

## **Historic, Archive Document**

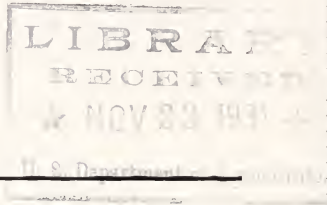
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



FALL OF 1931

SPRING OF 1932

PRICE LIST



---

*Carroll D. Bush*  
*Nut Tree Nursery*

ESTABLISHED 1919

---

BARTON, OREGON

In the northwest we have one of the best nut producing sections of the world. We can raise all of the nuts of the temperate zone. We have a deep soil on our hills. We have a mild winter that allows cover crop to be grown. During our dry season clean cultivation will hold the moisture and aid tree growth.

We are looking forward not to a few thousand acres that we have at present but to a few hundred thousand acres. We have allowed other sections to go ahead of us in planting. But the government report shows that we can produce nuts very cheaply. We have cheap lands and no irrigation. The grower who can produce the cheapest is the one who stays in business. Northwest nut growers are going to stay.

Nuts have always been, and will be for a long time to come, a crop that will be dis-

posed of in our own markets. The duty protects us from foreign prices to a great extent.

Nearly all the costs in raising nuts are the labor costs furnished by the growers. Walnuts are now being produced with a cash cost of less than four cents a pound. This cash cost includes taxes, picking, and other costs.

Many others are realizing that nut trees make fine ornamentals and furnish their keep. One home owner in Portland pays his taxes from the returns from the chestnut trees on his lots (over \$60). Hundreds of others put away a sack or two of nuts from their shade trees. There are no more beautiful trees than our walnuts, chestnuts, and hickories. Plant some of these. In England filberts are planted in clumps and hedges, and the nuts furnish a good crop.

# FILBERTS

For the large main crops we advise nothing but the Barcelona. The groves from which we get our stock are from the original stock imported by Felix Gillet. These groves are among the heaviest and most consistent bearing filbert orchards of the country.

Our advice on pollination is based on experiments conducted by experts of the agricultural college. Poor bearing can in every case be traced to poor pollination. Much has been said against the use of the light bearing Daviana for a pollinizer. We know of no heavy bearing grove that does not have it. Plant the Daviana as a pollinizer with the Du Chilly too. These two are

usually effective. Perhaps three are still better.

Old groves in England bear an average of a thousand pounds to the acre. Some groves are averaging a ton. We should aim at the ton mark. Trees are planted from ten to thirty feet apart. We are planting twenty feet. Growers are coming to the conclusion that it pays to plant closer and remove the trees when they crowd each other. The groves come into quicker, heavier bearing and the crops far more than pay for the extra trees and labor. Growers usually figure on a profitable crop in six years but in close planting a very profitable crop has been grown in four.

## ROUND-ROOT LAYERED FILBERT



Round-Root layer before cutting from tree.

These Round-Roots are meeting a demand from growers that we have had for a long time. These layered trees are developed by a method which we spent four years in trying out. When we were sure that the method was better than anything before developed in filberts we offered them to the public.

These Round-Root layers have very little of the stem under the ground so that they do away with suckers—just as much as is possible with any form of filbert tree. They do not have the crook that is the trouble with most layered stock. It does not have to be cut back hard as the usual layer does because when it

is dug it is practically feeding from its own roots. We have proved in our own nursery that these Round Roots will start into growth better and make a better growth than any other layers we have tried.

For large plantings we dig and ship these at a remarkably small price. These are good, thrifty layers in Barcelona with Davianas (only) for pollinizers.



Round-Root layer after one year in nursery

Prices on Round-Roots, Barcelona with Daviana only for pollinizers in Round-Roots.

Two to three ft., each.....25c  
Three to five ft., each.....30c

**Barcelona**—The Barcelona is the main crop nut in this country and the variety that has made the commercial orchards of the Pacific Northwest. No filbert can be planted in solid blocks: The Barcelona does best with three pollenizers—the Daviana, Du-Chilly and White Aveline. The nut is a large round nut and it drops from the husk so that it can be picked up from the ground. Stock grown one to three years in nursery.

Some growers are getting good yields with two pollinators, the Du Chilly and Daviana. No single pollinizer can be depended upon if one wants fair crops every year.

Prices of nursery grown Barcelonas on their own roots with pollinizers as needed.

	Each	10	100
Four to six feet...	55c	50c	45c
Three to four feet...	50c	45c	40c
Two to three feet...	45c	40c	35c

**Daviana**—The most reliable pollinator for the Barcelona. It blossoms when the nut blossoms of the Barcelona are in fullest bloom. A fast and high grower. Very fine long nuts but a shy bearer. For consistent bearing the Daviana must be planted with the Barcelona to pollinate the latter.

**Du Chilly**—The nut is long and very good. It must be husked by hand. It is a pollinizer for the Barcelona, catching the later blossoms.

We will quote prices on Du Chilly for those who wish them with Round-Root Barcelonas.

**White Aveline**—A good bearer of medium sized nuts of finest quality. It is a Barcelona pollinizer, blossoming to catch the early blossoms.

We do not quote prices on the above pollinizers except as sold with Barcelonas as the demand in this way will use up our stocks.

**Imperial de Trebizond**—The largest filbert nut we have seen. A great round nut. The tree is a prolific bearer, and hardy, but a rather slow grower.

Trees two to three feet, each... 75c

**Kruse**—Nut of the Barcelona type but a trifle smaller. A very heavy bearer.

Trees, each..... 75c

**Alpha**—A long type nut. Recommended as a pollinator for the Du Chilly and also catches the later blossoms of the Barcelona.

Trees each..... 75c

**Hall's Giant, or Gantes des Halles**—Large nut, good bearer. Strong growing tree. In parts of Europe it is a standard commercial variety. Trees..... \$1.00

**Brixnut**—A new variety being planted in commercial quantities in Oregon. A large nut of fine quality and the trees have been heavy bearers when pollinized by the Hall's Giant. Trees, each..... \$1.00

**Nottingham or Nottingham Prolific**—A medium sized nut, thin shelled and of the fancy quality. This variety can replace the Daviana as a pollinizer for the Barcelona.

Trees, each..... 75c

**Montebello**—A round nut of the Barcelona type. It is recommended by the college experts as a pollinizer of the Barcelona. It is the only round nut that we are sure can be used for a pollinizer of the Barcelona and also be sold with the Barcelona. With this nut there is no sorting to market the nuts as one has to sort with other pollinizers. Trees, each..... 75c

**Purple Aveline**—A purple leaved variety used for an ornamental. Very beautiful in early spring and early summer. It also bears a very fine quality of nuts when properly pollinized.

Small trees each..... 75c

## CHESTNUTS

Chestnuts are the greatest nut of all the nut crops of the temperate zone, being grown in great quantities in Europe, China and Japan. This country imports about as many chestnuts as filberts. We have a great market for chestnuts of which most growers in the west are not aware. In the east people have always eaten them and the groves there have been killed off or cut down for tan bark. They use hundreds of carloads each year. The people from southern Europe and Japan in our cities are large buyers of chestnuts.

We can see that the northwest is adapted to growing these nuts. There are a number of heavy bearing commercial groves and through the western part there are trees in all localities that bear well. Most of these are seedlings and could not be expected to do as well as selected grafted varieties.

We have gathered the best of the varieties that we have found in the northwest. Most of these have been in bearing for some time. All grafted chestnuts are selected for early and heavy bearing but also must be high in quality.

Chestnuts usually need crops pollination. We do not know all about this. It is best to plant several varieties together so as to insure crops. We have Champion, Rochester and Progress together and all bear heavily. We know that Paragon and Hathaway will not fill nuts when grown alone, but do when planted with other varieties.

There are four species with some hybrids that we offer this year. They are the Japanese, Chinese, American and European.

**Japanese**—These are the largest nuts of all chestnuts.

Sometimes the nuts reach a size of several ounces each. They are rather sweet and a



very good cooking nut. This chestnut is very resistant to the blight and some of the trees seem to be immune and are not touched by it at all. This year we only have year-old seedlings. These will vary in bearing and size of nut. Seeds were selected from imported seed.

One-year-old trees (postpaid) each. .50c

**Chinese Sweet Chestnuts**—Medium to large in size but of the very best quality for eating raw or cooked. Seeds for these trees were brought in from China where they are grown for market. The Chinese tree is not a large tree. The largest only being about forty feet high. These are real hardy, growing well in most eastern states. They are blight-resistant, though not entirely immune.

"My Chinese trees are growing and bearing though wholly uncared for."—W. C. D., Conn.

Chinese seedling trees, 4 to 6 feet, each. . \$1.

### American Sweet Chestnuts

The American sweets are perhaps the finest of all chestnuts. These quoted have been the selection of most nut growers and fanciers for many years. Some of them are hybrids with the Japanese giving a larger size with quality of the Americans.

**Hathaway**—This variety was originated in Michigan. It is supposed to be a pure American sweet but the nuts are more than an inch across. Very fine quality, a good upright grower and good producer. From one tree saved in Oregon we found this old variety and this tree was the best all around American sweet that we have seen growing in the west.

Trees, four to six feet, each. . . . . \$2.00

**Merribroke**—This is a variety originated by Dr. Robert T. Morris, the nut expert and writer of New York. It has a very high quality nut with alternate stripings of light and dark brown. A very fast grower. This is introduced by us for the first time this year.

4 to 6-foot trees on eastern root. . . \$2.50

**Fuller**—This variety has a great reputation in some markets of the east and brings as high a price as any chestnut anywhere. Large, rich brown nut, and very sweet.

Trees, 4 to 6 feet \$1.75. In lots of ten \$1.50  
Trees 3 to 4 feet \$1.25. In lots of ten \$1.00

The above prices apply to all chestnut trees not otherwise priced.

**Rochester**—An old standard variety, very heavy bearer of sweet medium sized nuts.

**Progress**—One of the fastest growers that we have. A very early and very heavy producer.

**Champion**—A good standard, dependable, variety. The nuts are very high quality.

### European Varieties

The Europeans are large nuts from heavy growing trees. In the west these are the nuts in demand by the foreign population of our cities. The nuts are large and trees usually heavy producers in the northwest.

**Bowman**—This is perhaps the best bearing and most vigorous tree that we have been able to find growing in the northwest. Probably imported from France under a different name, which has been lost. Large nuts, a very heavy producing tree and one of the largest trees we know.

**Marron Combale**—Standard variety, much planted in California. A very attractive, large nut.

**Quercy**—These nuts are large and sell well. It is a standard sort much planted in California groves. It is reported by one who has them in Oregon, to be a very profitable variety to grow.

**Big Boy**—Also a variety probably imported from Europe. It has the largest nut, (sometimes over two and one-half inches in diameter) of any European we have been able to find. This variety is probably from southern Europe as it is not hardy in our colder climates.

**Paragon**—A very early and stupendous producer, originating in this country. Nuts are fine appearing and good for cooking but not of the highest quality. One large orchard in Pennsylvania brought its owners about \$30,000 a year with this variety as the main crop.

### Chinkapins and Hybrids

**Rush**—A variety of the so-called eastern Chinkapin. It is a variety of Chestnut making a dwarf tree with a small nut. The nuts are exceedingly sweet and highly relished by those who know them. Almost immune from the blight. Small trees. . . . . \$2.00

**Morris No. 1**—A cross of the eastern American sweet chestnut and the eastern Chinkapin, originated by Dr. Morris. The nut has the quality of the Chinkapin and the size of the American sweet. The variety is blight-resistant.

Trees three to four feet. . . . . \$1.50

**Seedling Chestnuts**—We have seedling chestnuts from either Selected European or American seed. These are good to plant with named varieties for pollination and will also bear. Trees, 4 feet. Each. . . . . 50c

# WALNUTS

The grower who plants walnuts on our deep hill soils with good drainage and good air drainage is sure of permanent income after they come into bearing. The Franquette is our standard variety at present. The discovery of how to pollinate and how to spray for blight is quite sure to double the crop in all groves that are kept in good shape. Oregon Franquettes are making a name for themselves in quality, being graded as equal to the famous Grenoble nuts of France.



## STABLER BLACK WALNUTS

**Franquette**—This long nut is now standard in our markets. Trees are fast growing, not subject much to blight. Trees make crops each year. The Franquette is hardy as far north as New York state. We have the Franquette on eastern black walnut roots for eastern planting and on the California black roots for the west. The California root does not live where it is very cold.

Franquette trees on California black,  
 Four to six feet, each.....\$1.50  
 In lots of ten.....\$1.25

Write for prices on other sizes and larger quantities.

Franquettes on eastern black,  
 Four to six feet, each.....\$2.00  
 In lots of ten.....\$17.50

**Swiss**—The Swiss or Swiss Mayette has made a name for itself in one section because of its heavy bearing. It is a fine shaped, well-filled nut. The trees have stood more cold in our trials than has the Franquette. It originated from Switzerland where the walnut has been grown for many centuries in high altitudes under frigid conditions.

Trees 4 to 6 ft., on eastern black root,  
 each.....\$2.00

**Chinese Walnuts**—The English walnut grows far north in China and endures far more cold than those we have imported from Europe. Our Chinese walnuts are seedlings. We had the seed gathered for us in northern China and these trees should stand the climate of even our coldest states.

You can raise English walnut trees in any state in the union. These beautiful trees are a combination ornamental and use-

ful tree that should be planted wherever they will bear.

**Chinese (English) walnut trees will grow in Duluth, Minnesota.**

“My Chinese walnut trees that I planted several years ago are still growing here.”—  
 Rev. Fr. Edwin D. Weed, Duluth, Minn.

In Duluth, where temperature reaches 35 degrees below zero at times, seems to be the limit where these trees will live.

Chinese walnuts, 2-year-old seedling, \$1

## Black Walnuts

The black walnut is coming into its own. Because it does not lose its flavor when cooked, the meats are bringing a very good price. The varieties listed below are selected for their good cracking qualities. They are grafted on black walnuts from Iowa seed.

**Thomas**—A large nut, tree very vigorous and a very fast grower and heavy bearer. The nut cracks more easily than any other large black nut we have found.

Trees, four to six feet, each.....\$2.00

**Stabler**—This variety originated in Maryland. It has a shell as thin as many English walnuts. Nut meats come out of shell very easily.

Trees, four to six feet, each.....\$2.00

**Lewis**—A variety originating in Oregon. Probably has some California black walnut blood. A very fast growing and productive tree. Nut cracks finely.

Trees, each.....\$2.00

# KING FRANQUETTE POLLINIZER

Patent applied for on the King Franquette Pollinizer.

For several years we have watched the work of this pollinating tree for the Franquette in the King's Crest grove. The Franquette pollinizes a part of its own nut blossoms. This tree scatters its pollen for a considerable period after the Franquette pollen is gone. In the King's Crest grove the crop has been much heavier in the part of the grove where this tree is located than in the rest of the grove. Federal and college experts now admit that the Franquette needs a late pollinator for consistent bearing. This variety will insure heavier crops in the off years. A tree to the acre should add each year at least \$25 to the size of the crop.

Here is what Moses P. Adams, manager of the Sky Line orchard at Salem, Oregon, says:

"We have tried out a large number of pollinators for the Franquette over a period of years. If we had the King's Crest variety with our Franquettes, I would be willing to throw away all of the rest. It follows the Franquette at the right time. It has very long catkins with lots of pollen. These catkins stay on the tree for a long period in spite of wind and weather."

The King is also a Franquette type nut and ripens its nuts with the Franquette. These can be picked up and sold with the Franquette without any trouble.

We introduce this variety for the first time this year. Only a few three to four foot trees, grafted on California black roots.

Each.....\$5.00

## The King Makes Crops

We control production of the King Franquette Pollinizer. We have all of the wood from the original tree and a patent applied for on the variety. No other variety yet investigated fills the requirements for a Franquette pollinizer except the King. It blossoms the right time with heavy pollination. It lasts a long time and has a nut that will sell with the Franquette.

## HICKORIES AND PECANS

The world's finest nuts are among the hickories and pecans. We offer, for northern use, some of the hickories and some of the crosses of the hickories with the pecans. They are ornamental trees, opening great colored flower-like buds in the spring. They bear thin shelled nuts, not often credited to hickories, but have been found through the different states.

**Marquardt**—One of the finest varieties of the pecan, shellbark hickory hybrids. Originated in Iowa and is very hardy. The nut is long and resembles the pecan more than

the hickory. The flavor is a blend of the hickory and pecan and very delightful.

Trees, three to four feet.....\$3.00

**Manahan**—A hickory that grows fast and bears well. Trees, four to six feet....\$4.00

**McAllister**—This is the world's greatest nut. A hybrid of the northern pecan and hickory with a great, large nut. Adapted to northern climates and recently introduced.

Trees, four to six feet, each.....\$6.00

**Seedling Pecans**—The seed was brought from Indiana and now trees are bearing in Oregon.

Trees, 1 foot high (2-yr.-olds), postpaid..50c



## OTHER NUTS

**Butternuts**—This rich, American nut is relished by many. A very beautiful, ornamental tree. Hardy as far north as Minnesota. We are offering a selected grafted variety this year. The Deming butternut is thinner shelled than most and more easily cracked. Trees, two to four feet. . . . \$2.00

**Heart Nuts**—The heart nuts are selected Japanese walnuts and are hardy over most of the country. The nuts grow in long stems. Trees bear well. The long fronds of this walnut and the great abundance of staminate flowers make this a very attractive tree. We have the Lancaster, Bates and Faust varieties.

Trees grafted on eastern black walnut, each. . . . \$2.00

**Ginkgo**—An odd, ornamental tree that until lately was only found in the gardens of China. Sometimes called the maidenhair tree from the shape of its leaves. It bears nuts that are good when roasted.

Trees, each. . . . 75c

**Pistachio**—This is a tree found in southern Europe and the far east where it produces a nut that is much esteemed. The nut is used in this country for flavoring and in confectionery. It brings about a dollar per pound. The tree is a most attractive one with red new leaves through the summer and a bright bronze in the fall. Usually regarded as a tropical tree, we have grown them where winters have reached 10 degrees for a long period.

Trees, each. . . . \$1.25

## PERSIMMONS

Persimmons are one of the world's finest fruits, containing, when ripe, a great amount of sugar and having a wonderful flavor. We have both the Oriental and the American varieties.

### Oriental Persimmons

The Oriental persimmons come to us from northern China. They are the most important fruit grown in that country. They are grown in the interior at about 42 degrees north latitude where the temperature often goes to 20 below zero. The fruit measures three to five inches in diameter, usually seedless. They are also very popular in Japan. They are a finer breakfast fruit than the grape fruit and some day will be a more important crop in this country. There are several trees growing in the vicinity of Portland and one small orchard. Some varieties bear very heavily here.

**Hachiya**—The standard variety for California, bearing a firm, conical fruit. A tree of this variety bore finely in Portland until recently, when it was cut down to make room for a building.

Trees, each. . . . \$1.50

### FIGS

**Mission**—Nearly every one in the Willamette Valley needs a fig tree. They are a heavy bearing, delicious fruit, used either fresh or preserved. We are offering this year the Mission, which has borne well with us for several years. Very large, long-necked fruit, dark in color.

Small trees, each. . . . \$1.00

**Fuyu**—A new and very popular variety. It is not astringent even when green. Quality said to be very high.

Three to four-foot trees, each. . . . \$1.50

**Tamopan**—Perhaps the hardiest of all the persimmons we have in this country at present. A round globular fruit with an indented ring. The variety most grown in China. Has a soft pulp like apricot jelly when fully ripe. Trees, three to four feet. . . . \$1.50

### American Persimmons

The American persimmons are a small fruit but have higher flavor and a greater amount of sugar. They should not be picked until frost. The varieties we have are the largest fruited and most productive, selected by growers for many years. The fruit of these varieties is about two inches in diameter. These should not be planted alone as they need cross pollination.

**Seedlings**—Usually small fruits. Sold for pollination. Trees, each. . . . 50c

**Lambert**—Perhaps the best and largest. Reddish in color. Each. . . . \$1.50

**Early Golden**—Beautiful yellow variety, which ripens early. Fine quality. Each. . . . \$1.50

### PAW PAWS

The pawpaw is the largest native American fruit. It has a wonderfully distinctive flavor that many people find to their liking.

The trees are slow growing but some of them are bearing here in Oregon. They are hardy as far north as Michigan. Seedling trees only. Small trees, each. . . . \$1.00

## THE REDHEARTED STRAWBERRY



This new strawberry was introduced by the federal government last year. It is a product of the government's expert plant breeders and is a selection from many thousand new varieties.

This new variety is large, deep red—a little tart but with a wonderful flavor. It is very firm, ships well, keeps well, and does not rot easily when on the vine. A heavy bearer. It is particularly recommended to the home canner. The commercial canneries have tried it out with wonderful results.

Only a few plants now for sale at five cents each; 50 cents per dozen; \$4 per 100.

---

## Your Trees Will Reach You in Good Condition

Through long experience in packing nursery trees we can ship to any part of the country and get the trees to the customer in almost as fresh a condition as when they are dug in the nursery. We usually ship by express though in large shipments it sometimes pays to send by freight. If the customer will remit postage on small orders we will send by parcel post. That will often mean the cutting back of trees to meet postal regulations. On a very few of the smaller trees we pay postage as noted in our list.

---

### He Likes the Round-Root Filberts

Dear Mr. Bush:—I bought Round-Roots enough for a couple of acres of filberts of you. They have grown much better than other nursery stock set out at the same time. The two-year-old trees look like three-year-olds. They have very few suckers and these are easily removed without any tools, they are so near the surface of the ground. Yours sincerely,

WALTER RAMSER, Gresham, Ore.

*Think of it !  
You gain a year --  
you save, too, on the  
first investment.*

*Plant Round-Root Filberts*