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Retail Catalog :: Fall 1940



FILBERTS IN HUSK: Barcelona (above); Longfellow (below).

Nut in husk
CARROLL BUSH NURSERY

Established 1919

EAGLE CREEK, OREGON

Offer New Varieties

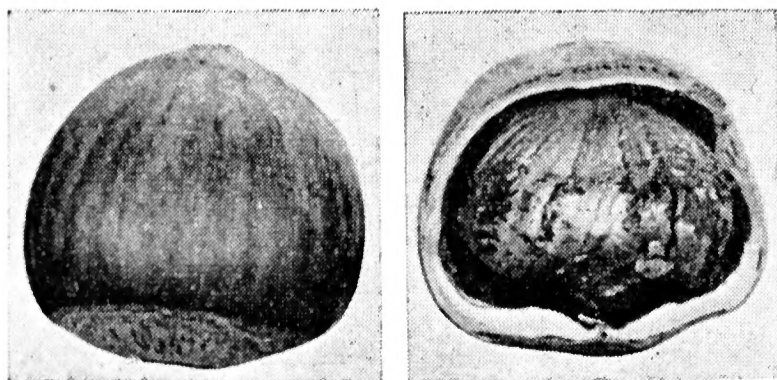
FROM our little nursery this year we are offering varieties selected from our own experimental planting and from results reported to us by growers from all parts of the country. From over the world we have collected the varieties in our groves and are still collecting and learning.

We have some of the finest nuts in the country, perhaps the most extensive collection of chestnuts in the world, perhaps the largest collection of oriental persimmons. We have found a numbr of European grapes, suitable to short seasons and the colder climates. We are building up a collection of the hardiest figs.

In this young country when every farm and country place can furnish the home with fine nuts and fruits, the Americans and their children will enjoy blessings that have often been forgotten. We are offering a few varieties, some too rare for commercial use, some too difficult for the ordinary nursery to propagate, or some with fruits too delicate for the ordinary market. Planting a few trees each year is a pleasure and a duty to the man who lives in the country and it will mean an addition in pleasure and health for himself and family as long as they live.

FILBERTS

Filberts are a staple crop of the Pacific Northwest and over a period of years have given good crops and have been sold for profitable prices. They are the most reliable crop that growers have. Besides this they are grown in small quantities over much of the United States from northern New York to the coast regions of California. Barcelona is our main crop nut. It is a large, round nut, regularly heavy bearer, with high quality and nuts that fill well. The Daviana, DuChilly and Nottingham are the pollinizers now in use. More and more growers are planting pollinizers that cover the whole blooming period from early December through March. We believe the Nixon and Nonpareil are very good for real early pollinizers and Nooksack the best for real late. These varieties bloom before and after the accepted pollinizers we now have. All of these newer varieties are valuable large nuts that fall free from the husk.



Barcelona Filbert

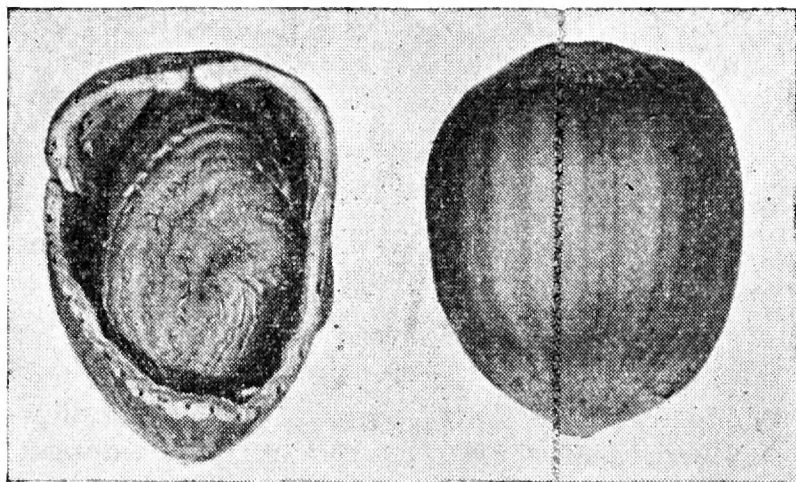
In **Barcelonas** we have an especially fine lot of well rooted stock and with these, when quantities are purchased, we furnish five different pollinizers, insuring higher returns of nuts than can usually be obtained.

		10 or each more
2-3 foot nursery grown trees \$.30	\$.25
3-4 foot trees35	.30

In large size trees we have an especially fine lot. These, handled carefully, as we do, will come into production and pay for themselves in a very short time.

Large trees, 4-6 feet, each \$.55
10 or more, each \$.50

Bargain Barcelonas. Well rooted sprouts, the quality of many sold by nurseries as 'tip layers.' Barcelona with DuChilly and Daviana pollinizers that will make excellent trees. We are offering a large lot while they last at 8 for \$1.



Nooksack Filbert

fast, bear well and the big nuts fall free. Pollen flys about the time that DuChilly pollen does. Trees, 2-3, each\$.75
3-4 feet, each \$1.00

Nixon and Nonpareil. We have a few grafted trees left of these two new and great varieties. Trees, each \$1.50

Turkish Filberts. This is a tree hazel said to reach the height of 100 feet. It does not sucker. A very unusual ornamental tree. It bears nuts of little commercial value but can be topworked to commercial varieties. 4-6 foot trees, each\$.50

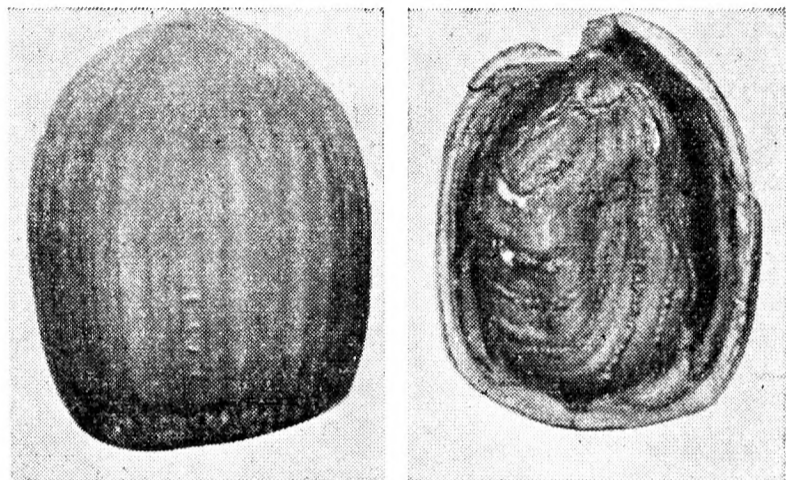
Nooksack a long type nut that falls free from husk. Trees bear well. A good variety in its own right but known as DuChilly pollinizer. It is, however, also a pollinizer for very late blooms on Barcelona, and should be in every Barcelona grove. Small trees \$.60
Large size, 3 year trees, each \$1.25

DuChilly. Standard long type nut. 3 years old trees, each \$.60

Giant De Halle. A very large, fine nut. Pollinizes Brixnut and also late Barcelona blooms. Trees, each \$.60

Clackamas. Fine round nut. Some should be in every Barcelona grove. Nuts mix with Barcelona and the tree pollinizes DuChilly, Longfellow and other long type varieties.

Longfellow. This great long nut should displace some of the DuChillys in our groves. A great jumbo Du Chilly type nut. Trees grow



Scherf Filbert

Scherf. A long type nut of jumbo size, originated by A. B. Scherf of Newberg. Bears well, nuts fall free. Pollinizes Barcelona about the same as Du Chilly. Trees on own root, each \$1.00
Large trees on Turkish root, each \$1.25

CHESTNUTS

The Chestnut was once one of our commonest trees over much of the eastern part of the United States. It was killed off by the blight. But it is now being planted again as growers plant the blight-resistant chestnut varieties such as the Chinese and Japanese. In the Pacific Northwest we suffer little from the blight as it does not seem to spread much in our cool climate, so we can plant all varieties west of the Cascades.

Chestnuts are valuable food trees. In some parts of Europe the main crop is chestnuts. In part of France and Spain a third of the land is in chestnuts. The nuts are used for the table and for poultry and animal food as we use corn. In Japan chestnuts are a staple food. Chestnuts will bear a ton or two to the acre.

Chinese Chestnuts

The **Chinese Sweet Chestnut** seems to be the kind that promises to fit best into our agriculture and markets over the country. Trees are small—much like an apple tree—but deep rooted. The nuts are fine, and of good size, the largest close to two inches in diameter. Seedlings are often shy bearers but we are

offering a number of varieties selected for being heavy bearers of large nuts.

Abundance. A variety selected for its heavy regular bearing. Larger than average nuts. Trees, 4-6 feet, each \$1.25

Honan. A variety that has also borne regularly and is well worth while. Trees, 4-6 feet, each \$1.25

Other Grafted Varieties. We have varieties numbered 3, 4, 5 and 7, that we can furnish in small numbers. These all promise well and may later be named. Each \$1.25

Grafted trees of Chinese varieties, 2-4 feet, each \$1.00

Seedling Chinese Chestnuts. These are seedling trees and will be variable in bearing but otherwise as good as the grafted stock.

Trees, 4-6 feet, each \$.60

Trees, 3-4 feet, each \$.50

American Sweet Chestnuts

American Sweet Chestnuts are known as the finest that are grown in the world. They make large ornamental trees.

Honey. Large sweet nut, round type, and very heavy bearer trees, each \$1.50

Hathaway. This variety is from Michigan. A long type and large sweet nut. Grafted trees, 4-6 feet, each \$1.50

European Chestnuts

These are the large cooking nuts that find best sales in our western city markets.

Big Boy. A nut variety from France that reached here unnamed. The largest chestnut we have found in this country. Often having nuts that are more than two inches in diameter. Tree is a good bearer.

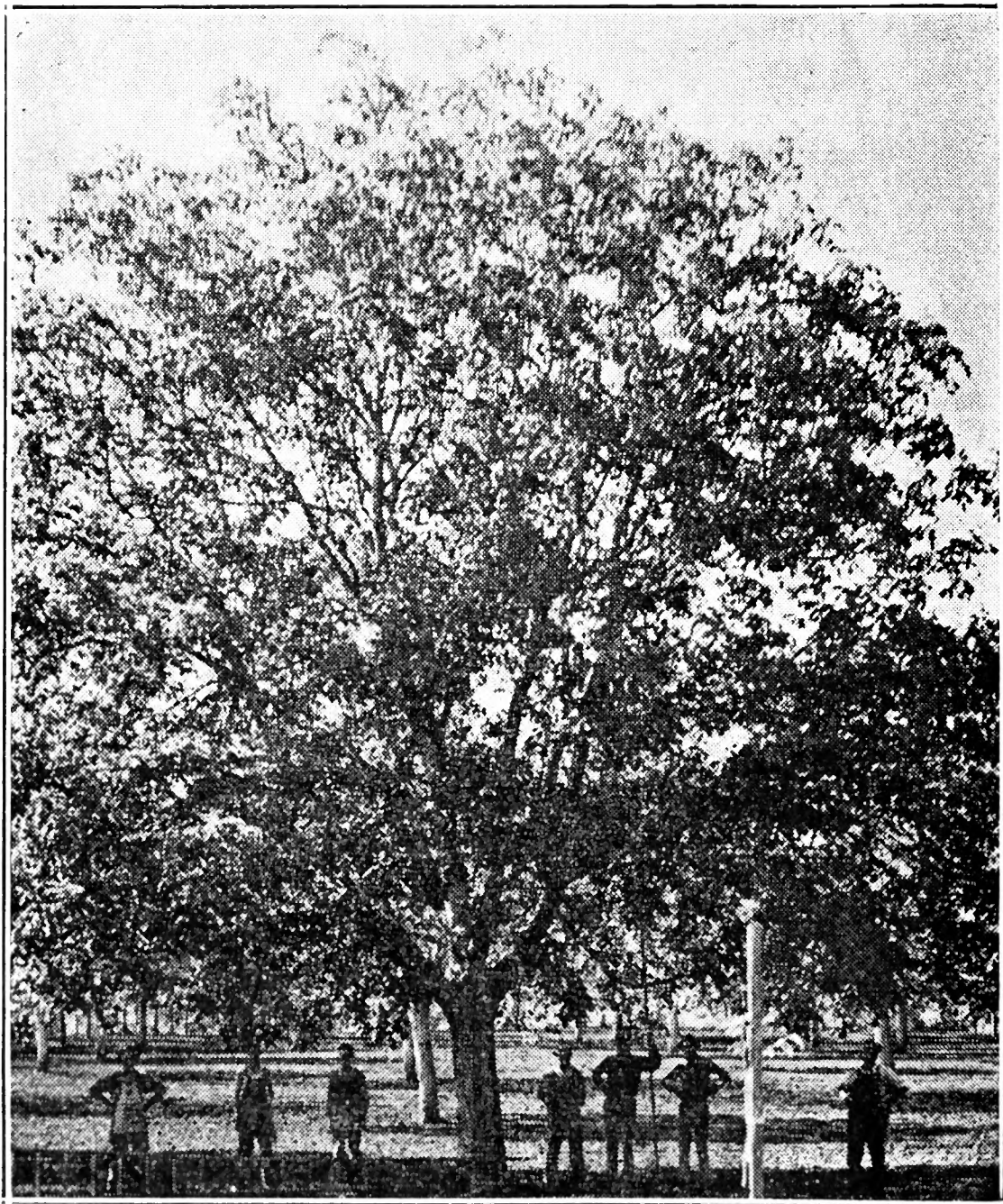
Trees, 4-6 feet, each \$1.50

Quercy. One of the heaviest bearing varieties ever found. It is also known as a good pollinizer to help other varieties set nuts.

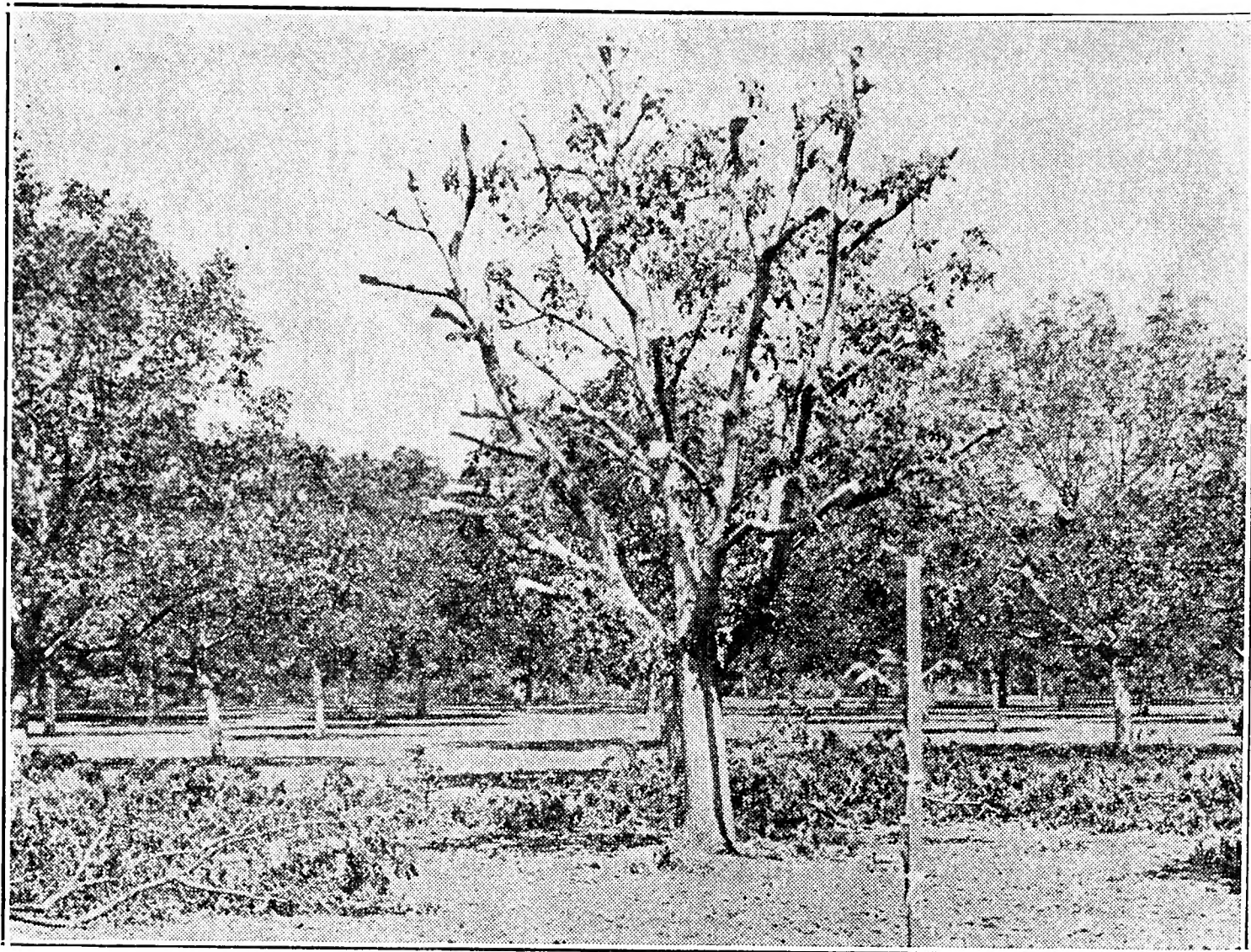
Trees, 4-6 feet, each \$1.50

Transportation

We pay postage, express, or freight on packages of more than \$5.00 value to points in Washington, Idaho and Oregon.



WALNUT TREE (Before Grafting)



SEEDLING WALNUT TREE (Grafted and Sacked). Notice Late Grafting. Trees in Leaf (June 1).

Grafting

We are doing considerable grafting for the nut growers of the Pacific Northwest. We graft over black walnuts and worthless seedlings to Franquettes, and graft in pollinizers in the walnut groves. Also graft in pollinizers in Filbert and Chestnut groves to increase their production. We give reliable work and have experienced workmen and prices are moderate. We can furnish Scion wood of various kinds of nuts.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

Breslau. This great walnut, tremendous in size and with a great light-colored kernel and with a quality unsurpassed by any other variety, makes one who sees the nuts want a tree of his own. Besides, it is a hardy walnut and, more than that, the variety is a heavy bearer.

The Breslau was originated by E. Russ, of Halsey, Oregon, from seed he imported from Breslau, Germany, which lies near the northern limit of the walnut. Breslau is about 52 degrees north latitude, about as far north as Winnipeg, and lakes freeze in winter at Breslau with two feet of ice. The mean temperature there is about the same as Northern Missouri. We have tried the Breslau in Idaho, Missouri and Pennsylvania and so far trees have not been injured by cold. It bears early and many trees in the nursery have borne nuts. The original tree and some topworked trees we have are very heavy bearers.

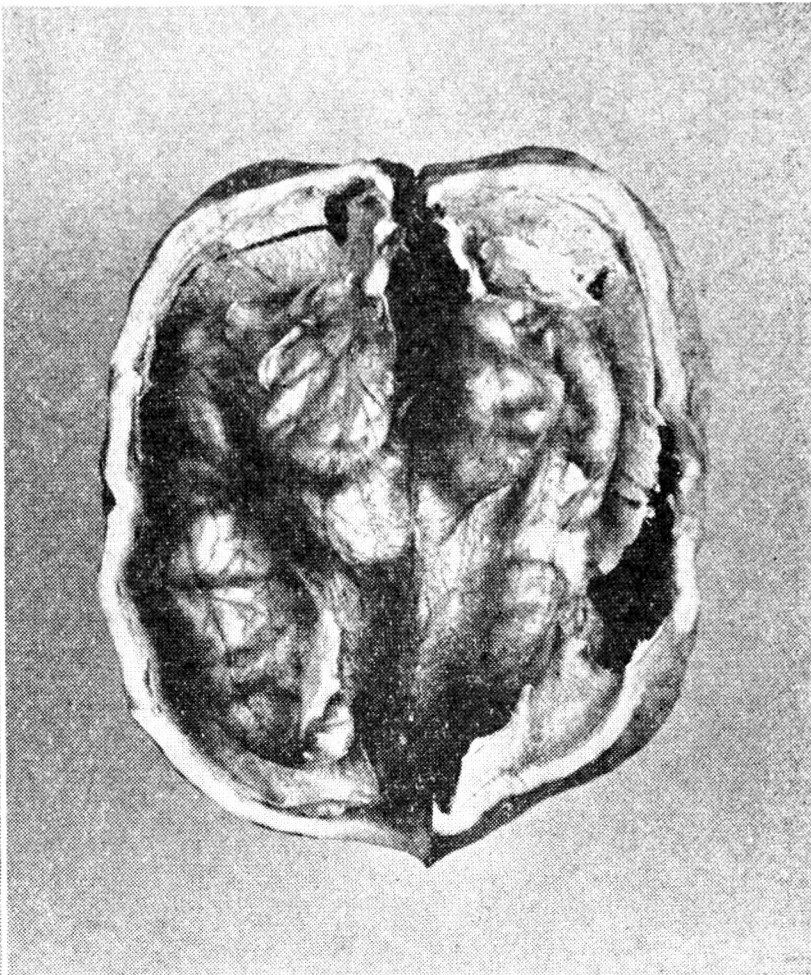
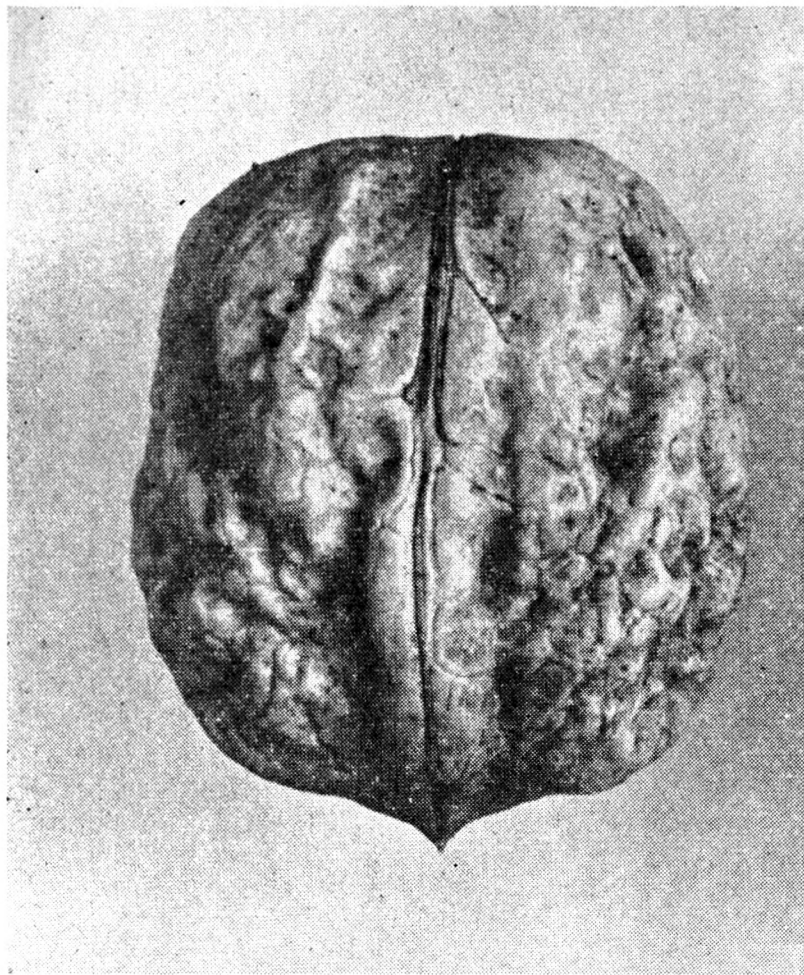
We have a limited number of trees this year grafted on Iowa black walnut roots. Trees

with three year root and one year top. Trees,
4-6 feet, each \$5.00
Trees, 2-4 feet, each \$3.50

Breslau Seedlings. Seedlings of the Breslau walnut, two years old, each \$1.00

Franquette Walnuts. ..This variety is the standard variety in groves in the Pacific Northwest and in Northern California. A reliable producer of nuts that are well known in the market. We are making a special price this year on these walnut trees. 4-6 foot trees, grafted on California Black root, each \$1.00
Trees, 6-8 feet, each \$1.50

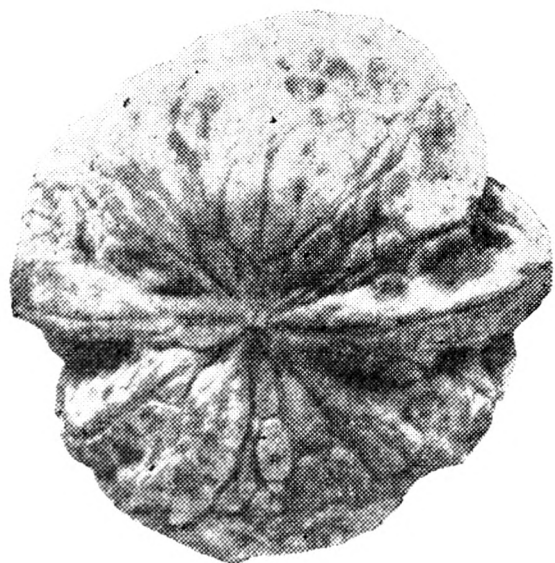
King. The King Walnut for pollinizing the Franquette was introduced by us. Some years we think it doubles the Franquette crop when it is in the Franquette groves. Bearer of nuts that sell with the Franquette. Trees, each \$2.50
In lots of five or more, each \$2.00



BRESLAU WALNUT

Swiss Mayette. A variety originating at the college at Mt. Angel, where the seed was brought by a lay brother from Switzerland. A round nut, very high quality, and trees bear well. Trees, 4-6 feet, each \$2.00

Heartnuts. These are also Japanese walnuts but the nuts are heart shaped and crack out easily. Kernel is fine flavored and very rich. We have the standard Gallatly with a long nut. Trees, each \$2.00



Chinese Walnut

Pekin Walnut. This English walnut variety was grown from seed that came from the mountains of north China. It has stood heavy freezes—25 degrees or more below zero—in Idaho. A round type nut, the shell is moderately thin and quality of kernel is high. Trees bear early and heavily. Trees, 3-4 feet, each \$2.00

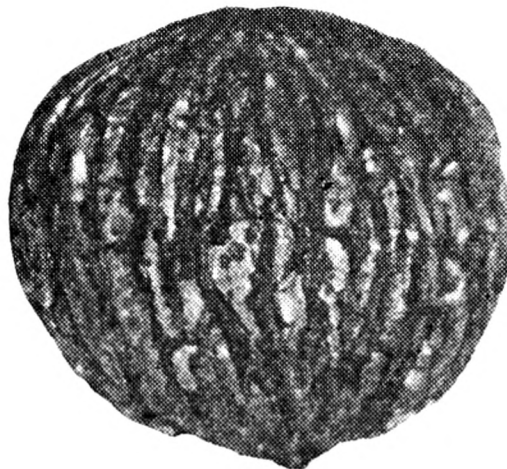
Seedlings. Beautiful trees with spreading limbs and long drooping leaves, almost a tropical appearance. Hardy up into Canada. Bear large crops of hard shelled nuts with good flavor. Trees, 4-6 feet, each \$1.00

Black Walnuts

Thomas. The flavor of the black walnuts is dear to Americans and when the kernels are used in cooking the flavor does not cook out. We have trees of the Thomas variety that produce a big nut with a large percentage of fine white kernels. It cracks out far better than the usual black walnut. Grafted trees, 4-6 feet, each \$1.50

Japanese Walnuts

Fodermeier. A new variety with a thick, large nut. Originated in New York and offered for the first time. Very high quality. Trees, each \$2.50



Thomas Black Walnut

Butternuts

These American nuts are prized by those who know them. Thick shell, but crack out fairly well, mild rich kernel. Seedling trees, 3-4 feet.

Pecans

Pecans grow well in the Willamette Valley but need a hotter summer to ripen nuts. We have seedlings grown from Indiana seed that are hardy in most climates. Fine thin shelled nuts. Trees, 3-4 feet, each \$.75

Hickories

The finest nuts of the world. We have grafted trees with thin shells and easy cracking nuts. Glover and Hales varieties. Trees, 3-5 feet, each \$3.00

Butternuts

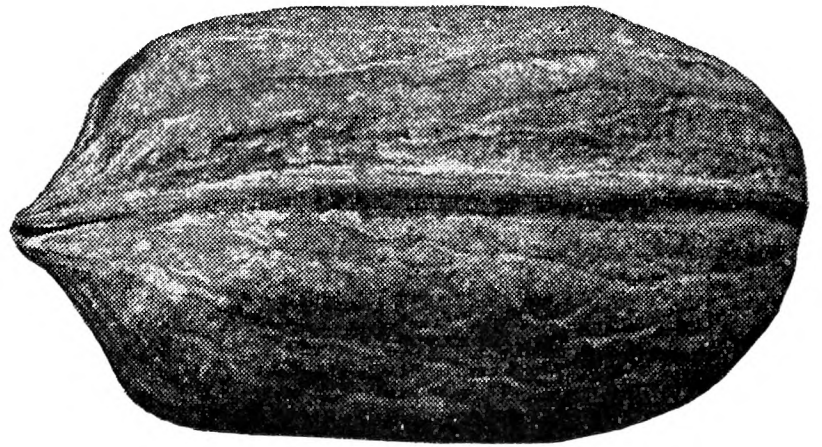
These are a much favored nut by some people who grew up where they are native (Minnesota). Very hardy. A beautiful, tall growing tree. A long nut with a thick shell but rich kernel. Seedlings, 3-4 feet \$.50

Pistachios

A very old nut in history, from Persia. Nut sells for high prices and is unusual in flavor. Used for green coloring in candy and ice

cream. Odd, slow growing trees. Hardy at Portland. 3-4 ft. trees, each \$.50
4-6 ft. trees, each \$.75

Hicans



McAllister. These are crosses of pecan and hickory. This variety is the largest American nut. Thin shelled, fine kernels. Trees, 4-6 feet, each \$3.00

Almonds

Bickford. A late blooming variety that seems to pollinize from peaches and plums. It has borne good crops with no other almond trees within miles. Large thin shelled nuts. Trees, 3-4 feet, each \$.50

PERSIMMONS

Oriental Persimmons. These are native to north China and are the most common fruit of the far east. A fine heavy fruit, they are usually cut open and eaten with a spoon, but can be cooked and used in a great variety of ways. Along with the fig and the grape they should be on every farm and country home where they can be grown. A beautiful tree with long shiny leaves, coloring orange red in the fall. After the leaves fall the fruit hangs to the tree like golden oranges. These trees need no cross-pollination.

Tamopan. The great commercial variety of North China. Fruits of largest size sometimes five inches through. Trees, 4-6 feet, each \$1.00
Heavy and larger trees, each \$1.25

Honan Red. A very deep red fruit of high quality. It ripens early. Trees, each \$1.25

Sheng. This variety was brought in years ago by Meyer, the fearless early plant explorer, who traveled along into the interior of China. It was not released by the government until recently. When we visited the Chico experiment station we found this much earlier than any other variety and that the employees favored this variety over others to eat. The fruit is small, between two to three inches in diameter at best. We wished to name it Meyer but the government wished to keep the name Sheng or I Sheng, meaning 'early.' Meyer later went into the interior of China and disappeared. Senator McNary helped us to get the variety released and we believe the tree

at Chico has since been destroyed. Trees, each \$1.50

The Bureau of Plant Industry wishes it made clear it guarantees nothing in regard to this persimmon.

Lotus Persimmons. Another Oriental persimmon, but a different species from the large kind. The fruits are small and black and cover the trees. Plant more than one tree for pollination. Trees, 3-4 feet, each \$.50

American Persimmons. This persimmon is regarded as the finest of all persimmons in quality. Astringent and puckery to the mouth when green, when ripe they are smooth with a delicate flavor. Golden in color, the fruit hangs on the trees after the leaves have fallen. Trees, 3-4 feet, each \$.50

Kawakami. This variety is supposed to be a hybrid of the Oriental and American. Fine flavored with fruits larger than the usual American. 6 ft. trees, each \$1.50

FIGS

This great, old fruit is grown west of the Cascades, north into the state of Washington. Our coldest winters kill them back but they soon grow again from the roots and soon bear again. Fig trees one to two feet each \$.50

Honey Fig. White fig with two crops. Sweet, heavy bearing on second crop, dries well.

Gillette. White fig with one heavy crop in July. Supposed to be one of the hardiest we have.

Brown Turkey. Dark fig with two crops. Early crop not heavy but figs very large. Second crop late and fine for jam and preserves.

Persian. Dark purple fig of highest quality. Two crops; both good.

GRAPES

For over twenty years we have been looking for European Grapes that would ripen in our cool Willamette Valley and also for others that would stand the cold weather of the interior. We now think we have them. Europe has been raising and breeding grapes for three thousand years or more, and has, of course, grapes of great excellence.

Csaba. It comes from Hungary. There it is grown for a table grape and shipped to the Scandinavian countries for a table grape, with the culls made into wine. Ripens weeks ahead of the Concord. Has stood twenty-nine degrees below zero and produced a good crop the next summer. It is covered with straw in eastern Washington to prevent its starting in warm winter spells and being frosted later. Green berry with creamish tinge, sweet and firm. Ripens in August in Willamette Valley but much earlier in Idaho.

Single vines, each \$.30
10 vines at, each \$.25

Plavec. From Croatia where it is grown by the thousands of acres. A big blue grape, great compact bunches, and a strong growing vine. Used mostly for wine in Europe, it is also a great table grape. Suitable only for home use and local markets, as it cannot stand much handling or shipping. It grows well up in the mountains of Europe at about 40 degrees north latitude, where ground freezes to a depth of two feet. Ripens a trifle later than Concord. Vines, each \$.40

Chasselas Rose. Known as a hardy grape. Rose colored, ripens with Concord but stands wet weather far better. We have picked fine grapes in December that had ripened in October. Vines, each \$.30

Chasselas Golden. Much like the above but golden in color. Not quite so hardy. Vines, each \$.30

Bacator. A standard early European grape. High quality. Vines, each \$.30

Early Muscat. A true European grape of Muscat type. Big berries, large compact bunches and great quality. A grape for table

or for drying. Ripens a week or two before Concord. Just about the best grape we have found for our seasons. We do not know its origin. Each \$.40

American and Hybrid Grapes

Island Belle. Concord type. Earlier and preferred by many. Stands rains much better. Vines, each \$.20

Lucile. Red grape, early and sweet; very heavy bearer and strong grower. Vines, each \$.20

Catawba. Known as a wine grape but one of the finest for sweet juice. Very dark red. Good bearer. Each \$.20

Golden Muscat. A grape that has taken the country by storm. A hybrid from New York. A white grape of the Muscat type, very sweet with a true Muscat flavor. Hardy grower and heavy bearer. A coming variety. Vines, each \$.30

Concard. Well known standard blue grape. Each \$.20

Plums

To help out growers who want a tree of the best plums we have budded two varieties on a tree. These should pollinize and bear fruit such as you cannot buy in your markets. Duart and Climax on one tree \$.60

High Bush Cranberry

A native shrub growing ten or twelve feet high with a flat seed. Favored for jelly. Tree very hardy. (Minnesota). Shrubs, each \$.50.