10th.

Bing. A fine, extra large, black Cherry; of good eating and good shipping quality; fairly productive. Ripening immediately after the Tartarian its fine, large size and appearance, excellent eat-

ing and shipping quality make it one of the best and most profitable market Cherries. May 15th to June 10th.

Royal Ann. Pale yellow, richly mottled with red; large to extra large; very firm; juicy and sweet; good eating and magnificent for display and a good shipper. Canned they have no equal; very productive. They are good sellers in both the Eastern and Pacific Coast markets. Owing to the rapidly growing demand for canned Cherries, this variety has a good future, and we do not

hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting. May 18th to June 10th.

Black Oregon. Medium to large jet black. Very firm, dark flesh of exquisite sub-acid flavor. Will carry to any point in excellent condition, and is a great favorite for distant shipment. Very productive. Does not grow as large as Bing or Lambert, and planting a late black Cherry for market, would advise employing either Bing or Lambert or both in preference. June 10th to June 25th.

Clingstone Peaches

The 1916 crop of Clingstone Peaches suffered on account of the war conditions of Fall, 1914. Disturbed and stagnated business, causing a vast curtailment of consumption, while the discontinuance of regular ocean traffic curtailed the export trade. As a result canners went into the season of 1915 with an enormous carry-over of Clingstone Peaches, and with the heavy 1915 crop canners curtailed their pack of Clingstones, and prices for the 1915 crop were much lower than conditions really justified.

Seasons of 1916-17, however, in spite of war conditions, Clingstone Peaches have come back with a jolt.

Canners are freely contracting Clingstone Peaches at ten and fifteen-year term contracts at prices insuring an annual income of from \$200.00 to \$300.00 per acre, thus insuring the future profitableness of this fruit. By those who know and who are investing their millions in the industry. This reiterates what we have many times heretofore advised, that the Cling Peach is the canning Peach of not alone this continent, but of the world, and in no other locality can a canning peach equal in quality be produced.

Clingstone Peaches are grown and canned in other localities in this country and Europe, but canned they rag out and are relegated to pie fruit. This gives to the California Clingstone Peach a monopoly of the world's market for dessert, giving a stability and assurance to the Clingstone Peach for canning in California.

Clingstone Peaches are more easily grown and handled than any other fruit. They are regular and heavy producers over a wide range of territory in California, and on account of the regular and heavy productiveness, and the monopoly of the world's markets which they enjoy, they are one of the most reliable fruits to plant for profit.

Under normal conditions Clingstone Peaches have averaged, when in full bearing, an income of from \$175 to \$300 per acre, and we have known numerous instances where growers have averaged from \$400 to \$600 per acre for a season's crop.

Our Clingstone Peaches are all worked on the Natural Peach Seedling, whereas, it is the common custom of nurserymen to employ either a Muir or Salway Seedling. Experience proves that the Natural Peach Seedling makes a hardier tree and a better root system.

Tuscan, Hauss and Phillips are more largely planted than any other variety, and are the best of the list, while Levi is a late canning Clingstone, regularly productive, of desirable quality and profitable, and prolongs the season of this fruit.

Would call your special attention to our Improved Tuscan Cling, likewise the Hauss Cling, and our True Type of Phillips. These are the strains we put out in these varieties. We carry them in our general collection at the regular price, and do not charge you a premium for these improved strains, as do other nurserymen.

Canners also have long sought a desirable midsummer Cling to fill the intermission between the ripening of Tuscan and Phillips, one of better quality than Orange, McDevitt and Albright, and of equal quality to the Phillips. This variety has been discovered in what is known as the Hauss Cling.

Planting Clings, the best combination of varieties and one that is not offered by any other nurserymen is our Improved Tuscan, our Hauss and our True Type of Phillips Cling.

CLINGSTONE VARIETIES

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.037 1/2	\$3.25	\$30.00	\$275.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.32 1/2	2.75	25.00	225.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	18.00	150.00

Improved Tuscan Cling. Very large; very handsomely colored; flesh yellow; of fine texture and of excellent flavor; good shipper; very productive and prized by canners on account of its superior canning quality. July 13th to 27th.

Nurserymen commonly propagate an oblong Tuscan. We propagate for the Tuscan only this Improved Round Tuscan, which, in the following features, is preferable in every way to the common Tuscan:

1. More regularly productive.
2. Perfectly round; uniform size and symmetry.
3. They do not split.
4. They do not gum.
5. They do not windfall.
6. They are finer grained and of superior canning quality, demanding a premium at any cannery over the common Tuscan.

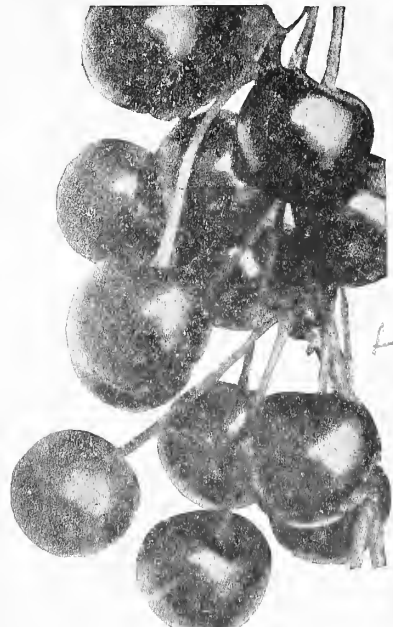
These all are important features in the growing of the Tuscan Clings.

The parent trees of this particular strain of Tuscan have been under the observation of Mr. R. W. Skinner, an experienced fruit grower and cannery superintendent of Yuba City for a pe-

riod of twenty years. The parent trees have been in bearing for a great many



Improved Tuscan.

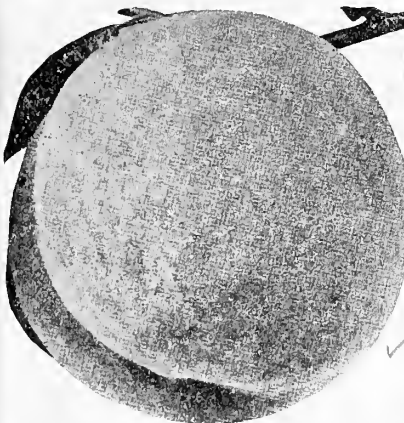


Black Tartarian Cherry.

years on an old ranch at Yuba City. The owner being absent, this ranch has been rented to Chinamen, and the merits of this Peach have gone unnoticed during these years by all excepting Mr. Skinner. In our investigation for improved strains this particular block of trees was brought to our attention by Mr. Skinner who, for twenty years, has been familiar with their performance, and is competent to judge, and our own observation and investigation fully confirms that of Mr. Skinner's in the desirable features named above. We have submitted samples of the fruit to all the large canners of the State for processing, and they unreservedly testify to the superior canning quality of this particular strain over the common Tuscan.

We propagate all of our Tuscan from this strain, and include them in our general collection, and do not charge you a premium in price for this improved variety.

Hauss Cling. Canners have long sought a desirable midsummer Cling to fill the intermission between the ripening of the Tuscan and Phillips—one of better quality than the Orange, McDevitt and Albright, and of equal quality to the Phillips. This variety has been discovered in what is known as the HAUSS CLING. First introduced by Mr. Hauss of Yuba City, which we are offering this year in the yearling trees in our general collection, we being the first nurserymen to discover the merits of this Cling, and to propagate it extensively. A seedling from the Phillips Cling, it is a large yellow Cling; clear yellow to the pit; pit small and round; no spike; flesh fine grained and excellent quality. This Peach is very similar and of equal quality and productiveness to the Phillips. It has been in bearing a number of years at Yuba City, and ripening immediately after the Tuscan, during the intermission between the Tuscan and Phillips, when canners are running light and no other Cling of equal desirability available, this variety is highly prized, and where now planted will, for a great many years, command a premium over any other Cling on account of its time of ripening, when canners will pay a premium in order to keep their plant busy. We have carefully observed this Cling, and have satisfied ourselves as to its merits. Season July 20th to August 1st. Note the following testimonial given



Hauss Cling.

this Cling by the cannery that has handled the crop from the ranch of Mr. Hauss for the past five years:

"After having packed the Hauss Cling year after year for a period of five (5) years, we are now pleased to give you voluntarily this statement as to its desirability for canning purposes.

"The Hauss Cling is harvested after

the Tuscan variety and before the heavy tonnage of midsummers are straining the capacity of most canning plants. It is, therefore, received by the packer at an opportune time. In transportation it carries splendidly and shrinks less than other varieties. It is a more beautifully colored fruit, both before and after canning, than either the Tuscan or the Phillips varieties, and in flavor, while having an individuality of its own, it partakes of the characteristics of both the varieties aforementioned.

"In packing we find that there is less waste than in other varieties, the pit being very small and the meat firm and particularly suitable for canning. We find that of all varieties none produce as large a quantity of high grades in proportion as do the Hauss Cling.

"In conclusion, from the canner's viewpoint, we can assure you that for the results which can be attained we certainly prefer it to all other varieties.

"We sincerely trust you will meet with unlimited success in your introduction of the Hauss Cling further among the growers of your district, and are confident that any who will plant and cultivate it will find it a truly profitable investment."

This same Peach is being also propagated under the names of Johnson and Walton Cling, though it has been proven by our investigations that the three varieties—Johnson, Walton and Hauss—originated originally from the same individual parent tree.

Runyon's Orange Cling. Fruit very large; yellow with dark crimson cheek; flesh yellow; rich and sugary with the finest flavor; good bearer; good for shipping, canning and drying. August 5th to 20th.

Phillips Cling. A fine, large, yellow Cling; clear yellow to the pit, which is very small; flesh yellow and fine grained; tree thrifty and regularly productive; preferred by canners to any other late variety of cling.

It is not generally known and not realized by either fruit growers or nurserymen that the Phillips Cling is deteriorating from the true type of the Phillips Cling in the pomaceous successive propagations commonly practiced by nurserymen. This fact has been observed by us for several years, and we propagate our Phillips Cling from a block of old trees of this variety that have an excellent record for productiveness and quality of fruit, and that are but one generation removed from the original Phillips Cling first introduced, and that are in every way true to the original type.

McDevitt. Fruit large; yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, rich and good flavor, productive and good for shipping. Also a desirable canning variety. Very similar to Runyon's Orange Cling. August 5th to 20th.

McKevitt. A California seedling introduced by A. McKevitt of Vacaville, and recognized today as one of the grandest white Clings. Skin clear, creamy white with delicate blush of red; flesh firm, rich, sugary and highly flavored. As a white canning Peach it has no superior. A good shipper, productive and a thrifty grower. August 26th to September 15th.

White Heath. A most delicious Cling; very large; skin downy, creamy white, with faint blush of red; flesh white, slightly red at the pit. Very tender, juicy and sweet; valuable for canning. September 5th to 20th.

Levi. Svn. Henrietta or Salway Cling. A fine Cling of large size; surface deep yellow, with a shade of deep purplish red; flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Highly esteemed for canning and a very desirable Peach for Eastern shipment. Ripening after the Phillips and prolonging the canning season, they are sought for by canners on that account. A good bearer and a profitable variety for planting. September 2d to 25th.

Freestone Peaches

California grown midsummer and late Freestone Peaches are brought into competition on the Eastern markets with the Eastern and Southern grown Elberta and other varieties, and on that account are often made to suffer in the prices realized. However, owing to the superior carrying qualities of the California grown Peach, they can be shipped to every point in the United States, and shippers are usually able to find a market for the California product in some section of east, north, west or south not reached by the Eastern grown fruit. However, for the reasons stated, we cannot recommend the extensive planting in Freestone varieties, with the exception of those that ripen in advance of the movement of the Eastern and Southern crops. These are Mayflower, Alexander, Triumph, St. John. Those ripening in advance of the Southern Elberta find a good market and a profitable sale.

For commercial planting we do not advocate the planting of Freestone Peaches for shipment, excepting in the early varieties named. For home orchard, however, like Apples, there is no fruit that will give you service or satisfaction as a nice assortment of Freestone Peaches ripening throughout the season.

For drying the Muir and Lovell are the most profitable sorts. With the organization of the Peach Growers' Association the market on the dried peach has been stabilized to an extent that makes the planting of Peaches for drying a safe and profitable investment.

Average income on—

Early shipping peaches, \$150.00 to \$200.00 per acre.

Later shipping varieties, \$50.00 to \$75.00 per acre.

Drying and canning Freestone varieties, \$100.00 to \$300.00 per acre.

FREESTONE VARIETIES

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.37½	\$3.25	\$27.50	\$250.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.32½	2.75	22.50	200.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	18.00	150.00

Mayflower. From North Carolina. The earliest Peach grown; absolutely red all over; flesh white; juicy and of excellent Peach flavor, and as large as

Freestone. Some strains of this variety produce small fruit, but the trees from which we propagate are of a strain which produces Peaches of nearly the same size as the Early Crawford. June 28th to July 15th.

Early Crawford. Medium to very large; Freestone; skin yellow with tinge of red; flesh yellow, rich and of an excellent eating quality. Good for canning, drying or for Eastern shipment. This variety is well known and will continue to be a standard, profitable sort. July 10th to 27th.

Foster. Medium to large; round; Freestone; surface yellow; sweet and juicy. Good for canning, drying or for Eastern shipment. Budding from a strain that is a regular bearer, productive and of excellent quality. For our own planting we would prefer this variety to the Early Crawford. July 15th to 31st.

Strawberry Free. Medium to large; white, mottled with dark red near the pit; juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor; a very attractive dessert fruit. A desirable variety for home orchard; a good, marketable sort also, but not as good as the early Freestone varieties for distant shipment. July 15th to 31st.

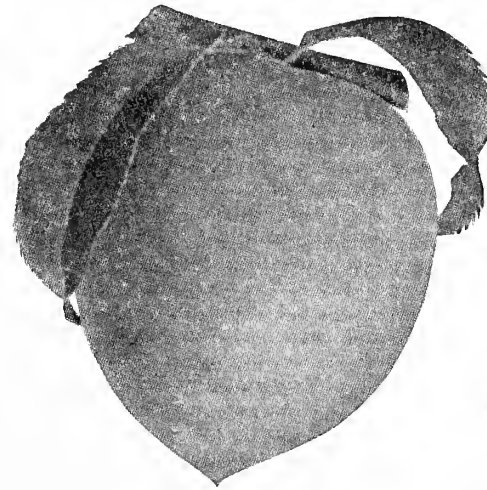
Elberta. A fine Peach and standard midsummer Freestone; very large, round, oval, of uniform size and symmetrical; very attractive. Surface bright golden yellow, with faint red stripes. Flesh yellow, juicy and of delicious flavor. Excellent also for canning and drying. A very prolific bearer; free from gum; not subject to split pit, and very rarely affected by peach moth.

Early Elberta. Fruit quite as large as Elberta, of the same shape, as highly colored but finer grained and of better eating quality. A good shipper and regularly and heavily productive. Ripening with and just a little in advance of Early Crawford. Is, however, superior to either Early Crawford or Foster for productiveness, quality and appearance of fruit. Has just recently been offered to California growers, and will become one of the standard early yellow Freestone varieties. We are now including them in our own planting. July 8th to 25th.

Fay-Elberta. An improved Elberta, magnificent peach, and without question one of the best of the whole summer season. This Peach originated from a chance seedling in the orchard of John Adams, Newcastle. It resembles the Elberta in size, productiveness, freedom from gum, split pit or peach moth. It surpasses the Elberta in color, flavor and eating quality, being large to very large, of uniform size, symmetrical, of rich golden yellow, mottled in deep red; flesh yellow, of firm texture; very fine grain; juicy and of delightful flavor. A splendid peach for market, home orchard or canning. July 31st to August 15th.

Late Crawford. Very large Freestone; roundish, surface yellow with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and of excellent quality; very firm; a good shipper; good for canning or drying. A popular and well known variety; a profitable sort for canning, but does not compare with either the Fay-Elberta or the Elberta. July 24th to August 13th.

J. H. Hale. A Peach of nation-wide fame, propagated by J. H. Hale. Ripens two weeks after the Elberta. A large, handsome Peach; delicious and juicy; beautiful yellow color, covered with



Mayflower Peach.

the Alexander, and ripens two weeks earlier; medium size. Tree is strong grower, blooms late, heavy bearer and requires thinning. May 25th to June 10th.

Alexander. Medium to large; greenish white; Clingstone, with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; bears transportation well. Heretofore most largely grown as earliest variety; and profitable mainly on that account. The strain we propagate from is a good and regular bearer. June 8th to 20th.

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

June Elberta. Large, yellow with crimson cheek. The earliest yellow Freestone. In beauty, quality and selling value it excels the Triumph. Has been introduced, however, but recently to the California planters and has not yet been extensively planted for commercial purposes, but from our observation of them we would recommend them as a profitable commercial early variety, and we esteem them a little better and a little preferable to the Triumph, and in our own late plantings we are including this variety. June 12th to 30th.

Hale's Early. Medium to large; Clingstone; surface white, shaded with red; flesh white, delicious and juicy; a good shipper; fairly productive, but on account of its being surpassed in quality by the Triumph we do not recommend very extensive planting for Eastern shipment. June 18th to July 6th.

St. John (Freestone). Medium size to large; surface is a beautifully colored yellow with red cheek; the flesh is yellow, sweet and toothsome; for eating it is one of the best of the season. Of excellent shipping quality, productive, and we do not hesitate to recommend them as a profitable early



Triumph Peach.

bright red; practically no fuzz; flesh solid and an excellent shipper. Unquestionably one of the best late midsummer Peaches for home orchard or local market. August 5th to 20th.

Muir. A large, perfect Freestone; surface yellow; flesh yellow, dense and sweet. A regular and prolific bearer. The best of all Freestone Peaches for drying and good also for canning. July 27th to August 15th.

Lovell. A California seedling; large Freestone and almost perfectly round; flesh yellow and of excellent quality.

Tree a strong grower and prolific. A good shipper; excellent for drying and one of the best canning Freestones. August 5th to 30th.

Salway. A large, perfect Freestone; surface creamy yellow with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, rich and sweet; a good shipper; a good canner and excellent also for drying. A standard late Freestone. Of late years they have not been profitable for market, and are now desirable mainly as a late Freestone for home orchard. August 25th to September 15th.

Shipping Plums

Shipping Plums in California are grown to a degree of perfection that is not equalled by those of any other locality, and their peculiar adaptability to the climate and soil of California permits of a wide selection of fancy varieties. Every one of them is equal in desirability and attractiveness to the best of any fruit grown. During their season of ripening the California Plum is the only fruit of this kind available to the markets of the entire United States and Canada, and with the opening of the Panama Canal, and with the resumption of after war trade relations, they can be delivered via Panama Canal to the markets of Europe within very nearly the same time and at a less cost than is now possible by rail to New York and Boston. This opens up an immense new field for this fruit, and the demand will be almost unlimited. For some years we have advised the extensive planting of Shipping Plums. In our own orchards we have a large acreage and complete assortment of all the standard varieties, and they are exceedingly profitable, the annual average income being from \$175 to \$300 per acre.

There are a number of choice varieties of equal desirability, and of both Japanese and European origin. Ripening in the order named, a good assortment to plant for Eastern shipment is the following: Beauty Climax, Tragedy, California Blue, Santa Rosa, Gaviota, Duarte, Wickson, Diamond, Kelsey, Grand Duke, President.

We have a complete assortment of the various varieties on Myrobolan, Bitter Almond and Natural Peach Seedling root.

PLUMS ON MYROBOLAN, ALMOND AND PEACH ROOT

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.55	5.00	40.00	350.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.45	4.00	30.00	250.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.40	3.50	20.00	175.00



Beauty Plum.

Beauty. (Japanese.) Similar in size, quality, texture and appearance to Climax, but ripens over two weeks in advance of Climax and one week to ten days in advance of Formosa. Fruit medium large; heart shaped; color brilliant red; flesh yellow and of exquisite flavor. The earliest Plum, and being the first on the market, its large size, attractiveness and good eating quality make it one of the best money makers, it being sold on the Eastern market without a competitor in any other variety. This is one of Burbank's recent and best introductions. On account of its good quality and extreme earliness this Plum is more profitable than Climax. We have planted extensively to them in our own orchards, and freely recommend them as one of the best for profit. June 1st to 10th.

Clyman. California Seedling introduced by Leonard Coates. Large, roundish, oblong, flattened; mottled reddish purple, beautiful blue bloom; Freestone; flesh firm, juicy and sweet and of a slight vinous flavor. A good bearer in most localities, though inclined to be an intermittent bearer in some sections.

Heretofore valuable on account of its earliness, but not equal in quality or desirability for market and productiveness to Beauty. Since the advent of Beauty we do not recommend the planting of Clyman. Beauty should be planted always in preference to Clyman. June 3d to 17th.

Tragedy. (California Seedling.) Medium to large, oblong; purplish blue, with a beautiful deep blue bloom; Freestone; flesh greenish yellow; sweet, juicy and very delicious. Tree a remarkably strong grower, but an intermittent bearer. The Tragedy is a great favorite in the Eastern markets and always sells at remunerative and sometimes fabulous prices. It has been a good money maker for growers on the Sacramento River in spite of its intermittent and alternative bearing proclivities, cropping very light some years and very heavy at others. Were the Tragedy Plum a sure and regular bearer, we would not hesitate to name it as one of the best of the early Plums, in spite of the desirable quality of the Beauty, Formosa and Climax. However, owing to its excellent quality in spite of its being an alternative bearer, it is a profitable variety, and has been a great money maker in some localities. June 10th to July 1st.

Formosa (Japanese.) One of Burbank's introductions. Ripening just in advance of Climax, the last half of Formosa can be picked with first half of Climax. Fruit very large and heart-shaped. Flesh yellow, fragrant and delicious flavor. While when first introduced they appeared in some orchards in Vaca Valley, where they were first tried out, to be regularly productive, yet the experience of the past five years, observing them generally in a number of localities in the State, brands them as a shy bearer. 'Nuff said. June 10th to 25th.

California Blue. (Synonym Vacaville.) A Seedling originating on the ranch of W. W. Smith at Vacaville, California. A fine, large, purple, oval Plum. Will pack 4/4 in a standard 5-pound basket. Flesh yellow, firm and of excellent flavor; pit small; ripening with the last of Tragedy they are the only Plum of the flavor and eating quality of the European varieties on the market during their season, being marketed with Climax, Santa Rosa and Burbank—all Japanese sorts. On that account there is a great demand for a Plum having the peculiarities of the European varieties, while its large size, fine appearance, keeping quality and excellent flavor make it a splendid seller on the Eastern market. This Plum has been in bearing on the ranches of W. W. Smith and Henry Bassford at Vacaville for a number of years, and on these ranches has been under our personal observation for seven years, and has given evidence of being regularly productive, while its desirability as an extremely profitable market Plum has been well established. We have planted in our own orchards some three thousand trees of this variety. June 20th to July 5th.

Climax. (Japanese variety.) Large to very large; fruit heart shaped; color beautiful bright cherry red; flesh yellow and good flavor and delicate fragrance. Trees are strong growers and regularly productive. Its earliness, large size, high color and good eating and shipping quality makes it one of the best of Plums for distant shipment. Heretofore has been a standard money maker, but with the introduction of Beauty and Formosa, both earlier, and

California Blue and Santa Rosa ripening with it and a little later, we would recommend planting to either of the four varieties named in preference to the Climax. June 15th to July 3d.

Burbank. (Japanese.) Large to very large and nearly globular; surface bright cherry red mottled with yellow; flesh yellow, sweet and with agreeable flavor; very firm and one of the best Plums for long distance shipment; a strong grower and prolific. Heretofore a very popular variety, but of late years, with the introduction of Santa Rosa and California Blue, ripening at nearly the same time, the latter are more profitable planting. July 1st to 15th.

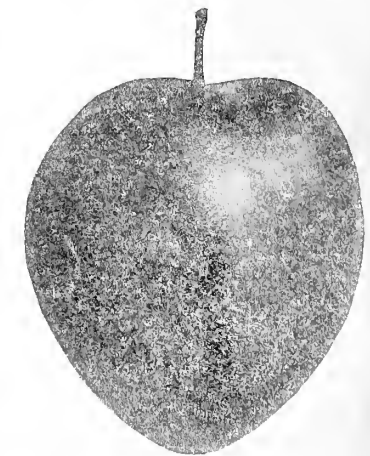


Santa Rosa Plum.

Santa Rosa (Japanese.) Particularly valuable on account of its season of ripening. We have fruited them for many years. They ripen with the last half of Burbank and the first picking of Wickson and Gaviota. On account of their firmness they have a long ripening season. Its large size, beautiful and most attractive appearance, its good shipping quality, its good eating quality and its productiveness make it a particularly valuable addition to shipping plums. It is superior in size, appearance, color and flavor to the Burbank. The plums are a deep purple crimson, with pale yellow bloom; very large, conical, symmetrical, uniform in size; flesh yellow with a shade of rosy scarlet near the skin; fragrant flavor; rich, juicy, delicious and surpassingly exquisite. We have included them largely in our own planting of the past ten years. June 25th to July 15th.

Wickson. (Japanese.) Large, heart shaped; in ripening their color develops from a cherry red to a brilliant claret as full ripeness is attained; flesh amber colored, very juicy and of an agreeable flavor. A very attractive Plum; an excellent shipper and a good seller. Tree a strong grower and a fairly good bearer. This variety always commands a good price. July 10th to 25th.

Gaviota. Ripening with the last half of Wickson and between Wickson and Kelsey. Unlike the Wickson it is a late bloomer and a more regular bearer. In size it is a little longer than the Wick-



Formosa Plum.

son or Kelsey. The pit, however, is exceedingly small. The fruit when ripe is a deep red; flesh remarkably firm, honey yellow, fragrant, sweet and of excellent quality. One of the best mid-summer shipping Plums, firmer than the Wickson and will ship to London. This Plum is an improvement over either Wickson or Kelsey. Has been in bearing for eight years at Vacaville; has made good and is very largely planted in that section. We are planting them ourselves, and do not hesitate to recommend them. July 20th to August 1st.

Green Gage. (European.) Medium size, round; yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting, juicy, exceedingly rich and of excellent flavor. A good canner. July 10th to 20th.

Duarte. A fine, large Plum. Very similar in size, color, texture and appearance to Santa Rosa, ripening with Kelsey and Diamond. Are particularly valuable in that they add a highly colored red Plum to the assortment of Plums available at that time. Originated by Burbank many years ago. First introduced by a Southern California nurseryman. Not being planted, however, where their commercial value came under the observation of practical fruit men, they escaped the attention of the commercial fruit grower. They first came under our observation twelve years ago. We have since tried them out. We have had them in bearing for eight years, and have demonstrated their merits beyond question. They are regularly productive, and, as stated, are in all respects very similar to the Santa Rosa, which they immediately follow in their ripening. On the Eastern markets they sell at a premium. The fruit is large, conical; surface purple crimson; symmetrical, uniform in size; flesh yellow with a shade of scarlet; fragrant, juicy, of a delicious, spicy flavor. Tree thrifty and regularly productive. We are including these in our own planting. Ripens July 15th to August 5th.

Kelsey. (Japanese.) Very large, heart shaped; surface green, changing to a rich yellow, tinged with red when fully ripe; flesh yellow, very firm and, when fully ripened, of good eating quality. The Kelsey usually finds a good market in the East, and sells at remunerative prices. It is a fairly regular bearer and profitable for planting. July 20th to August 10th.

Imperial Gage. (American Seedling.) Medium size, oval; surface greenish, tinged with yellow, deep white bloom; flesh greenish yellow; juicy, melting, rich and delicious; a perfect Freestone. Tree very vigorous and productive. A popular canning variety. July 20th to August 5th.

Diamond. (European.) Very large, oblong; dark purple, covered with a deep bloom; flesh yellow and when fully ripened of excellent eating quality. A splendid shipper and ripens between the going out of the Oriental varieties and the ripening of the later European varieties. It is the best Plum available at the time for shipment, and is more desired by the Eastern consumer than either Wickson or Kelsey, and reaches the market in advance of the Giant, Hungarian and Grand Duke. The demand for Plums at this time is always greater than the supply. The Diamond, ripening just at this time, has sold at a premium over those preceding and immediately following. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. We have

planted largely ourselves and do not hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting. July 15th to August 5th.

Jefferson. (New York.) Large, oval; yellow with reddish cheek; thin, white bloom; flesh rich, yellow, high flavored and luscious. Tree rather a slow grower, but productive. One of the best for canning and very desirable as a dessert Plum. August 1st to 15th.

Satsuma. (Japanese.) Syn. Blood Plum. Large, conical, nearly round; surface dark red under a thick bloom; flesh dark purplish, red, firm, juicy and of good flavor; pit very small. This Plum has a fair demand on the market; is much desired by many housekeepers for home preserving, and while a few trees would be desirable for an assortment, yet we do not recommend them for extensive planting. July 25th to August 5th.

Giant. (European.) Very large; oblong; color bright red covered with handsome lilac bloom; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and of a pleasing flavor; Freestone and a splendid shipper. Ripens just in advance of Hungarian, but having a longer season it hangs and can, if desired, be harvested with Grand Duke. Tree a strong grower and very prolific bearer. We would, however, deem the Grand Duke or President a more desirable variety for commercial planting. August 1st to 15th.

Grand Duke. (European.) Very large, oval; surface dark, blackish purple, covered with a thick, deep blue bloom; flesh firm, greenish yellow, and of splendid eating quality. Ripens a little later than the Hungarian and on account of its large size, its very attractive appearance and its good eating quality, it commands very remunerative prices on all markets, supplying the demand for a blue Plum during the season of Hungarian and Giant Plum. Tree a strong grower and a regular bearer. We do not hesitate to recommend them for your planting. We have a large number in our own acreage. August 10th to 20th.

Hungarian. Syn. Gross; syn. 'G.A.'. Seedling (European.) Very large; ovate; skin dark red; covered with a beautiful lilac bloom; flesh yellow, juicy and of excellent flavor; Freestone, and a good shipper. Its large size, excellent eating quality and showy appearance make it a great favorite on the Eastern market. Its merits are well known, and has been a great money maker. In many localities, however, it is inclined to be a shy bearer, and for that reason in most localities either Diamond, Grand Duke or President, of the large, blue European varieties, are more profitable.

President. (European.) Originated in the ranch of H. A. Bassford of Vacaville. Very large, oval, dark purple covered with a deep bloom; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent eating quality. Very similar in appearance to Grand Duke; ripens immediately following the Grand Duke and is an equal in desirability of any of the best mid-summer shipping varieties. Tree a strong grower and productive. This Plum will hang on the tree and remain firm. Can be picked either immediately following the Grand Duke or ten days to two weeks later. Can be marketed when there is no other Plum available, and when the demand for a good blue Plum is at its height, selling always at a premium. August 5th to 20th.

formers for size and quality of fruit, in the French, Imperial, Robe de Sargeant, Sugar and Standard, on Myrobolan and Peach root.

The available Prune tree stock will again be short, and the demand will be in excess of the supply. Be safe, therefore, and contract the trees now that you want.

Of the varieties listen, French are more largely used than any other, and can be named as the best, with Imperial Robe de Sargeant, Sugar and Standard as next choice, and all good.

We practice the principle of selection in the propagation of all of our fruit tree varieties. This is of particular importance in the propagation of the commercial Prune, and in both our French, Imperial and Robe de Sargeant, as well as other varieties we propagate from parent trees having an exceptional record for productiveness and quality.

ROOT STOCKS FOR THE PRUNE

Many growers are planting Prunes on Myrobolan root on locations where Prune on Peach root would be preferable.

On any soil, well and favorably adapted to the growing of Peach root, such as on shallow hillside locations, well drained valley loam or well drained creek and river bottom locations where the soil is not waterlogged for a long period, Prune on Peach root is preferable, and on locations adapted to Peach root, Prunes on Peach will average larger sizes, a larger tree and one just as long lived as on Myrobolan.

Prune on Myrobolan root should be employed on heavy loam locations of slow drainage, adobe, or on bottom land location subject to excessive moisture.

Prune on Almond root should be employed only on dry hillsides not under irrigation, of good depth of soil, and where it is desired that the roots penetrate for moisture.

PRUNES ON MYROBOLAN, PEACH, ALMOND AND APRICOT ROOTS

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.55	5.00	40.00	350.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.45	4.00	30.00	275.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.40	3.50	20.00	175.00

Sugar Prune. (European.) Ripens a month earlier than French Prune, and this fact is a desirable feature. It averages a high percentage of sugar in the fresh fruit, and is larger in size than the French Prune. Tree is vigorous and strong grower and enor-

of its large size dried it sells always at a long premium, and averages of 10½ cents per pound on a crop if Imperial dried are not unusual. Trees strong and productive; inclined to alternate bearing in some districts, while in others it is regularly productive. In districts where it is regularly productive it is one of the most profitable. We propagate from a block of Imperial Prune that for a number of years has been regularly productive, this strain being an annually heavy cropper, this being an important feature with the Imperial Prune, while in quality they run to good sizes. July 25th to August 5th.



Sugar Prunes.

Robe de Sargeant. Large size; oval; skin deep purple and covered with a thick, blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet, well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious. Like Imperial, however, productive in some districts and inclined to alternate in places. In districts where regularly productive, on account of its large size and excellent quality as a Prune, it is equally as profitable as Imperial. August 5th to 20th

Standard Prune. A combination of Tragedy and Sugar Prune. Introduced some years ago by Mr. Burbank. Fruit very large, skin purple, with heavy blue bloom. Flesh amber; fine grain, juicy; straight seed and perfect freestone. Is of larger size than French. Dries quickly; good for Eastern shipment. So far as observed is regularly productive in some localities. Inclined to be an alternate bearer in others. August 20th to September 10th.

French Prune. Petite Prune d'Agén. (European.) Medium size to large; egg shaped; violet purplish; sweet, rich and sugary. Tree a strong grower and exceedingly productive. This is the standard variety for drying, and has been more extensively planted than any other, and has probably distributed more dollars among California growers than any other single individual variety of fruit. Our French Prune are propagated from a block of parent trees that for thirty years have made an exceptional record for productiveness and large average sizes, giving in this a better test of quality than is offered in any other strain that has come under our observation. August 20th to September 5th.

mous and regular cropper. Fruit large, oval; surface dark purple, covered with a thick, white bloom; flesh yellow, tender and rich. A valuable acquisition to drying varieties, and in great demand at remunerative prices as a shipping Plum on the Eastern markets. June 20th to August 5th.

Imperial. (European, Imperial Epineuse.) Fruit large; uniform size; surface violet purple with dark blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow and exceedingly sweet; pit small. It ripens earlier than the French Prune and is fully equal to French Prune in flavor and sweetness and surpasses same in size. On account

Prunes

Prunes are a staple article of diet, not alone with the consuming populations of the United States and Canada, but are used very largely in the export trade, and on the European markets have a monopoly of the fancy grades and large sizes, the European grown Prune not coming up in quality and size to the high standard of the California product.

As an article of diet in the trenches they were proven as indispensable as the proverbial American ham and bacon, and these facts have demonstrated beyond a doubt the stability of the Prune growing industry.

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

When Prunes are a heavy yield, growers have been known to realize as much as \$1000 per acre from a season's crop, while an average net income per acre can be conservatively placed at \$175 to \$350 per acre. Growers in California have come to realize the desirability of planting Prunes as a safe and profitable investment, and as a result there has been a shortage in Prune trees each year, particularly on Myrobolan root.

We have a fine block of trees, selected from parent trees of best per-

Rocklin, Calif., October 1st, 1917

Silva-Bergtholdt Co.,
Newcastle, Calif.,
Gentlemen:

I planted 80 acres Pears last year, 4,000 trees for 50 acres from your nurseries and 30 acres from another nursery.

I did not lose over ten trees out of the 4,000 that I planted from your nurseries. On the other 30 acres that I planted to trees bought from another nursery I made a very large per cent of loss.

Your trees were exceptionally well rooted, hardy, and of all the trees that I have handled I have never had a lot that appeared so well graded, and altogether satisfactory.
Yours truly,
(Signed) B. N. SCRIBNER

Pears

California Bartlett Pears ripen in advance of the Eastern and Northwestern grown Bartlett, and during their season have a monopoly of the markets of the United States and Canada. With the war ended and the Panama Canal trade routes established, this monopoly will extend to the European and South American markets as well. The California Bartlett attains a peculiar degree of perfection, making it a fruit distinct from any other Pear, and where consumed to be eaten out of hand, canned or dried, they enjoy a monopoly of all markets, and are as regularly profitable as the best of any fruit.

Bartlett Pears, likewise all varieties of the standard fall pears, always sell at remunerative prices and maintain their enviable record as an annual money maker for the California fruit grower. They have never sold at less than \$25.00 per ton at the cannery, and even at this price a full bearing orchard of Bartlett Pears, under normal conditions will average a gross income of from \$175.00 to \$300.00 per acre. Last year they sold at \$75.00 per ton at the cannery, and a yearly average price would be from \$40.00 to \$55.00 at the cannery. The average annual income from an acre of full bearing Bartlett Pears, grown under normal conditions, will range from \$250.00 to \$400.00, while growers have been known to realize as high as \$700.00 to \$800.00 per acre, where the location is particularly favorable.

Bartlett Pears produce a good income every year, and some years they are a gold mine.

On account of the Pear Blight in the Pear growing sections of the Eastern and Northwestern States, Pears are not being planted, and many of the Pear orchards are being taken up. For that reason California will enjoy a monopoly in the production of this fruit; likewise of the standard varieties of Fall Pears. The consumption of this fine fruit is growing, and the possibilities of its expansion are unlimited. In California, on the coast valleys, likewise the interior foothills and lower mountain locations, Pears are practically immune from Pear Blight, while even on the interior valley locations Pear Blight can be readily controlled.

Bartlett is the king of Pears, and should be more largely planted than any other variety, Bartlett being pre-eminently the best. They can be successfully grown over a very wide range, and there is no fruit offering a safer or more profitable investment. On very early locations a block of Wilder or Lawson Pear in your Pear assortment will be very profitable, while an assortment of the standard Fall varieties, such as Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Bosc, Winter Nelis, Comice, Beurre Hardy and Beurre Clairgeau, will diversify your crop, and are very profitable planting also.

Fall Pears enjoy a wide range of distribution at profitable prices, and with the opening of the canal trade routes, Fall Pears in particular will be in great demand for the export trade. They will safely average an income of from \$125 to \$400 per acre.

IF YOU ARE PLANTING BARTLETT PEARS ON AN EARLY LOCATION, WE WOULD RECOMMEND THAT YOU PLANT AT LEAST A PORTION—25 TO 50 PER CENT—OF THE EARLY TYPE BARTLETT DESCRIBED UNDER THE INDIVIDUAL VARIETIES.

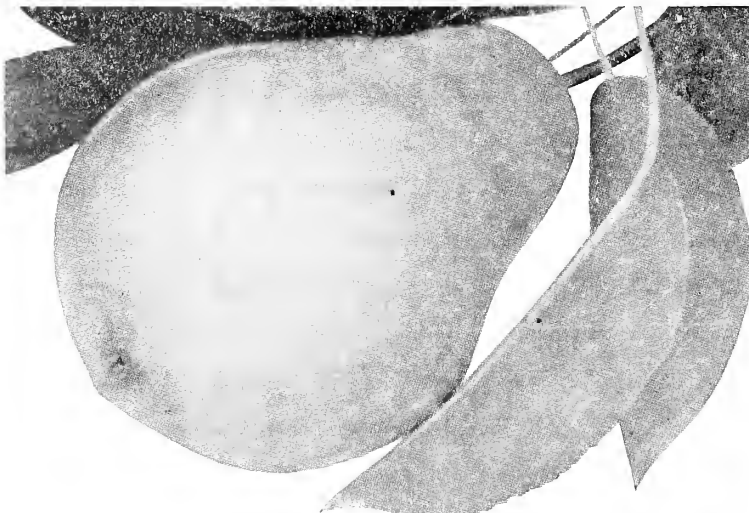
We have a fine lot of thrifty, hardy, well rooted Pear trees growing in our nurseries, and can care for all orders on both French Pear and Japanese Pear root.

PEARS ON JAPANESE AND FRENCH PEAR ROOT

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$35.00	\$300.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.35	3.00	30.00	250.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00	175.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	16.00	125.00

PEARS ON QUINCE ROOT, DOUBLE WORKED

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$30.00	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	16.00	.....



Bartlett Pear.

Bartlett. The King of Pears. The best for Eastern, as well as local markets; the best for canning and the best for drying. The merits of this fruit are well known. Scarcely any other varie-

ty of fruit is making as much money for growers as Bartlett Pears, and with pear blight under control and little to fear from this source, we do not hesitate to recommend them for extensive



Wilder Pear.

planting. They will continue to be in the future, as they have been in the past, a source of great profit to fruit growers. The tree is a strong grower and prolific; fruit large, smooth, clear yellow, sometimes with delicate blush; flesh white, fine grain, juicy, buttery and delicious. Their season extends from July 1st to September 15th, according to location.

Bartlett, Early Type. Some twelve or fifteen years ago we imported from France an assortment of 100 or more varieties of Pears and Plums for experimental purposes. The Bartlett sent us appeared to be of an earlier type than the common, the most desirable feature being that they ripen approximately a week to ten days earlier than the common type.

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

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

We do not advocate the planting of this early type in late Pear growing districts, but WE DO ADVISE THE PLANTING OF THIS EARLY TYPE IN THE EARLY PEAR GROWING DISTRICTS, such as Vacaville, Winters, Capay Valley, Sacramento River district, Feather River and the lower foothills up to an elevation of 1000. In these districts named, on account of their early ripening, you will find them most profitable.

Planting a block of Bartlett Pears in an early district, we would advise your employing 30 to 40 per cent of the Early Type Bartlett and the balance of the regular Bartlett.

In our own planting this year we are employing 5000 of this Early Type Bartlett, June 20th to July 5th.

In placing your order for Bartlett, should you desire a portion or all of this Early Type, please specify on your order "Early Type Bartlett".

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

Comet. Large to medium size. When ripened bright crimson on yellow back-

ground; flesh rich and sweet; a good shipper; fairly productive, and on account of its early ripening, is a very profitable commercial variety. June 25th to July 10th.

Wilder. The best early Pear; large to medium; flesh firm, rich and sweet. When ripened, is a dark crimson on yellow background. A good shipper, productive and on account of its early ripening is very profitable and worthy of extensive planting, particularly in early districts. Wilder is to be preferred for commercial planting to Comet or Lawson. June 25th to July 10th.

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

Beurre Bosc. A large, beautiful russet sort; long neck; melting, rich flavor; very productive. A splendid Fall fruit used in the export trade. Said to possess virtue as a pollinizer of other varieties. September 15th to October 15th.

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

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, pyriform; skin greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with full crimson; flesh white, melting, juicy and of the finest flavor. This variety is profitably grown in sections of Oregon and Washington, and is held in equal esteem with the Comice, sales on the Eastern market averaging from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per box. In many localities more regularly productive than the Comice. October 15th to November 15th.

Winter Nelis. Medium, roundish, obovate; yellowish green dotted with gray russet, and a good deal covered with russet; flesh yellowish white; fine grained, but watery, very melting and full of rich, sweet, aromatic juice. In eating quality equal to the Bartlett. We propagate from a strain of Winter Nelis producing exceptionally large fruit. Many of the California grown Winter Nelis are of small size, while the particular strain which we propagate will average medium large to large, and is a Pear of much better quality than the Winter Nelis commonly employed in California. October 15th to November 15th.

Glout Morceau. Large; skin greenish yellow; flesh white, fine grain and, when ripened, melting, rich and sweet. A good variety either for home orchard or market, though not very extensively grown. October to February.

Easter Beurre. Very handsome; pumpkin shaped; flesh white and when ripened, fine grain, juicy and rich flavor; will keep until March; most delicious for dessert and, on account of its long keeping quality, a valuable market sort, though not very extensively grown. Tree a rapid grower and a very abundant bearer. October to March.

Nectarines

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

NECTARINES ON PEACH ROOT

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00	.....

Boston. Large, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant flavor; Freestone. The leading yellow-fleshed Nectarine. Late July.

Stanwick. One of the leading varieties. Large size; flesh white, tender, juicy and of delicious flavor; skin

greenish-white and shaded with reddish-purple in the sun. Fine table variety; good for drying, preserving and shipping. Middle of July.

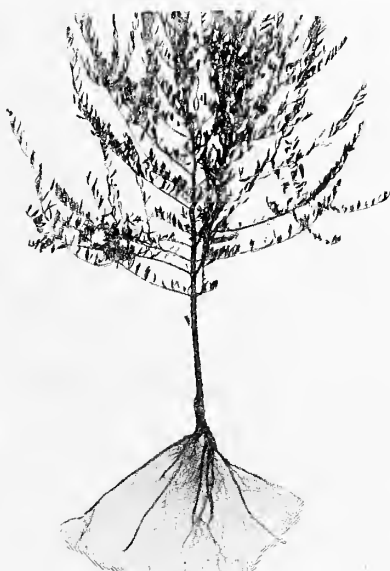
New White. Large; skin greenish-white; flesh white, tender, juicy; stone small and free. A good drying variety. Middle of July.

Olives

OLIVES ON PICHOLINE ROOT

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

We are practically the only nurserymen in the State propagating Olives on Picholine root—and between an Olive grown on Picholine root and one grown from a cutting, price should not be a consideration. We have a limited number of trees of two and three seasons' growth of Mission Olive worked on the Picholine root, well rooted and of good caliper, and if you are planting Olives it will pay you well to contract from this lot.



Olive on Picholine Root.

OLIVES GROWN FROM CUTTINGS

For those growers who desire Olives grown from cuttings we can supply a fine lot of strong, well rooted trees of good caliper in the standard varieties.

POSSIBILITIES OF OLIVE GROWING IN CALIFORNIA

Olives cannot be successfully grown everywhere in California, but in those localities adapted to their culture they are as profitable as the best of other fruits, averaging regularly an income of from \$200 to \$400 per acre, and for the future the California grower who has a block of Olive trees well cared for and planted in a locality adapted to their production will have for himself and his posterity an income as safe and sure as if he owned a block of Standard Oil stock.

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

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

MISSION, MANZANILLO AND SEVILLANO				
	Each	10	100	1000
1 inch up.....	\$0.85	\$7.50	\$60.00	\$550.00
3/4 to 1 inch.....	.75	6.50	50.00	450.00
5/8 to 3/4 inch.....	.65	5.50	40.00	350.00
1/2 to 5/8 inch.....	.55	4.50	35.00	300.00
3/8 to 1/2 inch.....	.50	4.00	30.00	200.00
ASCALANO				
	Each	10	100	1000
1 inch up.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00	\$950.00
3/4 to 1 inch.....	1.25	10.00	85.00	800.00
5/8 to 3/4 inch.....	1.00	8.50	75.00	700.00
1/2 to 5/8 inch.....	.85	7.50	65.00	600.00

Manzanillo. Large; of a deep, black color, dotted with white specks when fully ripe. Makes fine pickles of the very best quality, and produces oil of very high grade. In order to make a firm pickle must be picked a little greener than the Mission, which to that extent sacrifices their quality pickled. Tree is hardy and prolific, and regularly productive.

Mission. Fruit large; of a deep, black color; makes a fine, firm pickle of the very best commercial quality and produces oil of high grade. This old standard sort, introduced by the Spanish padres, is more extensively cultivated than the sum of all other varieties. Can be picked fully ripe for pickling, and will make a firm pickle, having in this a double advantage of a firm pickle and the fine, rich flavor and exquisite eating quality attained only on the fully ripened Olive. Ninety per cent of all Olive planting is to this variety, and

they are without exception the most profitable for commercial planting.

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

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

Walnuts

Walnut growing in Northern California has been overlooked by the majority of planters. This, on account of the shy bearing and the tendency to blight of the Santa Barbara Softshell and Old English Walnut varieties, although in some localities even these have been regularly productive. Recently, however, with the introduction of the later blooming Franquette and Mayette of the French varieties, experience has shown that in many localities in Northern California—where the depth of soil and drainage are favorable to Walnut culture—Walnuts can be successfully and in many cases more profitably grown than in the famous Walnut growing sections of Santa Barbara County in the south. In many localities of the north there are now groves of Franquette and Mayette that are full bearing, regularly productive and very profitable.

Walnuts will endure for generations and, like Olives, continually increase in productiveness. A fair income from a Walnut grove in full bearing is from \$200 to \$350 per acre.

Of the two French varieties named, Franquette and Mayette, the Mayette is the best. In these varieties we propagate from a strain of Mayette originated by R. Wiltz, of near San Jose. Mr. Wiltz has a large acreage of bearing Walnuts, including Franquette, Eureka, Concord, in addition to a large block of the Wiltz strain of Mayette, and among these the Wiltz strain of Mayette has for a number of years been the more regularly productive, a better grade nut, more immune from blight than any other variety. And where the Wiltz strain of Mayette has been planted in other localities, they have invariably maintained this record.

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

Our scions of Walnut in all varieties are cut by R. Wiltz, the pioneer walnut expert of California, and from trees that are not alone of absolutely true type, but of trees of true type that have been selected for quality and size of fruit—the highest pedigree that can be given a Walnut—a very important feature, against which price is no consideration.

WALNUTS ON CALIFORNIA BLACK ROOT

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00	\$900.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.00	9.00	85.00	750.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.85	8.00	70.00	600.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	7.00	60.00	500.00

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

San Jose Mayette of the Wiltz Strain. The best late blooming Walnut of the true Mayette type which has been introduced in the San Jose Mayette, so named by Mr. Rudolph Wiltz, a pioneer Walnut grower of San Jose. He introduced this nut twelve years ago after having tested its good qualities a number of seasons, compared to Franquette and other varieties. The original grafted tree has never failed to produce a good crop of nuts for the past fifteen years. This nut has been propagated on a number of trees from the original parent, on the ranch of Mr. Wiltz, and has been producing side by side for a number of years with Franquette, Concord, Eureka and other varieties, and has proven its superiority over all these in its greater productiveness, freedom from blight, and better quality of nut. Tree and nuts are immune from blight; not subject to sunburn, and on that account for the hot interior valleys of

California are preferable to any other variety. They can be harvested two weeks in advance of Franquette, and while the trees are still in foliage, which is a great advantage. The Wiltz Mayette is of medium growth, which is a desirable feature for pruning and gathering the nuts. The nut hulls clean and free from the tree. The nuts are of the best commercial size, with a smooth, high-colored, thin shell, needing no bleaching whatever. The inside is as fine as the outside, the meat filling the shell well and being invested with a pellicle of very light color. Kernels sweet and of real mild, nutty flavor. Our scions are cut from the parent tree by Mr. Wiltz, and for the purpose of insuring a true strain of this variety, we are having our trees grown and propagated by Mr. Wiltz under his personal care and supervision. Blooms April 15th.

Eureka. Tree remarkably vigorous; upright grower; leaves and blooms three weeks later than seedlings of the Santa Barbara softshell. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed. A desirable variety for planting in the interior valleys. Regularly productive.

Santa Barbara Softshell. Nut large; shell thin; kernel white, full and sweet. A favorite variety in the southern part of the State.

The Silva-Bergtholdt Co.,
Newcastle, Calif.

Santa Rosa, Calif., May 28th, 1918.

Gentlemen:

The trees we purchased from you are certainly fine. The 550 prunes all came and have a fine growth, at this writing as much as four feet. The pears likewise. In fact, everything.

Thanking you for your selection, I remain, Yours truly,
(Signed) F. M. SPARKS.

Pecans

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

PECANS—GRAFTED

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	10.00	.....

Stewart. A standard for commercial orchards. Has all the points for a profitable Pecan; large size and desirable shape; fine appearance; always well

filled and meat of good flavor. A fine ornamental tree for the home, as well as for commercial purposes.

Quinces

The Quince is adapted to a wide area. They can be planted on ground too wet for Pear, Apple or Myrobolan; and they also thrive well on well-drained locations. Ripening in California in advance of the Eastern Quince, they sell on the Eastern market during the height of the home canning and preserving season, and at that time, more than any other, are in great demand for that purpose by the housekeeper.

The Quince is in great demand, is profitable and has been much overlooked by planters. Pineapple and Van Deman comprise the best varieties, and are superior to the older and more common later sorts. Of these two, Pineapple is the best, from the fact that it ripens in advance of any other—can be picked in most locations from September 1st to 15th—is very productive and best in quality. Quinces will average regularly from \$125 to \$200 per acre.

QUINCE ON QUINCE ROOT

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	17.50	.....

Pineapple. One of Burbank's productions. The name comes from the flavor,

which is suggestive of pineapple. They will cook as tender as the best cooking apple, possessing an exquisite flavor not equalled by any other Quince. Very large size, very hardy; bear young and regularly; ripen September 1st, and on account of their ripening in advance of any other Quince, and at a time when every housekeeper is in the midst of the season's home canning operations, they are subject to a demand on every market that no later ripening Quince enjoys. On the Eastern markets they have averaged for a number of seasons, from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per box.

Smyrna. Extremely large, elongated, lemon yellow; cooks tender and has a fine flavor; long keeper; tree strong grower, very prolific, ripening with Orange. One of the best.

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



Pineapple Quince.

Persimmons

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

There are a great many varieties of this fruit. One of our veteran orchardists, Ira Avery, of Newcastle, has fruited a great many of them, and our list comprises those that Mr. Avery has proven to be the best.

PERSIMMONS

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00	.....

Hachiya. Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; skin bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the apex; flesh deep yellow; sometimes having occasional dark streaks, with seed.

San Francisco, Calif., June 20, 1918.

The Silva-Bergtholdt Co.,
Newcastle, Calif.

Sirs:

This past season I received from your nursery a number of Pear and Almond trees. Going over my little orchard and inspecting every tree I find that I have a 100% orchard—every tree has set and they are thrifty and vigorous.

Very truly,

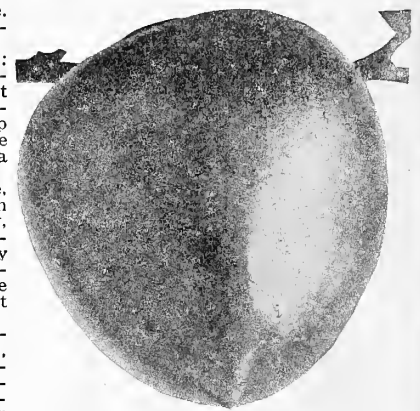
(Signed) WM. KOCH.

Astringent until ripe, then very fine. Large and handsome fruit. Tree vigorous, shapely and prolific.

Hyakume. Early; large to very large; somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; skin light bluish-yellow; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, non-astringent; good while still hard. Tree of good growth and a free bearer.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; skin light yellow, changing to a bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well, though not as prolific as some.

Mammoth Goshio. Highly recommended from Japan. A new production, and said to be the best. An improvement on Goshio, in many respects similar, but as its name implies, much larger than Goshio, averaging to a larger size than any other variety.



Hachiya Persimmons.

Figs

Figs thrive well in any soil and under any conditions which favor common orchard trees. The range of soil on which they grow well is very wide, and wherever the Summer temperature is high enough to ripen the fruit and the Winter temperature high enough to prevent the killing of the tree, you are perfectly safe in planting Figs for the general market or family use. In growing Figs for drying, however, great care must be taken in the selection of soils most suitable.

Figs are becoming a staple article of diet in the dried fruit. The demand for them is in its infancy, and with the whole of North America as a market for the California grown product, Fig growing is, and will continue to be, as stable and profitable for the California grower as the best of any other fruit. On account of their wide range of adaptability and productiveness they are a safe investment.

FIGS

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$35.00	\$300.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.50	30.00	250.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.40	3.50	25.00	200.00

White Adriatic. Fruit very large; skin greenish yellow and thin as tissue paper; pulp is of a carnation color, exceedingly aromatic.

Calimyrna. The genuine Smyrna Fig; large to very large; skin lemon yellow; pulp reddish amber, sometimes pale amber turning to dark amber just before falling. Seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear, white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness unsurpassed by any other Fig. Tree of spreading habit, leaves

medium to large and five-lobed. Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other Fig. Should be planted in conjunction with the Capri Fig, one tree of Capri to every twenty-five of Calimyrna.

Mission. Large, black; more largely grown in California than any other Fig. Tree a rapid grower and an early and heavy bearer, while the dried product is in great demand at remunerative prices, and this old standby is one of the best and most reliable for profit.

Table Grapes

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

Being a Fall fruit, Grapes are made to compete with the flood of apples marketed during this season, and on that account do not command the high prices, nor realize as large returns per acre as other fruits named in this catalogue, which, during their season, are marketed only from California. However, in many localities Table Grapes are and will continue to be profitable to the grower, and this is particularly true of Malaga, Tokay, Cornichon and Emperor.

The Thompson Seedless, on account of their great productiveness and the great demand for them dried as a seedless raisin, are more profitable than any other variety of the Grape. They are grown only in California as a seedless raisin, and their planting is without doubt a safe investment.

TABLE GRAPES—EUROPEAN VARIETIES

	Each	10	100	1000
Rooted	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$5.00	\$30.00

GRAPES—AMERICAN VARIETIES

	Each	10	100	1000
Rooted	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	.....

Fontainebleau. Bunches large and compact; berries medium size and round; skin thin and greenish yellow; pulp juicy and sweet; of fair shipping quality and valuable mainly as the earliest shipping Grape. July 31st to August 15th.

Thompson Seedless. Bunches very large and compact; berries greenish yellow; firm, oval and seedless; pulp crisp, and of very sweet, delicious natural flavor; a good shipper and the best early variety. More valuable for drying than any other variety, and on account

of its productiveness, its early ripening and freedom from rain damage while being cured, and the great demand for a seedless raisin of higher quality at remunerative prices, this is one of the best money makers for the California grower, and their consumption is capable of very large expansion. Ripens August 5th to 20th.

Black Prince. The earliest good black Grape; bunches long and tapering; color uniformly black, with handsome, deep blue bloom; berries medium to large, ovate, very juicy and sweet. A

good shipper; very attractive and of excellent eating quality. A good bearer, August 12th to September 5th.

✓ **Rose Peru.** Bunches large, shouldered and loose. Berry round, large, with firm, sweet, crackling flesh; color black.



Thompson's Seedless.

tinged with yellowish green. A good early Grape. A very profitable sort for planting, August 12th to September 5th.

✓ **Blue Malvoise.** Bunches, branches large and loose. Berries medium size, reddish black, with blue bloom; pulp juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor. An excellent Grape, but inclined to bear light in certain localities. August 18th to September 1st.

✓ **Malaga.** Bunches very large and compact; berries very large, oval, yellowish green, with white bloom; thick skinned; flesh very firm, sweet, crisp and of exquisite natural flavor. A very desirable variety for Eastern shipment, and has rapidly displaced the Muscat on the Eastern markets. A good shipper and sells at remunerative prices. A good bearer. August 18th to September 5th.

✓ **Muscat.** Bunches long and loose. Berry oval, yellowish green and thick skinned; pulp very sweet, delicious and with a decided Muscat flavor. For Eastern shipment we prefer the Malaga; for raisins, of course, the Muscat. August 20th to September 15th.

✓ **Purple Damascus.** Bunches large and

loose. Fruit very large, oval and of deep purple color; flesh meaty and juicy. A very attractive Grape and a good shipper. August 25th to September 10th.

✓ **Seedless Suitana.** Bunches compact tapering; berries large, long and conical; skin thin, green, semi-transparent, becoming yellow as it ripens; pulp tender and seedless.

✓ **Tokay.** Bunches large and compact; berries very large, oblong, red, covered with lilac bloom; flesh firm, crackling and sweet. Used more largely as a table grape than any other variety, and is the standard for profit. August 18th to November 1st.

✓ **Black Morocco.** Bunches large; berries very large and oval, with thick skin; color copper green to very black; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; a good bearer. September 3d to October 15th.

✓ **Cornichon.** Bunches long and loose; berries black, with deep blue bloom; long, oval, with thick skin; flesh firm, crackling and of fine flavor. A very desirable table grape, and a good shipper. This variety is gaining favor each year, and we recommend it for extensive planting. September 6th to November 1st.

✓ **Black Ferrera.** Bunches large and loosely set; berries large and oval; black, with violet bloom; thin skinned; flesh sweet and crackling. A good shipper and a good bearer. A delicious table grape, and a valuable market variety. September 5th to October 15th.

✓ **Emperor.** Bunches long and loose. Berries large and oblong; color deep rose to nearly black, with faint bloom. Its firmness, rich color and excellent eating quality cause it to be in great demand. A very desirable variety.

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

✓ **Concord.** Black; the old stand-by; healthy, hardy, vigorous, productive; succeeds in localities where others fail; ships well, sells well and is of good quality. The Grape for the millions and a monument to the originator, Mr. Ephriam Bull.

✓ **Worden.** Black; bunch large and compact; a proven, tested, most dependable and valuable Grape. Commercially profitable, and for the family vineyard should be given preference over Concord, as it is of higher quality and handsomer—a richer, glossier black—and is hardier. Has a habit of bearing its best crops in the off seasons for Concord.

✓ **Isabella.** A strong growing variety, especially adapted for arbor; bunches good size, somewhat loose; berries quite large, oval, black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and rich, with a slight musky aroma.

✓ **Niagara.** Bunch large, uniform, very compact; berry large, mostly round, light greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; peculiar flavor and aroma; enormously productive.

Raspberries

Raspberries, Rooted Plants.....	Each	10	100	1000
	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$2.50	\$15.00

✓ **Hansel.** Medium to large; color bright crimson and of excellent flavor; firm and for distant shipment is one of the best and the earliest. May 22d to June 15th.

✓ **King.** Of good size; color bright scar-

let; a fine eating quality and an excellent shipper. June 1st to 23th.

✓ **Cuthbert.** Dark red berry of delicious Raspberry flavor. A good shipper and one of the best for market. June 10th to July 1st.

Strawberries

Strawberries, Rooted Plants.....	Each	10	100	1000
	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$10.00

✓ **Dollar.** This berry combines every qualification of a good, marketable variety. It will ship to points three days' distant. Large, highly colored, symmetrical. No other berry known can be so satisfactorily shipped to distant localities as this, and no other berry is more prolific or better adapted to the home garden. First crop April 28th to June 5th; second crop. June 11th to October 1st.

✓ **Oregon Plum.** A fine, large, conical berry. Originated in Oregon, and being extensively planted as an early market variety, ripening ten days in advance of the Dollar. Very large, highly colored, symmetrical and fine strawberry flavor. Strong plant and prolific. First crop ripens April 20th to May 15th. Second crop ripens June 10th to August 1st.

Loganberries

Loganberries, Rooted Plants.....	Each	10	100	1000
	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$35.00

✓ **One-half Raspberry and one-half Blackberry.** They are as large as the largest Blackberry; of the same form and shape, but of a bright red color, and contain both the flavor of the Raspberry and Blackberry, having a

very vinous flavor not found in any other fruit. Raw, when fully ripe, it is excellent for the table; also excellent stewed, and for jelly and jam it has no equal. May 20th to June 19th.

Phenomenal Berries

Phenomenal Berries, Rooted Plants.....	Each	10	100	1000
	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$50.00

✓ All that can be said of the Loganberry is applicable to this berry, excepting that the Phenomenal is of

larger size and of superior quality than the Logan. May 20th to June 19th.

Blackberries

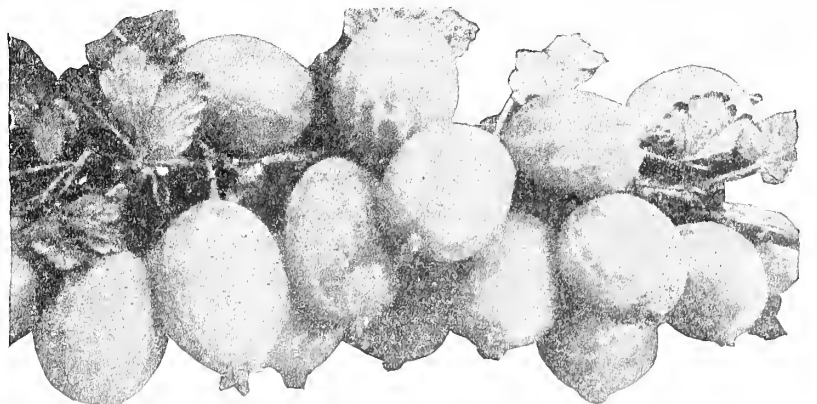
Blackberries, Rooted Plants.....	Each	10	100	1000
	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$2.50	\$15.00

✓ **Lucretia Dewberry.** The earliest and best Blackberry; soft, sweet and luscious throughout; the best for putting up; very prolific. June 1st to July 5th.

✓ **Lawton Blackberry.** Large, black and of excellent eating quality. One of the best late Blackberries. June 25th to August 15th.

Gooseberries

Gooseberries, 1-Year Plants.....	Each	10	100	1000
	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00



Oregon Champion Gooseberry.

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

✓ **Oregon Champion.** Berries very large, brownish red; very sweet and fine for table use and pies. A very profitable bearer.

Currants

Currants, Rooted Plants.....	Each	10	100	1000
	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$50.00

✓ **Cherry.** Very large; deep red; fine for preserving, and a valuable market variety.

disseminator. It is larger than the Cherry, has less acid and is much more prolific.

✓ **Fay's Prolific.** A new Currant which has well sustained the claims of the

✓ **White Grape.** Large, yellowish white; valuable for the table.

SEEDLINGS

Bitter Almond.....	\$0.08	Mahaleb.....	\$0.08
Myrobalan.....	.08	Natural Peach.....	.08
French Pear.....	.08	Apple.....	.08
Mazzard.....	.08		

Oranges, Lemons and Pomelos

Nothing will add so much to the attractiveness and value of your fruit farm or home, nor give you more pleasure than a block of well kept citrus trees. Profitable also for local market, though for extensive commercial planting we do not advocate the planting of the Orange, Lemon or Pomelo in that part of Northern California lying north of Fresno County, though every fruit farm and every home garden should have from a few to several dozen citrus trees in their assortment, and, as stated, nothing that you can plant will add so much to the value and attractiveness of your home.

ORANGES AND POMELOS

All Varieties

1 inch up.....	Each	10	100	1000
	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$125.00	\$1110.00
¾ to 1 inch.....	1.75	15.00	110.00	1000.00
½ to ¾ inch.....	1.50	12.50	100.00	900.00
¼ to ½ inch.....	1.25	11.00	90.00	800.00

LEMONS ON SWEET AND SOUR ROOTS

All Varieties

1 inch up.....	Each	10	100	1000
	\$1.75	\$15.00	\$90.00	\$800.00
¾ to 1 inch.....	1.65	13.50	80.00	700.00
½ to ¾ inch.....	1.50	12.50	70.00	600.00
¼ to ½ inch.....	1.25	11.00	60.00	500.00

Varieties Oranges

- ✓ Oonshū
- ✓ Ruby Blood
- ✓ Tangerine
- ✓ Washington Navel

Lemons

- ✓ Eureka
- ✓ Lisbon
- ✓ Villa Franc

Pomelo

- ✓ Marsh Seedless
- ✓ Triumph



THE SILVA-BERGTHOLDT CO.

NEWCASTLE, CAL.



FRUIT TREE
SPECIALISTS



**Our Foothill Location is Practically Immune from Root-Knot and
Diseases Common to Other Localities**