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Columbia & Kanogan

NURSERY COMPANY

"The Wenatchee Nurseries"

WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

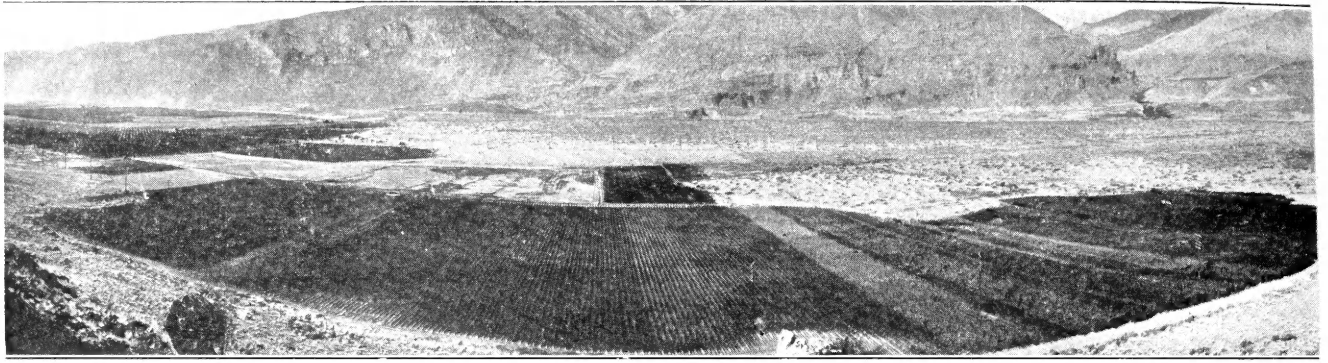
★



Better
Varieties
PAY

WASHINGTON'S OLDEST • LARGEST NURSERY

★ For legend of "Saddle Rock" see last colored page



A PORTION OF THE "C. & O." NURSERY FIELDS AND ORCHARDS EMBRACING THREE HUNDRED ACRES.

WASHINGTON'S OLDEST — LARGEST NURSERY

● Since "horse and buggy" days in the year 1906, the C. & O. Nursery Co. has been continuously engaged in the propagation and growing of dependable trees and nursery products.

Our Company took part in the beginning of the orchard industry in the Wenatchee Valley. We have seen the annual fruit production of North Central Washington develop from 60 car-loads per year to a peak production of approximately 20,000 cars per year. C. & O. nursery grown trees have been the foundation for the major portion of these productive orchards.

Through our long and close experience with the orchard and fruit industry we have an understanding of the planter's problems and requirements. We have kept abreast of the times in the development and propagation of outstanding, more profitable fruit varieties.

Equipped -- Experienced

Ideal Growing Conditions

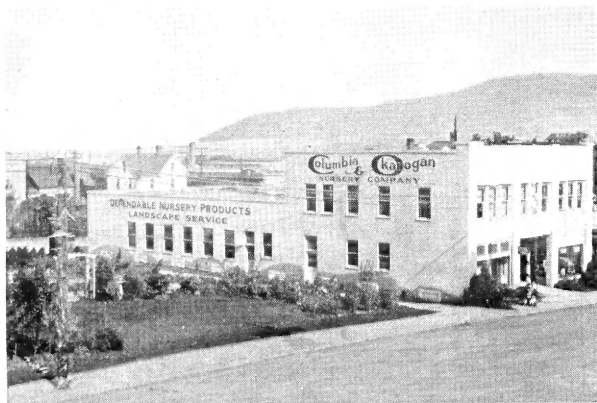
- 300 Days of Sunshine.
- Rich, Volcanic Ash Soil.
- Abundance of Controlled Moisture.

Agas ago nature endowed North Central Washington with a priceless treasure in the form of a rich volcanic ash soil.

Over 300 days of sunshine annually, a long growing season, an equable climate, plus modern irrigation—all combine to make our district ideal from a growing standpoint for the production of fine nursery stock.

Along with these favorable conditions we have a background of long experience in the nursery business. The men who grow, pack, and ship our stock have a life-time experience in this business.

Development of up-to-date modern fruit varieties and production of quality trees and plants is not a side-line with us—it is our life work.



"C. & O." OFFICE AND PACKING HOUSE

GUARANTEE

We guarantee all nursery stock sold by us to be true to name, otherwise we will replace free or refund the purchase price, at the option of the purchaser. We guarantee all stock to be free from insect pests or plant disease.

We guarantee all nursery stock shipped by us to be of first quality and in good, live, growing condition when it reaches you.

Our stock is carefully handled, has good vitality, and under ordinary conditions will grow. However, any complaint about failure to start growth must be made in writing direct to our office within thirty days after planting.

COLUMBIA & OKANOGAN NURSERY COMPANY

TRUE ECONOMY IN TREE BUYING

During the last several years in the nursery business—as in nearly all industries, there have been some chaotic price situations. Nursery lists sometimes indicate a wide divergence between prices asked for similar items.

Sometimes there is a tendency to view the lowest quoted prices as a standard of value—and to feel that those nurseries quoting higher prices are charging exorbitantly.

There is scarcely any business which offers such an opportunity for the price cutter—and the irresponsible party—as the nursery business.

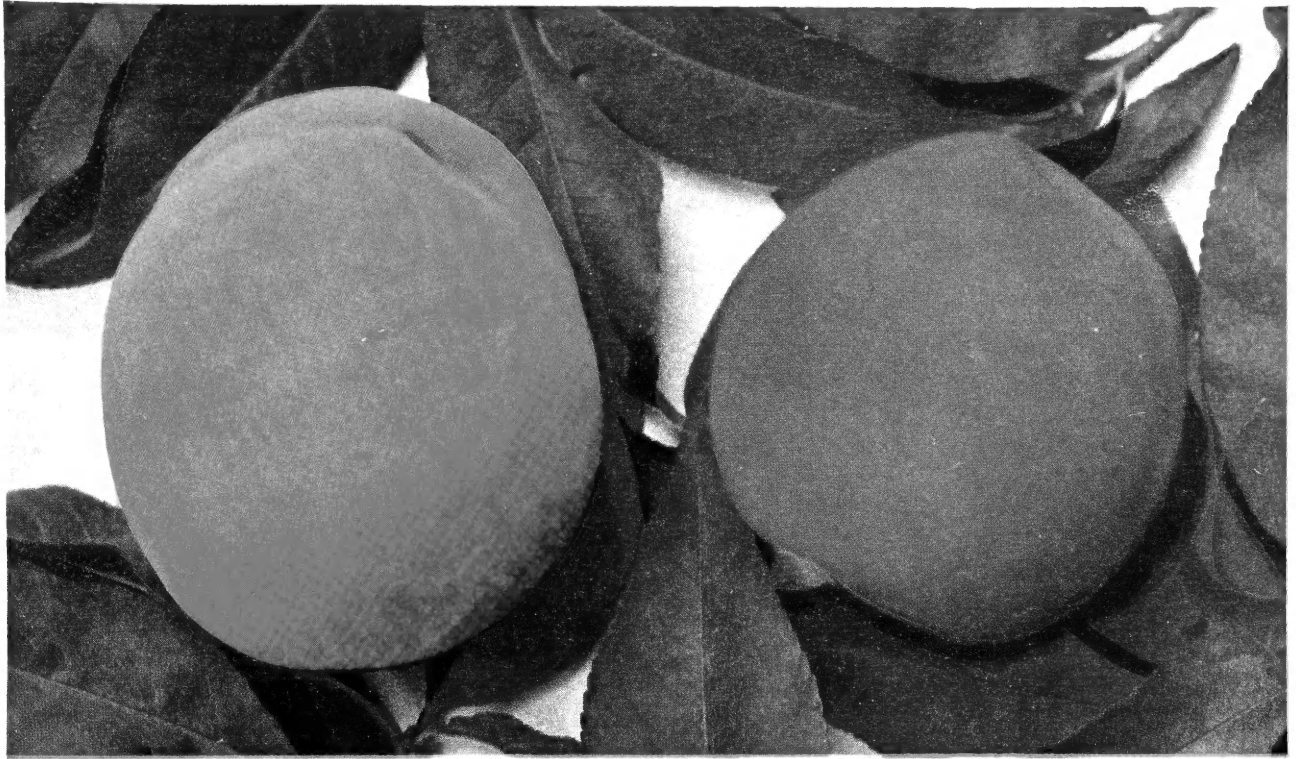
Why? Because nursery stock is a not standardized product such as clothing, autos, etc. **A planter just cannot know nor judge as to many important things about the nursery stock he buys. He must rely upon the honesty, integrity, ability and responsibility of his nurseryman.**

TIME is a factor in planting nursery stock that also determines values. Over a period of years the cost of a good tree—or shrub—represents only **a few cents per year** so far as actual purchase cost may be concerned. A good, fruitful tree quickly and immeasurably returns its first cost. But unreliable, or poor stock of inferior quality, that does not produce or has to be replanted is expensive from the standpoint of time alone.

The reliable, established nurseryman is genuinely desirous of delivering good nursery values to his customers. Such is his best assurance of continuing in business.

Over the years we take pride in the fact that some of America's finest orchards have been planted with C. & O. trees. During the 35 years we have been in business, nearly 100 nurseries in Central Washington have come and gone.

It costs more money to produce top-quality nursery stock—but there's no business of which we know where **quality and dependability count for more than in this business.**



Redelberta —Ready to Pick
—Early Color

Natural color reproduction showing comparative color and maturity. Picked same day in same orchard.

ELBERTA—Still Green
Not ready to pick for 10 days.

REDELBERTA PEACH

World's Favorite Peach in New Dress — Bud-Sport of Elberta

- Double the Red Color of Elberta.
- ⊗ Ripens Fully 10 Days Ahead of Elberta.

B. Hertzman, Manager, Pioneer Fruit Co., Seattle

"There should be endeavors to get Redelberta into commercial production soon as possible. Retailers liked the fruit. It is a good keeper and will carry well. We believe it will be a money maker for the grower."

From Indiana

"Redelberta ripened ahead of Early Elberta and are certainly a BEAUTIFUL PEACH—RED ALL OVER. Had I known what they were when I purchased them I would have bought a whole orchard of them. They have PLENTY OF COLOR. DEMAND TOP MARKET PRICES."

From Ontario, Canada

"The RIPENING DATE MAKES IT A WINNER. We have no other good peach ripening at the same date. I believe your Redelberta is the BEST PEACH KNOWN TO PRECEDE ELBERTA."

From Kennewick, Washington

"Year after year my Redelbertas have sold for better than FIFTY PER CENT MORE MONEY — and the entire crop shipped and sold before other varieties started."

From Yakima, Washington

"The thing that makes the Redelberta of interest to growers is the fact that it is about ten days earlier than the Elberta. The peach has a solid red color cheek and apparently it colors solid red whether outside or inside the tree, regardless of the amount of foliage.

"Other characteristics of the Redelberta are that it is a true Elberta as compared with other varieties of peaches which carry the Elberta name.

"It has bearing habits similar to the Elberta, the tree apparently is as hardy as Elberta, and in all characteristics is an Elberta with exception that it ripens about ten days earlier with more color."

For over fifty years old Elberta has been the favorite and most widely planted peach in America.

REDELBERTA is identical with its parent . . . the old Elberta . . . in every respect . . . in fruit, flower, foliage and production . . . but has double the red color of Elberta and ripens fully ten days earlier.

This highly colored, double red Elberta can be harvested for the earlier, more profitable markets . . . ahead of the main Elberta crop. It lengthens and distributes the harvest and shipping season.

REDELBERTA originated as a bud-sport limb on an Elberta tree. It was discovered in 1928 by Mr. Jay Perry in his Elberta orchard in the Yakima Valley, Washington. This original bud-sport limb had fourteen highly colored, beautiful red peaches while other peaches on the same tree were still without color, green and immature.

Bearing REDELBERTA orchards prove its greater profitableness, more color, earlier harvest.

Wenatchee Valley Foods, Inc.,
M. S. Balaban

"The thing about Redelberta that interests us is its earlier ripening season. This would give us a longer canning season which is a most desirable advantage."

55c to 65c More Per Box for Redelberta

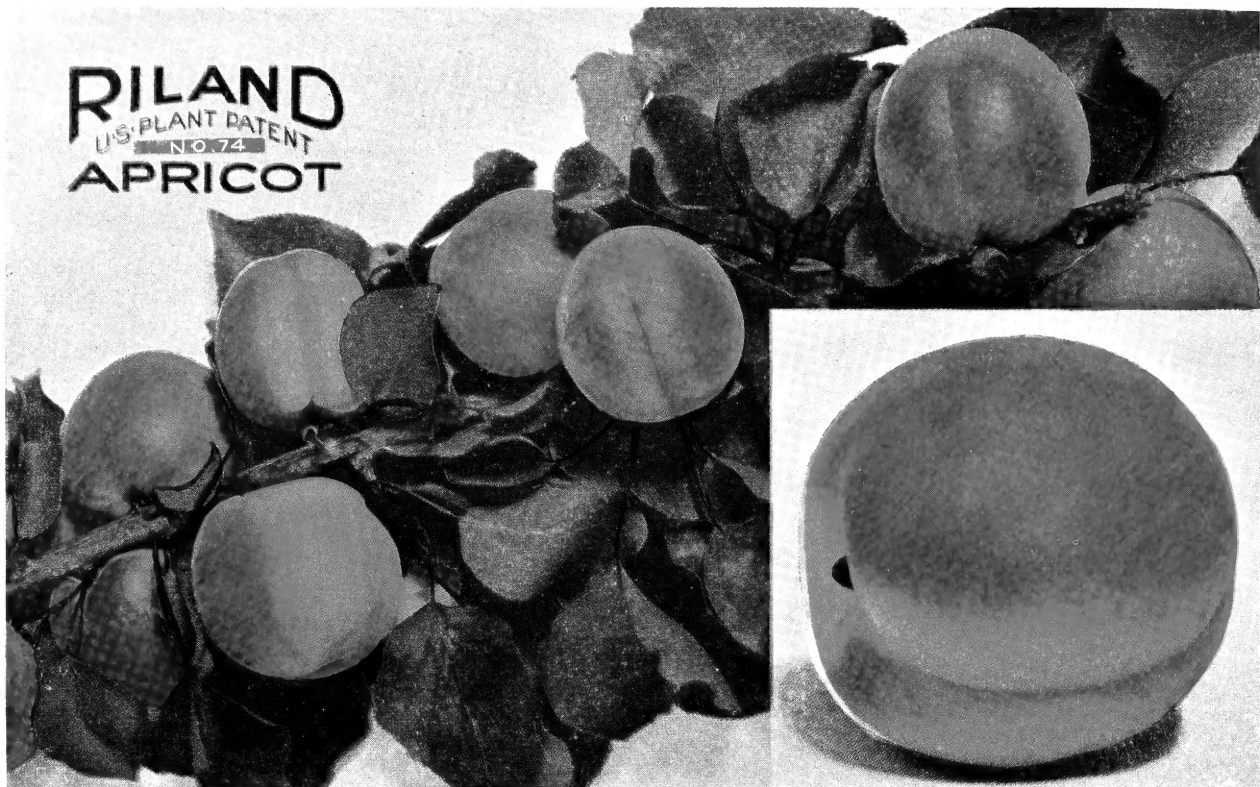
Season 1939, Jay Perry's (Kennewick, Wash.) Redelberta Peaches sold wholesale at \$1.25 per peach box. (First ordinary Elberta sold at 60c to 70c per box.) Redelberta was the first Washington grown Elberta to reach the market.

A YOUNG
REDELBERTA
PEACH
ORCHARD IN
EASTERN
WASHINGTON.

Photo during August,
second season from
planting.



RILAND
U.S. PLANT PATENT
NO. 74
APRICOT



Branch of RILAND APRICOTS from color photograph.

RILAND APRICOT

**A Good Shipper—
Beautiful Color—
Fine Quality**

is one of the earliest quality apricots to go on the market and brings highest prices. It matures a week ahead of Wenatchee Moorpark and approximately three weeks ahead of Tilton. The fruit is of high quality, large size, uniform, round—and beautifully colored.

We have an extensive planting of Riland apricots in our orchards and have no hesitancy in recommending Riland as one of the most outstanding—and a most profitable apricot for commercial plantings.

APPEARANCE: Riland is globular in shape—easy to pack. Larger than Blenheim, Tilton or Moorpark—and compares with the Wenatchee Moorpark for size.

One of the most beautiful of fruits—no other apricot variety approaches it for color. Beautiful, flame-red, shading to orange, and very attractive.

FLESH: Flesh is a deep yellow or apricot yellow. Firm, smooth texture. Stands up well—a splendid shipper. Small free-stone pit.

RIPENS: Ripens a week ahead of Wenatchee Moorpark and approximately three weeks ahead of Tilton.

PRODUCTION. Riland Trees are regular and heavy bearers, vigorous, symmetrical growers and hardy. For best results Riland should be pollenized with another variety. In our Wenatchee orchards the Wenatchee Moorpark has proved satisfactory planted in the ratio of one pollenizer to ten Riland trees.

SHIPPING QUALITIES: Riland is a splendid shipper. The fruit colors highly before it ripens. Ripens uniformly and evenly and is firm.



A good crop on young Riland tree, second season from planting.

"Premium Prices"

"The Riland carries so well and is so unusual in color and appearance that I feel sure the market would absorb many times the present available supplies at real premium prices."—G. W. Coburn, Vice Pres., Northwestern Fruit Exchange (Washington).

"Buyers Enthusiastic"

"Buyers were very enthusiastic about the brilliant color and fine flavor of the fruit." (Rilands sold on the New York auction.)—Earl Barnhill, American Fruit Growers (Washington).

"Red Color—Firm"

"We had a nice crop of Riland apricots this year. The fruit certainly lives up to its claim for red color. Our Rilands can be left on the tree a week after they are ripe enough to pick—and still there was no marked tendency to soften, which is a distinct advantage over others."—H. R. Swanson, Colorado.

RILAND Apricots Profitable to Grow! \$26.24 More Per Ton!

Season 1939 Riland Apricots grown at Wenatchee, sold for \$52.97 per ton; Wenatchee Moorpark for \$26.73 per ton.

EARLY AND PROFITABLE

"Earlier Markets"

"It is ready to pick a week to ten days ahead of the Wenatchee (Wenatchee Moorpark). This places Riland on the earlier markets. It ripens evenly, making it easy to pick and pack—and without culls. It is firm and will ship well. The color, brilliant red shading to apricot yellow, is very attractive."—E. Soloman, Washington.

\$20.00 to \$35.00 More Per Ton

Season 1940 Wenatchee Valley grown Riland Apricots sold for \$60.00 per ton. First Wenatchee Moorpark sold for \$40.00. (Price for late Wenatchee Moorpark later dropped to \$25.00 per ton.)

\$200.00 to \$300.00 More Per Acre

On the basis of 10 to 12 tons per acre of fruit production from mature bearing apricot orchards it will be seen that Riland Apricots will return approximately \$200.00 to \$300.00 more money per acre than ordinary varieties.

RICHARED

TRADEMARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The DELICIOUS *supreme*

One of America's

Outstanding Dessert and
Fruit Stand Apples



1. RICHARED Delicious colors **nearly all EXTRA Fancy Grade**—producing **more profit to the grower**. Extra Fancy fruit is the profit maker. Richared colors approximately **90% Extra Fancy** as compared with 52% Extra Fancy common Delicious.
2. RICHARED Delicious attains **early color**—the fruit can be picked at the best stage of maturity "hard ripe" without leaving the crop on the trees waiting for color. This makes for **better storage, shipping, and eating quality**.
3. Earlier color permits earlier harvest—safeguarding against loss from windfalls or early seasonal freezing.
4. RICHARED through twelve years of growing and production has proved the outstanding all-red Delicious.
 - One of **America's outstanding quality apples**.
 - TRIED, TESTED, PROVED—**Growing in popularity**.
5. The name RICHARED is trade-marked. This trade mark on every tree label insures the planter genuine RICHARED Delicious trees—a thoroughly proved strain of all-red Delicious. There's no substitute for genuine RICHARED Delicious—something represented as "just as good" may prove disappointing and very unprofitable.

A few cents difference per tree invested in your orchard in genuine, tried, and tested strains such as RICHARED Delicious may actually mean thousands of dollars more profit from a commercial apple planting.

For commercial growers in medium to late season districts we recommend RICHARED. For early season districts where extremely early color is desirable, see Shotwell Delicious, page 9.

RICHARED Delicious *Made Apple History!*

RICHARED Delicious revolutionized the growing of the famous Delicious apple. RICHARED Delicious **colors early**, during the growing season, **with lots of Extra Fancy red color** before the fruit becomes prime for picking. Therefore RICHARED Delicious can be taken from the trees, highly colored and in the finest, most perfect condition. That makes it a great keeper. By actual test we have kept RICHARED Delicious in cold storage for **three years in perfect condition for eating**.

"The early coloration of these sports should permit higher grades and avoid the necessity of leaving the fruit hang on the trees until past optimum maturity in order to secure a good pack-out." — Edwin Smith, Senior Horticulturist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

"My Richared Delicious apples took first prize at the Union County Fair this fall."—LaGrande, Ore.

"The two red sports of Delicious most widely advertised are — and Richared. Growers who have studied both strains seem now to be agreed that the Richared is the better of the two in that the color is clearer and less spotted." — From New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.

RICHARED DELICIOUS

Brings New Era for Apple Growers

RICHARED Delicious was introduced by our Company in 1926. Previous to its introduction RICHARED had been carefully tested and thoroughly checked over a period of years.

From a total of nineteen separate, distinct types of Delicious, RICHARED was selected as the most outstanding red strain.

During the past fourteen years, experience with RICHARED Delicious growing under many different conditions throughout the United States and Canada has proved RICHARED to be the best colored, best keeping strain of Delicious grown. RICHARED is preferred for commercial apple orchards by leading apple growers.

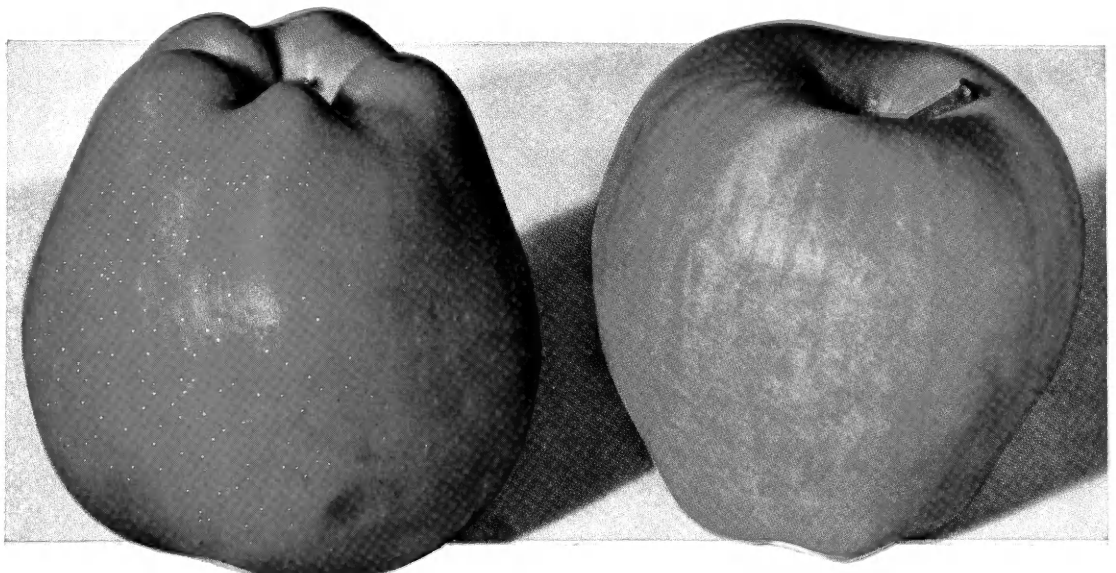
For many years the ordinary Delicious had been a popular variety. That it was not more generally grown was doubtless due to the fact that the "prime", or best season for eating Delicious was limited. This was because old Delicious at its best was a marvelous apple—but that its "best" season was short because Delicious would quickly break down and become "mealy".

If ordinary Delicious were harvested at the proper season to insure prime fruit and best storage and shipping qualities—there would be few apples of sufficient color to grade Extra Fancy. **Often, in order to get good color, ordinary Delicious are left on the trees too long—and are soon mealy and unfit to eat.**

"The best strain of Delicious I have ever seen."

Mr. A. Z. Wells, Wenatchee, Washington, says: "I have no hesitancy in saying that I consider the Richared Delicious the finest apple that grows. Not only is it's DEEP CHERRY RED a color which must appeal to the buyer, but the flavor and characteristic shape of the Richared is fully equal, if not superior, to the old standard Delicious. I can consistently recommend the Richared Delicious as THE BEST STRAIN OF DELICIOUS I HAVE EVER SEEN."

(Mr. Wells is the owner of a 300-acre orchard.)



RICHARED
Colors Nearly All Extra Fancy Grade

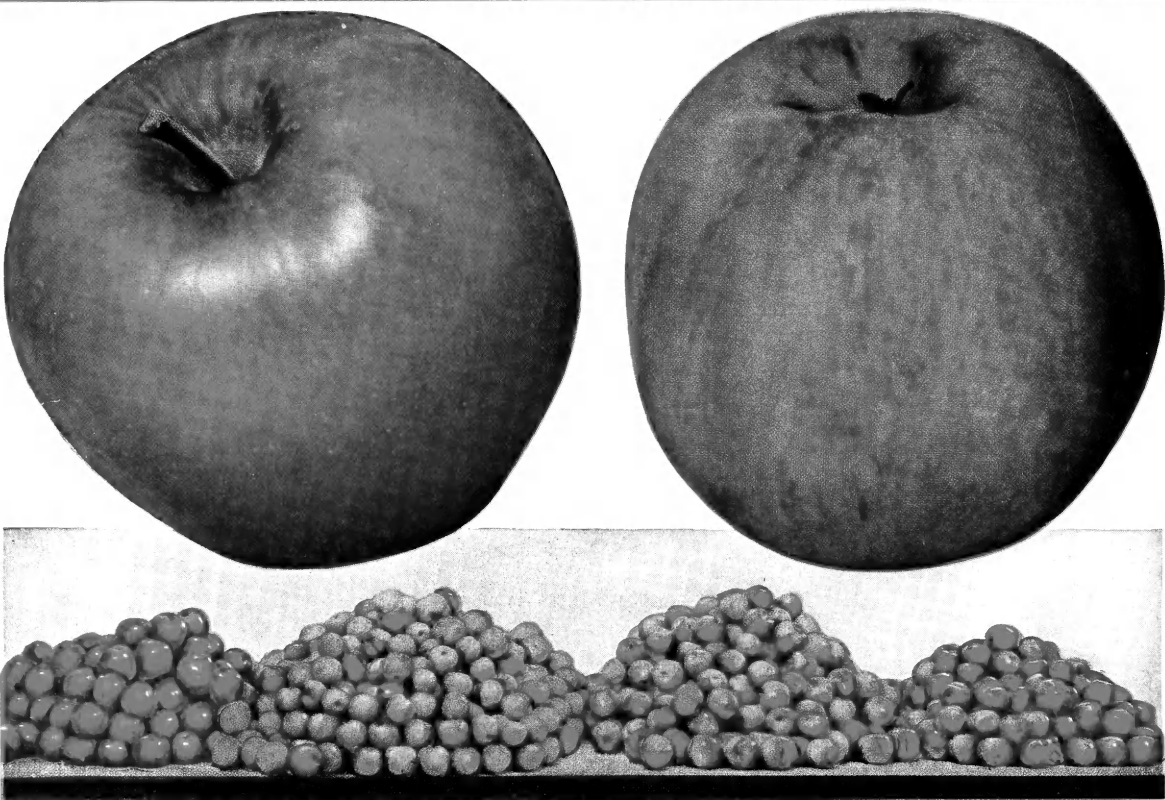
ORDINARY DELICIOUS
Colors About One-half Extra Fancy Grade

BLACKJON TRADE MARK The Early Coloring Deep Red Jonathan

**For Early
Districts
Plant
Blackjon**



Very early color.
Nearly all crop colors **Extra Fancy**.
Better **quality** at picking time.
Better keeping and shipping quality.
More saleable fruit per acre.
Higher prices.
An excellent **pollenizer** for Winesap and Delicious.
Abundant, **early color** permits harvesting at one picking.
Early picking makes for **less loss** from **windfalls**.



BLACKJON		COMMON JONATHAN	
97% Extra Fancy	43% C-Grade	34% Fancy	23% Extra Fancy

- Ready to pick, beautifully colored—two weeks earlier than ordinary Jonathan.
- Abundance of color permits crop to be picked at one time.
- Practically whole crop in "Extra Fancy" grade for color.

Blackjon can be harvested, beautifully colored, firm-ripe, two weeks earlier than the common Jonathan. This earlier Jonathan market is profitable and Blackjon growers have received good prices.

For later shipments, because picked when at its best prime condition, without necessity of hanging on the trees for color, Blackjon is also a good storage and shipping apple. Common Jonathan are often ripe before they are well colored and must be rushed to market.

Reddens Before it Ripens: Blackjon is identical with the common Jonathan in flavor, quality, and productiveness. It is different from common Jonathan in that it **attains brilliant red color two to three weeks earlier**.

History of Blackjon: On a common Jonathan tree near Wenatchee, Blackjon was discovered as a "sport" limb or mutation, bearing beautiful deep red Jonathans. Every year late in August this tree presents an unusual sight with apples on most of the tree showing little, if any color, but with the sport limb of Blackjons standing out in contrast fully colored—a beautiful, rich red.

Tested and Proved: Blackjon was extensively tested by our Company before its introduction. Successive generations on top-grafted trees were brought into bearing. Fruit from young bearing trees proved identical with that on the original parent "sport" limb. Profitable, bearing Blackjon orchards East and West further prove and confirm the value of this wonderfully colored Jonathan—named Blackjon.

Blackjon a Profitable Pollenizer

Jonathan is a recognized dependable pollenizer for Delicious and Winesap varieties. Its merit as a pollenizer has been definitely checked and determined by competent horticultural authorities.

BlackJon planters say:

READY FOR MARKET EARLIER

"We find them much earlier to color than the regular Jonathan and ready for market earlier."—Wm. S. Webber, Wash.

ALL EXTRA FANCY—FIRST CAR SHIPPED

"This year I picked the apples the first week in September. They were practically all solid red when picked, and as regards color were all extra fancy. They went in the first car shipped out of this district."—Edward Mess, Idaho.

NO "C" GRADES

"Every apple picked had Extra Fancy color. There were no 'C' grades. The extra quantity of Extra Fancy grade makes Blackjon the most profitable Jonathan to plant."—L. E. Cronk, Washington.

ALMOST 100% EXTRA FANCY

"My Blackjons color almost 100% Extra Fancy—more than satisfactory."—W. A. Bolinger, Washington.

DEEP RED COLOR

"Blackjon apples sell good on the market. They have a deep solid red color in this locality."—Santa Cruz, California.

BLACKJON BEST SELLER

"We find the Blackjon apple our best seller. The trees are vigorous, healthy and heavy bearers and need no pollenizers. Planted out 15 acres more of them last spring and will plant 12 acres more this spring."—Kefauver Fruit Farm, Idaho.

EARLIER AND REDDER

"The Blackjon are a splendid apple and have brought better prices than any other varieties we have. They are EARLIER, REDDER, larger, and better in every way than common Jonathan."—Roy B. Brown, Idaho.

More About Blackjon

The name BLACKJON is a Registered Trade Mark.

When you plant Blackjon you have the finest, most profitable type of Jonathan apple obtainable.

This trade-marked Blackjon label is your guarantee of genuine Blackjon trees. Accept no other.

Beware of "improved" Jonathans offered under such names as "Double-red Jonathan", "Dark-red Jonathan", "Blood-red Jonathan", etc. The identity of such types is uncertain and therefore questionable.

Your first crop of real Blackjons will many times repay the cost of the tree—and with real Blackjons your orchard is more valuable—your Blackjon crop more saleable.

"BLACKJON BRINGS 40c PER BOX MORE"

"For early districts I consider the Blackjon one of the most profitable apples that can be grown. In early districts Blackjon will bring 40c per box more than common Jonathans.

"All of my new plantings for the last five years have been Blackjon. I am also pulling my old Jonathans and replanting with Blackjon because Blackjon is the most profitable to grow.

"For early shipments we pack our apples as 'Fancy and Up' grade. Our Blackjon apples have such good color that our entire crop goes in this grade, even for early shipment.

"Blackjon colors early with an abundance of color and the entire crop can be picked at one time."—J. W. Kellner, Washington.

"BLACKJON FAR SUPERIOR—PROFITABLE TO GROW"

"My Blackjon apples had fully 30 per cent more color than common Jonathans at that same season, and the Blackjons acquired that color from 10 to 14 days earlier.

"Because of the early color I harvested my entire Blackjon crop at one time. The extra good color enabled me to dispose of my crop as 'Combination' pack, which includes Extra Fancy and Fancy.

"Of 1,335 boxes packed there were only 24 boxes of 'C' grade—due mostly to blemishes, and even these not lacking color.

"For my crop I received \$1.20 per box. From my experience with them I BELIEVE THAT BLACKJON IS A FAR SUPERIOR APPLE TO THE COMMON VARIETY—AND A PROFITABLE APPLE TO GROW."—Mrs. P. J. McGuire, Washington.

BLAXTAYMAN

TRADE MARK REG.

- MORE EXTRA FANCY COLOR
- DOES NOT CRACK
- LESS WINDFALLS
- BETTER KEEPER IN STORAGE

More Profitable Per Acre

BLAXTAYMAN is deeper, richer, and darker red, than the ordinary Stayman. It colors earlier than the Stayman and without stripes—it is entirely lacking that muddy, greenish color so characteristic of the ordinary Stayman.

Blaxtayman is a bud-sport or mutation of the ordinary Stayman. The original tree was discovered several years ago in an orchard near Lake Chelan, Washington. This Blaxtayman variety has been carefully and thoroughly tested. Young trees, and top-grafted trees are bearing and producing the same beautiful all-over-solid-red apples as the original parent tree.

Blaxtayman can be picked earlier than common Stayman, eliminating loss from windfalls—a serious trouble with ordinary Stayman.

Blaxtayman keeps much better in storage. It does not scald. It has a tougher skin than the common Stayman and has never been known to "crack" on the tree.

Blaxtayman color nearly all Extra Fancy grade, while less than 50 per cent of ordinary Stayman color Extra Fancy.

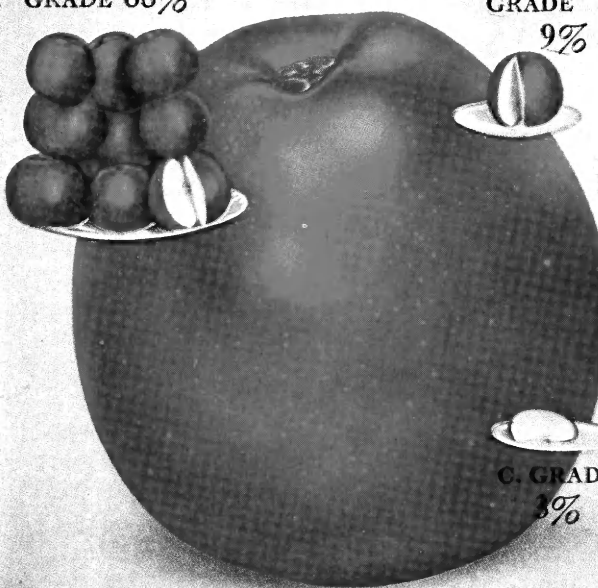
COMPARATIVE COLOR GRADES AT PICKING TIME

	Extra Fancy	Fancy	"C" Grade
BLAXTAYMAN	88%	9%	3%
Common Stayman	43%	41%	16%


BLAXTAYMAN

TRADE MARK REG.


**EXTRA FANCY
GRADE 88%**



**FANCY
GRADE 9%**

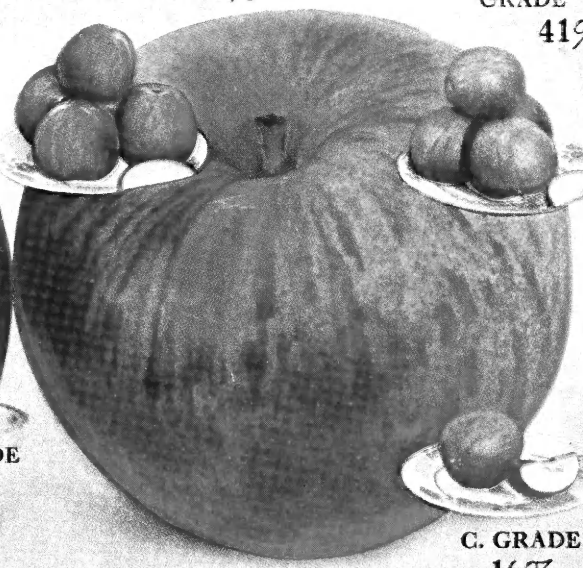


**C. GRADE
3%**




STAYMAN WINESAP

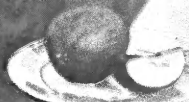
**EXTRA FANCY
GRADE 43%**



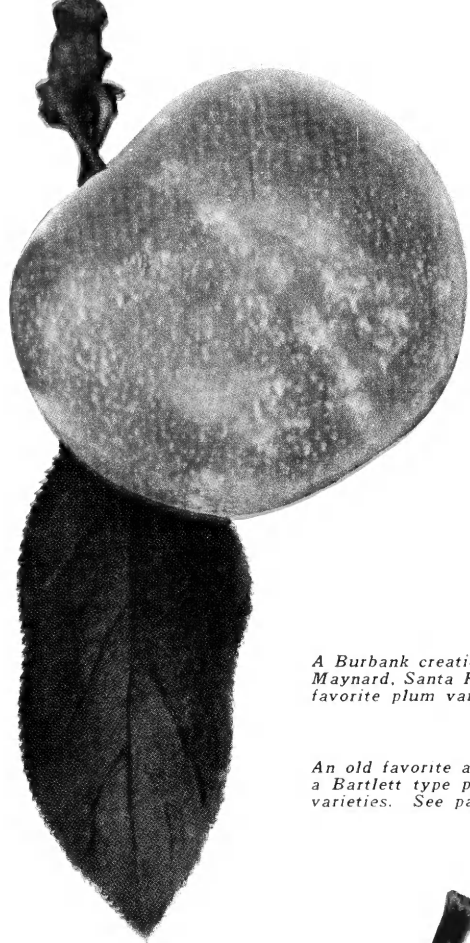
**FANCY
GRADE 41%**



**C. GRADE
16%**



AVERAGE COLOR and GRADES

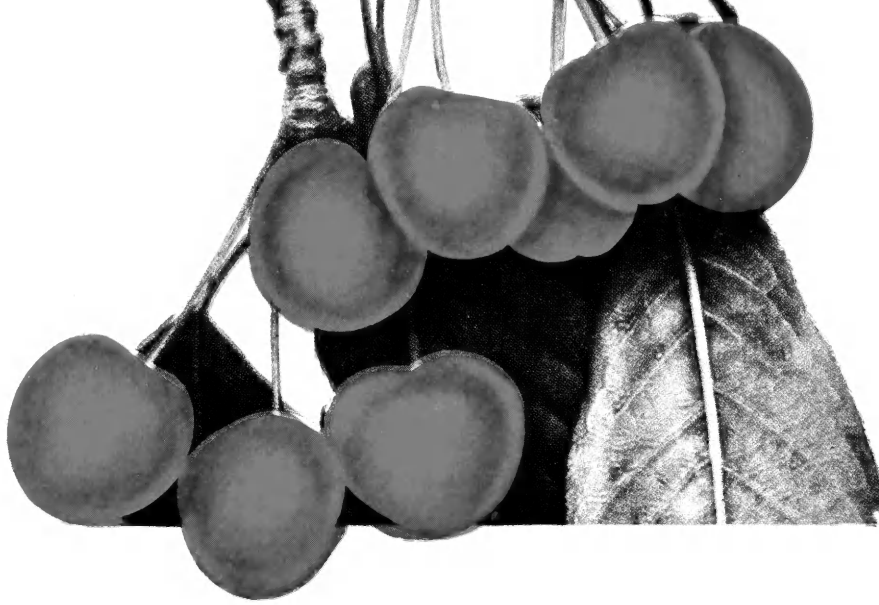
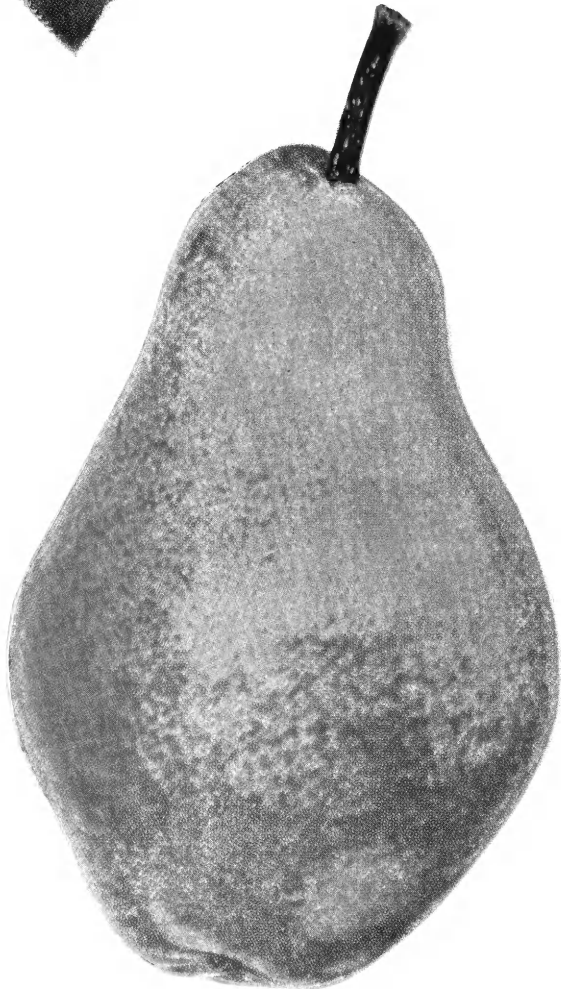


BURBANK PLUM

A Burbank creation; hardy, early bearer, heavy cropper. Maynard, Santa Rosa, Yakima and Yellow Egg are also favorite plum varieties. See page 18.

BARTLETT PEAR

An old favorite and the leading canning pear. Gorham, a Bartlett type pear, and Cayuga, are outstanding new varieties. See page 18.



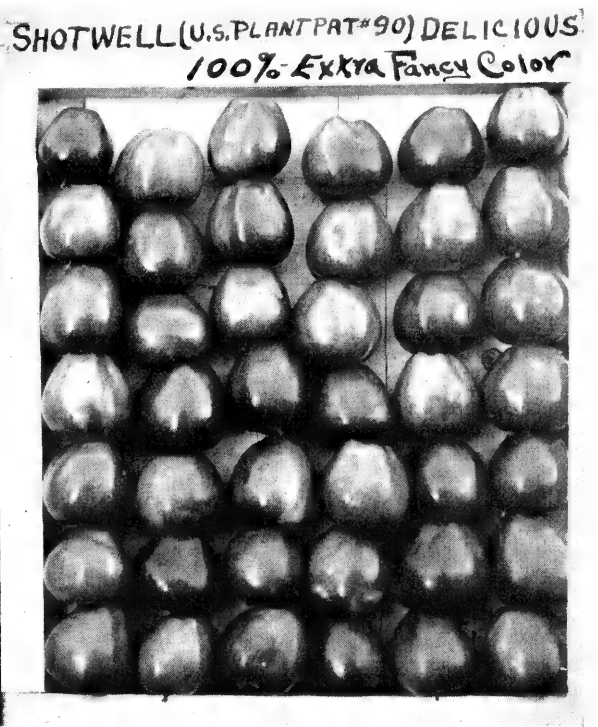
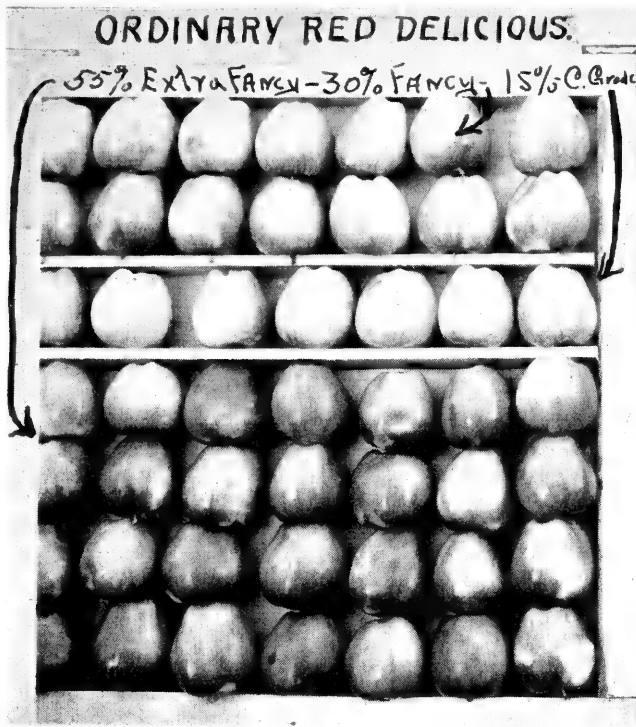
MONTMORENCY CHERRY

A favorite pie cherry. BING, LAMBERT, and ROYAL ANN are leading sweet varieties. See page 15.

CACO GRAPE

An outstanding new red grape. Tested and recommended by N. Y. Fruit Testing Association. Caco vines are hardy, vigorous growers, early bearers. See page 21.





Shotwell Delicious colors early and produces 45% MORE EXTRA FANCY COLOR than common Delicious.



. the EARLIEST COLORING
SOLID RED DELICIOUS
PROFITABLE FOR EARLY SHIPMENTS

Shotwell Delicious developed as a bud-sport on a Delicious apple tree in the Harry Shotwell orchard in the Wenatchee Valley, Washington. Shotwell Delicious has outstanding qualities which make it a valuable apple for commercial growing and shipping.

In those apple growing districts where fruit matures early and is available for early shipment there is a definite need for a Delicious which colors quickly—and early during the growing season. Shotwell Delicious fills that need.

Its value and merit has been conclusively demonstrated after a long period of careful testing and observation before its introduction by our Company. Many profitable bearing Shotwell Delicious orchards are further proof that Shotwell Delicious fills an important place in the apple world.

Shotwell Delicious differs from the Richared Delicious in that it colors earlier and darker.

For early districts where it is difficult or impossible to get average color with common Delicious, we especially recommend Shotwell Delicious.

Also for districts where very early color is a sales factor, we highly recommend Shotwell Delicious.

How SHOTWELL Delicious Colors

Shotwell attains its color earlier than Richared Delicious. Whereas Richared colors a bright "cherry" red, the Shotwell

Delicious colors darker red. Richared colors with a blush-all-over and no stripes. Shotwell Delicious starts coloring with stripes which are scarcely visible in the highly colored, finished apple, although occasionally traces of striping can be seen.

**Shotwell Colors Nearly 100% Extra Fancy
 Early Red Color—Better Prices**

Mr. C. A. Leedy, Manager of one of the Wenatchee Valley's largest orchards, says:

"In the spring of 1928 I purchased from your Company, and planted 160 Shotwell Delicious trees.

"This year the trees are well loaded and today (August 28th) the apples will grade nearly 100% EXTRA FANCY FOR RED COLOR, whereas but very few, if any, of our ordinary red Delicious apples have attained sufficient red color to grade extra fancy.

"We will pick our Shotwell Delicious at once, but will wait as long as possible to pick the ordinary red Delicious, hoping they will take on more color."

Mr. Leedy sold his Shotwell Delicious crop for approximately 40% more money than received for ordinary Delicious.



C. & O. CATERPILLAR power tree digger. This modern machine does the work of eight to ten horses. It does a better job and gets all the roots without injury to trees.



Wenatchee (and the C. & O. Nurseries) is situated in nearly the geographic center of the State of Washington. Our location is adjacent to the great Grand Coulee Dam and the Columbia Basin development. Here many advantages are afforded for the production of top-quality nursery stock. We have rich volcanic ash soil, a long growing season, controlled moisture through irrigation, and excellent shipping facilities.

SHIPPING INFORMATION

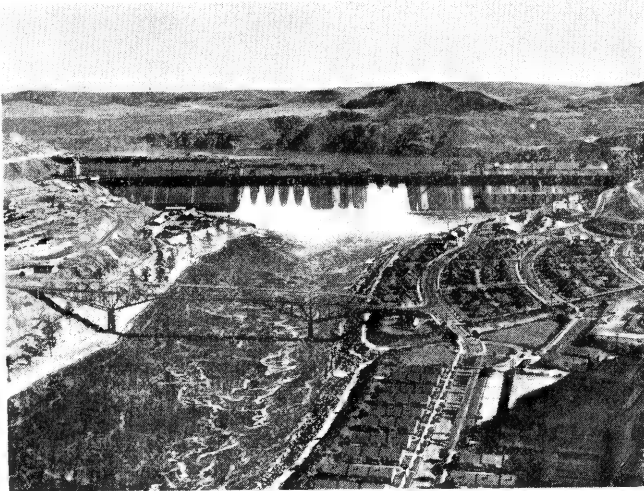
SHIPPING SEASON. Our shipping season begins in the fall in late October, and continues until late spring. Our frost-proof nursery packing house enables us to make shipments during fall, winter, or spring at any time conditions in customer's locality are favorable for planting. If customers request, we can make shipments in mid-winter.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Prompt shipment can be made by rail, motor freight, express, or parcel post. Unless special routing is requested we use our discretion as to best means of shipment.

INSPECTION. Each shipment is inspected by a Horticultural Inspector of the Washington State Department of Horticulture before leaving our packing house. A certificate of such inspection is attached to each shipment. This rigid inspection is your further guarantee and assurance that stock is clean and free from insect pests and disease.

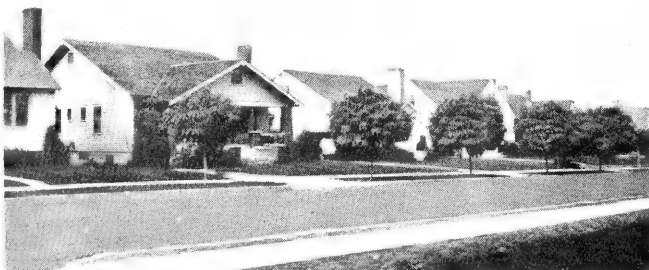
CAREFUL PACKING. Through many years' experience packing and shipping trees, we know how to prepare and pack them to reach our customers in good condition. Shipments are sent in paper-lined, wooden boxes, or in carefully wrapped and burlapped bales. Liberal amounts of moist shingle tow, moss, etc., are used to protect stock in transit and insure arrival live and fresh, ready to grow.

We grow fine nursery stock—and deliver it in good condition for planting.

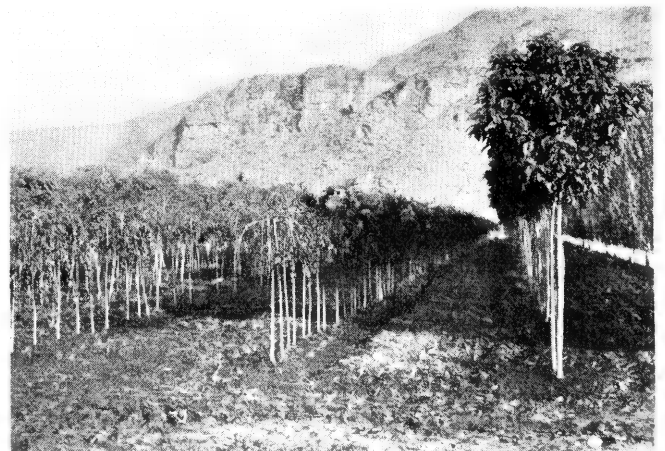


GRAND COULEE DAM. This great development on the Columbia River, not far from Wenatchee, is of nation-wide interest and importance.

Many C. & O. Globe Locusts—also our new hybrid Pink-Flowered Locust, and other trees and shrubs were used to provide quick shade and beauty at Mason City and Grand Coulee Dam. They helped to quickly transform this great development into one of the West's beauty spots.



Street Tree Planting of C. & O. Globe Locusts.



A field of Globe Locust, Japanese Weeping Cherry trees and Shade trees in the C. & O. Nurseries.

COLUMBIA & OKANOGAN ("C. & O.") NURSERY CO.

"C. & O." TREES GO AND GROW EVERYWHERE!

Wherever you may be—East or West—North or South, we will deliver dependable "C. & O." trees to you. We guarantee them to reach you safely and in good condition for planting.

A number of outstanding better fruit varieties have been introduced by our Company. Fruit growers throughout the United States and Canada, and numerous foreign countries have purchased from us trees of these better and more profitable varieties. "C. & O." trees are the foundation for many of America's finest orchards.

A few representative letters received from our customers in various parts of the country, and from foreign lands, are quoted on this page.

You are invited to write us regarding your planting plans. Any helpful information you may require, or service that we can render in assisting you will be gladly given.

No order is too small—nor too large—to receive our careful attention. It is our constant desire to assure each and every planter of "C. & O." stock the fullest measure of good value and satisfaction.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

"The peach trees I purchased from your nursery pleased me very much."



RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA.

"I am well pleased with the Redelberta peach trees, and all the experts here said they were as fine trees as had ever been sent in."

BERLIN HEIGHTS, OHIO.

"The trees came through in fine shape, are remarkably uniform in size and have very good roots."

LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA

"The trees which I purchased from you last spring grew very nicely. I am well pleased with your stock."

MARSHALLVILLE, GEORGIA.

"Of all the trees I have ever bought, yours have by far the best roots I have ever seen."

WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

"The cherry and peach trees arrived in excellent condition. They were the best trees received in this county this year."

LONGVIEW, TEXAS.

"The trees which I received from your nursery last season have made a fine growth this year and I am well pleased with them."

MITCHELLVILLE, IOWA.

"My order arrived today in excellent condition. They are certainly nice trees."

CLEARFIELD, UTAH.

"Saturday I received the peaches and Riland apricot trees. They are the best trees I have had in years. I was delightfully surprised and also very happy to get such fine trees."

WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON



Loading a car of C. & O. "Better Variety" fruit trees for Eastern shipment.

DAMASCUS, SYRIA.

"On the 8th of this month (March) I received the trees you sent me. They arrived in very good condition. Many thanks for the care you gave in packing."

BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

"The fruit trees shipped by your Company certainly did arrive in good shape for being enroute for 5½ weeks, thanks to your good packing."

OISO KANAGAWA-KEN, JAPAN.

"I wish to express my great appreciation of the excellent quality of the stock and also the perfect condition in which you had packed them. I expect to be able to send you another order for a greater quantity net year."



NAMIOKA, AMORIO-KEN, JAPAN.

"The package of Richard Delicious trees reached here in good condition."

BUENOS AIRES, SOUTH AMERICA.

(Argentine Fruit-Distributors).

Two shipments totaling \$4,914.24.

ALEXANDRA, NEW ZEALAND.

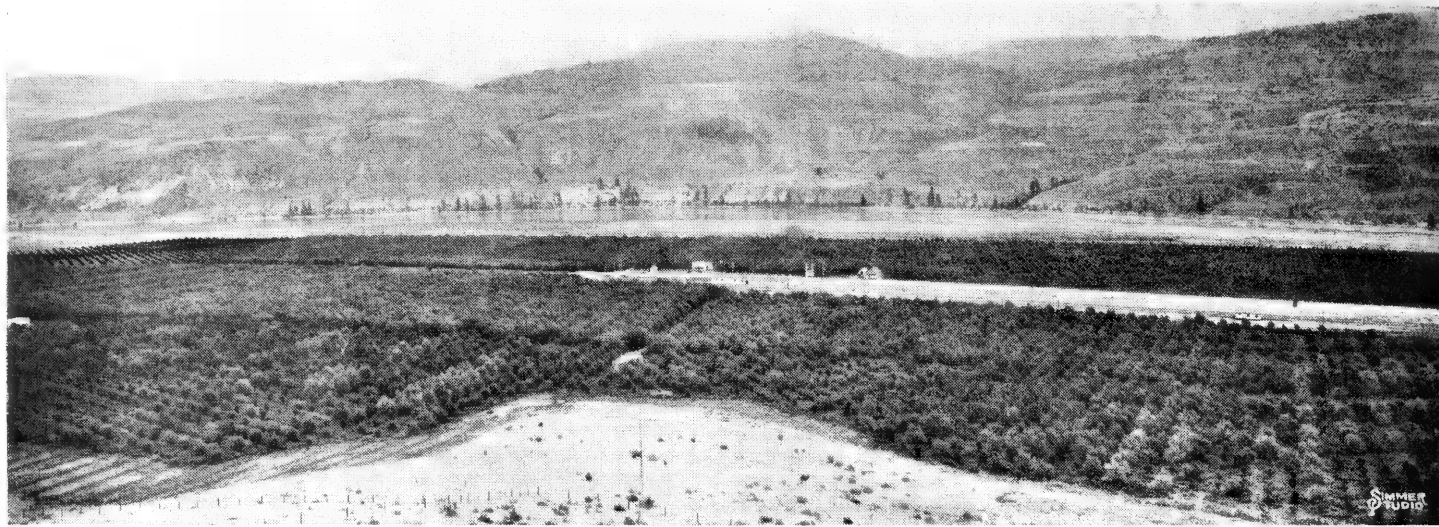
Shipped Candoka Peach and Riland apricot trees.

NANCHANG, KIANGSI, CHINA.

"We received the nursery stock which you sent to us in very good condition and much appreciate that you sent us such excellent, first-class stock."



Planters in many parts of the U. S. and Canada obtain C. & O. "Better Variety" trees as foundation stock for new plantings.



Panoramic view of the A. Z. Wells 300-acre orchard. This is the largest individually-owned orchard in the Wenatchee Valley, Washington, and one of the largest and finest in the West. Several thousand of these trees are Richared Delicious and practically all the trees in this orchard came from the C. & O. Nurseries.

APPLES

SUMMER VARIETIES

***Crimson Beauty.** Very best of all early apples. Ripens week earlier than Yellow Transparent. Has sold for double the price. Fruit flaming red, good quality, good size. Tree very hardy, vigorous, bears young, produces heavy annual crops. Bears

***Early Harvest.** Fruit medium size, pale yellow, good for dessert and cooking, subacid but becomes mild. Tree medium size, vigorous and productive. Hardy.

***Red June** (Wilson's). Fruit medium size, attractive brilliant red, tart, juicy. Ripens over period several weeks. Tree moderate grower, reliable bearer.

***Yellow Transparent.** A standard summer cooking apple, unexcelled for apple sauce. Fruit good size, clear yellow, good quality, tart. Crop ripens continuously through period of three or four weeks. Tree upright grower, bears early, regular and abundant cropper. Trees hardy, succeeds almost anywhere. Bears young.

FALL VARIETIES

***Duchess** (of Oldenberg). Fruit large, attractive yellow with bright red stripes. Well flavored, excellent culinary apple, firm, tender, subacid. Trees bear early, hardy, thrives almost anywhere.

Gravenstein. A favorite apple for Western Washington and the coast. Extremely hardy, color yellow overlaid with stripes of light and dark red. Ripens fall—season August to November. Cooking and dessert. See also "Red Gravenstein".

***Red Duchess.** Bud-sport of Duchess, dark red, more color than Duchess, stands up well when baked.

***Red Gravenstein.** All lovers of fruit value Gravenstein for its crisp, tender, sprightly, juicy qualities and rich flavor. Our Red Gravenstein is a bright red, tested, proved more attractive fruit. Originated as a bud-sport of common Gravenstein. Red Gravenstein is an especially fine apple for the coast districts of Washington and Oregon, hardy and well suited to planting throughout inland sections.

Snow (Fameuse). Snow is one of the most desirable dessert apples of its season. Beautiful appearance, color light red shaded dark red. Fruit white, flesh tender, excellent flavor and quality for dessert. Not for culinary use. Stores well. Season October to midwinter. Tree vigorous, upright-spreading grower, very hardy. Desirable home orchard apple.

***Wealthy.** One of the best of the very hardy varieties. Grows successfully in Montana, Wyoming and other Rocky Mountain states. Fruit large, bright red color, very juicy, crisp, tender, agreeably sub-acid. Good for either dessert or culinary use. Season October to January. Tree somewhat dwarfish to medium size, very hardy, bears early and abundantly.

WINTER VARIETIES

BLACKJON. (Trade mark reg.) A bud-sport or mutation of Jonathan. Colors much earlier than ordinary Jonathan—a gorgeous, solid red. Is a money maker for apple growers. See page 6 for complete description.

BLACKMACK. (Trade mark reg.) A bud-sport of the McIntosh Red—an even finer more profitable variety. See page 13.

"The BlackMack apples are dark red, a very pretty apple. In order to find out what people thought of these apples I gave samples to many people. The BlackMack pleased them all. I intend to plant more of this fine apple."—Clay Hadley, Oregon.

BLAXTAYMAN. (Trade mark reg.) A C. & O. introduction. A new bud-sport of the Stayman. A superb apple, highly and beautifully colored. See page 7 for description.

Chelan. Fruit large, golden color. Excellent dessert and cooking. Season, a winter apple, long keeper, September-April. A good cooker while still green. Tree vigorous, fairly productive. Recommended for home orchards.

Delicious (Red or Common Delicious). Probably no apple of recent times has been more generally planted or better received by consumers and growers alike. Fruit large, red, striped, excellent flavor, fragrant aroma, an excellent dessert apple and for salads. Now largely displaced by Richared Delicious and Shotwell Delicious.

RICHARED DELICIOUS. (Trade mark reg.) Probably the best known bud-sport or mutation of the Delicious. Richared is one of America's outstanding commercial and fruit stand apples. For color illustration and description see page 5.

***SHOTWELL DELICIOUS.** (U. S. Plant Pat. No. 90). Another improved Delicious which colors earlier and darker than Richared. See page 9 for description.

Golden Russett. Fruit medium size, excellent for dessert, culinary uses, evaporating, especially good for cider. Color golden russet with bronze cheek. Season, December-April. Tree large, vigorous grower.

Jonathan. The Jonathan is justly famous as a good eating apple, highly flavored, excellent quality for dessert, pies, or culinary use. Fruit beautiful red, striped, medium size. Season, November-January. Tree medium size, moderately vigorous, hardy and productive.

****King.** Has beauty and quality of fruit, widely planted in home orchards. Fruit large, red on yellow background, excellent dessert, good baker. Season, October-April. Tree vigorous grower. An excellent variety for the Puget Sound and Coast districts.

****McIntosh Red.** Fruit beautiful bright red color, unsurpassed, flesh white, stained with red, crisp, tender, juicy, distinctive flavor. Season October to January. Tree grows well over wide territory, especially desirable for high elevations. Bears young, reliable cropper, strong grower, healthy and hardy.

RIPENING ORDER OF APPLES

Varieties listed in order of ripening season.

Summer Apples

Crimson Beauty
Yellow Transparent
Early Harvest
Red June

Fall Apples

Duchess
Gravenstein
Wagner
Wealthy
Snow

Winter Apples

Winter Banana
McIntosh Red
Blackmack
Jonathan
Blackjon
Delicious
Richard Delicious
Shotwell Delicious
Yellow Delicious
Go'den Russet
King
Rome Beauty
SeeandO Red Rome

Winter Apples— (Continued)

Chelan
Spitzenberg
W. W. Pearmain
Newtown Pippin
Stayman Winesap
Blaxtayman
Winesap
SeeandO Winesap
Crab Apples
Transcendent
Hyslop
Whitney

APPLES

Newtown Pippin (Yellow Newtown). Fruit medium to large, uniform shape and size, color attractive light yellow; high quality dessert, excellent for culinary use. A fine cider apple. Season, February-March. Tree, under favorable conditions bears young, reliable cropper. Fruit hangs well on trees. Does best on lighter soils. A valuable commercial variety in selected districts of the Pacific Coast.

***Northern Spy**. A popular old variety planted largely for home use. Fruit large, pale yellow ground-color covered bright red and mottled carmine. Flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, subacid. Season, November-April. Tree very hardy, heavy, reliable cropper. Slow coming into bearing. Blooms late and escapes spring frosts.

Rome Beauty. One of the best apples for cooking and culinary purposes, excellent for baking. Fruit large, yellow striped and mottled red, good quality. One of the standard commercial apples of the West. Does not bring highest prices, but practically all fruit good marketable size. Season, November-May. Tree vigorous grower, regular heavy bearer.

SEEANDO Red Rome Beauty. See description next column, this page.

Spitzenberg. Fruit medium to large, red, a choice dessert apple and one of the best canning and culinary. Season, November-February. Tree moderately slow grower, should be planted in milder climates.

Spokane Beauty. Largest apple known. Fruit juicy and rich, delicious flavor, unsurpassed for cooking and drying. Long keeper. Color greenish yellow, shaded and striped with deep red.

Stayman Winesap. Fruit large, dark red tinged with yellow, good quality, excellent dessert and culinary use. Season, December-May. Tree hardy, regular abundant bearer, adaptable to wide range of soils.

***Wagner**. Good quality, highly flavored, juicy, medium to large size, deep red color. Used for culinary and dessert. Trees hardy, thrifty and early bearers. Limited commercial planting.

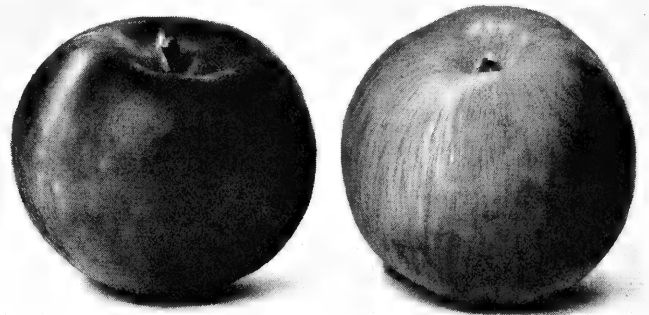
White Winter Pearmain. Fruit medium to large, good quality, mild, sub-acid, excellent flavor. Color pale yellow. Season, December-March. Tree hardy, vigorous grower.

Winesap (Common). Fruit medium, color red, good quality, unsurpassed for dessert and cooking, good keeper, good shipper. One of the most popular apples in America. Season, January-April. Tree medium size, hardy, vigorous, bears young, heavy regular producer.

SEEANDO Winesap. See description next column, this page.

***Winter Banana**. Fruit large size, color waxen yellow with delicate to bright red blush. Flavor rich combination of sweet and sour with agreeable aroma. Good cooker. A commercial variety in some sections of the west; desirable for home orchards. Season, October to March. Tree hardy, fairly vigorous, bears young.

Yellow Delicious. An excellent yellow apple. It bears young and heavily. The fruit is large, juicy and of exceptionally good quality. This is an especially good home orchard tree—every home should have at least one.



BLACKMACK

McINTOSH

Blackmack is identical with McIntosh in flavor, shape, size and productiveness, but produces 45% more extra fancy grade for color.

BLACKMACK ALL-RED, EARLY COLORING

(Trade Mark Reg.) Color Grades at Picking Time	Extra Fancy	Fancy	"C" Grade
Blackmack	84%	12%	4%
Common McIntosh	35%	46%	19%

Blackmack colors solid, deep red and attains its color early. Nearly all fruit colors Extra Fancy—49% more color than common McIntosh. Earlier color permits earlier picking and greatly reduces loss from windfalls. Blackmack, with its beautiful color and greater percentage of Extra Fancy color, is much more profitable to grow. Originated in the Canadian Okanogan as a bud-sport from McIntosh.

"SeeAndO" RED ROME BEAUTY 58% MORE EXTRA FANCY COLOR.

(Trade Mark Reg.) Color Grades at Picking Time	Extra Fancy	Fancy	"C" Grade
Red Rome	84%	14%	2%
Common Rome	26%	61%	13%

A large percentage of ordinary Rome Beauty often goes in lower grades because of impossibility of developing sufficient color. SeeandO Red Rome has solid, deep, brilliant red color which adds greatly to its market value. It originated as a bud-sport and has been thoroughly and carefully tested. Profitable bearing orchards prove the value of its attractive color and greater percentage of Extra Fancy colored fruit.

"SeeAndO" WINESAP, 94% Extra Fancy Color

(Trade Mark Reg.) Color Grades at Picking Time	Extra Fancy	Fancy	"C" Grade
SeeandO Winesap	94%	5%	1%
Common Winesap	52%	35%	13%

This outstanding apple was first brought to our attention by Mr. W. A. Luce, formerly Horticultural and Soils Investigator, State College of Washington. SeeandO Winesap is solid red, darker, richer and more brilliant red than common Winesap. It has no stripes, colors earlier, nearly all Extra Fancy color, very few Fancy, practically no "C" grade color. It is a bud-sport of the common Winesap. Bearing orchards conclusively demonstrate its value and profitableness. Fruit authorities estimate that SeeandO Winesap produces an increased earning of 33% more than common Winesap.

CRABAPPLES

Crabapples are both ornamental and useful. They should be planted for the beauty of the trees and for the value of the fruit. They are delicious for cooking, preserving, pickling, and jellies.

***Hyslop**. Long one of the leading crabapples. Fruit medium to large, brilliant dark red, good quality, good keeper. Season, September-October. Tree bears young, hardy, and fruitful.

****Transcendent**. One of the largest of the crabapples, red and yellow striped. Season late August and September. Tree good grower, hardy, very productive.

Whitney No. 20. One of the most popular of the crabapples. Fruit large size for crabapple, good quality, color yellow striped with carmine, juicy, pleasant flavor. Season, August-September. Tree thrifty grower, bears young, very productive.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) do well west of the Cascade Mountains.



NURSERY VIEW—A FIELD OF "C. & O." CHERRY TREES

APRICOTS

Blenheim. Medium size, oval shape, skin orange with deep yellow tinge; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Good shipper, canner and drying. Ripens about middle of June following Royal.

J. L. Budd. Fruit small, a Russian apricot, very hardy, will grow where other apricots fail.

Moorpark. Fruit large, but not as large as Wenatchee. Skin orange shaded deep orange red. A standard variety; excellent for canning, drying and fresh shipment. Ripens July.

Phelps. Fruit extremely large, averaging considerably larger than Wenatchee-Moorpark. Color apricot-yellow with attractive blush. Ripens approximately week ahead of Wenatchee-Moorpark and is one of the earliest ripening commercial apricots on the market. Quality medium, flesh firm, making it a good shipper. This apricot has been produced commercially by a few Eastern Washington growers who report it to be profitable.

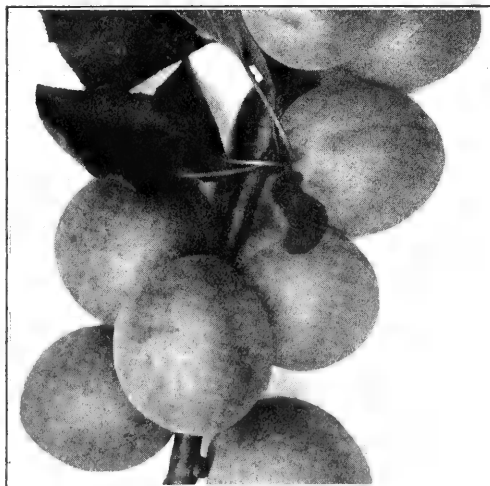
Riland. See page 4.

Royal. Medium size, skin dull yellow, flesh yellow, excellent flavor. A favorite with canners, excellent for drying. Good shipper. Ripens few days ahead of Blenheim.

Tilton. Large size, extra good quality delicious flavor. Orange yellow, tinged shell pink. Flesh clear yellow. One of the best canning, drying and shipping. Ripens crop uniformly. Trees hardy.

Wenatchee. Very large, good quality, beautiful yellow color. A dessert apricot. One of the leading commercial shippers of the Wenatchee Valley. Trees hardy, very productive. (Formerly called Wenatchee Moorpark.)

Yakimene. (Acme) A Japanese apricot. Large, early, attractively colored, distinctive flavor. Excellent dessert.



TILTON APRICOT

H. W. DONAHEY,
Fruit Grower and Shipper
Yakima, Washington

Columbia & Okanogan Nursery Co.,
Wenatchee, Wash.

August 28, 1940.

Gentlemen:

I thought it might be of interest to you to know the results obtained from a car of Riland apricots shipped to the New York auction this last July.

The greater part of the apricots in this car were grown on two-year-old trees in their third growing season. The car averaged \$1.60 per crate, New York. However, the larger sizes sold as high as \$2.25 per crate in New York.

After deducting the freight and packing charges the net return was six cents per pound (\$120.00 per ton) on the larger sizes and three cents per pound (\$60.00 per ton) on the entire car.

The broker who handled the car in New York commended the quality very highly and stated that it looked as though someone had used a paint brush—the Riland fruit was so highly colored.

Very truly yours,
H. W. DONAHEY.

J. HOWARD WRIGHT, WASHINGTON:

"I am a grower of the Riland apricot. My orchard has 350 trees of this variety planted in the spring of 1935. These trees bore 8 tons of fruit in the season of 1938.

"The Riland apricot is a strong growing tree and with a pollenizer is a heavy bearer. It is very highly colored, making a very attractive package. The flesh is deep yellow and firm, and the pit quite small. Compares well with the Wenatchee Moorpark for size.

"Ripens evenly, as high as 90% having been picked at one time, and about one week earlier than the Wenatchee Moorpark."

NECTARINES

Many people have the impression that the Nectarine is a hybrid—the result of crossing the peach with some other fruit. In reality nectarines are smooth skinned peaches of extraordinary flavor. Nectarines are adaptable wherever peaches grow. Their habits of growth and soil requirements are similar to peaches.

Nectarines are exceedingly delicious dessert fruit.

Boston Red. (Cling) Fruit large size, deep yellow with bright red blush and rich creamy white flesh, more red than Quetta. The yellow fleshed Nectarines, while not quite so spicy as the white fleshed varieties, have a sweeter and richer flavor. Ripens

Quetta. (Cling) Fruit large, yellowish green splashed with brilliant carmine. Flesh yellowish white streaked with red near pit. Juicy and of fine texture with a rich, delicious flavor. Season

CHERRIES



LAMBERT CHERRY (About One-half Natural Size)

CHERRY POLLENIZATION

Sweet cherries, especially Bing, Lambert and Royal Ann, require pollenization from other varieties. Plant every tenth tree (every third tree in every third row) with some such variety as Black Tartarian, Black Republican, Waterhouse, Centennial or Deacon. Proper pollenization has been known to double production.

While most of these pollenizing varieties have little commercial value, our **certified** Deacon, which closely resembles the Bing, has market demand.

Extensive research work has been conducted by Messrs. F. L. Overley and E. L. Overholser of the State College of Washington, to determine the relative effectiveness of various cherry varieties for pollenization purposes. Strains of certain varieties have been found more effective and efficient as pollenizers.

Experiments proved that not all cherry trees, even though of a pollenizing variety, are dependable as pollenizers—but that some certain trees showed exceptional pollenization qualities.

We have given special attention to cherry pollenizers and have closely observed the results obtained in the experimental work referred to. **All our cherry pollenizers are propagated direct from certified trees that were found, during the experiments referred to, to be the best pollenizer strains.**

SWEET CHERRIES

Bing. Fruit large, dark red, almost unequalled in size, attractiveness and quality. One of the finest sweet cherries. Hangs well on the trees, ripens evenly at one time. Bing is one of the best shipping and market varieties. Very desirable for the home garden. Ripens mid-season. Commercial plantings should be pollenized.

Black Republican. (Certified Pollenizer) Fruit medium size, good quality and flavor, very dark red, almost black; good keeper and shipper. Ripens late, about with

Black Tartarian. (Certified Pollenizer) Fruit purplish black, large, juicy and rich, medium size. Trees robust growers, widely adaptable as to soils. Chiefly grown as pollenizer and for home orchards.

Centennial. (Certified Pollenizer) Fruit yellow with red cheek, large, good quality and flavor. Originated in Napa, California, as seedling of Royal Ann. Recommended for home orchards. Also as a pollenizer.

Deacon. (Certified Pollenizer) Dark red, very good quality, resembles Bing but not quite as large. Very resistant to cracking. One of the best pollenizers for Bing, Lambert, Royal Ann,

and other sweet cherries. Also has the advantage over most other pollenizers of being a good market variety and brings nearly as much as Bing on the markets. (Note: For some years there has been confusion as to identity of the true Deacon cherry. The source from which our Deacon propagating wood is obtained has been certified as genuine Deacon.)

Lambert. Fruit very large, heart-shaped, firm flesh, rich, sweet flavor. One of the finest shippers and a cherry of first rank for commercial production. Said to be somewhat less productive than Bing, but comes at a later season and distributes the picking season in commercial orchards. More resistant to late frosts than some of the other sweet varieties. Highly recommended for home orchards or commercial plantings. Ripening season follows the Bing. Commercial plantings should be pollenized.

Long Stem Waterhouse. (Certified Pollenizer) Fruit medium size, resembles Royal Ann but is slightly smaller. A good pollenizer for Bing, Lambert, Royal Ann and other sweet cherries. Largely used for interplanting with these varieties. A heavy bearer and brings about same price on markets as Royal Ann. Season same as Royal Ann.

Royal Ann. Fruit pale yellow with red cheek, large, firm, juicy and sweet. A delicious and refreshing cherry for dessert; its large size and attractive color give it preference for canning. Trees bear early, are very productive and as vigorous and hardy as any of the sweet cherries. Ripens mid-season. Should be pollenized.

SOUR CHERRIES

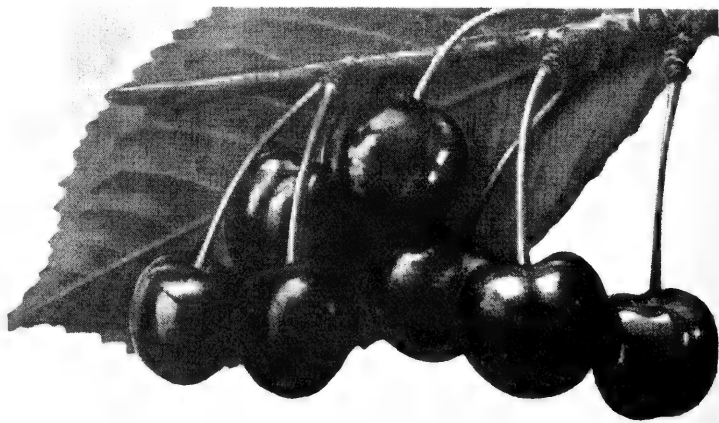
Early Richmond. Size medium, dark red color, very good for culinary purposes and when well ripened can be eaten fresh by those who like the acidity of a sour cherry. Ripens early. Trees vigorous growers, adaptable to various soils and climates. Good home canner.

English Morello. Medium size; rich, dark wine color. Good quality. Very sour and very acid but one of the best for culinary use as cooking improves flavor. Trees dwarfish, hardy and productive. Ripens very late.

Late Duke. Fruit large, light red, good quality and flavor. A variation of well known May Duke, ripening considerably later. Not so sweet as May Duke, ripens through a longer season. Trees hardy and fruitful. Blossoming time is late, adapting it to northern conditions. Ripens two weeks to a month later than May Duke.

May Duke. Size medium, light to dark red, a popular sour variety for culinary use, finely flavored, juicy and rich. Fruit hangs on trees well, often for month or six weeks. Trees fruitful, hardy and vigorous. Ripens early.

Montmorency. Medium size, dark red, good quality and flavor. One of the most popular sour cherries grown in America for home use and in commercial orchards. The leading sour cherry for commercial canneries. Trees vigorous and productive, adaptable to diversity of soils. Good shipper. Ripens mid-season.



BING CHERRY (One-third Normal Size)

"Received the 50 Montmorency cherry trees today and they are very satisfactory."—Somers, Montana.



A field of yearling peach trees in the "C. & O." Nurseries. Note the long straight rows and the uniform, thrifty growth.

PEACHES

Arp Beauty. (F) One of the earliest good yellow peaches. Fruit medium size, creamy-yellow skin, heavily blushed with red. Flesh light yellow, firm, juicy, sweet, excellent quality. Trees hardy, productive.

CANDOKA. (F) U. S. Plant Pat. 51. Fruit very large, about same size as J. H. Hale. Skin described as "fuzzless", deep yellow, almost entirely covered with bright flaming red color. Very beautiful and striking appearance. Flesh exceptionally firm—almost as solid as a clingstone. It can be left on the tree until almost ripe before picking for shipment. Flesh is clear golden yellow, richly flavored, remarkable quality, fresh, cooked or canned. Ripens about same season as J. H. Hale. Candoka is one of the best shippers we have observed in any freestone peach. With Candoka we recommend an interplanting of about 10 per cent of another peach variety for pollenization purposes. In our orchards at Wenatchee the Slappy peach has proved a good pollenizer for Candoka.

CHAMPION. (F) Fruit large, round, white-fleshed, good quality. Firm, sweet, delicious flavor. Color, creamy white, pink on sides, red cheek where exposed to sun. Champion is one of the best of the early white peaches. Comes into bearing early, one of the hardiest peaches, very productive.

Early Crawford. (F) Fruit large, yellow flesh, good quality, rich flavor, slightly sub-acid. Color golden yellow mottled with rich red. Good canner and dessert peach. Moderately hardy. Ripens 50 days later than May Flower and usually 10 days before Elberta.

Late Crawford. (F) Large, yellow with red cheeks. Flesh yellow, good quality and flavor. Ripens a few days after Elberta. Trees vigorous and hardy.

Elberta. (F) Leads all other peaches in America in number of trees planted and for 50 years has been one of the most popular peaches on the markets. Fruit large, bright yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, stained with red near pit. Good shipper.

Early Elberta. (F) Large, golden yellow. Excellent quality, good shipper.

Note: See also "Redelberta", a bud-sport of Elberta, and a genuine Elberta in every respect, but with double the red color, and ripens fully ten days earlier. See page 3.

From CALIFORNIA:

"Well pleased with the Golden Jubilee peaches that you sent me. Glad I planted 360 trees this spring—and talk about growth—they have the look of two-year-old trees." (Note: This grower planted 420 more trees the following spring.)

"I was delighted with the CANDOKA PEACH. My trees were two years old and I had a number of boxes of fruit. I expect to plant more this year."—Emil Kayser, California.

RIPENING ORDER OF PEACHES

Varieties listed in order of ripening. "F" denotes freestone; "C" clingstone; "SC" semi-cling.

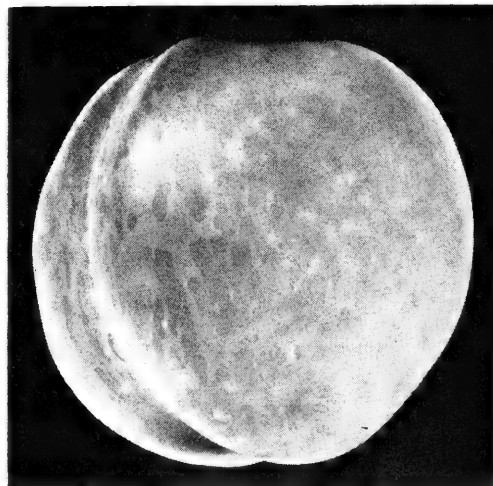
May Flower, SC.	Redelberta, F.
Hale's Early, SC.	Early Elberta, F.
Golden Jubilee, F.	Tuscan Cling, C.
Triumph, F.	Elberta, F.
Arp. Beauty, F.	J. H. Hale, F.
Rochester, F.	Candoka, F.
HerbHale, F.	Late Crawford, F.
Valient, F.	Indian Blood, C.
Slappy, F.	Phillips Cling, C.
Early Crawford, F.	Simmons, F.
Champion, F.	Miller Cling, C.
Hale Haven, F.	Rio Oso Gem, F.
Veteran, F.	

REDELBERTA (Trade mark reg.) U. S. Plant Pat. No. 232. (F) A bud sport of the Elberta. A true Elberta in all respects except that it matures fully ten days earlier and has double the red color of Elberta. See page 3.

Gold Medal Peach. (F) (Fay Elberta) A yellow freestone somewhat similar to Elberta. It has a smaller pit and ripens a few days earlier than Elberta. A good shipper, an excellent home orchard variety and a good canner.

Golden Jubilee. (F) The earliest quality freestone peach. A good commercial money maker. Desirable for home orchards. In our own C. & O. orchards we have sixteen Golden Jubilee trees in bearing. The fruit ripens a week earlier than the Rochester peach. It is slightly larger than Elberta, attractive in appearance and of excellent quality. Golden Jubilee is one of the best early yellow freestone peaches. We recommend it especially for **earlier districts.**

J. H. Hale. (F) Very large, golden yellow overlaid with brilliant carmine coloring. Yellow flesh, solid and meaty. Firm but delicate texture, free from stringiness. First class shipper, does not "squash" down in packing. Fruit averages half to third larger than Elberta. Ripens week to ten days later than Elberta. Trees are vigorous, robust growers, hardy. J. H. Hale is a commercial peach of first rank and measured from the standards of excellency one of the very best varieties.



RIO OSO GEM
A profitable late ripening peach.

"The Rio Oso Gem is a wonderful peach. The three-year-old trees I purchased from you were full of fruit last year.—A. R. Burford, Ore.

"The few Candoka Peach trees we bought from you some time ago were full of very fine fruit the season just passed."—J. P. Moon, Idaho.

Hale's Early. (SC) Fruit medium size, creamy white with red cheek. Good quality. Chief fault of this variety is the tendency of the fruit to run to small size, and its susceptibility to brown-rot. This variety should be planted on the best peach soils, heavily thinned and the trees severely pruned.

Hale Haven. (F) More color than South Haven, and more free at pit. Thicker skin, yellow flesh, good quality. Same season. Not quite as hardy as South Haven.

HerbHale. (F) (Trade Mark Reg.) U. S. Plant Patent pending. This new peach is of high quality, very large size, yellow meated, freestone, ripening right after Rochester. In size and appearance HerbHale resembles J. H. Hale, the fruit being very large, full, globular, and "heavy". This very outstanding peach originated in the orchard of Mr. Herbert W. Donahey near Yakima, Washington. A U. S. Plant Patent is pending covering this variety. Mr. Donahey has planted in his orchard several hundred trees of HerbHale which are now coming into bearing and top-worked trees have produced fruit for several seasons. We believe HerbHale to be a promising early season shipping peach as the fruit is of large size, high quality, and attractive appearance. It is a very good home canner. Has not yet been tested by commercial fruit canneries. Trees are rapid, vigorous growers, hardy, and regular bearers.

Indian Blood. (C) Fruit large, deep red; flesh deep red, firm and rich. An ideal peach for pickling and preserving. Ripens September.

***May Flower.** (SC) Fruit medium size, creamy white with bright red blush. Flesh greenish white tinged with red at the skin. Excellent flavor for an early peach. Ripens earliest of all peaches. Trees vigorous growers, bear young, productive.

Miller. (C) Fruit large, yellow. Flesh clear yellow to pit, smooth grained, good quality and flavor. One of the best peaches for home canning.

October Krummel. (F) An excellent late ripening, yellow meated, freestone peach—one of the very latest ripening varieties. Large size, round, deep yellow color with dark carmine blush. Tree strong grower, productive.



"C. & O." PEACH TREES AT WHITE BLUFFS, WASH.
Fifteen months after planting. Trees 10 to 12 feet high.

"We received your shipment in good order and were very favorably impressed with the quality of the stock."—Seattle, Washington.

"I can't tell you how pleased I was when I opened my box of trees. These trees were in absolutely perfect condition upon arrival. Not only did they arrive in good condition, but the trees themselves were the finest I have ever seen."—Wilson, New York.

"I am proud of the growth I received from the trees you shipped last year. The best stock I have ever received."—Aumsville, Oregon.



"C. & O." BUDDING CREW

Phillips Cling. (C) Large, round and uniform yellow with bright red tinge. Flesh yellow to the pit, very good quality, firm flesh, fine grained, excellent flavor. One of the best canning peaches. Season very late. Ripens progressively, can be picked over period two to three weeks. Trees large, vigorous growers, productive.

Rio Oso Gem. (F) U. S. Plant Pat. 89. Fruit large size, about as large as Hale, averaging in diameter from 2¾ to 3¾ inches. Quite free from fuzz. Surface of the peach a brilliant dark crimson, shading to orange yellow. Flesh deep yellow, very fine grained, firm texture with excellent, rich, juicy, sweet flavor. Matures about two weeks after J. H. Hale. Hangs well on the tree. Tree vigorous, upright grower. Bears young. Carries a heavy load of fruit well. A very prolific bearer. An exceptionally good shipper. Discovered near Rio Oso, California, as a chance seedling. First fruited in 1926.

****Rochester.** (F) Fruit medium size, color yellow with beautiful over-coloring of red; flesh yellow, firm, meaty, very good quality and flavor. A good home canning peach, and in some districts a profitable commercial orchard variety. Trees very hardy, thrifty growers, productive. Comes into bearing early. Rochester is an especially good variety west of the Cascade Mountains. Ripens early mid-season, a week ahead of Early Crawford. Succeeds well under many varying conditions.

Simmons. (F) Fruit large, firm. A good late variety.

Slappy. (F) Fruit medium to large. Quality very good, flesh yellow, delightful flavor. Color bright orange-yellow with red cheek. Excellent home canner. For home orchards and local markets. Does not stand long distance shipment. Ripens early mid-season, with Early Crawford. Moderately hardy.

***Triumph.** (SC) A yellow fleshed early peach, color dark orange-yellow. Trees hardy. Not generally grown commercially.

Tuscan Cling. (C) Very large, yellow with dark red cheeks, flesh uniformly yellow to the pit, very good quality, firm and solid. Earliest cling, good commercial canner. Also a good long distance shipper. Season late July, ripens with Early Crawford. Trees exceptionally vigorous and heavy producers.

Valient. (F) Resembles Elberta but more globular in shape and of better quality. Considered best canner in Ontario, Canada. Season just after Vedette.

***Veteran.** (F) An Elberta type peach. Tree vigorous grower, comes into bearing early. Season just after Valiant.

"The trees arrived in excellent condition. This stock is the best I have seen—far superior to anything I have been able to obtain in this country."—Vernon, British Columbia.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) fruit well west of the Cascade Mountains.

PEARS

The pear very properly ranks as one of the most delicious of fruits, by reason of its fine, juicy texture and exquisite flavor and aroma. Every home orchard should include some trees of choice pear varieties.

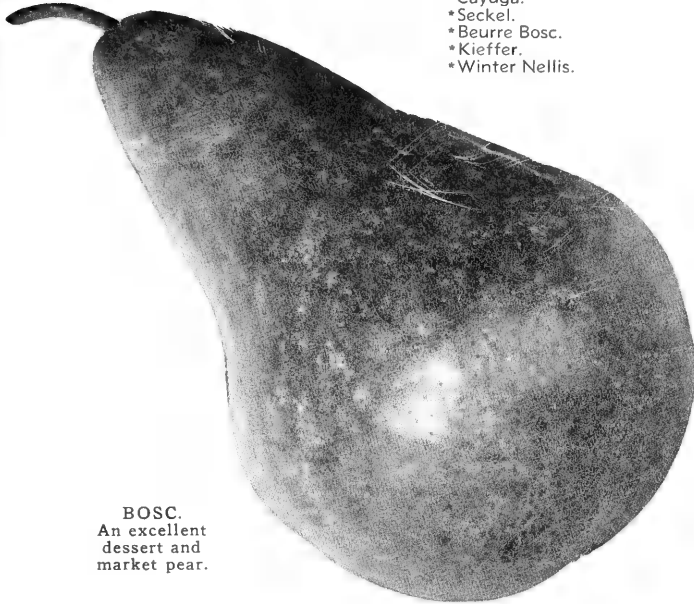
The soil most congenial to pears is a strong clay loam, but it will succeed in any good soil, provided it is moderately rich.

Ripening Order of Pears

*Sugar.
*Bartlett.

*Flemish Beauty.
*Gorham.

*Doyenne du Comice.
*Beurre d'Anjou ("Anjou").
*Cayuga.
*Seckel.
*Beurre Bosc.
*Kieffer.
*Winter Nellis.



BOSC.
An excellent
dessert and
market pear.

****Bartlett.** Fruit medium to large, color clear yellow slightly blushed with red, sometimes dotted with russet; very good quality and flavor, juicy and buttery. One of the finest canning pears, in demand by commercial canneries. Also good shipper. An excellent dessert, canning and general purpose pear. Leads all pears in America as to number of trees planted. Trees medium size, vigorous upright-spreading growers, hardy and productive.

****Beurre Bosc.** Medium to large, with long neck, very good quality, color rich yellow overspread with cinnamon russet, flesh tender, melting, almost buttery, juicy with rich piquant flavor. Ripens October-November. Hardy and productive. A leading commercial variety.

Beauty Plum. Similar in quality, texture and appearance to Climax but ripens over two weeks in advance of Climax. Fruit medium large, heart-shaped; color brilliant red, flesh yellow; exquisite flavor. Ripens ten days to two weeks in advance of Santa Rosa. Excellent pollenizer for Santa Rosa.

Burbank. Large, cherry red, mottled with yellow. Flesh deep yellow. Quality good, agreeable flavor. Good shipper. Ripens late June, follows Climax. Heavy bearer.

Climax. Large, heart-shaped, deep red skin, yellow flesh. Good shipper. Ripens mid-June.

****Compass Cherry-Plum.** Very hardy; especially good for preserving and canning. Tart and juicy.

Damson. Fruit small, oval, skin dark purple, flesh golden yellow. Excellent canner.

Duart Plum. A fine large plum, similar in size and texture to Santa Rosa. Color purple crimson; bright red flesh, earlier, hardier, and better than Satsuma. Ripens after Santa Rosa. Good shipping plum; excellent for preserving and for home use.

****Imperial Gage.** Fruit small, round, skin greenish yellow. Good canner.

Maynard. Large, nearly round, good quality, excellent for home use and shipping. Color rich crimson-purple.

President. (European) A late ripening shipping plum, popular and profitable. The fruit is large, roundish, dark blue in color. The flesh is yellow and of fine texture. It is an excellent shipper. In eastern Washington ripens Sept. 20 to Oct. 1.

***Beurre d'Anjou.** ("Anjou") Fruit large, smooth skin, yellow, marked and dotted with russet, faintly blushed. Superior in appearance and quality. Flesh yellowish white, rich, buttery, pleasing flavor and good keeper. A leading shipping pear. Trees large, vigorous growers, require more room than most varieties. Should be planted approximately 30 feet. Does not bear early as some varieties.

***Cayuga Pear.** A new pear of good quality, size and attractive appearance. Cayuga averages as large as Bartlett but with the delectable flavor, shape, and color of Seckel—its parent. Growers of Cayuga are enthusiastic about it.

****Doyenne du Comice.** Fruit large to very large, color clear handsome yellow, sometimes brightened by delicate blush. Dessert and general use. Season, October-November. Thrives in many parts of the Pacific slope and especially well west of the Cascade Mountains. Tree vigorous grower, somewhat . . . as to soils and climate; average hardiness. This is the pear which has been marketed under a trade-marked trade name as "Royal Rivera".

***Flemish Beauty.** Fruit medium to large, clear yellow overspread with brilliant red cheek. Shape rather globular. Flemish Beauty might be compared among pears to Rome Beauty among apples—it is a faithful, steady producer, fruit not of high quality but of good average quality. Fruit ripens September-October. Quality improves when fruit is picked and ripened under cover. Tree very hardy and productive.

Gorham Pear. A fine new pear of Bartlett type. Closely resembles Bartlett in size, shape, quality and appearance. Ripens two weeks later than Bartlett and keeps a month longer. Flesh white, tender, buttery, and juicy. One of the very best flavored pears in its season. A good canning pear.

****Kieffer.** Large, yellow blushed with red, not of high quality, culinary use. Ripens October and November. Very hardy, blight resistant, vigorous and fruitful.

Old Home. A blight resistant pear stock, principally used for top-working to other commercial pear varieties. As a variety it is not grown for its fruit.

****Seckel.** Fruit small, good quality, color yellowish brown marked with pale russet, often with russet red cheek. Ripens October. Excellent dessert, culinary and pickling. Hardy and productive.

Sugar. Small, color light yellow, sweet, good flavor.

Winter Nellis. Small to medium color yellow covered with grayish-russet, usually blushed bright red. Very good quality, fine grained, rich flavor. Dessert. Season, November-January. Tree medium size, hardy, productive.

PLUMS

****Peach.** Large, roundish, skin purplish-red, flesh golden yellow. Excellent fresh for dessert and canning.

Santa Rosa. One of the largest, most beautiful plums. Flesh yellow, delicious flavor, fragrant. Almost round, uniform in size and shape, dark crimson. Excellent shipper.

***Satsuma.** Dark red skin, also red flesh. Good flavor, small pit, excellent for preserving. Recommended for home planting.

Shiro. (Early Gold) Large, light yellow, good quality. Trees hardy and productive.

Simoni. Small to medium size, shaped like tomato, brick red, firm yellow flesh, rather exquisite pineapple flavor. Tree small, upright grower with peach-like foliage. Not a heavy bearer, but a rare fruit for home gardens.

Wild Plum. This is the genuine "wild plum" found in the forests of the mid-west and east—fond to the childhood memories of many who are familiar with it. Good quality, medium size, bright red. Ripens early July. Used for preserves, jelly and plum butter. Frequent inquiries for this popular old "wild plum" prompted us to propagate it.

****Yakima.** Very large, oval shape, red skin, flesh smooth grained, clear golden-yellow, firm. Should be planted with President or Burbank for pollenizer.

****Yellow Egg.** Large, egg-shaped, deep golden yellow, yellow flesh. For home use and canning. Ripens August. Tree vigorous, productive.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) do well west of the Cascade Mountains.

PRUNES



****Early Italian.** Resembles the Italian prune from which it developed as a bud sport. Has the good characteristics and fruiting qualities of Italian, and is a first class shipper. Slightly larger than Italian and sweeter. **Two weeks earlier.** Brings higher prices. One shipper in Oregon reports receiving \$77.00 per ton for his Early Italian prunes while his common Italian prunes marketed 20 days later, the same season, brought \$32.50 per ton.

****Double X French.** A sport of the French (Petite) prune. A desirable commercial variety. Fruit large, deep purple color. Excellent for drying, culinary and shipping. Trees vigorous and productive. Also known as the Date Prune.

****Hungarian.** Fruit large, dark red, juicy and sweet. Its bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities make it profitable for home or market.

****Italian.** Fruit medium size, dark purple skin, greenish yellow flesh which turns to dark wine color when cooked. Separates freely from pit. Excellent for eating fresh, for culinary, canning, drying and fresh shipment. Trees hardy and productive. One of the most widely planted varieties.

****Petite.** (French) Medium size, egg-shaped, purple skin. The leading drying prune; is rich, sweet and sugary. Prolific bearer.

****Silver.** (Golden Drop Plum) Fruit large and handsome, good quality. Skin golden yellow, flesh yellow, firm, rich, sweet. Excellent for dessert, canning, preserving and drying. Ripens late. Trees very productive.

****Sugar.** Originated by Burbank. Fruit large, skin dark purple. Flesh golden yellow, tender, sweet, particularly good for home drying and canning. Contains almost 24 per cent sugar. Trees vigorous, productive, hardy.

****Tragedy.** One of the best early prunes. Fruit above medium size, attractive appearance, dark, rich purple, rounded form, flesh yellowish-green, firm, sweet, highly flavored. Blooms early, should be planted in locations not subject to late frosts. Should be pollinized by Grand Duke plum.

Early Italian Brings 60% Better Price

"Answering your inquiry about EARLY ITALIAN PRUNES. Will say that I have 400 bearing trees of which 20 are 20 years old; 380 trees began bearing in 1936 at the age of 4 years.

"In both, tree and fruit, the EARLY ITALIAN is quite like the Italian except that the Early Italian ripens at least from 15 to 20 days earlier than the Italian prune. The price received for the Early prunes has been at least 60% better than the late prunes. Prices ranging from \$60.00 per ton to \$92.00 net through the bad times. This year 1938 I delivered 8361 lbs. of them. They graded mostly U. S. No. 1's and for that grade I received over \$85.00 per ton net. Italian U. S. No. 1's this season netted growers here between \$10.00 and \$18.00 per ton."—John Pitzer, Oregon.

QUINCE

The quince grows best in good, deep soil. The trees are hardy, compact in growth, requiring but little space and come into early bearing.

When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruits, it imparts a delicious flavor. Quinces are especially desirable for jellies and preserves. The flesh becomes a beautiful dark red when cooked.

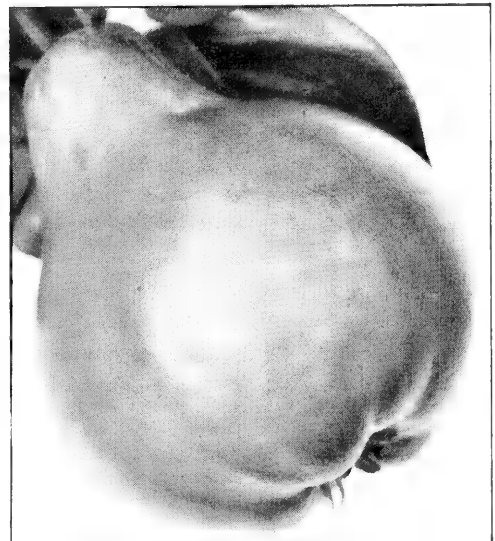
Orange. Fruit large, roundish, bright yellow. An old favorite of the finest quality. Ripens mid-season.

Pineapple. Originated by Burbank. The name comes from the flavor, which is suggestive of the pineapple. Fruit large, nearly round, light golden yellow color, flesh white, very tender when cooked. Valuable for cooking, preserving and flavoring. Tree strong grower, productive. Ripens September.

"The trees received from you were all very fine and are starting in good shape."—Boise, Idaho.

"We received the trees yesterday in very fine shape."—Denver, Colo.

"The trees came through in fine shape and are remarkably uniform in size and appear to have very good root systems."—Berlin Heights, Ohio.



PINEAPPLE QUINCE

"The trees from your nursery arrived today in good condition and they are exceptionally good stock."—White Bluffs, Washington.

NUT TREES

ALMONDS

Two or more varieties of almonds must be planted together in the right combinations to secure successful pollination. Good combinations are Nonpareil and Texas Prolific; also Nonpareil and I.X.L.

ALMOND VARIETIES

I.X.L. A beautiful large, shapely nut; one of the most attractive in appearance. Shell is soft, kernel sweet, of good quality. Tree strong grower.

Nonpareil. The nut is medium size, with very thin "paper-shell". The kernel is long, plump, sweet and of high quality. Tree a good cropper and strong grower.

Texas Prolific. A popular variety. Rather small, hard shelled nut. Regular producer and large yields. Tree rather upright grower, an excellent pollenizer.

BUTTERNUTS (White Walnut)

Butternuts are a beautiful growing tree which yield large rough shelled nuts. The kernels are white, full-meated and oily. The flavor delicious, rich and sweet.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

Throughout the fruit districts of central and eastern Washington are many fine English walnut trees which yield large crops of choice nuts. They are beautiful trees for the home grounds or garden and the nuts are always useful and appreciated.



For Pacific Northwest conditions we offer the more hardy, dependable varieties which are late blooming and self-pollenizing. Walnuts develop to large spreading trees and should be planted 40 feet apart. They develop deep growing tap roots and should be planted in deep soil free from hard pan. Or if some hard pan is present it should be thoroughly broken up.

Types of English Walnut Trees. English walnut trees are propagated by grafting and also from selected seed. The grafted trees are more difficult to grow and command higher prices. From selected first generation seeds—which are seeds taken from grafted trees—excellent trees are produced which reproduce practically true to type and are somewhat less expensive than grafted trees.

Franquette English Walnut. Has distinct characteristics. Tree most hardy of the English or Persian walnuts. Vigorous grower, late bloomer escaping late frosts; regular and abundant bearer. Nuts do not sunburn and are large, uniform size, long with smooth, well-filled shell, easily cracked. Meats exquisite, rich, oily, nutty flavor. A choice variety for home use—one of the best for commercial plantings.

"SeeAndO" **SeeandO English Walnut** (Trade mark reg.) In the Wenatchee Valley we have found an old walnut "monarch" which we consider a real discovery. At this time this magnificent walnut tree is 45 years old, has never suffered any serious winter injury, and regularly produces good crops of large, well-shaped, thin-shelled, plumpkerneled nuts of good quality. We have named this particular variety SeeandO (Trade mark reg.) English Walnut.

CHESTNUTS

Chestnuts bloom late and escape late frosts, consequently are regular croppers. They become large spreading trees and should be planted 30 to 40 feet apart.

American Sweet. Nuts very sweet and of fine flavor, rather small size but prolific and profitable. Hardy.

Spanish (Italian). A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundant crops of very large nuts. Not as sweetly flavored as American.

BLACK WALNUTS

Besides producing a food crop, the black walnut is one of the most stately shade trees. The foliage is beautiful green throughout spring and summer; colors beautiful golden brown in autumn.

The improved new varieties of black walnut have commercial possibilities. The native black walnut grows naturally from Canada to Florida and from Maine to the Rocky Mountains—and on about all types of soils and locations.

The improved black walnuts come into early bearing from the standpoint of nut trees, have the hardness of the original native black walnut, and having thinner shells and whole meats, can be more easily cracked and the meats removed in halves and wholes.

Should be planted 40 to 50 feet apart.

American Black Walnut. A beautiful and stately shade and ornamental tree. Grows everywhere. Very hardy.

Stabler Black Walnut. Originated in Maryland. Medium size, one of the finest black walnuts and one of the best of all in cracking quality. Kernels can easily be removed in halves and this variety runs quite a few one-lobed nuts from which kernel can be removed in one piece. Tree early bearing, prolific producer. Extremely hardy.

Thomas Black Walnut. Originated in Pennsylvania. One of the finest black walnuts yet introduced. Nuts large, kernels large, very good quality. Kernels come out in halves similar to English walnut. Distinctive walnut flavor. Tree fast, upright grower. Bears heavily in five years. Extremely hardy.

FILBERTS

Western Washington and Western Oregon are especially adapted to the commercial growing of filberts. A crop failure in these localities has seldom occurred.

Prof. Schuster, nut expert at the Oregon Agricultural College, says: "The Pacific Northwest is the only place in the United States where filberts are grown commercially to any extent. Here the filbert thrives. . . . The large, fresh nuts of the Pacific Northwest are much superior to the imported stock, as the imported stock is nearly a year old when received and of inferior quality."

The filbert is less particular as to the location and soil than many other nut and fruit trees. It does well on any soil that is fertile, well drained, retentive of moisture during summer, and which has sufficient depth.

Filberts are generally planted 25 feet apart, each way. This requires 70 trees to the acre. Pollenizer should contact each tree. In commercial plantings, pollenizers are planted every third tree in every third row.



Barcelona Filbert Tree Seventh Year.
Upper: DuChilly Filbert nut. Lower: Barcelona nut.
(About two-thirds natural size.)

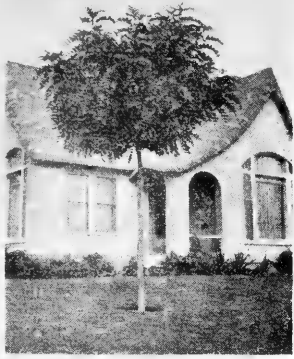
Barcelona. A large round nut that drops freely from its husk. The self-husking feature is a valuable one. Makes a large tree and bears early. Proper pollination is essential. DuChilly, Daviana, and White Aveline are all good pollenizers for Barcelona.

DuChilly. A leading commercial variety, very popular in Western Washington. Very large, long nut of superior quality. In some markets commands premium price over Barcelona. Trees more upright growing, not so large as Barcelona, but good bearer.

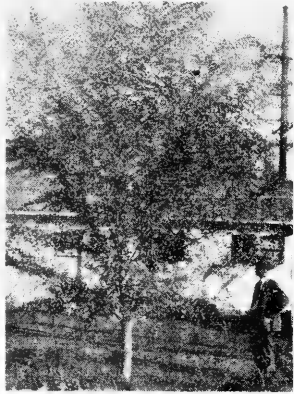
Daviana. Excellent nut of the DuChilly or long type. The trees are large, handsome, and of upright growth. Excellent pollenizer for both DuChilly and Barcelona.

White Aveline. Mostly planted as a pollenizer for Barcelona, and for home use. Barcelona also pollenizes White Aveline, so they are to be recommended for interplantings.

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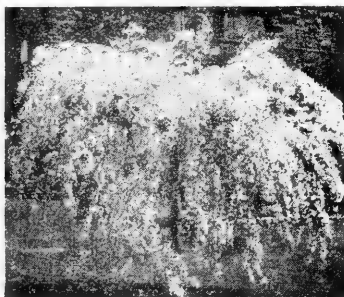


SIBERIAN or CHINESE ELM

Three years' growth from a young nursery tree.



MOCK ORANGE



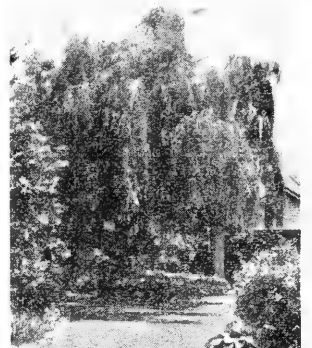
WEeping FLOWERING CHERRY

WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

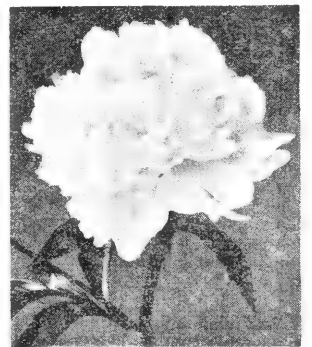
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FLOWERING CHERRIES AT WASHINGTON



WEeping WILLOW



PEONY



WISTARIA

To C. & O. Customers:

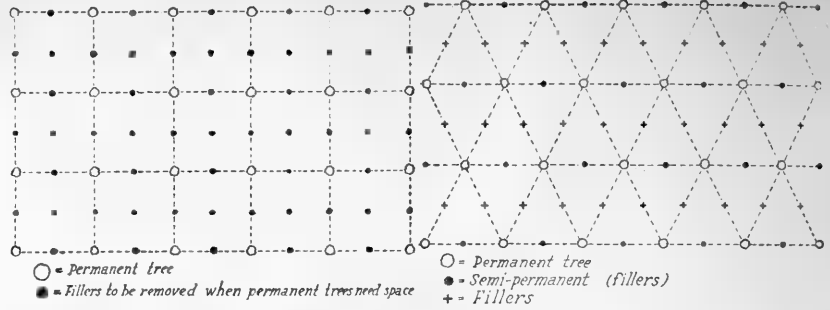
Our interest in your success does not end with the shipment of your order. We also desire that you obtain satisfactory and profitable results. Write us regarding your planting problems and any helpful information you may require.

C. & O. NURSERY CO.

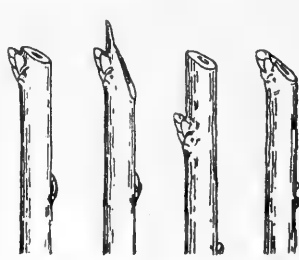
PLANTING CHART

This convenient planting chart gives the correct planting distance at which various fruit trees should be set. It also shows the number of trees, at various distances, that can be planted per acre.

Number of shrubs or Plants for an Acre			Suitable Distance for Planting	
No. Feet Apart	Square Method	Tri-angle Method	Number feet Each Way	
1 x 1	43,560	50,300	Apples	25 to 35
2 x 2	10,890	12,575	Pears	18 to 25
3 x 3	4,840	5,890	Cherry, Sweet	25 to 35
4 x 4	2,722	3,145	Cherry, Sour	20 to 25
5 x 5	1,742	2,010	Plums	18 to 25
6 x 6	1,210	1,600	Prunes	18 to 25
7 x 7	888	1,020	Peaches	18 to 25
8 x 8	680	785	Apricots	18 to 25
9 x 9	537	617	Nectarines	16 to 20
10x10	435	505	Quince	12 to 18
11x11	360	414	Almonds	18 to 28
12x12	302	349	English Walnuts	40 to 60
13x13	257	295	Filberts	20 to 25
14x14	222	255	Currants	3 to 7
15x15	193	222	Gooseberries	4 x 8
16x16	170	190	Raspberries	3 x 8
17x17	150	172	Blackberries	5 x 8
18x18	134	158	Olympic Berries	8 x 8
19x19	120	138	Strawberries:	
20x20	108	125	Field:	
22x22	90	104	18 to 24" x 3 to 3 1/4'	
24x24	76	88	Garden	1 x 2 ft.
25x25	69	80	Grapes	8 x 10 ft.
27x27	60	69	Asparagus	8" x 3'
30x30	43	55	Hedge Plants:	
33x33	40	46	Single Row	6 in.
35x35	35	40	Double Row	12 in.
36x36	33	38	(Rows 1 ft. apart)	
40x40	27	31		



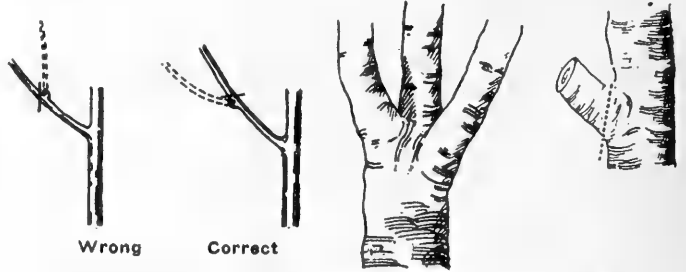
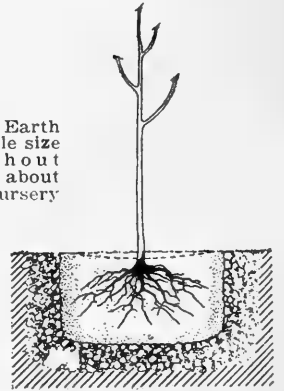
LAYING OUT AN ORCHARD. The two most common systems of planting are "square" and "triangular". The square system is the simplest and most common method. It has the advantage of allowing room for hauling, cultivation and orchard operations between rows in two directions. The triangular system accommodates more trees per acre and is sometimes used when planting filler trees for later removal. Filler trees are also frequently used with the square method of planting.



No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4

Proper distance from bud to cut, when pruning small limbs. No. 1 correct. No. 2 too slanting. No. 3 too far from bud. No. 4 too close.

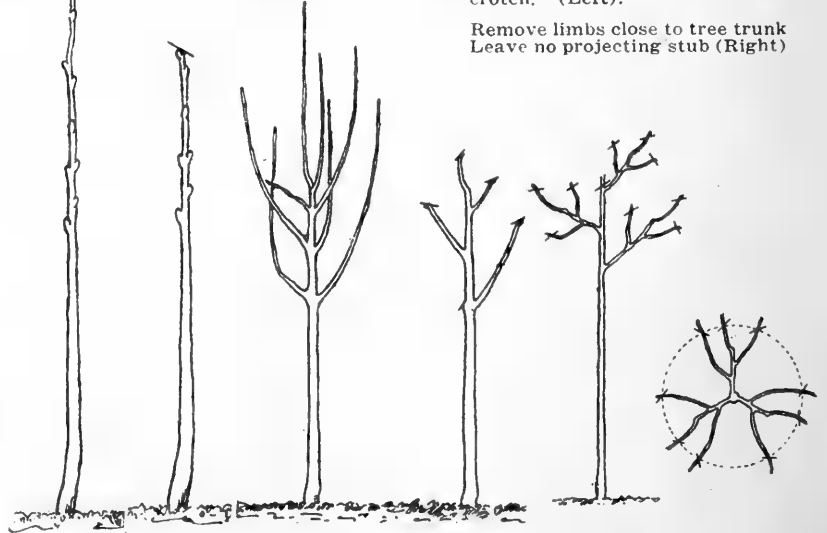
Properly planted. Earth broken up, hole ample size to hold roots without crowding, tree set about inch deeper than nursery ground mark.



Always cut to "outside" buds. Dotted line shows future growth.

Prevent two or more branches developing from tree trunk at same point. This creates a weak crotch. (Left).

Remove limbs close to tree trunk. Leave no projecting stub (Right)



Yearling whip type nursery tree showing proper heading back at planting.

Circle represents downward view of tree top, indicating how limbs should be uniformly distributed.

How to Plant a Tree

SET TREE IN TUB OF WATER WHILE DIGGING HOLE.

SUB SOIL SHOULD BE BROKEN UP IF VERY HARD.

ROOTS SHOULD NOT BE BENT IN PLANTING SO DIG HOLE PLENTY LARGE ENOUGH.

SET TREE TRIFLE DEEPER THAN IT GREW IN NURSERY.

SETTLE TREE BY SHAKING UP AND DOWN.

SPREAD ROOTS TO NATURAL POSITION.

WHEN HOLE IS ABOUT 2/3 FULL PACK FIRMLY WITH FEET.

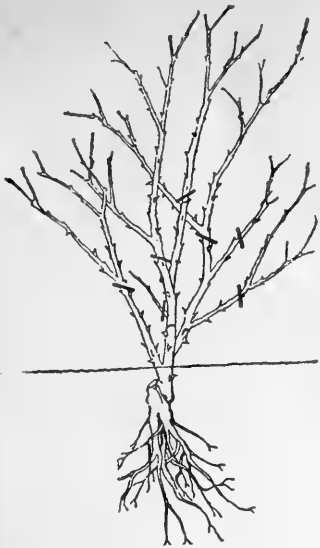
FILL IN AMONG ROOTS WITH GOOD LOAMY SOIL. WORK IN BY HAND OR SETTLE WITH WATER.

LEAVE SOIL LOOSE ON TOP.

FILL HOLE AND PACK FIRMLY. LIGHT SOIL REQUIRES MORE PACKING THAN HEAVY SOIL.

LEAVE POCKET AROUND HOLE TO CATCH WATER.

IMPORTANT: WE DO NOT ENCOURAGE THE USE OF MANURE. IF WELL DECAYED AND MIXED WITH SOIL IT SHOULD BE USED ONLY ON THE TOP.



Upper.

Rose bush planted at proper depth. Line represents ground surface. Dark lines indicate proper cutting back in spring before growing season starts. It is well to mound earth around tops of roses to prevent drying-out until growth starts.



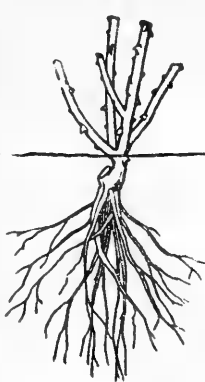
C. & O. Globe Locusts planted on Washington State Capitol grounds, Olympia.

In street and avenue plantings a formal effect and uniformity is desirable. Plant a single variety and head trees at uniform heights. If more than one variety is desired it is preferable to group each variety.

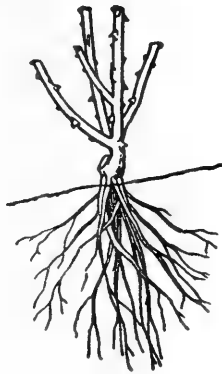
HOW TO PRUNE AND PLANT ROSES



No. 1



No. 2



No. 3

- No. 1. When cutting rose blooms, be sure to let two leaves remain on branch. Black line shows where to cut.
- No. 2. Rose bush planted at proper depth, properly cut-back. Earth should be mounded around top until growth starts.
- No. 3. Planted too shallow.

How to Plant Evergreens

- (1) Dig hole a foot larger and deeper than ball of earth. Provide good, loamy top soil to fill around ball.



- 2 SET TREE IN HOLE TRIFLE LOWER THAN IT STOOD IN NURSERY

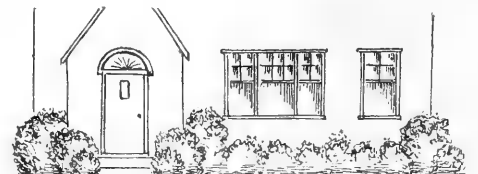
- 3 FILL GOOD TOP SOIL UP AROUND BALL. PACK FIRMLY WITH FEET OR SETTLE BY FILLING HOLE WITH WATER

- 4 LOOSEN BURLAP AT TOP OF BALL AND ROLL BACK OR CUT OFF
- 5 FILL HOLE WITH SOIL. PACK FIRMLY AND LEAVE TOP OF GROUND COVERED WITH LOOSE EARTH, OR BETTER MULCH WITH STRAWY WELL ROTTED MANURE

HOW TO WATER

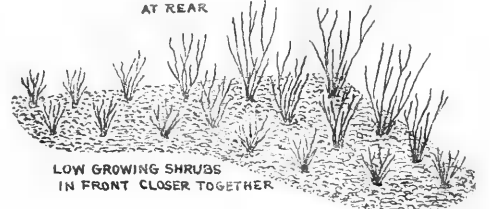
Should watering be required in dry weather be sure to soak the soil thoroughly. A light sprinkling is almost useless. Good cultivation and loose top-soil, or a mulch of peat moss is very helpful.

HOW TO PLANT SHRUBS

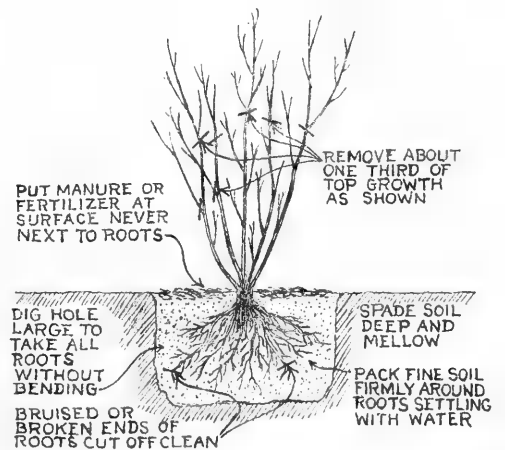


GROUP TALL GROWING SHRUBS AT ENTRANCES AND CORNERS DWARF VARIETIES IN FRONT AND UNDER WINDOWS

SET TALL GROWING SHRUBS AT REAR



LOW GROWING SHRUBS IN FRONT CLOSER TOGETHER



PUT MANURE OR FERTILIZER AT SURFACE NEVER NEXT TO ROOTS

REMOVE ABOUT ONE THIRD OF TOP GROWTH AS SHOWN

DIG HOLE LARGE TO TAKE ALL ROOTS WITHOUT BENDING

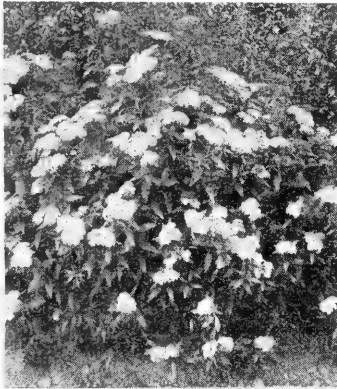
SPADE SOIL DEEP AND MELLOW

BRUISED OR BROKEN ENDS OF ROOTS CUT OFF CLEAN

PACK FINE SOIL FIRMLY AROUND ROOTS SETTLING WITH WATER

SHRUBS AND TREES

for Special Uses and Places



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER

FOUNDATION PLANTING

—and for low borders or entrances. 2-3 feet.

Azalea Mollis B-B.
Barberry Thunbergii.
Barberry Red Leaf.
Barberry Truehedge
Coralberry.
Deutzia Gracillis.
Maple, Jap. cut-leaf.
Quince, Jap. flg. Mauleai.
Spirea Anthony Waterer.
Viburnum Carlesi B-B.

MEDIUM HEIGHT

3-5 feet.

Almond, Pink, White Flg.
Calycanthus.
Cornus Elegantissima.
Deutzia Lemoine.
Hydrangea Arb. and P. G.
Jetbead.
Kerria, Japonica.
Maple, Jap. Red-leaf B-B.
Philadelphus Lemoine.
Spirea Thunbergii; Arguta.
Weigelia Eva Rathke.

TALL, ACCENT SHRUBS

5-8 feet.

Cotoneaster Acutifolia.
Cotoneaster Simonsi.
Deutzia Pride of R.
Forsythia Fortunei.
Forsythia Spectabilis.
Philadelphus Cornarius.
Philadelphus Virginal
Spirea Van Houttei.
Weigelia Rosea.

Plants for Ground-Covers

Cotoneaster Horiz. B-B.
Coralberry (about 3 feet).
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan
Virginia Creeper.
Rambler Roses.

MEDIUM HEIGHT

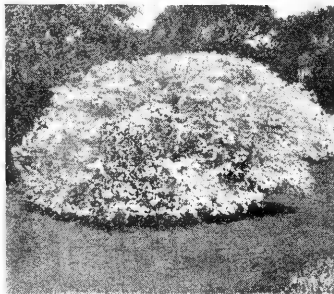
5-8 feet.

Almond Flg. Pink; White.
Althea, Red, Pink, White.
Beauty Bush, Kolkwitzia.
Buddleia.
Button Bush.
Calycanthus.
Deutzia P. of R.
Cornus Florida Rubra B-B.
Cornus Elegantissima.
Euonymus Alatas.
Forsythia Fortunei.
Forsythia Spectabilis.
Kerria Japonica.
Lilacs.
Philadelphus Cornarius.
Philadelphus Virginal.
Prunus Triloba.
Quince, Jap. flowering.
Spirea Billardi.
Spirea Prunifolia.
Tamarix Odessiana.
Viburnum Dentatum.
Viburnum Lan.
Viburnum Opulus sterilis.
Viburnum Pllicatum.
Viburnum Tomentosum.
Weigelia Rosea.
Weigelia Floribunda.
Weigelia Variegated.

TALL ACCENT

8 ft. or more.

Cornus Florida (white flrs.)
Cornus Siberica.
Cornus Lutea.
Forsythia Suspensa.
Lilac, Persian.
Honeysuckle, Tartarian.
Philadelphus Grandi.
Ninebark, Golden.
Tamarix Hispida.
Tamarix African.



FLOWERING CRAB

Shrub Trees

Flowering Crabs.
Maple, Japanese Red-leaf.
Prunus Blirieana.
Prunus Cistena.
Prunus Camelliaflora.
Prunus Davidiana, Pink
Red Bud.
Caragana.

Shrubs for Shady Locations

LOW GROWING

2-4 feet.

Barberry Thunbergii.
Coral Berry.
Deutzia Lemoine.
Hydrangea Arb.
Stephandra.
Viburnum Carlesi.

MEDIUM HEIGHT

4-6 feet.

Calycanthus.
Forsythia Fortunei.
Honeysuckle Fragrantissima.
Hydrangea P. G.
Jetbead.
Kerria, Japonica.
Spirea Van Houttei.

TALL

6 feet up.

Kolkwitzia.
Cornus siberica.
Cornus Lutea.
Viburnum.

Shrubs With Attractive Fruits

Barberry.
Coralberry.
Cotoneasters.
Honeysuckle, Tartarian.
Jetbead.
Ninebark.
Viburnums.
Sumacs.
Pyracantha (broad-leaf)

Shrubs for Continuous Bloom

Althea.
Buddleia.
Hydrangea.
Spirea A. Waterer.
Spirea Billardi.
Tamarix Hispida.
Rose, Rugosa.
Rose, Hybrid Teas.

Highly Colored Autumn Foliage

Barberries.
Cornus Florida.
Cornus Florida Rubra.
Euonymus Alatus.
Stephandra.
Sumac.
Viburnums.

Trees for Special Purposes

FLOWERING TREES

For Specimens and Accent
Trees in Border.

Ash, Mountain.
Cherry, Japanese Flowering
(Kwanzan upright.)
Chestnut, White, Red.
Crabs, Flowering.
Hawthorne, Paul's Scarlet.
Locust, Pink Flowering.
Prunus—Flowering Plums.
Flowering Peach.
Siberian Pea Tree.
Tulip Tree.

TREES FOR RAPID GROWTH

Ailanthus.
Ash.
Spice Elder.
Catalpa Speciosa.
Elm, American.
Elm, Siberian.
Locust, Black.
Locust, Pink Flowering.
Maple, Silver.
Sycamore (Plane Tree).

FOR STREET PLANTING

Elm, American.
Linden.
Locust, Globe.
Locust, Pink Flowering.
Maple, Norway.
Maple, Schwedleri.
Sycamore (Plane Tree).

FOR LAWN SPECIMENS

Birch, Cutleaf Weeping.
Birch, European.
Lindens.
Locust, Pink Flowering.
Maple, Norway.
Maple, Schwedleri.
Kwanzan Jap. Cherry
Prunes Blirieann
Hawthorne, Paul's S.
Sycamore.

*SADDLE ROCK

The mountain appearing on the cover design of this book is an interesting landmark near Wenatchee. In early pioneer days local Indians sometimes obtained in trade a certain type of U. S. Government pack saddle. These saddles were used by Indian squaws for riding purposes. Indians noting the resemblance of this mountain to the saddles named this peak "The Squaw Saddle". The mountain, being largely rock, has since been called "Saddle Rock".

GRAPES

Grapes are an important crop for the Pacific Northwest. Their commercial possibilities are increasing. A demand by manufacturers of juice, wineries, processing plants and fair prices for fresh fruit has made grape growing profitable.

The American varieties of grapes are hardy and vigorous and widely planted. American varieties are mostly grown commercially and for home use in the Northwest.

Most European varieties require winter protection except when planted in more sheltered, mild-climated localities.

Planting Distances: Grapes are usually planted in rows eight feet apart. When set 8x8 feet, 680 vines are required per acre. If set 10 feet apart 435 vines per acre will be required; if set 8x10 feet, 540 vines per acre.

Production: In Eastern Washington under favorable conditions, grapes have produced up to approximately 10 tons per acre from about seven-year-old plantations. A three-year vineyard under normal conditions should produce about three tons per acre; five tons the fourth year.

AMERICAN GRAPE VARIETIES (Hardy)

Varieties listed in order of ripening.

Color of each variety indicated following name.

Fredonia. (Black) A newer variety, one of the best black grapes bearing large, compact clusters of juicy berries, well flavored, hang well on the vine. Three weeks earlier than Concord. Hardy, productive, strong grower.

Portland. (White) One of the earliest grapes to ripen. Excellent flavor, productive and hardy. Its large, beautiful, yellowish-white berries contain high sugar content.

Campbell's Early. (Black) Clusters and berries large, glossy black, sweet and juicy. Good keeper and shipper. Ripens with Moore's Early.

Island Belle. (Black) The favorite grape for growing west of the Cascade Mountains. Large fruit, large compact clusters, juicy and well flavored. Good shipper.

Niagara. (White) Berries medium to large. Good quality. Niagara holds the same position among white grapes as Concord among black or purple varieties. Ripens with the Concord.

Worden. (Purple) Seedling of Concord, which it resembles. Berries larger, fruit well flavored, ripens several days earlier than Concord. Hardy.

Caco. (Red) A new red grape of exceptional merit. Wine-red, compact bunches, good size, well flavored, holds fruit well after ripening. Hardy, thrifty grower. (See color illustration, page 8).

Concord. (Purple) One of the most popular of all grapes, bearing large, regular crops of blue-black berries, sweet and finely flavored. One of the best grapes for jelly, juice and jam. The standard American grape for vineyards; should be in every home garden.

Agawam. (Red) Deep red or maroon. Large meaty berries, large, loose shouldered bunches. Delightful flavor. Ripens with Concord or trifle later. Strong, vigorous grower.

Catawba. (Red) Large, copper-red, rich musky flavor, late ripening, sweet. Used extensively for making wine.

EUROPEAN GRAPE VARIETIES (Medium Hardy)

Csaba. (Pearl of Csaba) Hardy, north European grape, developed as a hybrid in Hungary. Has withstood severe winters of Eastern Washington, over 30 degrees below zero without damage. Fruit white, medium size, seeds small and not noticeable. Flavor pleasing, spicy, slightly Muscat flavor. Ripens very early—about 10 days to two weeks before Moore's Early, 30 days before Concord. Excellent table grape. Good wine grape.

Malaga. (White) Large bunches, large yellowish-green berries. One of the best shippers. Vine strong grower, very productive, thrives in many soils.

Ribier. (Black) Immense round berries on large, well filled clusters. Firm, juicy and sweet. Good shipper.



CONCORD GRAPES

Black Hamburg. (Black) Excellent eating grape. A great favorite. Adaptable to wide range of growing conditions. Berries large, elongated, sweet, crisp.

Muscat. (White) Berries large, pale amber, sweet, muscat flavor. Popular table and raisin grape. Flesh firm, brittle, sweet, rich, fine flavor.

White Sweetwater. (White) A favorite white grape. Ripens early. Quality good, beautiful clear green, tinged with golden bronze where exposed to sun. Clusters large and long, berries medium to large.

Thompson Seedless. (White) Seedless. Bunches large and long, berries yellowish white, seedless, excellent quality. Heavy bearer. Valuable as a table and shipping grape, for drying and raisins.

Flame Tokay. (Red) Bunches very large, berries large, thick skin, pale red or flame colored; flesh firm, sweet, sprightly flavor. A beautiful red grape for table use. Vigorous, heavy producer.

Zinfandel. (Black) A famous wine grape. Berries rather small, round, thin skinned, juicy, borne on compact clusters. Regular, heavy bearer. Has proved hardy and adaptable to many localities in Eastern Washington.

Alecante Bouschet. (Red) Sweet. Bright red juice. Wonderful wine grape. Berries medium size, round, firm, tough skin. Abundant producer. Leaves turn brilliant red in fall.

Grapes Growing 100%

*"My grapes received from you are growing 100%—and the apples and prunes. I am very well pleased with all of them."—
Oliver, British Columbia.*

"Received my nursery stock in good shape. I am well pleased with the trees. They certainly have good tops and roots—also the grapes are wonderfully well rooted."—Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

BERRIES

Every home garden should have an assortment of berry plants.

CURRANTS

Cherry. Red, large, good.

White Grape. Large, golden green.

Perfection. Red, finest and largest known.

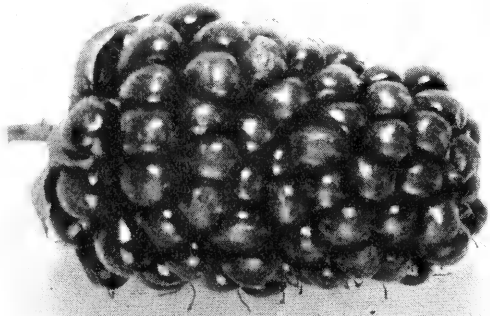
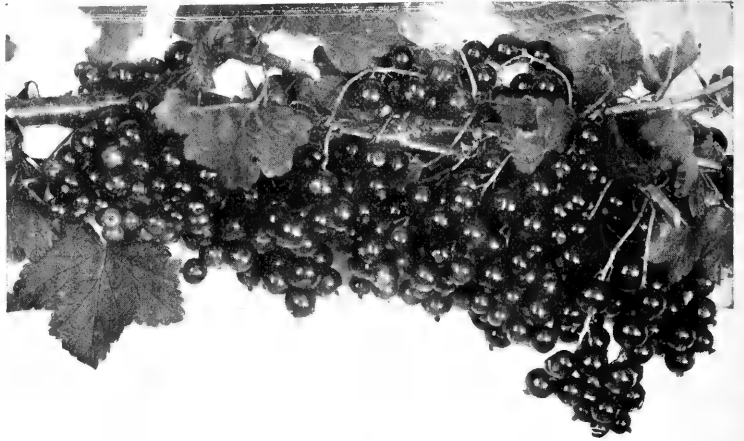
GOOSEBERRIES

Josslyn. Red.

Pearl. Medium size, productive, hardy.

Oregon Champion. Largest, best commercial variety, free from mildew.

(Currants and Gooseberries sold only in State of Washington.)



BOYSENBERRY

HYBRID BERRIES

Boysenberry. Recent introduction. Berries very large and of fine flavor. Considered by many superior to Youngberry. Hardy.

Loganberry. Very large fruit, strong grower, trailing vines.

Youngberry. Recent introduction, very fine, cross between Loganberry and Dewberry. Sweeter than Boysenberry, but not so hardy.

STRAWBERRIES

STANDARD VARIETIES

Clark Seedling (Hood River). Large, firm, good shipper.

Marshall. Large, good canner. Preferred for freezing.

Premier. Early, good quality, productive, favorite in Wenatchee Valley.

Dorsett. New, early heavy bearer, large, good shipper.

Fairfax. New, early, fine flavor, very firm.

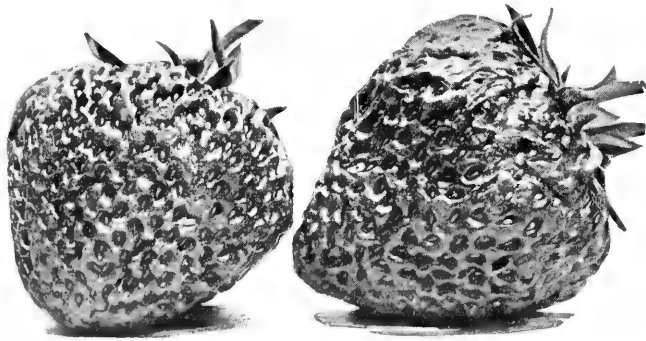
EVERBEARING VARIETIES

Gem. Heavy bearer, beautiful color and shape, delicious flavor and a firm market berry.

Progressive. Medium size, sweet, fine quality.

Mastodon. Largest, heavy bearer.

Rockhill. One of the best everbearers. Does not grow runners. Excellent flavor, large size, heavy bearer.



RASPBERRIES

Chief. New red; very fine.

Cumberland (Black Cap). One of the best and largest of all black caps.

Cuthbert (Red). Standard market variety, favorite.

Columbian (Purple Cap.) Dark red, unexcelled for canning, jelly, jam.

Latham (Red). New, disease resistant, very productive large.

St. Regis (Red). Everbearing, fine quality.



CUTHBERT RASPBERRIES

BLACKBERRIES

Evergreen. Large, delicious, bears from July to November.

Lawton. Well known market variety.

Mercereau. Hardy, upright stocky canes, heavy producer, sweet.

Himalaya Giant. Vigorous grower, must be trained on trellis.

Snyder. Very hardy, enormously productive, medium size, early.

Rathbun. Strong, erect grower, compact bush, good quality.

Thornless. No thorns, trail on ground, or train on trellis, good.

C. & O. CONIFER EVERGREENS

NOTE: All Evergreens are balled and burlapped. Evergreens are sold F. O. B. Nursery, freight or express paid by purchaser.

White Fir (*Abies Concolor*). Very beautiful, graceful and stately. An ornament for any lawn. Has long, broad, silvery green foliage. Grows rapidly and symmetrically. Concolor Fir is absolutely hardy. Striking foliage which varies in color from light green to deep soft blue. Spring growth is silvery blue.

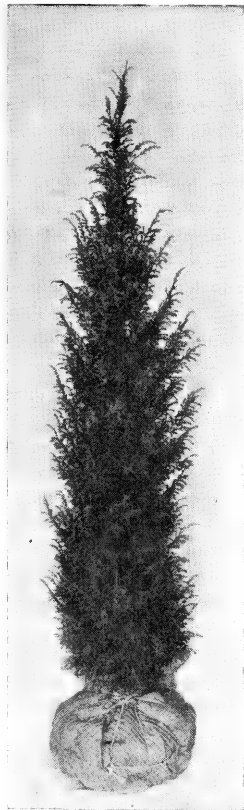
Arborvitae. See THUJA.

Berkman's arborvitae. See THUJA *orientalis aurea nana*.

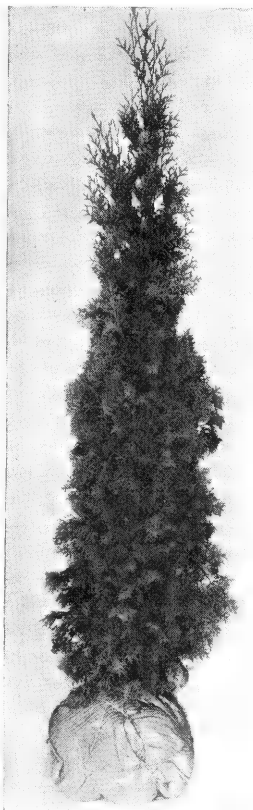
Fir. See ABIES.

JUNIPERS

Junipers are a family of hardy evergreens, including trees of various habits of growth from broad, bushy trees, and spire-like columnar specimens, to low-growing types which creep along the ground. They are among the most important evergreens in ornamental and landscape work. Junipers thrive in most all parts of the country and withstand severe weather conditions. Should be a part of every landscape.



IRISH JUNIPER



PYRAMIDAL
ARBORVITAE

Pfitzer's Juniper (*J. Chinensis Pfitzeriana*). Silvery greenish-blue foliage of feathery appearance. Thrive well under many conditions, being extremely hardy. Grow well in full sun or in shady protected places. This is one of the procumbent or low-growing Junipers. Suited for rockeries, along edge of walls, embankments, foundation and group plantings.

Spiny Greek Juniper (*J. excelsa stricta*). A beautiful variety, compact form, tapering gradually from the ground to a sharp terminal point. Fine glaucous (silvery steel-blue) color, close growing, prickly needles. Native of Greece, southern Europe and Asia.

Irish Juniper (*J. communis Hibernica*). Foliage deep green, of slender columnar growth. The common Irish Juniper, a well known popular variety.

Savin Juniper (*J. Sabina*). A low, many branched shrub, sometimes growing 4 feet high, but may be kept down by trimming. A very desirable low tree for foundation groups. Its branches are spreading, dense, tufted.

Sabina Tamariscifolia (*J. Tamariscifolia*). Low-growing, creeping, average height 1 foot or less. Foliage fine texture, very attractive, dark, blue-green. Excellent for edges of groups, banks, and rock gardens.

Sabina Von Ehron. A rare and picturesque tree. Dark green foliage like Sabina, branches grow semi-upright, wide spreading, somewhat fan shaped. Has a deep rich color.

Eastern Red Cedar (*J. Virgiana*). A perfectly hardy evergreen, one of the beautiful, upright growing Junipers. Bright green in summer, sometimes bluish, assuming a bronzy hue in winter. Grows into a graceful, broad, columnar tree.

Keteleeri Red Cedar (*J. Virgiana Keteleeri*). Slow grower. Deep rich green, heavily tufted foliage. Retains fine green winter color. Makes pyramidal specimen of medium size. Can be sheared. Hardy.

Virginiana Pyramidalis. Beautiful, close-growing, pyramidal tree. Very slender, picturesquely angular terminal growth. Excellent specimen for formal gardens. Hardy. Rare.

Dundee Juniper (*J. Virgiana Dundee*). One of the newer Junipers, color bluish-green in spring and summer, purplish-plum color in fall and winter. Very compact, pyramidal form. Can be sheared.

Meyer Juniper (*J. squamata meyerii*). A new evergreen discovered in China by Frank N. Meyer, plant explorer. Unusual color and habit of growth. Color distinct shining blue. Foliage appears of different color when viewed from various angles. Growth irregular. Ideal for rockeries, around pools, for landscape settings. Very hardy.

PICEA—SPRUCE

Norway Spruce (*P. excelsa*). Dark green foliage. A rapid grower forming a lofty, well-shaped tree. Excellent for wind-breaks and hedges. Stands shearing well. "The Christmas tree spruce."

Colorado Green Spruce (*P. pungens*). This is the green form of the Colorado spruce. Deep green foliage. Grows into a tree of large size.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Colorado Blue Spruce (*P. pungens glauca*). One of the most popular evergreens for northern states. Our stock of this beautiful tree has been carefully selected. An extremely fine blue color.

Koster Blue Spruce (*P. Kosteriana*). The well known Koster Blue Spruce; the foliage is deep, silvery blue, retaining its color well over winter. A grafted tree growing irregular when young but later very symmetrical and shapely growth. Its exquisite color makes it a very desirable ornamental tree.

C. & O. CONIFER EVERGREENS

PINUS—PINE

Mugho Pine (*P. Mugho*). A dwarf pine, globe shaped. A fine little tree that fits into many landscape situations. Extremely hardy. Very decorative and beautiful.

Scotch Pine (*P. sylvestris*). Rapidity of growth, great hardiness, and the facility with which it grows on almost all soils makes Scotch Pine useful for many purposes. Excellent for covering hillsides, large embankments, windbreaks. Not generally used for small home grounds.

ARBORVITAE—THUJA

Arborvitae include some of the most beautiful and useful evergreens in cultivation. Beautiful as specimens for the lawn, landscape and for hedges. Can be sheared readily. Very hardy.

American Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis*). One of the most popular. Broad pyramidal form, light green foliage, stands shearing well. Makes excellent hedges.

Berkman's Dwarf Golden Arborvitae (*T. orientalis aurea nana*) One of the most showy of all the Arborvitae family. Dwarf grower, compact. Color an unusually attractive bright golden green. Upright, pyramidal form. Hardy.

Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae (*T. spiralis Douglasi pyramidalis*). Dark green foliage twisted on branches, suggesting spirals. Erect and formal habit of growth. Very attractive.

Giant Golden Arborvitae (*T. Lobbi aurea*, *T. plicata*). Pyramidal outline, golden green foliage. Growth fairly rapid. Excellent specimen tree when given ample space. Hardy.

Globe Arborvitae (*T. globosa*). A very pleasing green, dense foliage; grows into a compact globe without trimming.

Golden Column Arborvitae (*T. Beverleyensis*). Golden green foliage throughout the year. Grows into a narrow stately column. Useful for formal effects. Fine green foliage tipped with bright gold.

Oriental Arborvitae (*T. orientalis*). Broadly pyramidal, fairly rapid grower, flat upright branches, bright green in summer, bronzy green in winter. Trimmed specimens are very attractive.

Pyramidal Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis Pyramidalis*). Most compact and erect of the Arborvitae. Perfect pyramidal form—a dense columnar type. Beautiful, deep green foliage. Excellent specimen for formal planting.

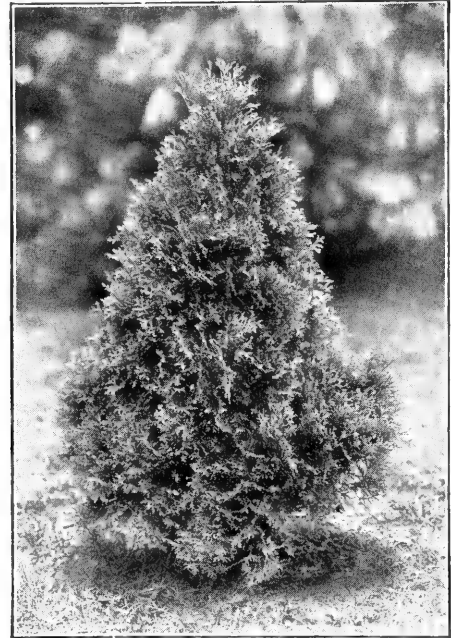
RETINOSPORA

The group of evergreens known as Retinosporas were introduced from the Orient. We offer only the most hardy and desirable types suitable for good landscape planting.

Dwarf Golden Retinospora (*R. filifera aurea nana*). A compact dwarf form of the Thread Cypress with bright foliage and stems.

Thread Retinospora (*R. filifera*). Branches thread-like, graceful, pendulous. Foliage bright green. Habit of growth low and broad with slender pendulous branches.

Hinoki Cypress (*R. obtusa*). An upright, tall-growing tree, very graceful distinctive foliage of bright deep green color. Very slow grower, long-lived. Introduced from Japan. Severe winters sometimes injure this tree unless protected.



AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS and EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Berberis Verruculosa. Leaves have appearance of miniature holly and are glaucous underneath. The hardiest evergreen barberry.

Cotoneaster Horizontalis. A trailing plant of fine foliage and red berries. Leaves color beautifully in autumn.

Daphne Cneorum. A very dwarf shrub, seldom more than 8 or 10 inches high, spreading. Beautiful, dainty foliage, masses of pink, very fragrant flowers in April and May and at intervals following. A choice evergreen.

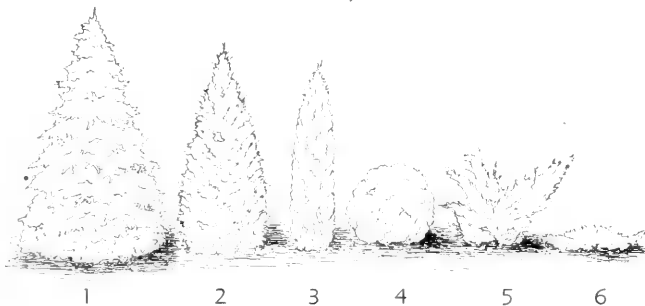
Firethorn (*Pyracantha Lalandi*). Semi-evergreen. Rich glossy green foliage. White flowers in large clusters in spring, followed by orange-red berries in masses covering the shrub in fall and winter.

Red Heather (*Calluna vulgaris rubra*). A beautiful, new rare and hardy heather. When in bloom a solid mass of blossoms, rich, purplish-red. Blooms mid-summer. Grows about 18 inches tall. A garden gem.

Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*). An excellent native ground cover, rich green foliage, low growing, 6 to 8 inches high, and creeping, bearing brilliant red berries in winter.

Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*). Deep glossy green, holly-like leaves. Bright yellow flowers and clusters of blue berries.

Yucca Filamentosa. Sword-like evergreen leaves. Flower spikes grow 4 to 5 feet, with masses of beautiful creamy flowers.



GROWING HABITS OF VARIOUS GROUPS OF EVERGREENS

- 1.—Fir; Norway Spruce; Colorado Green, Blue and Koster Spruce.
- 2.—Juniper Virginiana and *J. cannarti*; American Arbor Vitae.
- 3.—Irish Juniper, *J. Virginiana Pyramidalis*, Douglass Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.
- 4.—Mugho Pine, Globe Arbor Vitae.
- 5.—Pfitzer Juniper, Juniper Sabina (Savin), *J. Von Ehron*, Dwarf Japanese Yew.
- 6.—Juniper sabina *Tamariscifolia*, *J. Coast of Maine*, Reeves Juniper, Andorra Juniper.

C. & O. Deciduous Shade Trees and Hardy Flowering Trees

NOTE: Figures following variety name indicate approximate height of trees at maturity.

Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus*). 30-40 ft. A very rapid grower. Foliage and habit of growth gives tropical appearance. Hardy. Thrives under adverse conditions.

Green Ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*). 60 ft. A native hardwood tree, forms a shapely round top. Good foliage. Fairly fast grower.

BIRCH

European White Birch (*Betula alba*). Attractive white bark, good foliage and graceful shape make it a very desirable tree for street, lawn and landscape effect.

Cutleaf Weeping Birch (*Betula alba laciniata*). Tall and slender, yet vigorous in growth. Graceful drooping branchlets, with delicately cut foliage. The white bark of trunk and limbs make it a tree of rare beauty summer and winter. Very popular for single specimens or groups.

BOX ELDER

Box Elder (*Acer negundo*). 40-60 ft. Rapid grower, spreading, attractive light green foliage. Succeeds well where other trees do not thrive. Hardy.

Variegated or Silver Box Elder (*Acer negundo argenteo, variegata*). 20-30 ft. Silvery variegated foliage. A striking variety. At a distance gives impression of white foliated tree.

CATALPA

Umbrella Catalpa (*Catalpa Bungeii*). 8-10 ft. Makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Large, glossy leaves, heart-shaped, deep green. Grafted on stems 6 to 7 feet from the ground. Dense, round-headed, symmetrical tree. Excellent for formal plantings.

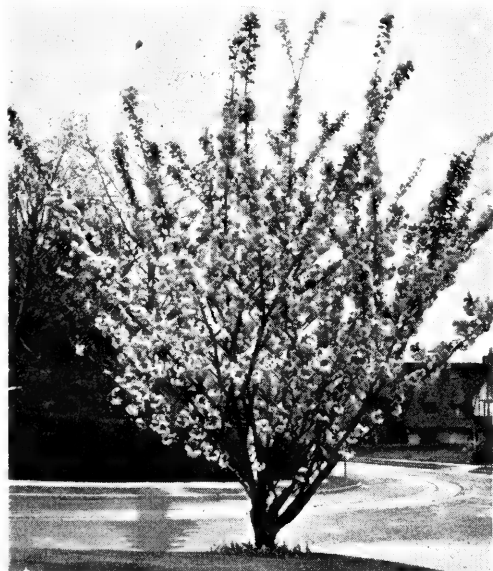
Western Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*). 35 ft. A desirable, large-growing shade tree. Large leaves. Large clusters attractive white flowers in July. Rapid grower, hardy.

CHESTNUT

Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). 40-50 ft. White flowering. Beautiful, stately tree, attractive foliage. Many spikes of white flowers in spring are exceedingly attractive.

Red Flowering Chestnut (*Aesculus pavia atrosanguinea*). 20 ft. A small tree bearing a profusion of dark red flowers. A beautiful specimen tree.

Chestnut. For trees producing edible chestnuts, see Nut Trees.



KWANZAN JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY.

Flowering Cherries. One of the most beautiful flowering trees.

FLOWERING CHERRY

Kwanzan (*Prunus serrulata Sekiyama*). 20-25 ft. The Kwanzan double, rose-pink flowering cherry is one of the finest ornamental trees of all the many wonderful trees imported from Japan. Large, double, deep pink flowers; remains in bloom longer than most flowering trees. Blooms about middle of April (depending upon locality). A graceful and beautiful tree for lawn or grounds. Also adapted for parking strips, avenues and public grounds.

Weeping Japanese Cherry. See Weeping Trees, page 27.

Flowering Crabs

are gorgeous spring flowering trees. Most varieties produce small showy fruits which remain during fall and winter. Hardy, easily grown, give quick results, colorful. Plant singly or in groups.



BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB

FLOWERING DOGWOODS

White Flowered Dogwood (*Cornus florida*). 15-20 ft. One of the most beautiful of American trees. Its white flowers are of great beauty in early spring. Attractive foliage colors red in fall.

Pink Flowered Dogwood (*C. florida rubra*). 15-20 ft. Pink flowering dogwood. A rare and beautiful small tree.

FLOWERING CRABS

The Flowering Crabs are the very finest flowering trees, equalled by some, surpassed by none. Noted for brilliance of color and profuseness of bloom. Flowering Crabs remain in bloom over longer periods than most flowering trees. Very hardy.

Japanese Flowering Crab (*M. floribunda*). 12-18 ft. A small tree, or if desired a shapely bush, literally covered with single rose-colored flowers. The buds are red; flowers very freely. Tiny yellow fruits.

Bechtel Crab (*M. ioensis plena*). 15-20 ft. One of the finest. Large, double, pure pink flowers. Blooms very freely. Forms a shapely, compact tree, very vigorous grower. The latest flowering.

Bechtel's Flowering Crab. An old favorite. Delicate pink, double, rose-like blossoms in spring.

Sargent's Dwarf Crab (*M. Sargenti*). 7-8 ft. Pure white flowers with yellow stamens. Tiny red apples which hang until spring. Very dwarf.

Scheidecker Crab (*M. scheideckeri*). 15 ft. Small tree, very graceful vase-like habit of growth, pink flowers in great profusion followed by small, decorative, yellow colored fruits.

ELM

American Elm (*Ulmus americana*). 80 ft. A noble and stately native tree of fairly rapid growth. Grows to great size with wide, spreading top.

Corkbark Elm. 50 ft. Dark, clean foliage. Very distinctive corky bark. An upright, fast grower.

Moline Elm. 50 ft. Upright, pyramidal habit of growth. Very desirable spire-like tree. Beautiful, dark-green foliage, large leaves. Fast grower.

Siberian or Chinese Elm (*U. pumila*). 30-40 ft. An exceedingly fast growing tree. Thrives under very adverse soil and climatic conditions and very drought resistant. Fine, attractive foliage. Produces a dense shade quickly. Very hardy.

"Nursery stock arrived in good condition and is certainly fine stock."—Loveland, Colorado.

"Received the shipment of nursery stock in excellent shape, and all who have seen it remark on the high quality. The County Inspector said it was the best lot of nursery stock he had examined this season."—Provo, Utah.

C. & O. DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES AND HARDY FLOWERING TREES

GINKGO

Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*). 50 ft. A very unique and interesting tree. Foliage resembles maidenhair fern, bright green color, yellow in autumn. Beautiful lawn or street tree. *Ginkgo biloba* is the most ancient of tree varieties, perpetuated from specimens found in old Chinese gardens. Recent discovery of the *Ginkgo* petrified forest near Vantage in Central Washington has brought new interest in this fine tree.

HAWTHORNE

Paul's Scarlet Hawthorne (*Crataegus oxyacantha* Pauli) 25-30 ft. A very beautiful ornamental tree, small or medium size, suitable for home grounds and parking strips. Large clusters of brilliant carmine-scarlet flowers cover the tree in spring. Small red fruits fall and winter.

LINDEN

American Linden (*Tilia americana*) (Basswood). 75 ft. A splendid tree for street, lawn and park planting. Large, deep-green foliage, fragrant yellow bloom.

European Linden (*T. cordata*). 60 ft. A symmetrical and compact variety of Linden. Smaller leaves than American. Fragrant flowers in June.



STREET PLANTING OF GLOBE LOCUST

LOCUST

Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). 60-80 ft. A very rapid growing tree, covered in June with sweet scented, white flowers. Valuable as a quick-growing shade tree, and for its hard wood.

Globe Locust (*R. umbraculifera*). 15-20 ft. An outstanding formal tree for landscape effects. Especially desirable where overhead wires make taller trees impractical. Its top forms a very dense, almost perfect globe shape without trimming. Beautiful acacia-like foliage early in spring until late fall. Our Globe Locust have symmetrical heads formed on straight stems 6 to 7 feet high. This tree can be pruned or sheared each season if desired.

Honey Locust (*R. gleditsia triacanthos*). 40-50 ft. Vigorous, rapid growing tree, feathery, fern-like foliage. Long thorns and seed pods.

Moss or Rose Locust (*R. hispida*). 8-10 ft. Flowers dark rosy-pink borne in long, wisteria-like racemes. Makes a beautiful semi-weeping specimen when top-grafted and grown as a standard. Attractive bright green foliage.

Pink Flowered Locust (*R. decaisneana*). 40 ft. A fine new tree similar in foliage and habit of growth to Black Locust, bearing clusters of deep pink flowers. Rapidly grows into a strong large tree. Distinctive for its outstanding beauty of flower. Blooms intermittently throughout summer. Very few, if any, seeds.

MAPLE—ACER

Norway Maple (*A. platanoides*). A large, handsome tree, symmetrical, rounded top. Attractive, dark-green foliage. Perfectly hardy. One of the best shade trees; also one of the best street trees. Fast growing for a hardwood tree.

Red Maple (*A. rubrum*). A native maple of the eastern forests. Medium size, symmetrical, rounded top. Valued for its brilliant scarlet foliage in autumn. Hardy.

Schwedleri Maple (*A. platanoides* Schwedleri). Strikingly beautiful; in early spring its leaves are bright red, later changing to dark green; in autumn golden yellow. A distinctive and handsome tree.

Silver or Soft Maple (*A. dasycarpum*). A rapid growing tree; large and spreading; excellent for quick shade. Leaves green above and silvery beneath. Hardy and easily transplanted.

Sugar Maple (*A. saccharum*). A well known native of the eastern woods. Stately growth, beautiful form and foliage; foliage assumes highly colored autumn tints. Slow grower. Very hardy.

Sycamore Maple (*A. pseudoplatanus*). A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth. Smooth, ash-gray bark. Large, deep-green leaves, glaucous beneath. Desirable shade tree.

Japanese Red-leaved Maple. (See Shrubs.)

MOUNTAIN ASH

European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Small tree, attractive foliage; small white flowers in late spring; clusters bright red berries late summer and fall. A beautiful tree for lawn or park planting.

MULBERRY

Russian Mulberry (*Morus alba tatarica*). Very hardy, rapid growing small tree; rather bushy top. Fruit in abundance, varies in color from white to violet color; fruit greatly relished by birds. If planted near cherry trees will attract birds away from cherry crop.

American Mulberry. A hardy, ornamental tree with leaves larger than other varieties, and especially valuable for its large, sweet, glossy black berries, which are edible and ripen from June to September. Ranks among the best for fruit. Should not be planted where ripening fruit will fall on walks or grass.

OAK

Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*). Tall grower; leaves deeply cut. The autumn color is particularly striking in deep scarlet.

POPLARS

Bolleana Poplar (*Populus Bollena*). 50-60 ft. Tall, narrow-topped tree; grayish-green bark, foliage dull green above, silvery beneath. Similar habit of growth to Lombardy, but longer lived, more durable. Fast grower; will thrive anywhere.

Carolina Poplar (*P. monilifera*). 75-90 ft. Particularly suitable for planting where quick results are of first importance. Thrives under almost any condition, but responds readily to plenty of water. Recommended for planting with other trees of a permanent nature so that poplars may be removed in eight or ten years.



SCHWEDLERI MAPLE

Lombardy Poplar (*P. nigra italica*). 60-80 ft. Tall, spire-like outline makes it picturesque feature of any landscape. Often attains a height of 50 feet with a spread of less than 10 feet. Fastest growing tree for windbreaks.

Silver Poplar (*P. alba nivea*). 75-100 ft. A tree of wonderfully rapid growth, spreading habit. Leaves large, dark green above, silvery as snow beneath. Compact grower. Hardy.

C. & O. DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES AND HARDY FLOWERING TREES

FLOWERING PLUMS

Purple Leaf Plum (*Prunus blirieana*). A handsome tree with slender branches, resembling *Prunus Pissardi*, but with semi-double flowers; foliage tinted purple, blossoms rich soft pink. One of the earliest trees to bloom.

Hansen's Purple Sand Cherry (*P. cistena*). Attractive purple-red foliage which retains its color throughout the summer. The plant grows as a low bush, or small tree.

Double Flowered Plum (*P. triloba*) (Rose Tree of China). 3 to 5 ft. Dwarf tree or shrub. Graceful slender branches, literally covered with large, double, rich rose-pink flowers. Blooms late April to early May. Blossoms come before the leaves. *Triloba* is a sensation every spring. Hardy.

Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*). 15-20 ft. A quick growing tree with slender silvery leaves and twigs. Tiny silver bell-shaped flowers and small silvery seed balls all summer. Interesting color contrast with other foliage.

Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*). 30 ft. Small shrub-like tree. Flowers profusely in early spring; branches covered with small purplish-rose flowers. A graceful little tree for accent in the shrub border.

Siberian Pea Tree (*Caragana arborescens*). Upright growing small tree; attractive light Nile green stems and leaves. Yellow blossoms hang in clusters like the bloom of locust trees. Extremely hardy. Will withstand drought and cold winters almost anywhere.

European Sycamore (*Platanus orientalis*). A favorite tree for street planting and parks; grows rapidly and withstands smoke and city conditions; good foliage. Bark flakes from the trunk and larger limbs have an interesting mottled effect.

American Sycamore (*P. occidentalis*). A fine specimen or street tree; quickly grows to a lofty, wide-spreading tree; dense foliage, bright green leaves. Seed balls are decorative in winter.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). 60-80 ft. Handsome pyramidal tree, erect habit, interesting large foliage. Yellowish green tulip-like flowers in spring. Desirable for yard and street planting. Hardy.

WALNUT. (See Nut Trees, page 20).

WILLOW

Golden Barked Willow (*Salix vitellina aurea*). 25-30 ft. Golden yellow twigs and bark. Especially attractive in winter and early spring. Long, narrow, bright green leaves. Quick shade; hardy.

Weeping Willows. Listed under Weeping Trees.



CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH

WEEPING TREES

Cut-leaf Weeping Birch (*Betula laciniata*). 40 ft. Tall and slender, yet vigorous in growth. Graceful, drooping branchlets with delicately cut foliage. The white bark of trunk and limbs make it a tree of rare beauty summer and winter. Very desirable for single specimens or group plantings.



FLOWERING PEACH

Japanese Weeping Flowering Cherry (Double Pink Weeping). 6-7 ft. Deep rose-pink, double flowers, borne on graceful, arching and drooping branches. This is a graceful and beautiful little tree, a gorgeous mass of color in early spring. Useful as a beautiful yard or landscape specimen; also for planting near pools, etc.

Tea's Weeping Mulberry (*Morus alba pendula*). 6-7 ft. Small weeping tree, forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long slender branches drooping to the ground.

Weeping Flowering Peach (*Prunus persica pendula*). 6-7 ft. One of the most brilliant flowering trees. Masses of beautiful, single, coral-pink flowers.

Niobe Golden Weeping Willow (*Salix niobe*). 30 ft. Golden colored bark and twigs; light green, willowy foliage. A showy tree in winter and early spring.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow (*Salix blunda*). 40 ft. A large tree with long, drooping branches; very fast growing. Hardy.

FLOWERING PEACH

Camellia Double Pink (*Prunus persica camelliaflora*). A bright pink, double-flowered ornamental peach. One of the most brilliant, early blooming small trees. Delightful addition to any garden.

Pink Chinese Peach (*P. davidiana rosea*). 12-15 ft. Harbinger of spring. The very earliest tree to blossom. Peach-like blossoms in profusion literally cover the tree. Vivid pink. Large growing tree for early bloom.

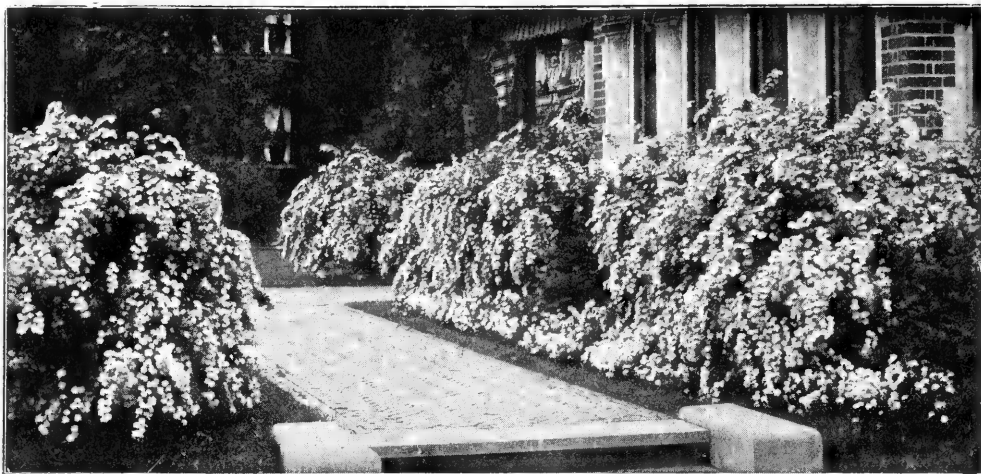
Burbank Double Pink (*P. persica*). Large double pink flowers. Branches completely covered with large double flowers, a most beautiful shade of pink.

Burbank Double White (*P. persica*). The same tree as Burbank's Pink except the blossoms are a pure glistening white. These flowering peaches are among the most valuable of the great plant wizard's contributions to horticulture.

"We are very pleased with the shipment of shrubs received a short time ago. They are all making fine progress. We feel this shipment is the most successful we have ever received."—Kalispell, Montana.

"We are especially pleased with the quality of your stock. It is the best we have ever bought."—Buhl, Idaho.

C. & O. DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS



SPIREA VAN HOUTTE. An old favorite and one of the most beautiful Spireas. Hardy.

Flowering shrubs lend life and color to every landscape. Shrubs may be arranged or grouped to produce flowers and ornamental foliage effects from early spring until late autumn. They are most excellent when judiciously mingled with evergreens.

Even in winter the shrub border can be strikingly beautiful with colorful berries and twigs. Combined with occasional displays of frost and snow, even the beauty of their blossoms is approached.

Flowering shrubs bring charm and distinction to every home and garden. Their continuous color and beauty contribute to a "homey" atmosphere. They add tangible values to your property.

"C. & O." flowering shrubs are large, well-matured specimens, well-rooted, field-grown stock. They will produce quick results, save you time, and are the most economical to plant.

Plant Flowering Shrubs for Charm and Color

Althea (Rose of Sharon) (*Hibiscus syriacus*). 8-10 ft. Large shrub, erect habit of growth. Dark glossy green foliage, flowers from August until frost. Flowers are large size, very double, in brilliant colors. Blossoms 2 to 3 inches in diameter resemble small hollyhocks. Shrubs available in following colors: Double Red, Double Pink, Double White.

Almond, Double Pink. A most beautiful small shrub, deep pink, double flowers in great profusion in early spring before the leaves appear completely cover the twigs and branches with a mass of color. Excellent for use against a shrubby background. Ultimate height about 4 feet.

Almond, Double White. Same shrub as the Pink Flowered Almond except that flowers are snowy white.

Chinese Azalea (*Azalea mollis*). 3-4 ft. Large clusters of brilliant flowers in spring before leaves appear. The flowers are large and range from soft yellow, apricot, terra-cotta, and orange to red. Foliage attains beautiful coloring in the fall. An especially good shrub when planted in masses. Excellent planted with evergreens, also in the shrubby border.

Barberry, Japanese (*Berberis thunbergii*). 3-4 ft. Small, graceful shrub. Useful for foundation planting, in the shrubby border, for hedges. Rich green foliage, takes brilliant autumn coloring; scarlet berries all winter.

Barberry, Red Leaved (*B. atropurpurea*). 3-4 ft. Attractive, colorful shrub. Foliage varies with the season from bronzy red to bright crimson. Red berries all winter.

Barberry Erecta (True Hedge Columnberry). Plant Patent No. 110. New and rare type of the Japanese Barberry, very upright growing, excellent for narrow hedge.

Beauty Bush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*). 5-7 ft. A new and graceful shrub. Long arching branches are covered in spring with clusters of small, pink flowers, borne in such profusion that the shrub is one cloud of delicate pink.

Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia Ile de France*). 8-10 ft. An upright, strong growing shrub. Long spikes of beautiful lilac colored flowers. Blooms early July and continues throughout summer. In spring each year can be pruned back nearly to ground.

Button Bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*). 5-6 ft. Large glossy green foliage and button-like white flowers in clusters on upright stems.

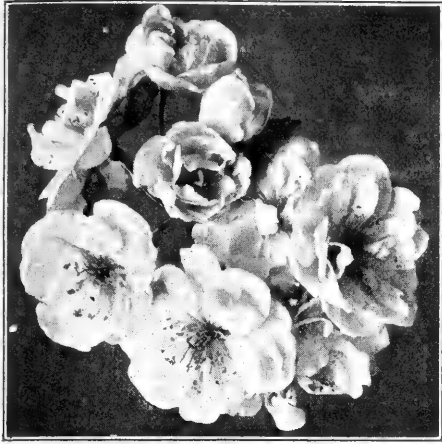
Coral Berry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). 3-4 ft. A graceful slender plant. Slender drooping branches, thickly studded with coral red berries in fall and winter.

Cotoneaster, Spreading (*C. divaricata*). 6-7 ft. Beautiful new Cotoneaster. One of the best deciduous shrubs. White flowers in spring. Foliage colors rich brilliant crimson in fall. Bright red berries in winter; hardy.

Cotoneaster, Pekin (*C. acutifolia*). 3-4 ft. A hardy, graceful shrub, spreading, slender branches. Medium height, glossy dark green foliage. Black fruit. Dense grower.

Cotoneaster Simonsi. 6-7 ft. Upright growing, pinkish white flowers, followed by showy red berries late summer and fall. A hardy, popular deciduous variety.

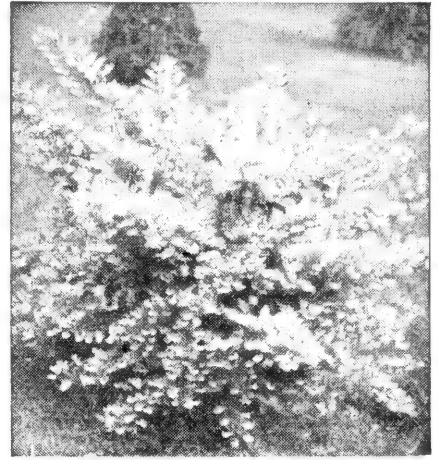
C. & O. DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS



MOCK ORANGE



FORSYTHIA



DEUTZIA

Deutzia Gracillis. 3-4 ft. Pure white flowers in May. A dwarf shrub and a profuse early bloomer.

Deutzia Lemoine. 3 ft. Medium sized shrub, showy white flowers in May and June. Grows in sun or semi-shade and makes a rounded, compact bush with slender graceful branches. Valuable in many landscape situations.

Deutzia Pride of Rochester. 4-5 ft. A fine tall growing shrub, large double white flowers tinged rose. In June its long, pendulous sprays are a lovely sight.

DOGWOOD—CORNUS

Golden Twig Dogwood (*C. lutea*). 6-8 ft. Bush-like habit, bright yellow bark. Desirable for winter effect.

Pink Flowered Dogwood (*Cornus florida rubra*). See shade and ornamental trees.

Red-branched Dogwood (*C. sibirica*). 6-8 ft. Shrub of erect growth, bright red bark, flowers white, berry clusters blue.

Silver Variegated Dogwood (*C. alba elegantissima*). 5-6 ft. Silver variegated foliage. Red bark.

White Flowered Dogwood (*C. florida*). See shade and ornamental trees.

Forsythia Fortune (*F. fortunei*). 5-6 ft. Upright growth, dark green foliage. Bright yellow flowers very early in spring before leaves.

Forsythia Showy Border (*F. intermedia spectabilis*). 5-6 ft. The first shrub to bloom in early spring. It lights up the entire yard with its masses of bright yellow flowers which completely cover the bush. Every yard should have this attractive flowering shrub.

Forsythia, Weeping (*F. suspensi*). 5-7 ft. Graceful shrub with branches drooping to the ground. Branches covered with golden yellow flowers very early in spring before leaves appear.

Honeysuckle, Winter (*L. fragrantissima*). 4-5 ft. An attractive shrub with rich, lustrous green foliage. Fragrant white flowers in early spring and again in fall. Graceful semi-drooping branches. Beautiful and unusual, because the foliage hangs on far into the winter. In mild winters it is almost evergreen.

Honeysuckle, Pink Tartarian (*L. tatarica*). 8-9 ft. Widely planted because it is one of the best tall growing shrubs. Fine for backgrounds and screening unsightly views. Grows in sun or partial shade. In May and June is covered with charming pink flowers followed by clusters of red and orange berries.

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian (*L. tatarica sibirica*). 8-9 ft. Similar to Pink Tartarian, except has light red flowers.

Hydrangea Hills of Snow (*H. arborescens*). 4-5 ft. One of the most showy of the hydrangeas, with its profusion of creamy white flat-topped clusters in early spring. Blossoms 5 to 7 inches across. Blooms over a long period. Foliage deep green. Very attractive.

Hydrangea P. G. (*H. paniculata grandiflora*). 5-7 ft. Very hardy, popular shrub. The tip of every branch in July develops a large white flower 8 to 12 inches long, nearly as thick. Flowers last until November, turning pinkish and bronze toward end of season. Hardy everywhere and always a good bloomer. Can be pruned each spring as flowers are borne on new wood.

Jetbead (White Kerria) (*Rhodotyus kerroides*). Shrub of medium size, succeeds in sun or shade. Handsome bright green foliage, single white flowers during May and June. Black berries autumn and winter.

Kerria, Japonica. 4-5 ft. Slender green stems attractive in winter; bright green foliage. Double, rose-like flowers, clear yellow rose-like flowers in summer.



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER

A beautiful low-growing Spirea, attractive red flowers throughout summer. Hardy.

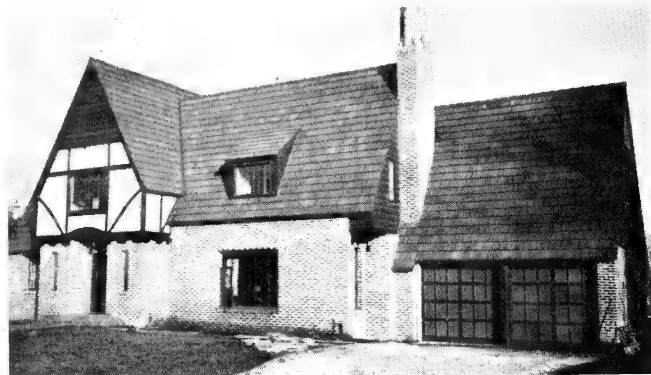
C. & O. DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

LILACS—SYRINGA

Common Purple Lilac (*S. vulgaris*). 10-12 ft. This is the ever popular, old-fashioned lilac. Large shrub, bright green leaves. The flowers appear in large trusses early in spring. Color purple.

Common White Lilac (*S. vulgaris alba*). 10-12 ft. Similar to the purple, except flowers are snowy white.

Persian Lilac, Purple (*S. persica*). 9-10 ft. More slender than the common lilac. Large spikes of purplish lilac flowers.



Observe how barren this house looks without Shrubs and Trees and proper landscaping.

BUDED FRENCH LILACS

Until you have seen these lovely French lilacs in bloom you cannot appreciate their beauty. They are hardy, and unquestionably among the finest and most beautiful flowering shrubs.

Lilac, Charles Jolly. Double, purple-red. One of the very best of the double dark reds. Bush medium both in size and height. Limbs grow very upright. Rather large blooms, held erect well above the foliage. Very striking.

Charles Tenth. Single, reddish-purple flowers in rather loose trusses. A strong, rapid grower.

Ludwig Spaeth (*Souv. de Ludwig Spaeth*). Single, red. Although one of the oldest of the improved lilacs, it is still one of the very best varieties. Panicles long and held erect well out from the foliage. Color a brilliant intense rich purple-red, that holds up well in the sun and lasts a long time. Bush large and very profuse bloomer.

Marie LeGraye. Single, pure white. This good single French lilac is a sensation. Panicles very large and rather open. Individual petals and florets very large. Blooms profusely, often as a two-year-old. Sells readily at good prices as a cut flower.

President Grevy. Double, light blue. Immense panicles very double and symmetrical. A clear, soft, delicate blue. President Grevy is one of the older sorts and one of the most desirable of all.

Villosa. Single, delicate pink. Another excellent lilac with large, heavy, waxy leaves. Comes into bloom when all other lilacs are gone. Panicles large, broad, and plume-like.

Congo. Single, wine-red. Immense flowers. This is one of the best lilacs of its color.

Maple, Bloodleaf Japanese (*Acer palmatum atropurpureum*). 8-10 ft. A dwarf shrub-like tree. Its rich, purple-red foliage is a great attraction in any garden. Very effective planted with evergreens.

Maple, Red Cutleaved Japanese (*A. dissectum atropurpureum*). 3-4 ft. Leaves of this variety are deeply cut, forming a distinctive lace-like effect. Very dwarf and spreading. Foliage of the new growth is bright red; mature leaves turn dark red to purple.

MOCK ORANGE—PHILADELPHUS

The Mock Oranges comprise a group of upright growing shrubs, valuable as individual specimens, for hedges and borders. They are profuse bloomers, very fragrant white flowers in early summer.

"The order of trees arrived in fine condition—better condition than I ever received trees before. Thank you for the good service."—South Tacoma, Washington.

"My order arrived today. They are certainly nice trees."—Mitchellville, Iowa.

Sweet Mock Orange (*P. coronarius*). 6-9 ft. Single white flowers, changing to cream-white. Exquisite fragrance.

Mock Orange Grandiflora (*P. grandiflorus*). 7-8 ft. Flowers larger than coronarius, very fragrant. A rapid and tall growing variety.

Mock Orange Lemoine (*P. Lemoine*). 4 ft. A French hybrid. Medium size, slender graceful branches, better foliage effect than other Mock Orange varieties. Large clusters fragrant white flowers in June literally cover the shrub.

Mock Orange Virginal (*P. virginal*). Semi-double flowers, blooming very freely in spring and intermittently all summer. One of the very best varieties.

Ninebark (*Golden Spirea*) (*Physocarpus opulifolius*). 9-10 ft. A large shrub, useful in the shrub border. Golden bronze foliage, creamy white flower heads and reddish seed clusters.

Prunus Triloba. (Also listed with Flowering Trees.) 4-6 ft. Valued as a specimen dwarf tree, or in the shrubby border. Before the leaves appear in early spring the slender branches are literally covered with beautiful double flowers, bright pink. Blooms late April and early May. Hardy. Also known as the "Rose Tree of China".

Quince, Japanese Flowering (*Cydonia Japonica*). 4-6 ft. Bushy growth. Spreading spiny branches. Large open, orange to dazzling scarlet flowers in early spring. Attractive bright green foliage. Stands pruning well. Makes an attractive flowering hedge.

Quince, Dwarf Japanese (*Cydonia maulei*). 2-3 ft. Bright orange-red flowers; suitable for low hedges, banks or ground cover. A newer variety rapidly becoming popular. Very free flowering, a veritable mass of bloom in early spring.

Snowball. See *Virburnum opulus sterilis* (Common Snowball), *Viburnum plicatum* (Japanese Snowball).

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). 3-4 ft. Slender, medium growing shrub. Rose colored flowers in June followed by milky white berries which last until winter. Hardy.

Spirea Anthony Waterer. 2-3 ft. Dwarf shrub with flat heads of red flowers about first of July. If old flowers removed new blooms will continue until frost. Valuable low shrub which blooms freely when other shrubs are past the flowering stage. Excellent for edgings and borders in front of taller growing shrubs.



A few weeks later—C. & O. Trees and Shrubs have transformed this house into a beautiful home. The architectural beauty of the building has been enhanced by an attractive landscape setting.

Spirea Garland (*S. arguta*). 4-5 ft. Medium sized shrub. Foliage bright green, turning to yellow and orange in fall; flowers pure white, borne in great profusion in early spring. Delicate graceful foliage.

Spirea Billardi. 4 ft. Panicles of upright, bright pink flowers in July and August.

Spirea Prunifolia (*Bridalwreath*). 5-6 ft. The true bridalwreath. In May the long, sweeping branches of this splendid variety are literally covered their entire length by charming small, double white flowers before the leaves appear.

Spirea Thunbergi. 3-4 ft. Low growing, rounded form. The earliest to bloom, profusion of small, pure white flowers April and May. Attractive, lacy foliage. One of the best.

C. & O. DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

Spirea Van Houtte. 4-6 ft. One of the best known and most desirable all-around shrubs. Strong, upright grower; long, slender branches that droop gracefully with their weight of flowers and foliage. Flowers appear in great clusters, forming attractive white plumes. Blooms three to four weeks in early spring.

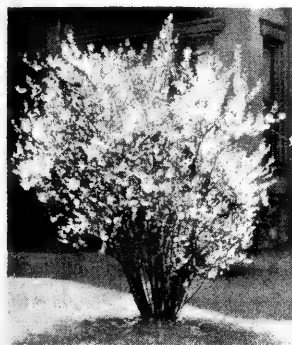
Stephenandra flexuosa. 5-6 ft. Numerous white flowers, handsome foliage, red in spring, green in summer, purple in fall. Severe winters will freeze to the ground, and new thrifty shoots will grow from the crown.

Sumac, Staghorn (*R. typhina*). 15-20 ft. Fits in where a large shrub or small upright tree is desired. The rich, green, fern-like foliage gives a tropical effect. Foliage turns brilliant flaming red in fall, very conspicuous and beautiful. After foliage is gone long clusters of small round, crimson-red fruit remain during entire winter. Prefers sunlight.

Sweetshrub (*Calycanthus floridus*). 4-5 ft. Small shrub, glossy green foliage, double chocolate colored blossoms with spicy fragrance.

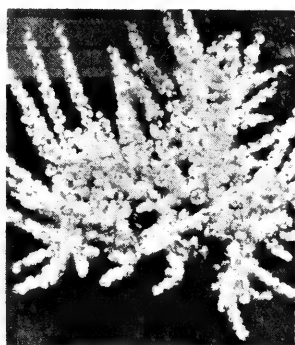


A WENATCHEE HOME BEAUTIFIED WITH
C. & O. TREES AND SHRUBS



FORSYTHIA

Bright yellow flowers in
early spring.



PINK FLOWERED
ALMOND

Tamarix, African (*T. Africana*). 10-12 ft. Large shrub, slender branches completely covered with small pink flowers in early spring, followed by bright green, extremely feathery foliage.

Tamarix, Kashgar (*T. Hispida*). 10-12 ft. Very beautiful large shrubs, similar to African but more erect, feathery bluish-green foliage, covered in summer from May till autumn with billowy masses of pink flower spikes.

VIBURNUM

Fragrant Viburnum (*V. Carlesii*). 4-5 ft. Fine new, dwarf plant recently introduced, producing delicate, spice-scented flowers in May and June. The buds before expanding are an attractive mauve-pink, developing into umbels of pure white. Flowers preserve their perfect form and color over long period. Its attractive gray-green foliage also interesting.

"The trees I received from you were about the best I ever bought, and are growing fine."—Mesa, Idaho.

"Thank you for your care in shipping the trees so they arrived in such good shape."—Dyer, Nevada.

"This year my Blackjon, Shotwell and Blaxtayan apples came into bearing. As far as coloring and size is concerned the apples are perfect in every respect. Your trees do well in this locality."—Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

"I bought 25 trees from your nursery in the spring of 1937, and they are coming along fine."—Hermine, Pennsylvania.

Arrow-wood (*V. Dentatum*). 10-12 ft. Flat umbels greenish white flowers; heart-shaped foliage, turning rich purple and red shades in autumn. Dark blue, almost black berries.

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). 12-15 ft. Large shrub, gray-green, attractive foliage. White flowers in May. Fruit clusters crimson in summer, turn to black.

European Highbush Cranberry (*V. Opulus*). 9-10 ft. Large growing shrub of spreading habit. Single white flowers borne in flat clusters. Brilliant red berries fall and winter. Foliage turns red in fall.

Common Snowball (*V. Opulus sterilis*). 6-7 ft. The old-fashioned Snowball, usually loaded with pure white balls of bloom on Decoration day. Grows almost anywhere, always flowers abundantly. Foliage colors crimson in autumn.

Snowball, Japanese (*V. plicatum*). 6-7 ft. One of the best ornamental shrubs, upright, vigorous growing. It produces an abundance of white balls of bloom which have a beautiful setting in the clean, deep green foliage. Blooms in June.

Snowball, Single (*V. tomentosum*). 7-8 ft. In May the branches become beautiful sprays covered with white flowers borne in flat clusters, followed by decorative red berries which later change to black.

WEIGELIA (Diervilla)

Weigelias are shrubs of spreading habit, rather large leaves and very showy flowers ranging from pure white to dark crimson. They are among the most attractive flowering shrubs for home grounds and landscapes.

Weigelia Eva Rathke. 4-5 ft. Rather dwarf and spreading. It blooms freely, producing carmine red flowers most of the summer. A very desirable variety.

Weigelia Floribunda. Strong growing and spreading. Flowers lighter red and larger than Eva Rathke.

Weigelia Rosea. 5-8 ft. Delicate pink, bell-shaped blossoms borne in great profusion along arching branches. Blooms in June.

Weigelia Variegated. 3-4 ft. A dwarf upright shrub, leaves variegated or margined with white. Flowers charming rose color, entirely cover the shrub in May and June.

Yucca. See Broadleaf Evergreens, page 24.



BARBERRY THUNBERGII (Japanese Barberry)

Makes an attractive informal hedge which need never be trimmed.

HEDGE PLANTS

Good hedges demand certain characteristics in the plants used. Hedge plants must be bushy, branchy, and dense. They should branch close to the ground, be well covered with foliage, and the type of plant which takes kindly to heavy pruning.

More evergreen hedges will improve our landscapes. Among deciduous hedges, the flowering varieties are particularly to be desired. We recommend planting all types of hedges in a single row except the English privet. Where larger than hedging size stock is used for immediate effect, spacing should be regulated accordingly.

Arborvitae, American. An evergreen that makes a dense, compact hedge and can be sheared into any desired form. Makes a compact evergreen hedge that is beautiful the year around. One of the best. Plant hedging size about 12 inches on center.

Barberry Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). Makes a very attractive hedge when allowed to grow in its natural form without trimming. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, bright attractive green foliage, colors beautifully in fall, with red berries throughout winter. Small, sharp thorns make it an excellent barrier. Grows in sun or partial shade. Plant 12 to 18 inches on center.

Barberry, Truehedge Columberry. (Plant Patent No. 110.) A recently introduced new form of the Japanese Barberry. Very straight, upright grower. Especially adapted for formal effects, and for any purpose where it would be desirable to have a trimmed or sheared Barberry hedge. Plant 10 to 12 inches on center.

Siberian Pea Tree (Caragana arborescens). An exceedingly hardy, drouth resistant large shrub or small tree, which can be grown into compact hedges or screens. Attractive yellow flowers in spring. Ideal for windbreaks or tall screens. Plant 18 to 24 inches on center.

Privet, English (Ligustrum vulgare). Smooth, dark green leaves, hardy, and stands the severest pruning and shearing. Can be trained high or low, therefore grown in hedges 2 to 3 feet up to 8 to 10 feet. Retains its foliage through the winter, except where weather is very severe. Plant in double row with alternating rows about 8 inches apart, plants 16 to 20 inches apart in each row; 120 to 150 plants per 100 feet. A fast growing and popular hedge.

Privet, Lodense. A recently introduced, low-growing variety of Privet. Dark green, glossy foliage. Very compact growth, dwarf. One of the most ideal shrubs for a compact, low growing hedge. Stands shearing very well and can be maintained 12 to 15 inches high or taller. Foliage take on a bronzy hue in autumn and usually remains until the new foliage comes in the spring. Plant 12 inches on center.

Spiraea Van Houttei. Makes a friendly, living hedge giving a touch of privacy to your home, with a beautiful mass of white flowers in early spring. Beautiful along walks and driveways and property lines. Each year adds to its beauty. If you want a tight compact hedge, plant 1 foot apart, otherwise 3 to 4 feet apart. Hardy.

Spruce, Norway. Trimmed to formal lines this hardy evergreen makes one of the closest, most dense hedges grown. By close clipping it can be kept at any desired height from 3 or 4 feet up to 15 to 20 or more feet. One of the best evergreen hedge plants on account of its good evergreen texture and good color. Average planting distance from 2 to 5 feet in single row. Plant hedge size 18 to 24 inches on center.

PEONIES

Peonies thrive in any good garden soil, where sunlight is plentiful. And when once established, are the most reliable perennial to flower year after year with quantity and quality of gorgeous blossoms.

Plant peonies preferably in the fall before the ground freezes, in good mellow soil. Enrich the soil below the plant to a depth of 18 inches by mixing thoroughly with the soil cow manure or organic commercial fertilizer. **Have no fertilizer in direct contact with the roots.** Tamp the soil or settle with water so that the peony "eyes" will not settle to be more than 2 inches below the surface. Mound up earth 6 inches over the plant for protection the first winter.

This list contains many of the very highest rated peonies according to the American Peony Society rating, as well as the most valuable of the old popular varieties.

Rating

- 9.0 **Baroness Schroeder.** Shell pink bud, opens white.
- 7.7 **Dorchester.** Hydrangea pink, late.
- 6.1 **Duchess de Orleans.** Light salmon pink.
- 8.1 **Duchess de Nemours.** White, sulphur yellow center.
- 7.8 **Duke of Wellington.** Creamy white.
- 7.6 **Edulis Superba.** Early, deep pink.
- 8.4 **Felix Crousse.** Brilliant red.
- 9.3 **Festiva Maxima.** Large white, flecked crimson.
- 7.5 **Floral Treasure.** Rich pink and salmon.
- 7.3 **Golden Harvest.** Salmon pink and gold.
- 8.8 **Karl Rosenfield.** Rich red, excellent cut flower.
- 9.8 **Kelway's Glorious.** Creamy white, soft pink blush.
- 9.9 **La Cygne** (Swan). Pure white, highest rated peony.
- 9.0 **La France.** Large clear bright pink.
- 7.7 **L'Eclatante.** Deep velvety crimson.
- 7.9 **Mme. D. Verneville.** Popular early white cut flower.
- 9.2 **Mme. Jules Elie.** Shell pink, silvery reflex.
- 9.4 **Mme. Jules Dessert.** Delicate shell pink.
- 8.8 **Mons. Martin Cahouzac.** Darkest red peony.
- Officinalis Rosea.** Earliest pink.
- Officinalis Rubra.** Earliest red.
- 9.2 **Phillippe Revoire.** Highest rated red, late mid-season.
- 7.7 **Philomele Tricolor.** The gypsy color peony.
- 8.6 **Primavere.** Sulphur yellow, the yellow peony.
- 8.8 **Richard Carvel.** The best early red.
- 9.8 **Therese.** Soft shell pink.
- 7.9 **Van Dyke.** Multicolored.
- 9.3 **Walter Faxon.** Large vivid pink, a superb peony.

SINGLE PEONIES

- Duchess of Portland.** Rich pink and flesh.
- Snow Wheel.** Pure white, yellow center.
- Mikado.** Red, yellow center.

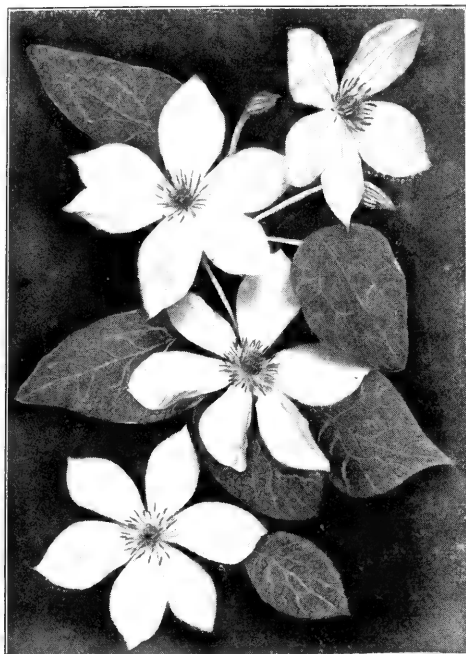


GROUP PLANTING OF PEONIES

VINES and CREEPERS

Besides providing color and beauty, vines also have a practical, utilitarian place in our gardens. The wall of your house may need the softening effect of a vine to bring the building more in harmony with its surroundings—and keep it cool in summer. Possibly the glaring back wall of your neighbor's garage might become less conspicuous—even an object of beauty—when covered by a flowering vine. For sloping banks where grass cannot be induced to grow, vines will bring beauty and prevent erosion.

Vines offered in this book provide a wide range of selection for every purpose. Boston Ivy clings to stone and masonry. Trumpet Vine for colorful mid-summer bloom, clings to wood or masonry. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle in bloom provides a delightful fragrance—and is practically evergreen except during very cold winters when it may shed its foliage. The ever-popular large-flowered Clematis such as Jackmani and others lend charm and beauty to every home.



CLEMATIS JACKMANII

American Bittersweet (*Celastrus Scandens*). A large, shrubby, native American vine. Orange-crimson berries in winter.

Clematis, Jackmanii. Large-flowered, purple. The most popular of the large flowering Clematis. Blooms over long period.

Clematis, Ramona. Large-flowered, light blue. A very beautiful and striking flower, blooms over long period.

Clematis, Paniculata. Small white flowers completely cover this vine in fall. Light green, attractive foliage. A strong, dense grower. Will cover large spaces quickly.

Clematis, Texensis (*C. texensis*). Bell-shaped flowers, deep, rich, coral-scarlet color. Blooms June until frost.

Euonymus Radicans Vegetus. A trailing vine with light green evergreen leaves. Rapid grower. Very hardy. Does not flower.

Euonymus Radicans Variegated. Dwarf vine with glossy variegated evergreen leaves. Slow grower. Very hardy.

Euonymus Radicans Colorata. Similar to E. R. Vegetus. Foliage darker green, colors plum red in winter. Slower growing and more dwarf.

Honeysuckle, Gold Flame (Trade mark). The large flame-coral trumpets lined with gold, fragrant after nightfall, appear in immense showy clusters the same year the plant is set out. Reaches its full glory of bloom in early summer and flowers abundantly from May until frost. Dark blue-green foliage. Gold Flame will climb a trellis or spread as a ground-cover. Pruned it becomes a striking shrub, while if planted in a row and sheared, it gives a striking effect as an everblooming hedge. Beautiful, hardy—and a superlative vine.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan (*L. Halliana*). Small trumpet-shaped flowers of white which gradually change to light yellow. Covered with flowers from June until November. There is a

powerful sweet fragrance about this vine that is wonderfully pleasant—also attracts humming-birds. Foliage rich, dark green, which in mild winters is evergreen and remains on the vine throughout the winter season. Will climb up about 15 feet. Vigorous grower, hardy.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet (*L. sempervirens*). A beautiful, strong grower, produces bright scarlet flowers all summer.

Ivy, Boston (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). Clings to brick or wood, forms a dense, mat-like foliage, spreading rapidly over buildings, chimneys, foundations. Can be used to cover unsightly objects; an exceedingly beautiful vine for covering masonry and bare spots on buildings. Loses its leaves in winter, permitting any dampness to dry out. Handsome, quite hardy and a rapid grower.

Ivy, Englemann (*A. Engelmani*). A very hardy, fast growing, good climber. Leaves are beautiful in summer, turning a rich crimson in autumn. This ivy clings to walls and surfaces.

Virginia Creeper (American Ivy) (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*). One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, or large spaces. Quick growing, provides good shade, foliage turns rich crimson in autumn.

Trumpet Vine (*Bignonia Radicans*). Flowers, borne in clusters at the tips of branches, resemble trumpets, 5 or 6 inches long, striking orange-red or scarlet color. Blooms from July until end of summer. Foliage very attractive, composed of small leaflets arranged along the stem. Graceful masses of heavy, luxuriant foliage. Hardy; fast grower.



GOLD FLAME HONEYSUCKLE

Wisteria, Purple (*W. multijuga*). Long-Cluster. A vigorous, tall-growing vine with bright green foliage. This is the true Japanese Wisteria, which is a beautiful purple—borne in long clusters one to three feet with a hundred or more small flowers on one cluster. Blooms early with sometimes second crop of flowers in August. One vine will cover a large space. Hardy. Very effective for pergolas, the immense purple flower racemes producing a very striking effect. Our plants are fine grafted specimens.

"Trees arrived in splendid order."—Tacoma, Washington.

"The trees I received from you last year are doing fine."
—Des Moines, Iowa.

ROSES



SOUR THERESE (Sister Therese)

American Beauty. (HP) Pink, shaded with smoky carmine; deliciously fragrant.

Angele Pernet. (HT) Large, oval buds and very large, globular double flowers of brownish orange.

Autumn. (HT) Compact, very double flowers of burnt-orange streaked with red, moderately fragrant. Close-growing, upright plants with heavy foliage. Color is sometimes bad in hot weather but the fall blooms are superb.

Betty Uprichard. (HT) Semi-double, delicate salmon-pink flowers, with a reverse of coppery carmine. Fragrant. Tall branching plants. One of the most satisfactory roses in this color-range.

Caledonia. (HT) Large, very double, high-centered flower of pure white, borne singly on long, strong stem. Average plant with leathery, dark green foliage. One of the best of the white roses, with flowers of fine form freely produced for a rose of this size. Caledonia has made good all over the United States.

Cecil. (Single) Exceedingly attractive, long streamlined bud. Large, single flowers of buttercup-yellow. Bushy plants with heavy foliage. This is certainly the finest yellow single variety.

Christopher Stone. This exquisite rose has held first place as one of the finest red roses since its introduction in 1935. Glowing, brilliant, crimson-scarlet. Fairly long buds open into magnificent flowers of delightful fragrance. Excellent grower, good foliage, prolific bloomer. In 1937 awarded Gold Medal at International Test Gardens, Portland.

Condesa de Sastago. (HT) The bud is like a ball of gold with brilliant red stripes. When fully open it shows fiery copper on the inside of petals and rich gold on the reverse. The most striking combination of color. Gold Medal International Rose Test Garden, Rome, 1935.

Countess Vandal. (Plant Pat.) The Rose of Roses! "Countess" has been enthusiastically received by rose-lovers everywhere. Its long-pointed bud, its distinctive shadings of coppery bronze, suffused with soft gold, and its form are a continuous "movie", developing new beauty at all times during its long life. A leading seller among hybrid tea roses.

Catalonia. (HT) Vermilion. A new color in roses. Buds, deep rich carmine stained with orange. The most vivid-colored rose. Gold Medal Barcelona, 1931.

Dainty Bess. (Single) Large, single flowers having broad, firm-briated petals of soft rose-pink, with a large cluster of wine-colored stamens. Strong, bushy plants, unusually free. These lovely flowers have a delightfully informal appearance, some of them appearing almost square instead of round. Dainty Bess is one of the most beautiful roses grown.

Dame Edith Helen. (HT) High-centered blooms of clear pink, sweetly scented and freely produced on long, strong stems. One of the finest of all roses for exhibition purposes, as the large, double flowers are perfect in form.

Director Rubio. (HT) Vivid cochineal pink; large blooms on strong stems.

Duquesa de Penaranda. (HT) A very effective color blend of apricot-orange and pink. A vigorous grower bearing a profusion of double blooms.

Eclipse. (Plant Patent) (HT) The international sensation of the year, awarded prizes in Rome and Paris. Gold Medal, American Rose Society. Its long, streamlined bud, enhanced by ornamental sepals, is of rich gold without shading. Petals are large and tough, but numerous, averaging 20 to 25, with more in the autumn. "It Eclipses 'em all."

Editor McFarland. (HT) Belongs to the Radiance group for vegetation. Long, pointed, pink bud with a glow of amber and a paler edge. Good for cutting. One of the finest pink roses.

Etoile de Hollande. (HT) Large crimson flowers with velvety finish and especially fine fragrance. Branching plants with very large, healthy foliage.

E. G. Hill. (HT) Immense, dazzling red flower shading to darker crimson. A vigorous and free-flowering plant. One of the standard red roses of gardens and under glass. Flowers are large, double, fragrant.

10 ROSES

Ten best Roses for the West Coast listed in the American Rose Magazine are given below, listed in order:

President Herbert Hoover, Condesa de Sastago, Christopher Stone, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Hinrich Gaede, Eclipse, McGredy's Ivory, Countess Vandal, Talisman, Golden Dawn.



ETOILE DE HOLLANDE

ROSES

Feu Joseph Looymans. (HT) Long-pointed buds and large, cupped, double flowers of lasting Indian yellow. The strong, bushy plants have brilliant green foliage and are quite liberal with their nicely formed flowers.

Frau Karl Druschki. (HP) (Snow Queen) Magnificent snow-white blooms; superb form.

Gloaming. (Plant Patent) (HT) A cut-flower variety which has proved a "winner" wherever grown. Its large buds are carried on long, rigid stems, amply clothed with handsome foliage. The plant is vigorous and branching, fairly tall growing. Bloom is of unusual coloring—fawn-orange in the bud, and the large, full blooms are of a peculiar pink overlaid with salmon.

Golden Dawn. (HT) Large, double flowers of lemon-yellow, nicely formed and deliciously fragrant. Spreading plants with attractive foliage, very much like the old teas. We like the size and delicious fragrance of the blooms, even if they are not deep yellow, or, as the name would imply, golden.

Gruss an Teplitz. (HT) A large, bushy, shrub-like plant with medium-sized, double blooms of brilliant crimson, velvety and fragrant. This grand old shrub produces plenty of flowers from early summer until stopped by frost.

Hinrich Gaede. (HT) Nasturtium-red buds opening to large, double, orange-yellow flowers, flushed with nasturtium-red. Fine plants with beautiful foliage. Probably the most spectacular hybrid tea rose grown today and the brilliant color lasts for a long time.

Innocence. (HT) Tapering urn-shaped buds, opening to enormous, single, pure-white blooms adorned with a giant center of wine-red stamens tipped with golden anthers. The plant is strong, branching and healthy, flowering freely.



E. G. HILL

Joanna Hill. (HT) Pointed buds of orange-yellow, flowers tinged with salmon and ochre-yellow; moderately fragrant. Long, strong stems, nice for cutting.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (HT) Creamy buds and perfect, snow-white blooms tinted lemon-yellow at center; fragrant. Medium upright growth. Although this rose has been in gardens for fifty years, it is still the most perfect white rose; deliciously fragrant.

Lafayette. (P) The sturdy, upright plants grow 2½ to 3 feet. The blooms are glowing red deeply suffused with vivid crimson. Fine bedding rose and free flowering.

Los Angeles. (HT) Very lovely buds and exquisite flowers of salmon-pink, with yellow shading, and very sweetly scented. It blooms well throughout the season.

Lulu. (Single) Long, orange-pink and copper buds of fine form; open flowers of the same brilliant color. Vigorous, free-flowering plants. Beautiful buds ideal for cutting or for boutonnières. Highly recommended.

Max Krause. Yellow bud, opening to double flower of rich yellow-gold. Strong, continuous bloomer.

McGredy's Ivory. (HT) Large, creamy white flowers touched with pale yellow at the base; wonderful fragrance. We find it one of the finest white roses. Another name for this is Portadown Ivory.

Mary Hart. (Plant Patent) (HT) A striking red sport of Talisman. The bud is maroon-red, opening to well formed blossoms of deep blood-red with an overflow of amber. Unlike most red roses, Mary Hart does not wilt or dry out when cut, but opens perfectly.



COUNTESS VANDAL

ROSES

Mrs. Sam McGredy. (HT) Color is scarlet-orange changing to copper as the blooms mature. Delicately perfumed. Branching plants with red canes and beautiful bronzy foliage. One of the most beautiful roses grown, and surely no rose has a more beautiful plant. We recommend it for every garden.

Soeur Therese. (HT) Semi-double, cupped flowers of golden yellow, with edges of petals spotted madder-carmine. Sweet-brier fragrance. A very fine strong-growing rose, with beautiful buds.

President Herbert Hoover. (HT) Large flowers of flaming scarlet and yellow in the bud, opening to soft creamy yellow with scarlet markings. Very vigorous plants, producing flowers on 2-foot stems. One of the most satisfactory garden roses. Unusual growth; free blooming, with rich fragrance. Has made good all over the world.

Signora. (Plant Patent) (HT) This rose from the land of sunshine and Chianti wine is a real masterpiece in both plant and bloom. Long bud of a warm burnt sienna opening to a lighter hue toward mandarine. The plant is tall-growing with every bloom on a long stem. Foliage is handsome. Indispensable for cutting.

Sunburst. (HT) Cadmium-yellow, shaded apricot, much paler in cold wet weather; fine shape, vigorous and free-flowering.

Talisman. (HT) Variable flowers ranging from rich scarlet and gold to deep rose and pale yellow; fragrant. One of the earlier multi-colored roses. In most localities it produces good flowers and is good for cutting. An all-around good garden rose.



CHRISTOPHER STONE
Copyright The Conard-Pyle Co.

Matador. (Plant Patent) (HT) When shown in European shows, it was hailed as a great red rose. Our tests have confirmed the opinion. Large, full rose, well formed, scarlet-crimson with darker silky sheen on the reverse; very perfumed. Vigorous, healthy plant.

Mme. Cecil Brunner. (P) (The Sweetheart rose.) Small, exquisitely formed bud and flower of light pink with yellow base.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. (HT) Brilliant orange-red flowers of nice form on a low-spreading, very thorny plant. This is the famous Daily Mail Rose, and although it fades rather quickly, the newly opened flowers are among the most brilliant of all roses. Will produce extra-good autumn flowers if pruned after the first crop.

Mme. Butterfly. (HT) Perfectly formed light pink flowers faintly tinted with gold. Richly perfumed. A beautiful rose which is a perfect cut-flower. The finest of the Ophelia family and should be in every garden.

Miss Rowena Thom. (HT) A big rose on a big plant. Enormous buds open to great flowers of fiery rose shaded with mauve. Fragrant. A splendid plant inherited from its mother, Radiance. Quite universally successful.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. (HT) Yellow. The buds are long-pointed and open to well-formed blooms of clear yellow without any carmine markings such as most yellow roses have. Among the best everblooming yellow roses for bedding and cut flowers.

Mrs. Pierre S. duPont. (HT) Nicely formed buds and double flowers of rich gold. Flowers resemble Ophelia in shape. Spicy fragrance. A yellow rose which blooms all the time and produces good flowers. The plants are bushy and the glossy foliage is attractive. Recommended highly.



TALISMAN

ROSES

Texas Centennial. (Plant Patent) (HT) A sport of President Hoover with all its wonderful plant qualities. Color is blood-red toning to cerise-red center. Most striking new red of unusual color.

Vesuvius. (Single) Poppy-like flowers of glowing fiery crimson which does not fade. Vigorous plants of bushy habit. A free-flowering variety with light green, glossy foliage and very brilliant flowers.

SHRUB ROSES

Austrian Copper. (Single) Single flowers of intense copper-red, reverse of petals bright golden yellow. A large shrub that sets the landscape afire.

F. J. Grootendorst. Small fringed flowers of bright red, produced in large clusters freely throughout the growing season. Crinkly dark glossy foliage.

Rosa Hugonis (Golden Rose of China). Light yellow, single flowers, 2 inches in diameter. One of the first roses to flower in spring. 5 to 6 feet tall.

CLIMBING ROSES

American Beauty Cl. Light red, free-flowering.

Blaze. (Plant Patent) Acclaimed by the nation as the only hardy everblooming scarlet climber. Blaze combines the vigor, beauty, and hardiness of Paul's Scarlet Climber with the ever-blooming qualities of a favorite everblooming rose. Propagated from blooming wood only.



BLAZE



ECLIPSE

Chaplin's Pink Climber. (HW) Substantial broad trusses of wide, flat flowers in a brilliant shade of clean, pure pink which is retained from bud to full-grown flower. The plant is vigorous and extremely free-flowering, covering itself completely with sheets of bloom.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. (HW) Pale pink buds and flowers equal in form and size to the finest hybrid teas, borne on long, individual stems. The plant makes enormous thorny canes and produces thousands of flowers.

Golden Glow. (Plant Patent) (LC) The pure spectrum-yellow hybrid-tea-like flowers are 3½ to 5 inches in diameter and have tea fragrance, varying in number up to as many as 15 on a stem. Perfectly hardy and vigorous up to 15 feet or more, with attractive healthy foliage, it is an ideal climber for mass color effect.

Los Angeles Cl. A climbing sport of the well-known bush variety.

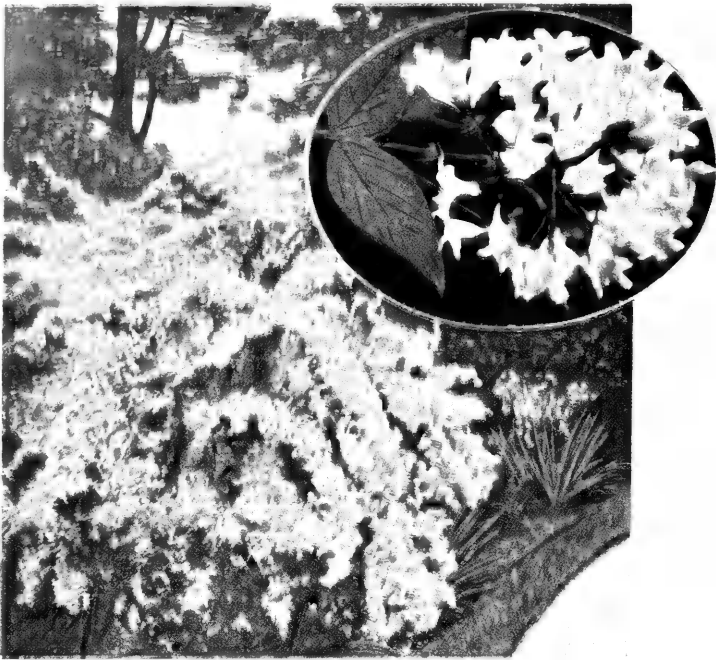
Mme. Edouard Herriot Cl. (HT) Vigorous climbing sport of Mme Edouard Herriot; very free-flowering.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. (LC) Also called "Spanish Beauty". Stiff, erect climber with huge, fragrant delicate pink flowers, stained crimson. Remarkable for its broad, frilled petals and profuse blooming. Has the largest seed-pods of any climber.

Paul's Lemon Pillar. (HT) Buds pale sulphur-yellow, opens pure white, good size and form. A fine pillar rose. Gold Medal, N. R. S.

Paul's Scarlet Cl. (HW) Intense pure scarlet, semi-double flowers in clusters. During the flowering season the plants are a wonderful sight. Makes a wonderful pillar or pergola rose.

President Herbert Hoover Cl. Maroon, orange and gold. A climbing sport of the popular President Hoover bush rose.



BEAUTY BUSH

A handsome hardy shrub from Central China. Grows 6 to 8 ft.



PEONY, WALTER FAXON



WEIGELIA, ROSEA

Blooms in late spring and early summer, ahead of Eva Rathke. Grows 5 to 6 ft.



WEIGELIA, EVA RATHKE

Profuse bloomer over a long season. Very hard, dwarf growing (3 to 4 ft.)

THE PEACH THAT THE WORLD WAITED FOR

CANDOKA
U.S. PLANT PAT. * 34

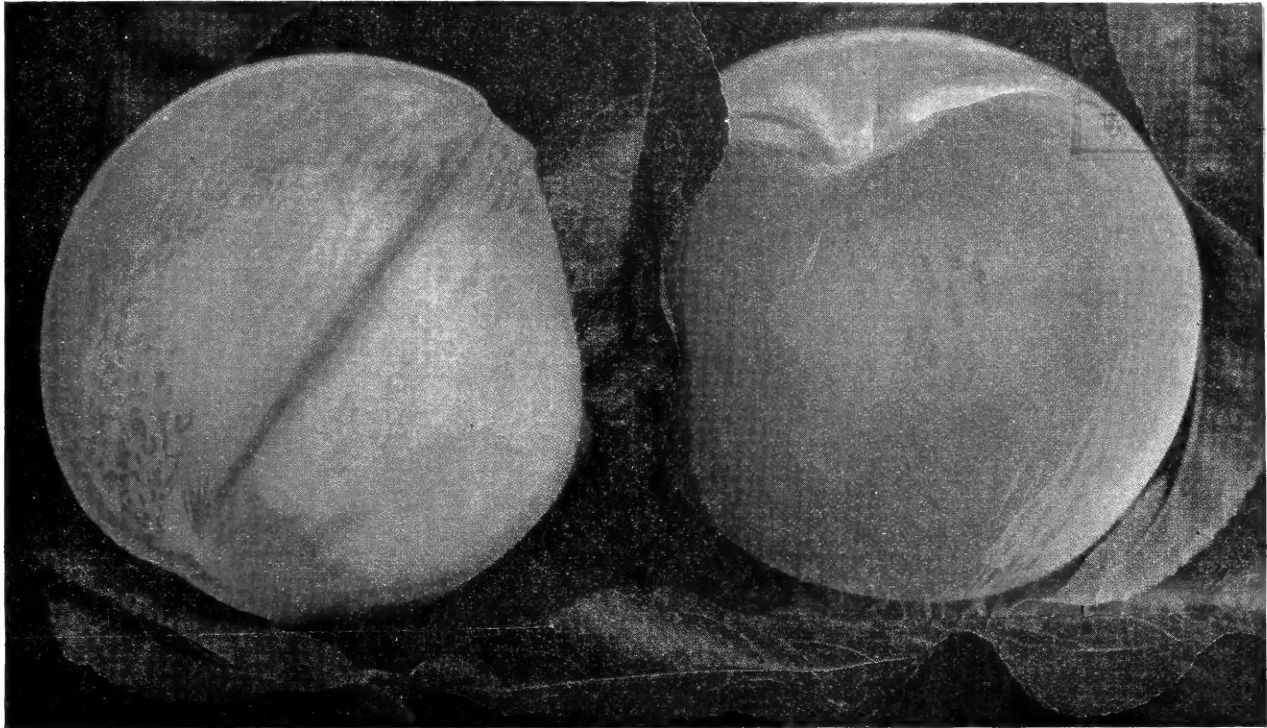
the **"FUZZLESS"** Peach

A BLAZE OF GLORIOUS COLOR

EXCELLENT FLAVOR

EXTRAORDINARY SHIPPER

THE PERFECT PEACH



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About 3000 boxes last season from our own and other orchards went to several markets through-

out the U.S., and they brought highest prices—averaging 25c a box more than for J. H. Hale.

Earlier color means earlier picking, avoiding danger of windfalls and freezing weather.

We grow a general line of nursery stock, including fruit, nut and shade trees, shrubs, roses, etc.

Among other new varieties we are growing the "GOLDEN JUBILEE"—the best early yellow freestone peach, also the "RIO OSO GEM" (Plant Pat. No. 89), a wonderful new peach ripening about two weeks after Candoka and J. H. Hale. Another new "C.&O." introduction, the "Riland Apricot," (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 74), ripens earlier than any other commercial variety. Large size, blazing red cheek, good shipper.

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TRUMPET VINE

One of the best hardy vines for every purpose. Masses of long, trumpet-shaped, showy flowers. Will cover telephone poles, trees, fences, arbors, etc.



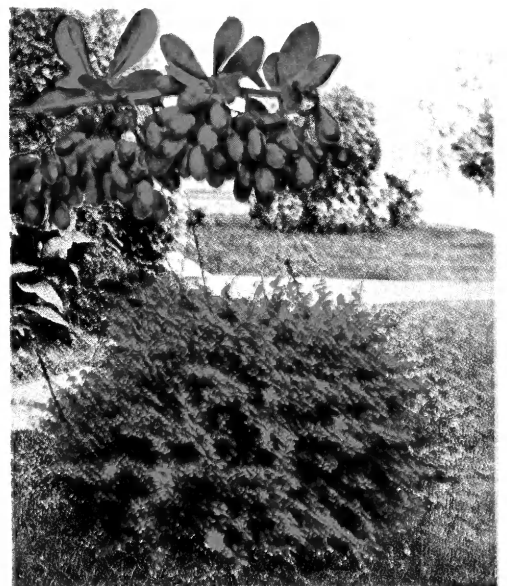
KWANZAN, JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY

One of the most beautiful of the Japanese cherries. Grows to about 20 to 25 feet.



DAINTY BESS

One of a group of beautiful single flowered roses. See Cecil and Innocence.



RED JAPANESE BARBERRY

Colorful foliage in summer; bright red berries fall and winter. Useful as an accent plant and to give color to shrubbery borders. Hardy.

35th Year

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