Historic, archived document

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

74 62.09

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ JUL 30 1923
U. S. Department of Agriculture

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

Rio Bonito Nurseries

ALEXANDER & HAMMON

BIGGS
BUTTE COUNTY
CALIFORNIA

1893-1894
JEROME CALDWELL,
GENERAL AGENT,
Natick House, Los Angeles.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

. . . OF . . .

Fruit Trees, Vines, Bushes and Plants

Grown on the Celebrated Feather River
. . . Bottom Lands . . .

IN

RIO BONITO NURSERIES.

COME AND SEE US. If you are going to plant it will pay you to
look into the matter thoroughly before placing your order.

Come, see, and inspect our stock and methods
. . . of handling same. . . .

A notice by wire, mail, or telephone will always find us ready
to meet you at the train.

ALEXANDER & HAMMON,
BIGGS, BUTTE CO., CAL.

Advice to Correspondents.

PLEASE READ BEFORE MAKING OUT YOUR ORDER.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by observing, as far as possible, the following regulations:—

1. The names of everything ordered should be plainly written out. This will save much trouble, and, at the same time, prevent mistakes.

2. We are sometimes complained of by correspondents for not filling out the *whole number* of trees. It often happens when the order is received that some varieties in our stock are exhausted. Our rule is not to substitute in any case without the permission of the purchaser.

3. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties of fruits will do well to leave the selection to ourselves, as we shall send only such as give general satisfaction.

4. All communications respecting nursery articles and prices will be attended to promptly, and any information or advice that we are able to impart, when desired, will be given freely.

5. It is requested that explicit directions for marking and shipping packages accompany each order. When it is left to us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment, but in all cases the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarder alone must be held responsible.

6. When contracts are made to deliver trees, at any particular place, our responsibility ceases the day on which the purchasers were notified to receive their orders.

7. We cannot prepay freight on single orders, unless received in time to ship with and where we have a regular delivery of several orders at one place. But in all cases packages will be delivered at railroad depot and express office in Biggs free of charge.

8. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with remittance or satisfactory reference. Remittance may be made by draft on San Francisco, postal order, or express money order on Biggs, Cal.

9. Our customers are requested to notify us immediately of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

Correspondents will please address all letters to

ALEXANDER & HAMMON,

BIGGS, BUTTE CO., CAL.

Our nurseries are located on the Feather River bottom lands, known as Rio Bonito, three miles east of Biggs, Butte Co., Cal. The soil is a deep sandy loam especially suited to the best development of nursery stock without irrigation. The fact that trees grown on this land are better nourished and matured, stronger and better root growth than those grown on soils and in climates less favorable or where water is freely used, is shown by the greatly increased demand for our trees during the last two seasons.

The great and increasing favor with which Rio Bonito trees are received by planters is due to the superior excellence of the products of this section, as demonstrated by the small percentage of loss sustained, the remarkable vitality of the trees grown here, and the perfect freedom from insect pests and disease.

With eighteen years of experience in the nursery business in California, and a pretty good knowledge of the Pacific Coast generally, we feel it a pardonable pride to give expression to some of the satisfactory results to be attained here, and trust we may be equal to the many advantages nature has afforded us, and that we may be able to maintain a position in the nursery business that will merit the continued patronage of our friends and attract all intending planters to an investigation of our claims before placing their orders elsewhere.

We shall endeavor to keep fully abreast with the times and propagate liberally those varieties and classes of fruits that from time to time are proven to be of especial value, and all other profitable sorts for the orchardist to cultivate.

Having over four hundred acres of orchard, we are enabled to prove the merits of all fruits before offering them to planters, as well as to keep our stock pure by budding and grafting from bearing trees.

Our rapidly increasing trade is directly attributable to the satisfactory results obtained by growers who have planted our stock and have advised their friends and neighbors to buy from us, and we take this occasion to thank all of our friends and patrons and assure them, and all who may place their orders with us, that, in quality of stock, method of handling it, and in the manner of conducting our business, we will continue our efforts to please, giving our patrons' interests the full benefit of our experience, our personal care and close attention.

We have recently added to our facilities for handling our stock many improved devices for digging, handling and packing trees and vines, thus assuring the fullest perfection attainable for our trees when they leave our hands.

We are prepared to execute all orders, large or small, promptly and correctly, from December 1 throughout the planting season to April 1 following, at prices as low as first-class nursery stock (*California grown*) can be furnished.

ALEXANDER & HAMMON.

ORDER EARLY.

Although we possess the best facilities for filling, packing and shipping orders, yet customers will find it of great advantage to send in their orders as soon as they can prepare them, or give them to our duly authorized agent. Agents authorized to represent us are furnished with a certificate setting forth that fact, duly signed by us. All orders intrusted to them will receive the same care and attention as though sent direct to us. Orders, however small, will receive prompt and careful attention. No dealers have authority to use our name in connection with their business in any manner.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

Nurserymen have received so much of undeserved blame from the unsuccessful tree planter, whose lack of success has been owing chiefly to mismanagement, poor condition of soil when planted, severe storms, or very dry seasons, that we are led to give a few ideas under the following heads, asking you to read and follow them out before making us the object of your censure.

THE SOIL.

For fruit trees the soil in all cases must be dry, either naturally or made so by draining, as they will not live and thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. A rich loam is always most desirable, but by judicious treatment, both very light and very heavy soils are available. In any case the ground should be pulverized twelve or eighteen inches deep by repeated plowing and subsoiling.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Make the hole larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, not less than three feet in diameter and eighteen inches in depth (the larger the better), and throw out the surface and subsoil in separate piles. The trees should remain with their roots covered until this is done, and if not ready to plant at once, the trees should be "heeled in" as soon as received, which is done in the following manner: Select dry ground and dig a trench deep enough to admit all the roots. Set in the trees as close as they can stand, but do not leave them in bunches; fill in the dirt, being careful to get it well about the roots and tramp it closely. Take up again as wanted. Some planters "puddle" their trees by dipping the roots in a paste of mud and water, immediately before planting.

PRUNING AND PLANTING.

It is too often the case that trees are planted precisely as they are sent from the nursery, the result of which is invariably discouraging to the planter. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed. These should be pruned by a clean cut from the under side. Having done this, the top should be shortened in proportion to size and variety of tree. If trees have straight trunks, cut them back to a bud at a point where you desire to form the head. Our most successful fruit growers consider low heads the most desirable in this climate, as they serve to protect the bodies of the trees from the scorching rays of the summer sun, and render the gathering of the fruit less expensive. When trees are branched, shorten all side limbs from one-half to three-fourths their length, cutting back the leading limb to a bud as low as possible. A large majority of trees that are planted are not cut back half enough. Having the trees properly prepared, fill up the hole previously dug, with the rich top soil, so the tree will stand no deeper than it did in the nursery; then round up the bottom of the hole, place the tree with the roots resting naturally, put the finest and best from the surface soil in among the roots, pressing down with the hand so as to fill every vacancy and bringing every root in contact with the soil, and when well covered, tramp down well (if not too moist). Set the tree firm, but leave the surface filling (of the poorer soil) light and loose. Avoid planting deeper than the trees stood in the nursery. Trees thus set will need no staking unless quite tall. Never use manure in contact with the roots.

AFTER CULTURE.

The orchard should be well cultivated, by which we mean the keeping of the ground at all times mellow and free from weeds and grass, and no crop should ever be grown in an orchard, except potatoes, beans, peas, carrots, or other well-cultivated vegetables. If a tree or vine does not receive the right kind of care, and enough of it, when young, it will never attain a healthy old age. Very much has been said by various authors about pruning. Judging from these and our own experience and observation, we would say, looking to the health and vigor of a tree, the best time to prune is during the season of rest, *i. e.*, late in the fall, in the winter, or early in the spring, guarding against being so late as to excite bleeding, or flowing of sap from the wounds. The general rule for after pruning is to cut all the suckers and cross branches and about one-half the previous year's growth of wood, thinning out all branches that grow too thick. Summer pruning is done to check rank growth and promote fruitfulness. This should be done very cautiously, if at all, as too much pruning will harm the tree. When we are in a hurry to have a tree bear, we pinch off the bud on the ends of the limbs a little in summer. Do not fear to cut the tree while it is young, that is, when it is not growing, and prune every year as long as it lives.

FRUITING.

Few even of our experienced fruit growers are alive to the importance of reducing the amount of fruit upon their trees, to the amount which they can perfect without injury. A tree overloaded is injured to a greater or less extent, and especially so while young, and often broken down and destroyed entirely. No tree can produce *fine* fruit if the crop be *very* large. Be particular, then, to see that your fruit trees are not overloaded. Experience only can teach a man how much is a fair crop, but it is a cardinal principle of fruit growing that an over-crop will not ripen early, will be small size, inferior in quality, and seldom worth as much money as a moderate crop.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE.

	Square Method.	Equilateral Triangle Method.
Distance, 1 foot apart each way, number plants.....	43,560	50,300
" 2 " " " "	10,890	12,575
" 3 " " " "	4,840	5,889
" 4 " " " "	2,722	3,143
" 5 " " " "	1,742	2,011
" 6 " " " "	1,210	1,397
" 7 " " " "	888	1,025
" 8 " " " "	680	785
" 9 " " " "	537	620
" 10 " " " "	435	502
" 12 " " " "	302	348
" 14 " " " "	222	256
" 15 " " " "	193	222
" 16 " " " "	170	191
" 18 " " " "	134	151
" 20 " " " "	109	125
" 25 " " " "	69	79
" 30 " " " "	48	55
" 35 " " " "	35	40
" 40 " " " "	27	31

RULE SQUARE METHOD.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

RULE EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE METHOD.—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method. See diagram below.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.

Our trees are all budded or grafted from bearing trees. Our nursery stock is handled by experienced and careful men under our own supervision, still with all our caution mistakes of minor importance might occur.

We guarantee our nursery stock as far as any reliable nursery firm can do so, and while we are not willing to be held liable for a greater sum than the first cost of the trees, we do agree, upon proof being made, to refund to the purchaser of any trees that may prove not true to label, the amount of money paid to us for such trees, or to replace them with others free of charge. We solicit your patronage, but in justice to ourselves cannot accept your orders on any other terms.

APPLES.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

American Summer Permain—Medium to large; skin red, spotted with yellow in the shade, and streaked with lively red in the sun; flesh yellow, remarkably tender, juicy, and rich; a good bearer. August.

Astrachan Red—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; very handsome; juicy, rich, acid; a good bearer; highly esteemed on account of its fine appearance, earliness, and hardness; the best summer cooking apple. June and July.

Astrachan White—Large, roundish; skin very smooth and nearly white; a good market sort. August.

Bexoni—Medium; yellow striped with red, sprinkled with dots; flesh yellow, juicy, rich; good market sort. August.

Carolina Red June—Medium size, oval; deep red, with light bloom; juicy, tender, subacid; tree erect, vigorous, and an early bearer; productive. July.

Chenango Strawberry—Large, oblong; red and yellow, very handsome; flesh white, tender and juicy. August.

Duchess of Oldenberg—Large, beautifully striped; tart; vigorous, very hardy; early, and a most profuse bearer; Russian. August.

Early Harvest—Medium; yellow, excellent; very popular for dessert and cooking. July.

Early Strawberry—An excellent early apple, very pretty and nearly covered with red; medium size, fine flavor. July.

Gravenstein—Large, striped, and beautiful; tender, juicy, and high flavored; good for drying; very productive. August and September.

Keswick Codlin—Large; pale yellow; cooking and market; profuse bearer. August and September.

Maiden's Blush—Medium to large; clear yellow and red; juicy, tender, and good; most popular of its season; early and excellent bearer. August and September.

Sops of Wine—Medium; dark red sprinkled with white dots and thin bloom; flesh white, often stained with red; moderately juicy; subacid and pleasant. Last of August.

Summer Queen—Large, smooth, deep yellow, striped, and clouded with red; flesh yellow; aromatic; good flavor; profitable sort. August.

Sweet Bough—A very large, sweet variety; color rich yellow; a great bearer. August.

Tetofsky—A very handsome Russian apple; succeeds well in all sections; very hardy and productive; an early bearer; fruit medium to large; round, yellow, striped with red; flesh white, firm, juicy, with a pleasant, aromatic flavor. Last of July.

William's Favorite—Large, oblong, rich and excellent; a great bearer. August.

Yellow Transparent—A valuable Russian sort; good grower; very hardy; bears young; medium size; smooth, waxen, pale yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy, sprightly, subacid; quality good to very good. First of July.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- Alexander**—A very large and beautiful striped apple, of good quality; extra for cooking and drying, and a valuable market sort. September.
- Autumn Strawberry**—Medium; whitish, with nearly whole surface covered with small and broken streaks and splashes of red; flesh yellowish white, slightly fibrous, tender, juicy, vinous, subacid, flavor agreeable. September.
- Bailey's Sweet**—Large, roundish, yellowish, shaded and striped with red, sprinkled with small dots; flesh white, mild, and sweet; good. November.
- Buff**—Large to very large; whitish yellow, overspread with broad, broken splashes and stripes of dark crimson; flesh white, rather coarse, breaking, subacid. November.
- Fall Pippin**—One of the oldest and most popular fall apples; very large, yellow, juicy and rich. September to October.
- Fameuse** (Snow Apple)—Medium size, deep crimson; flesh snow white, sprightly and agreeable; a fine dessert fruit. October.
- Golden Russet**—Medium size; high flavored; cheek russety; very popular. October.
- Golden Sweet**—Above medium; pale yellow when ripe; flesh tender, sweet, rich, and excellent. September.
- Glori Mundi**—Very large; greenish yellow; valuable for cooking and drying. October.
- Haas** (New)—Tree a fine strong grower, and very productive; fruit medium to large; skin smooth, pale, greenish yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh white, sometimes a little stained; fine grained; juicy, mild, and subacid; very good. September to November.
- Holland Pippin**—Differing from Fall Pippin mainly in its time of ripening. Beginning to fall from the tree early in August, from then till November, it is one of the very best for kitchen use.
- Hoover**—Large, dark red; juicy, acid, crisp and good flavor. October and November.
- Hubbardston's Nonsuch**—Large, roundish; yellowish ground, with stripes and spots of red; sweet and rich; very highly esteemed. October.
- Jonathan**—Medium to large, striped, mostly red; tender, juicy, rich vinous flavor; very productive, and one of the best varieties either for table or market. October and November.
- King** (of Tomkins County)—A superb red apple, of large size and first quality; rich, subacid flavor. October.
- Marshall's Red** (California Seedling)—The tree resembles the Red June in habit of growth; fruit large, oblong, irregular, tapering toward the eye; color deep red; flesh fine grained, firm, and aromatic, more acid than yellow Bellflower; a heavy and regular bearer. October.
- Minister**—Large; skin striped and splashed near the stalk with bright red on a greenish yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, very tender, somewhat acid but very agreeable flavor; good. November.
- Ohio Nonpareil**—Medium to large; yellow shaded, marbled and splashed with red, thinly sprinkled with light dots; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, tender, juicy, rich, subacid. September to November.
- Porter**—Rather large, regular, oblong, tapering to the eye; skin bright yellow; flesh tender, subacid; flavor fine. September.

- Rambo**—Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red, and somewhat dotted; mild, tender, and good; productive. October.
- Red Bietigheimer** (New)—A valuable German variety; fruit large to very large; roundish, inclining to conical; stalk short, stout, in a deep cavity; calyx closed in a large, deep basin; skin pale, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor; tree a strong grower, and an abundant bearer; one of the largest and handsomest apples and worthy of extensive cultivation. September.
- Rhode Island Greening**—Has deservedly stood a long time at the head of its class; very large; greenish yellow; abundant bearer; excellent for cooking and drying. October to December.
- Roxbury Russet**—Large; surface, rough russet; rich, subacid flavor. October and November.
- Skinner's Pippin**—Originated some twenty years ago at the orchard of Judge Skinner, in San Jose, and is considered one of the best early fall varieties. Fruit large, oblong; skin thin, pale yellow, often with a blush next the sun; flesh very tender; juicy subacid flavor; tree a vigorous grower. September.
- Stump**—A very handsome and valuable variety; fruit medium to large; skin yellow, striped and shaded with bright red; flesh crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly subacid. October to December.
- Tulpehocken** (Fallwater)—Very large; yellowish green shaded with dull red and sprinkled with large gray dots; flesh greenish white, juicy, crisp, rather tender, subacid. November.
- Twenty-ounce** (Cayuga Red Streak)—A very large, roundish, striped apple, of medium quality, rather coarse ground, but a brisk, sprightly subacid flavor. October.
- Waxen**—Medium; pale yellow, oily, sprinkled with a few dots; flesh whitish yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly subacid; good. November.

WINTER VARIETIES.

- Arkansas Black**—Large, round or slightly conical, regular; smooth, glossy, yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine grained, juicy; flavor subacid, pleasant, rich.
- Baldwin**—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, subacid, good flavor; very productive; an old favorite with some, but does not keep well here.
- Ben Davis** (Baltimore Red or N. Y. Pippin)—Large; striped, showy, and of good quality; productive, and a profitable market variety. November.
- Blue Pearmain**—Very large; dark purplish red over dull ground, appearing bluish from white bloom; flesh yellowish; mild aromatic. October to February.
- Buckingham** (Equinately, Bachelor)—Large, striped; juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive; an old and favored Southern apple. October to December.
- Canada Red** (Steele's Red Winter)—Medium; oblate; red, tender, crisp, rich, subacid, refreshing, and delicious. December.
- Canada Reinette**—Extra large size, flattened and ribbed; greenish yellow, with russet dots and patches; flesh firm, rich, juicy, and finely flavored; tree grows strongly, and is a good bearer. November to March.
- Domine**—Medium; skin lively greenish yellow in the shade, with stripes and splashes of red in the sun and large russet specks; flesh white, exceedingly tender and juicy, with pleasant though not high flavor. December to March.

English Golden Russet—Medium; dingy yellow russet; flesh pale yellow, firm, crisp, sugary, and aromatic; an excellent dessert apple of first-rate quality. December to March.

Esopus Spitzenberg—Large, light red; rich, sprightly, vinous flavor; one of the best. November to January.

Grimes' Golden Pippin—Medium to large; beautiful golden yellow; flesh firm, fine grained, juicy, subacid, and rich. December.

Huntsman's Favorite—Large, smooth, pale yellow, sometimes a shade of pale red or deep yellow in the sun, and a few scattering grayish dots; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, crisp, tender, juicy, mild, rich subacid; good. November to February.

Lady Apple—A beautiful little dessert fruit; quite small, flat, regularly formed; skin pale yellow or lemon color, with a brilliant red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy, and excellent; bears abundantly. December to May.

Lady's Sweet—Large, roundish; green and red, quite red in the sun; sweet, sprightly, and perfumed; a good bearer; one of the best winter, sweet apples. November to May.

Lankford's Seedling—Medium to large; pale green, shaded with dark and pale red over half or more of its surface, sprinkled with large light dots; flesh whitish, a little coarse, tender, juicy, mild subacid. December to June.

Lawver (Delaware Red Winter)—Large, roundish flat; mild subacid; very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red; handsomest of all the extra late keepers; very valuable as a late market sort; tree a vigorous grower, and very hardy; bears well; very promising late market variety. December to May.

Limber Twig—Medium; dull red; valuable for great productiveness, hardihood and long keeping. May.

Mann (New)—Large, fine, smooth fruit, which resembles the Rhode Island Greening in color and shape, and equally good in quality; keeps well until May; a most profitable sort; tree upright, and a good grower.

Missouri Pippin—Large, oblong; bright red, with numerous gray dots; very handsome and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer. December to April.

Nero—A very beautiful winter apple; tree a good grower, and a profuse bearer; prized for its good size, fine appearance, and remarkable keeping qualities; large; skin very smooth, richly streaked with red and yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, and rich; tender and sprightly in spring; an excellent table fruit, and valuable market sort. February to May.

Newtown Pippin (Yellow)—Large, firm, crisp, juicy, rich, and high flavored; a great favorite in California, and is more extensively planted than any other variety. December to April.

Nickajack—Fruit large, skin greenish yellow, striped and shaded with pale and deep red; flesh yellow, rather compact, but mild, juicy, and very pleasant; one of the best Southern varieties. November to March.

Northern Spy—Large, striped, and quite covered, on the sunny side, with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom; flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic; very popular in some sections; very rapid and erect grower. January to May.

Northwestern Greening—Large; yellowish green when ripe, very similar to Rhode Island Greening, but larger and very hardy; extra late keeper. January to May.

- Ortley** (White Bellflower)—Fruit large, oblong, conic; greenish yellow, becoming fine yellow at maturity; flesh white, fine grained and tender; juicy, subacid, very pleasant; good to very good. November to February.
- Peck's Pleasant**—Fruit large, roundish; smooth skin; beautiful yellow, with a bright blush when ripe; flesh yellowish, fine grained, juicy, crisp and aromatic. November to March.
- Pewaukee** (New)—A seedling of the Duchess of Oldenberg; large, round; bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; flesh white, tender, and juicy, subacid. January to May.
- Pound Sweet**—Large; pale yellowish white, marked with scattering dark specks; flesh tender, juicy, fine grained; very pleasant. December to March.
- Pryor's Red**—Medium; greenish, shaded with red; juicy, very rich, pleasant, subacid. January to March.
- Rawle's Janet**—Medium to large, yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a pleasant vinous flavor; prolific bearer. January to May.
- Red Cheek Pippin**—Large, beautiful, red cheek on yellow ground; fine, brisk, aromatic, subacid flavor. A great favorite in Oregon. November to March.
- Red Pearmain**—Medium; yellowish white, mostly shaded with maroon and thickly sprinkled with large light dots; flesh whitish yellow, tender, juicy, mild, nearly sweet, aromatic. December to March.
- Red Winter Sweet**—Medium; deep crimson on yellow, with indistinct splashes and stripes; large and small light dots; flesh yellow, somewhat coarse, rich, very sweet. November to February.
- Rome Beauty**—Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, crisp, subacid; tree moderate grower. December to February.
- Shannon Pippin**—Large to very large; skin pale yellow, deep yellow in the sun, and a few gray dots; flesh whitish yellow, rather coarse, juicy, tender, mild, subacid. December.
- Smith's Cider**—Large, handsome, red and yellow; juicy, acid; a vigorous grower and abundant bearer. December to March.
- Sonoma**—This apple originated in Sonoma County, Cal., and promises well as a first-class apple; size large; striped red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy; agreeable flavor. December to January.
- Stark**—Large, roundish; greenish yellow, with red stripes; flesh firm and juicy; valuable as a late keeper. December to March.
- Swaar**—Large, regularly formed; golden yellow, with numerous brown specks; flesh fine grained and tender; rich, aromatic flavor. December to March.
- Talman's Sweeting**—One of the best winter sweet apples; bright yellow; flesh tender; a great bearer and vigorous grower; the most valuable baking apple. November to March.
- Vandervere** (New York)—Large; yellow, striped with red; rich and fine; a most excellent variety. November to January.
- Wagener**—A beautiful, rich apple, with firm flesh; a good keeper and productive bearer; color, bright red and yellow, striped; excellent. January.
- Walbridge**—Large; striped with red; handsome; of excellent quality, and holds its flavor to the last; one of the most profitable late keeping sorts. January to May.
- Wealthy**—Medium size, roundish; whitish yellow, shaded with deep, rich crimson in the sun; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, vinous, subacid; a valuable acquisition, of good quality and great hardiness. December and January.

White Winter Pearmain—Large, roundish, oblong, conic; pale yellow; extra high flavor; one of the best. December to February.

Willow Twig—Medium size; light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red and sprinkled with russet dots; flesh yellowish green, not very tender, pleasant, subacid. January to May.

Winter Banana (Flory)—Very large, hardy; golden yellow, with slight blush or tint of red on sun side; flesh yellowish white; excellent subacid flavor, resembling a banana. January to May.

Wine Sap—Fruit medium size; oblong; skin dark red, striped; flesh rich, crisp and high flavored. November to February.

Wolf River—A large, handsome apple; hardy, vigorous, and fairly productive; greenish yellow, shaded with light and dark red; flesh rather coarse, juicy, pleasant, with a peculiar, spicy flavor. November.

Yellow Bellflower—A large, handsome, and excellent winter apple; skin smooth, pale lemon yellow, often with a blush next the sun; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a sprightly subacid flavor; one of the very best. November to February.

CRAB APPLES.

General Grant—Large size for a Crab; round, yellow, entirely red on sunny side; flesh white, moderately fine grained; very mild, subacid. Late autumn.

Hyslop—Almost as large as the Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty, and hardness; late; tree remarkably vigorous.

Paul's Imperial—Fruit roundish, oblate, about one and one-half inches in diameter; skin yellow; almost wholly covered with bright red; flesh yellowish, firm, tender, and moderately juicy, with a fresh acidity.

Red Siberian—Fruit small, about an inch in diameter; yellow, with scarlet cheek; beautiful. Tree an erect, free grower; bears when two or three years old.

Transcendent—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow. Tree a remarkably strong grower.

Van Wyck—A seedling which originated in Dutchess County, New York. Described as large; skin mottled with bright red, flesh white, firm, sweet.

Whitney—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant.

Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty)—Large, and of a beautiful golden yellow color.

PEARS.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Bartlett—Large size, clear yellow skin; flesh fine grained, buttery, very juicy, with a high aromatic flavor. The best early pear. Very valuable for market and canning. August.

Beurre Gifford—Medium size, greenish yellow; fine flavor. Very early and productive. July.

Bloodgood—Medium, yellow, dotted with russet; rich and delicious; first quality. July.

Brockworth Park—A new, large, and beautiful pear; juicy, melting and excellent. August and September.

- Clapps Favorite**—A splendid new pear resembling the Bartlett, ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and the Flemish Beauty; fine, melting, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. August.
- Dearborn Seedling**—Medium size, immediately succeeding the Bloodgood; clear yellow color, sprinkled with small dots; juicy, melting, and delicious. July.
- Doyenne d'Ete**—Small; one of the first pears to ripen; melting, sweet and good. July.
- Lawson or Comet**—A new summer pear, remarkable for its beautiful appearance, and said to be the largest early pear yet introduced. The fruit is large for so early a pear, of a bright yellow crimson on a bright yellow ground. Flesh fine grained, juicy, rich, and sweet.
- Le Conte**—This is considered the beginning of a new race of pears, being a cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and a standard variety of good quality. It partakes of the nature of the former in its rich, luxuriant foliage, rapid growth, hardiness, and its complete exemption from blight and other diseases to which the common pear is so subject. The fruit is bell shaped, of a rich, creamy, yellow color when ripe, very smooth and fine for cooking. July.
- Madeline**—Medium size; yellowish green; very juicy, melting, and sweet; very early. June and July.
- Souvenir du Congress**—Large to very large, exceeding the Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite, to both of which it bears a strong resemblance; skin smooth, bright yellow when fully ripe, with the parts exposed to the sun brilliant red or carmine. The flesh, which is like that of the Bartlett, is free from its strong, musty aroma, and is firm to the core. Ripens in August.
- Tyson**—Rather above medium size; bright yellow; melting, juicy, sweet and pleasant; regular bearer, and one of the best summer pears. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- Beurre Bosc**—A large, fine pear; russety yellow; highest flavor; flesh white, melting, very buttery and delicious. September.
- Beurre Clairgeau**—Very large, beautiful yellow and red, nearly melting, high flavored; valuable for market; bears transportation well. October and November.
- Beurre d'Anjou**—Large, russety yellow, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor. Tree a full grower and good bearer. October to November.
- Beurre Diel**—Large, dull yellow, dotted, sugary, rich, and delicious. October.
- Beurre Hardy**—Large; greenish yellow, with light russet; buttery, vinous, and highly perfumed; bears transportation well. Tree vigorous and productive. September and October.
- B. S. Fox**—A seedling raised by the late B. S. Fox, of the largest size; rich, russety red in color, or in some specimens golden russet; flesh fine grained, buttery, juicy, with an exceedingly pleasant, subacid flavor, quality decidedly best. Its size, its characteristic flavor and abundant juice, and its qualities as a shipping pear, render it a most valuable addition to our list of autumn fruits. September and October.
- Columbia**—Large size, showy; flesh white, melting, juicy, with a sweet aromatic flavor; a good shipping pear. October.
- Dix**—Large; deep yellow; juicy, rich, delicious, slight perfume. October.
- Doctor Reeder**—Fruit medium, skin yellow, netted and patched with russet; flesh fine, juicy, melting, buttery, very sugary, vinous, with a high, musky perfume; very good to best. October and November.

- Doyenne du Comice**—Fruit large, fine, yellow, buttery, juicy, sweet, rich, slightly aromatic; very good; core small. September and October.
- Duchess d'Angouleme**—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery, and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. September and October.
- Flemish Beauty**—Large, nearly covered with reddish brown where exposed to the sun. The fruit should be gathered sooner than most pears, even before it parts readily from the tree; if it is then ripened in the house, it is always fine. September.
- Gray Doyenne**—Strongly resembles the White Doyenne in flavor and general appearance, except that the skin is covered all over with a fine, lively cinnamon russet. September.
- Howell**—Large, light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting; perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree a good grower and bears well; valuable. September and October.
- Idaho (New)**—Very large and handsome, golden yellow with many russety spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous, delicious flavor. September and October.
- Kieffer's Hybrid**—A cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and the Bartlett; commences bearing very young, and produces regular and abundant crops of fruit; large, russety yellow; flesh white, buttery, and juicy; quality good. October.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey**—Large, yellow and red, beautiful and good; vigorous grower and immense bearer. September.
- Lawrence**—Medium size, bright yellow, flesh tender and melting. Tree a fair grower and abundant bearer. October.
- Mount Vernon**—Fruit medium to large; color rich cinnamon russet with reddish cheek; flesh juicy, crisp, melting, with a spicy vinous flavor. November.
- Seckel**—Our favorite native pear, unequaled in flavor, but of only medium or small size; very slow grower, suited to almost any locality.
- Swan's Orange** (*Onondaga*)—A very large, melting, and highly flavored yellow pear; productive. October.
- Urbaniste**—A large, melting, buttery pear of first quality. Tree a compact and beautiful grower. September to October.
- White Doyenne**—Size, medium to large; skin smooth, clear, pale yellow, regularly sprinkled with small dots; flesh white, fine grained, very buttery, melting, rich, high flavored and delicious. September.

WINTER VARIETIES.

- Beurre Gris d'Hiver**—Large; golden russet; juicy, melting, rich flavor. December.
- Col. Wilder**—Another seedling originating on the grounds of the late B. S. Fox. Fruit medium to large; roundish, obtuse, pyriform; skin light yellow, with a shade of light orange, red in the sun; slight nettings of russet, and numerous small russet and brown dots; flesh whitish yellow, a little coarse around the core, juicy, melting, very sweet, with a peculiar, slight musky and slightly aromatic flavor. Tree is a very vigorous grower. December to January.
- Easter Beurre**—Very large; yellowish green; fine grain; very buttery, melting, and juicy, with a sweet and rich flavor. December to March.
- Forelle or Trout Pear**—A valuable German Pear, its beautifully speckled appearance giving rise to the name of Trout Pear; fruit oblong, pyriform; lemon yellow, washed with deep red on the sunny side, where it is marked with large crimson specks; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting, slightly vinous; a very fine and attractive dessert fruit. October and November.

Glou Morceau—Large, fine, yellow; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, very melting, with a rich, sugary flavor, with no admixture of acid. Sometimes astringent in heavy soils; very good. November and December.

Josephine de Malines—Medium to large; pale, greenish yellow, netted and patched with russet; flesh pinkish white, juicy, melting, sweet, with a delicious aroma; first quality. December and January.

Lincoln Coreless—Large; green until thoroughly ripe, when it becomes a beautiful yellowish green; flesh rich yellow, juicy, melting, and of a very delicate aromatic flavor; no seeds or core. February and March.

Pound Pear—A monstrous, very showy fruit, often weighing three pounds; yellow, red cheek. Tree very vigorous and productive.

P. Barry—This pear was originated by the late B. S. Fox, of San Jose, and is acknowledged by our best judges to possess qualities unequaled by any of our long-keeping pears. It is large, deep yellow, nearly covered with a rich, golden russet; flesh whitish, firm, juicy, melting, sweet, slightly vinous, and rich; an early and prolific bearer. December and January.

Vicar of Winkfield—Large, long, yellow, splendid for baking.

Winter Nellis—Medium size, yellow with gray russet; very juicy, and of the highest flavor; best winter pear, and valuable for market. November to January.

Winter Seckel (Dana's Hovey)—Medium size; this is one of the highest flavored pears; ranks next the Seckel, which it much resembles. December.

CHERRIES.

Belle d'Orleans—Medium size, pale yellow; flesh tender, very juicy and sweet. Tree vigorous. May and June.

Bigarreau Napoleon (Royal Ann)—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, and sweet; one of the best for market and canning. Late.

Bigarreau Rockport—Large, red, firm, juicy, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive. June.

Black Eagle—One of the finest black cherries; large, black, very tender, rich and high flavored. Late.

Black Tartarian.—Fruit very large, bright purplish black, tender, rich and delicious. Tree a very upright grower and productive; most popular of the black cherries.

Burr's Seedling—Fruit large, whitish yellow, shaded with light red; flesh tender, with a sweet, rich, excellent flavor; vigorous grower and productive.

California Advance—Originated by W. H. Chapman, of Napa; seedling of Early Purple Guigne, ripens one week earlier than its parent; is larger and of more obtuse rounded form, and said to be a heavier bearer; dark purple turning black; rich and sweet and of good degree of firmness. Last of May.

Centennial—A new cherry; a seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau, raised by Mr. Henry Chapman, in Napa Valley, Cal. It is larger than its parent, more oblate in form, and beautifully marbled and splashed with crimson on a pale yellow ground. Its sweetness is very marked. Its keeping qualities, after being taken from the tree, will undoubtedly render it the best cherry for shipment, specimens having been carried to the Eastern States and Europe without apparent injury.

Chapman—A seedling of Black Tartarian, larger and finer, a better bearer, is more valuable, too, on account of its much earlier ripening. First of June.

- Coe's Transparent**—Medium size, pale amber, red in the sun; very tender, sweet, and juicy; fine for dessert.
- Early Purple Guigne**—The earliest fine variety; medium size, heart shaped, tender, juicy and sweet; rather a slender grower, but productive. May to June.
- Early Richmond**—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor; good for cooking.
- Elton**—Large, pale yellow with red cheek, juicy; very rich luscious flavor. Early.
- Governor Wood**—Very large, rich yellow, with a red cheek, juicy and sweet; one of the very best.
- Great Bigarreau** (Monstrous de Mezel)—Very large, dark red, almost black, firm and juicy. Tree a strong grower. Late.
- Knight's Early Black**—Large, black, tender, juicy, rich and excellent.
- Luelling** (Black Republican)—A new cherry from Oregon, supposed to be a cross between the Napoleon Bigarreau and Black Tartarian, having the solid flesh of the former and color of the latter. Very late and good.
- May Duke**—Large, dark red; juicy and rich, an old excellent variety, vigorous and productive.
- Olivet**—A new Duke variety, of French origin; unlike most others of its class it is said to be very early, and to ripen over a long period; fruit very large, globular, and of a deep, shining red; tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet subacidulous flavor.
- Reine Hortense**—Very large, finely mottled; bright red, juicy, and delicious; vigorous grower, and productive.
- Yellow Spanish** (Graffion)—Large; pale yellow and red; flesh tender, very juicy, sweet and excellent; late.

PLUMS.

- Bavay's Green Gage** (Late Green Gage)—Large, round, greenish yellow, sugary, rich, excellent flavor; late. September.
- Bradshaw**—Large; reddish purple, with a light blue bloom; flesh yellowish; somewhat coarse, but juicy, brisk and pleasant; adheres slightly to the stone. Last of July.
- Cherry Plum**—A very early, medium-sized plum: pale red, sweet, juicy, and subacid. June.
- Clyman**—A beautiful plum originated in the Napa Valley; it is a good bearer; fruit medium to large; mottled reddish purple with beautiful blue; freestone; quality of flesh superior; valuable on account of its earliness and its excellent shipping qualities. June.
- Coe's Golden Drop**—Very large, oval, yellow, with red dots; flesh yellow, rather firm; flavor rich, sweet, and delicious; very good. September.
- Coe's Late Red**—Medium size; round, red, with rich vinous flavor; hangs long on the trees. October and November.
- Columbia**—Very large, round; brownish purple; rich and juicy; parts from the stone; good for drying. August.
- Damson**—Fruit small, oval; dark purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; ripens in September.
- De Caradeuc**—Medium, round; skin yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh melting, sweet, and vinous; prolific. July.

- Duane's Purple**—Very large, oval; reddish purple; juicy and sweet; tree a good grower. July.
- Early Golden Drop**—Small, bright yellow, sugary, rich, and sweet; separates freely from the stone. Early July.
- Green Gage**—Small, round; greenish yellow, with brown dots; exceedingly melting and juicy; flavor sprightly and very luscious. Early August.
- Iokworth's Imperatrice**—Medium size; purple; sweet, juicy, rich, and firm; a late and valuable shipping variety.
- Imperial Gage**—Medium size, oval; greenish; juicy, sweet and rich; valuable for canning. August.
- Jefferson**—Large, oval; golden yellow, with reddish cheek; very rich, juicy, luscious, and high flavored; parts from the stone. August.
- Kelsey's Japan**—This remarkable plum has been in bearing in the Kelsey orchard, near Berkeley, Cal., since 1876, fully establishing its successful culture in this climate. The fruit is of very large size, heart shaped (7 to 9 inches in circumference), and very attractive in appearance, being of a rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red, with a thick, white bloom; flesh greenish yellow; excellent quality; very juicy, melting, rich, and sweet, with a high, vinous flavor; texture firm and meaty, remaining solid longer than any other variety; pit very small; a most valuable plum for shipping long distances; tree moderate grower; regular and abundant bearer; valuable for canning, drying, and marketing. September.
- Koning Claudie**—A valuable German variety; very early; a richly colored blue plum; fine flavor; medium size. Early July.
- Ogon** (Japan)—A yellow plum of good size and fair quality; tree vigorous and productive. August.
- Peach Plum**—Very large, roundish, brownish red, pleasant, flesh pale yellow, a little coarse grained, but juicy, and of a pleasant flavor; freestone. Early July.
- Prince Englebert**—A new purple plum from Belgium; very large; flesh yellowish green; juicy, sugary; separates from the stone; very good. August.
- Prince of Wales**—Fruit large, round; reddish purple, with a thick bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, sprightly flavor. August.
- Quackenboss**—Fruit large, oblong; deep purple, almost black; juicy, sweet, subacid. August.
- Reine Claude de Bavay**—Large, greenish yellow; melting, juicy, rich, and excellent; productive. August.
- Red Egg** (Red Magnum Bonum)—Large, oval; deep red; rather firm and coarse, with a subacid flavor. August.
- Royal Hative**—An early plum of French origin; medium size, roundish; skin light purple, flesh yellow amber, with rich, high flavor, and parts from the stone; very good. Early July.
- Satsuma** (Blood Plum)—It is a vigorous grower; dark red under thick bloom, dots rather conspicuous and numerous; flesh dark red, solid color from skin to pit; pit very small. August.
- Shropshire Damson**—A medium-sized variety; preferred to the common Damson for preserving. September.
- Simon Plum** (*Prunus Simoni*)—Large, flattened; cinnamon red color; flesh firm, rich, sweet, and aromatic, with strong pineapple flavor mingled with faint banana flavor; one of the most profitable sorts on account of its superior shipping qualities. June.

Smith's Orleans—A large and excellent variety; oval; reddish purple, covered with a deep blue bloom; flesh deep yellow, a little firm, very juicy, with a brisk, rich, vinous flavor. August.

Victoria (Sharp's Emperor)—Large, oval, light red, juicy, and sugary, parts from the stone. August.

Washington—Very large, round, greenish yellow; when well ripened deep yellow, with a pale crimson blush or dots; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious. Separates freely from the stone; excellent for drying and canning, and valuable for market. July.

Wild Goose—An improved variety of Chickasaw plum; large, bright red, with a gray bloom; juicy, sweet, good, and very productive. July.

Yellow Egg—Very large size; rather acid, until very ripe, when it becomes sweet; very popular. Early August.

NEW VARIETIES OF DISTINCTIVE MERITS.

Abundance—Mr. Geo. W. Thissell, of Winters, Cal., says of this fruit: "I have fruited it three years, have found it very prolific; fruit large to very large; color yellowish green, with red cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, and exceedingly sweet; pit very small; ripens at Winters June 10. I consider this one of my best shipping plums."

Burbank (Japan)—Tree a vigorous grower, early and very heavy bearer; fruit very large; yellowish ground, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow, firm and very sweet when fully ripe; extremely small pit, which clings. Middle of June.

California Red Plum—This is a new and valuable plum and seems well adapted to most any section of the State. This promises to become the leading blue plum in California; it is very prolific; extra large; deep blue, with reddish cast on cheek; clings tight to the tree; flesh very firm, and one of the best shipping plums. Ripens in July.

Prunus Pissardi—New Persian variety, with beautiful purple foliage, very ornamental; fruit medium size, nearly round; dark purple; pulpy flesh, very sweet, juicy, and good.

PRUNES.

Brignole—Medium, oblong; skin pale yellow, with a reddish cheek toward the sun; flesh very rich and sweet, from which the finest prunes are made in Provence, France. September.

Bulgarian—An undetermined variety grown under this name. Fruit above medium size, oval, slightly necked; skin violet purple, covered with a thick bloom and numerous small dots; flesh greenish yellow; juicy, sugary, rich, and delicious; slightly adherent to the stone; tree very hardy; regular and abundant bearer, withstanding frost, heat and fog equally well; is an exceedingly heavy drier; quality superior; will remain on the tree a long time after maturity; has, in a few instances, dried to the state of perfect prunes on the tree. August to September.

Datte de Hungrie (Hungarian Date Prune)—A recent introduction, with large and very long fruit; skin dark purple, covered with a whitish bloom; flesh greenish yellow, firm, with a very rich flavor resembling the German prune; it parts freely from the stone, and makes a good drying prune. Last of August.

Fellenberg (Large German Prune, Swiss Prune, Italian Prune)—Medium size, oval; dark purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive. August.

- German Prune** (Common Quetsche)—From this variety the dried prunes exported from Germany are made; the name, however, has been applied in this State to numerous plums and prunes, which are all sold under it. The fruit of the true German prune is long, oval, and swollen on one side; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet, with a peculiar, pleasant flavor; separates readily from the stone. August.
- Golden**—A seedling of Italian prune; originated in Oregon; light golden color, good flavor, and heavy drier, strong grower and abundant bearer; very free stone. September.
- Hungarian Prune** (Grosse Prune d'Agen)—Very large; dark red; juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness, and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant markets. September.
- Petite d'Agen** (French Prune)—The well known variety so extensively planted for drying; medium size; reddish purple; juicy, sugary, rich, and sweet; bears immense crops. September.
- Robe de Sargent**—A variety lately introduced from France. It is this which in a dried state forms the celebrated "*Pruneau d'Agen*;" fruit medium size, oval; skin deep purple, approaching to black, and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet, and well flavored, sugary, rich, and delicious, slightly adhering to the stone; a valuable drying and preserving variety. September.
- Silver**—Originated in Oregon and said to be a seedling from Coe's Golden Drop, which it very much resembles; is much more productive and tree more vigorous. The fruit, on account of its large size, is ranked among the most valuable prunes and drying plums. September.
- St. Catherine**—Medium size, narrowing considerably towards the stalk; skin very pale yellow, overspread with thin white bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, rather firm, and adheres partially to the stone; flavor sprightly, rich, and perfumed; a fine old variety of late prunes. Last of September.
- St. Martin's Quetsche**—A very late variety of prune from Germany; hardy and good bearer; fruit medium sized, ovate, skin pale yellow, covered with a violet bloom; flesh yellowish, with a rich and excellent flavor; separates readily from the stone. October.
- Tragedy**—This most valuable of all plums for early Eastern shipments appears to be a cross between the German prune and Purple Duane; medium size, nearly as large as Duane, skin dark purple; flesh yellowish green, very rich and sweet, freestone. Ripens in June.
- Wangenheim**—A new prune from Germany; fruit medium size, oval; skin deep purple, covered with a thick, blue bloom; flesh rather firm, greenish yellow, juicy, sugary, rich, separates from the stone. Ripens in August.

PEACHES. FREESTONES.

Arranged nearly in their order of ripening.

- Sneed**—It is claimed for this peach that it is fully ten days earlier than the Alexander, of same size and appearance, but more yellow; flesh tender, juicy, melting and delicious; clings slightly to the pit; said to be the first peach to ripen.
- Briggs Red May**—This very early peach originated in Marysville, Cal., with J. B. Briggs; size above medium; very highly colored; flesh white, very juicy and rich; adheres somewhat to the stone, of firm texture, and proves well as a shipping peach. Tree very prolific.

- Alexander**—The standard of comparison for all the very early peaches; above medium size; greenish white, nearly covered with deep rich red; flesh thick and white, very juicy, rich and sweet; one of the best early kinds; nearly freestone.
- Arkansas Traveler**—Very similar to the Amsden's June, said to ripen with the Alexander; adheres some to the pit.
- Governor Garland**—This new peach originated near Bentonville, Ark.; it is several days earlier than the Alexander. Trees fruited here fully sustain its reputation for earliness, size, color, flavor, and shipping qualities; clings some.
- Japan Blood**—Above medium size; dark deep red on outside, blood red to the pit, which is very small; flavor extra fine; first freestone to ripen.
- Peen To** (China)—Medium to small, white, shaded with red; flesh white, juicy, well flavored; pit very small.
- Bowers Early**—A beautiful peach, ripening about a week before Halis Early; not quite so large as that variety, but in general appearance resembles it; a better shipper, but not as good quality; adheres slightly to the pit.
- Early Imperial**—Strong, upright grower; does not curl; medium size; rich yellow with dark cheeks, very like the St. John, yellow flesh, freestone; quality good; one of the earliest yellow freestone peaches.
- Yellow St. John**—Large orange yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet, and highly flavored, yellow flesh; splendid early shipping sort.
- Hale's Early**—An early and very profitable market peach; medium size and nearly round; skin greenish, mostly covered with red when ripe; flesh white, melting, juicy, rich, sweet.
- Mountain Rose**—Large, skin fair, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the pit, juicy, sweet, good.
- Ford's Improved**—A new peach from Texas; of the largest size; white with splashes of red; flesh white, rich, and of the highest and most delicious flavor; it ripens there in the first days of June, and comes to us very highly recommended by the introducer and others. We have not fruited it as yet.
- Strawberry**—Medium size, oval; skin marbled with deep red; flesh whitish, juicy, rich, and of a very delicious flavor.
- Foster**—A new, large, yellow fleshed peach, much resembling Early Crawford, but somewhat earlier, and superior in many points; flesh is firmer without so much red at the stone, which is smaller; one of the best for market and canning.
- Jennie Worthen**—Free, very large and delicious; flesh yellow; highly recommended from Southern Illinois.
- Early Crawford**—This very large, magnificent, yellow fleshed peach, is more extensively grown than any other variety; a very popular canning sort.
- George the Fourth**—Large; white, with a red cheek; flesh pale, juicy, and rich; tree vigorous, and bears moderate crops of the best quality.
- Snow**—Very early freestone; good quality, skin thin, clear, beautiful, almost wholly white; flesh white to the freestone, juicy, rich, and sprightly.
- Early Charlotte**—Freestone, large size, golden yellow, with rich crimson cheek; flesh juicy, melting, and with a distinct and pleasant flavor; a great favorite in Oregon.
- Elberta**—This variety comes highly recommended from Georgia as a very early shipping peach; it is a large yellow freestone, with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy, and high flavored.

Mary's Choice—A large, Jersey peach, very similar to Crawford's Early, but ripening a little later.

Reeves' Favorite—Large, skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the pit, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor.

Wager—Very large, yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side; juicy and of fine flavor; said to bear large and uniform crops, and to be an excellent variety for canners' use.

Wheatland—Free, yellow, average very large, productive, excellent shipping peach, of best quality; ripens between Early and Late Crawford, but much larger than either of them.

Newhall—Originated with Sylvester Newhall, of San Jose. A superb peach, of very large size; skin yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, and rich, vinous flavor; ripens about one week before Crawford's Late; tree very hardy, healthy, vigorous, and not affected by curl, like Crawford's Late.

Late Crawford—Fruit very large, roundish; skin yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor; a well known, popular variety.

Thissell's Free—Large, white to the pit, slight blush in the sun, quality very good; valuable as a canner.

Morris White—The most popular and well known white peach; large, oval; skin white, with a creamy tint when fully ripe; flesh white to the stone; melting, juicy, sweet, and rich.

Ellison—Yellow, with rich blush; flesh deep yellow, red at the pit; quality excellent; regular bearer.

Muir (New)—This remarkable peach originated with G. W. Thissell, of Winters, Cal., and is described by him as follows: "I believe it to be a seedling from the Early Crawford, though the tree does not resemble the Crawford; the leaf is more like a willow; it is an excellent bearer, does not curl; the fruit is large to very large; is very freestone, never saw one stick to the pit; it is a fine shipper, and one of the best canning peaches in the United States; it requires but little sugar, and many pronounce it sweet enough without any; as a drying peach it excels all others ever introduced into this market."

Susquehanna—A large, handsome variety, nearly globular; skin rich yellow, with beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor.

Decker (Buck's Prolific)—This peach was introduced by Senator Buck, of Vacaville, Cal., who claims for it precedence over all white freestone peaches; fruit very large, juicy but firm, rather rough skin, but beautifully blushed on side next the sun; heavy bearer; does not curl; excellent for canning; and a good shipper.

Lovell—A California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh yellow, firm, and of excellent quality; a superb canning peach.

General Bidwell—Very handsome large yellow freestone, with pale red cheek; flesh juicy, melting, rich.

Jones' Seedling—Originated in Sacramento; very large; yellow with dark red cheek; good flavor, but rather soft for shipping; good for canning; freestone.

Beer's Smock—A large, yellow, freestone peach of excellent quality; a seedling from Smock's Late Free, but generally preferred to that sort.

Picquet's Late—Large to very large, round, sometimes a little flattened; skin yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich, and perfumed; a very desirable late peach.

- La Grange**—Large, greenish white, slightly reddened in the sun; flesh white to the stone, juicy, sweet, and rich; the lateness and color of this peach make it a desirable sort for canning or preserving.
- Salway**—A large, yellow, English peach, with deep yellow flesh; very juicy, melting, and rich; the most valuable late market variety.
- Brook's Butte (New)**—This fine late peach originated in Butte County, Cal.; it is said to be a superior peach for canning or drying, and coming so late is a valuable acquisition to our list of late yellow freestones.
- Wonderful**—Extra large; color light yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine; flesh a rich light golden yellow, solid, of fine texture, very sweet, rich, and luscious, colored at the pit; good keeper.
- Bilyeu's Late October**—Large, white flesh, with a rose cheek, very rich, firm, and juicy; this is a fine canning and an excellent shipping peach, it having been successfully sent from New York to Europe.

CLINGSTONES.

- Tuscan Cling**—A very large yellow cling, about the same season of Early Crawford; a fine shipper, and its early ripening makes it very valuable.
- Lemon Cling**—Large, lemon shape, dark red cheek; flesh firm, with a rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid flavor.
- Sellers'**—A variety of Orange Cling, of the largest size, raised by Mrs. Sellers, of Antioch; skin fine yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, very juicy, and rich; a very desirable sort for canning.
- Blood Cling (Indian Red)**—Large, dark claret, very downy; flesh deep red, must be thoroughly ripe before eatable; esteemed by some for pickling and preserving.
- Runyon's Orange**—This variety originated with Mr. Solomon Runyon, on the Sacramento River; is much superior to the common Orange Cling, and is not subject to mildew like that variety; fruit very large; skin yellow, with a dark crimson cheek; flesh yellow, rich and sugary, with a decided vinous flavor.
- Nichols' Orange**—A large yellow cling, with purple cheek; it was introduced by Mr. James Shinn, of Niles, as a healthy, vigorous, and productive variety, in every way worthy of extensive cultivation.
- Mother Porter**—A fine yellow cling, almost as round as an orange; no red at pit, which is very small; very sweet; an excellent canning peach.
- McKevitt's Cling**—Originated with Mr. McKevitt, of Vacaville, Cal., who says of it: "When grown under ordinary circumstances, it is useless to look further for a better white clingstone peach; it is very large, thick meated, white to the pit, smooth surface, and thin skin; tree very vigorous and heavy bearer; does not curl; very profitable for canning and market."
- California Cling**—A variety introduced by C. W. Reed & Co., of Sacramento, and described as follows: "The fruit is very large, round, and regular in shape, nearly covered with a dark rich red, shaded with orange; flesh is a deep yellow, with a delicate, rich, vinous flavor."
- Crimson Beauty**—Very large creamy yellow, surface half covered with crimson; flesh white to the pit, to which it clings; showy and good shipper.
- Phillips Cling**—Fine large yellow cling, yellow flesh, no red at the pit, which is very small; exceedingly rich and high colored; one of the best canning clings.

McDevitt Cling—Uniformly large, rich, golden yellow, becoming red when ripe; flesh very firm and solid, superior in flavor; excellent shipper; tree good and regular bearer.

Heath Cling—Large, creamy white, with faint blush; flesh greenish white, juicy, rich, luscious flavor.

Winter's Cling (A seedling from the Heath Cling)—Original tree raised by C. H. Wolfskill, of Winters. The old tree is now thirty-two years old and still bearing good crops of fruit, and Mr. Wolfskill says it has never curled or mildewed, while the Heath Cling does both. The Winters is almost a facsimile of the Heath, except it is slightly larger, and much better shaped. It possesses all of the excellent qualities of the Heath, is larger, color a beautiful creamy white, with red blush on exposed side, is white to the pit, and therefore a fine canning peach. It is very solid and a fine shipper.

George's Late Cling—Large, beautiful; skin white, with blush on sunny side; flesh white, firm, juicy, and rich; very popular for market and canning.

Albright's Cling—Large, yellow, with pale red cheek; excellent for canning.

Henrietta—A most magnificent yellow cling of largest size; skin mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive, and ripens late.

APRICOTS.

Blenheim—Large, oval; flesh full to the pit; yellow, rich, and juicy; ripens evenly and soon after the Royal; regular and prolific bearer; profitable for canning, drying and marketing.

Hemskirk—Large, roundish, but considerably compressed, or flattened on its sides; orange, with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender; rather more juicy and sprightly than the Moorpark, with a rich and luscious plum-like flavor. July.

Large Early Montgamet—A large apricot, introduced from France; compressed, reddish next the sun; flesh orange yellow, very firm, with a perfumed vinous flavor; ripens one week before the Royal. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Luizet—A new variety introduced from Southern France, where it is one of the best shipping varieties. Fruit is of good quality, large size, and ripens early.

Moorpark—One of the largest, most popular and widely disseminated apricots; deep orange or brownish red; flesh quite firm, bright orange, parting freely from the stone, quite juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor. A favorite canning variety. August.

Newcastle—A variety originated by C. M. Silva & Son, of Newcastle, California. Medium size, round, well shaped, a shade smaller than the Royal, and two weeks earlier; very valuable on account of its earliness; tree a good and regular bearer, fruit ships well.

Peach (Marysville Peach)—Very large, handsome, and of delicious flavor; skin deep orange, mottled with dark brown; flesh of a fine saffron yellow color; juicy, rich; and high flavored; one of the best. August.

Pringle—A small apricot, valued chiefly for its very early ripening; clingstone; flavor good; tree a heavy bearer.

Royal—Large, oval, slightly compressed; yellow, with orange cheek, faintly tinged with red; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; exceedingly productive. July.

St. Ambrose—A very large early apricot; oblong, slightly compressed; of a deep yellow color, reddish next the sun, dotted with numerous brown and red specks; flesh juicy, rich, and sugary; ripening about the same time of Large Early; very productive.

Smith's Triumph—A new variety, originated with W. W. Smith, the well-known fruit grower, of Vacaville, Cal., who says of it: "The Triumph is as large, or larger, than the Moorpark; skin very thin; color a deep yellow, with orange cheek; flesh firm, rich, and juicy; separating freely from the stone, which is very small; ripens about ten days to two weeks before the Royal; tree a vigorous grower and very productive; an excellent shipper and canner, and heavy drier."

Sparks' Mammoth—This new and promising variety originated from seed planted on the place of the late W. W. Sparks, Ventura, Cal. Described in the *Pacific Rural Press* of August 5, 1893, as extra large, equaling the Moorpark in size; smooth and symmetrical; ripens with the Royal, but far excels that popular sort in both size and shipping qualities; flesh juicy, very rich and of the finest flavor. Is pronounced by leading canners "the best." It is a heavy drier, but as an early sort, for shipping East fresh, it will doubtless be most valuable; regular and abundant bearer.

NECTARINES.

Boston—Very large and handsome; deep yellow, with a bright blush, and mottles of red; flesh yellow to the stone; sweet, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor; freestone.

Downton—Large, roundish oval; pale green, with a deep violet red cheek; melting, rich, and very good; free.

Early Newington—Large; pale green, nearly covered with bright red, much marbled and mottled with very dark red, and coated with thin bloom; juicy, rich, and sweet; one of the best clingstone nectarines.

Early Violet—Large, skin pale yellowish green in the shade, but when exposed, nearly covered with dark purplish red, mottled with pale brown dots; flesh whitish, melting, juicy, rich and very high flavored.

Hardwicke—Of very large size, almost round; skin pale green on the shaded side, entirely covered with dark purplish red next the sun; flesh greenish, melting, juicy, rich, and highly flavored; a most delicious fruit.

Lord Napier—A new variety of the largest size, and ripening amongst the earliest of nectarines; skin pale cream color, with a very dark crimson cheek in the sun; flesh very white, tender, melting, juicy, separating freely from the stone.

New White—Large, white, nearly round; flesh white, tender, very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; stone small, and separates freely. August.

Olmstead—Large; red cheek, yellow flesh; juicy, very rich and sweet; one of the best; freestone.

Victoria (New)—Large; greenish yellow, crimson on the sunny side; flesh rich and sweet; the finest of all the English varieties.

QUINCES.

Apple or Orange—Large; roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks tender; very excellent flavor; abundant bearer; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. August and September.

Champion (New)—Originated in Georgetown, Connecticut; said to be very large, fair, and handsome; of fine quality, and late keeper.

Chinese—An extraordinary variety; oblong, of immense size, often weighing from two to two and a half pounds; growth of tree rapid and distinct.

Meech's Prolific—A new variety from New Jersey. Tree a vigorous grower and immensely productive; fruit large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

Portugal—Very large, and fine flavored. For marmalade and baking it is much esteemed, as it turns a fine purple or deep crimson when cooked.

Reas' Mammoth—A very large and fine variety of the Orange quince; a strong grower, and productive; considered by many the best of all the quinces.

OLIVES.

Columballa (Columella)—A valuable acquisition, on account of productiveness and superior quality of fruit. The tree is a strong grower, succeeding well in rich or poor soil. The berries and oil are affected by the quality of the soil, however, the quality of oil running from only good to very best as the land is more or less adapted to olive culture. Before maturity, it is one of the best for pickles, the fruit being bright yellow, and containing very little bitterness.

Lucques—Tree of medium vigor; fruit pretty big, and of a peculiar crescent form or shape; shining bluish black; thin skin, abundant pulp; ripens very early. It is very hardy, and adapted for cultivation on the extreme boundaries of the olive tree region. Somewhat shy in bearing, but this is amply compensated for by the beauty and excellence of the fruit for pickling; it is the most highly prized and best table olive. Oil of very good quality.

Macrocarpa—Of dwarf habit; fruit quite large, reddish black when mature. Ripens in October, and can only be used for pickles. In warm, dry, elevated situations this variety grows and fruits to perfection; should never be planted in low, damp ground.

Manzanillo—Fruit large and of irregular orange shape; color deep blue black, with many minute white specks; it is a freestone, and consequently highly prized for pickling; the oil is of very high grade; the tree is a rapid grower and very prolific bearer. Ripens in October.

Mission—The variety to be found at all the old missions; introduced by the Spanish padres, and until recently the only sort cultivated in California. It still holds its place as one of the most vigorous, productive, hardy and long-lived varieties. It is yet the most extensively cultivated, and can be found in almost every county in the State, succeeding well under all circumstances, with very little care. Fruit medium size, jet black, and yielding a fine oil; can also be used for pickling; ripens late.

Nevadillo Blanco—A tree of good size, with the branches well set on, and its numerous branchlets usually bent with the weight of the fruit. The fruit is medium sized, and ripens early. It is employed for oil only, of which it yields an abundant supply of the finest grade.

Oblonga—Elongated olive, and supposed to be the true Picholine. Its fruit is considered the best for preserving purposes, and is also dried. It produces a fine and sweet oil.

Pendulina—A handsome tree, and very good bearer; fruit medium to large, ripening early. The fruit of this olive produces a very fine grade of oil, and can also be used for pickling in the ripe and green state.

Præcox—Black olive, or Moorish olive. This variety produces very black, oval fruits, yielding an oil that is considered of the best; pit small.

Redding Picholine—For uniformity's sake we shall hereafter designate under this name the variety heretofore cultivated by us as Picholine only. It still maintains its claim to hardihood, vigor, productiveness, and freedom from injurious insects. The fruit is small, it is true, but the yield is immense. The oil is considered of first quality, and sweet pickles (ripe or green) made from it are delicious.

Regalis—Very fertile; fruit large and round shaped; it is used solely for pickling, as the oil is only of third quality.

Rubra—A remarkable variety, bearing heavy and regular crops of medium sized fruit; this olive is best suited for oil, is one of the sweetest, and a freestone; the oil is of the highest grade. The tree is a very rapid grower, doing well in most all kinds of soil in any way suited to olive culture; succeeds, above all others, in dry, hilly situations, almost unfit for the growth of any tree. Begins to bear when quite young.

FIGS.

Black Ischia—Medium size; dark purple, almost black when ripe; flesh deep red, sweet and luscious; tree hardy; an excellent bearer.

Brown Turkey—Very large; purplish brown; flesh red, and very delicious flavor.

Brunswick (Smyrna)—Very large and pyriform; skin greenish yellow in the shade, pale brown on the other side; a very rich and excellent fig, and after California Black, the best adapted for general cultivation here. After careful comparison and thorough investigation, we have come to the conclusion that this is the same fig which has been sold here for a great many years as Smyrna.

Bulletin Smyrna—Wickson, in his "California Fruits," says: "Of several attempts to secure the true Smyrna fig, or the variety which produces the well-known Smyrna fig of commerce, that made by the San Francisco *Bulletin*, and managed by G. P. Rexford, has achieved most prominence, and is now generally conceded to have proved successful. As compared with the White Adriatic, it is medium to large, short, thick, roundish; longitudinal equal to transverse diameter; somewhat oblique, ribbed, very short neck, or none at all; stem medium to large, rather stout, larger than that of the White Adriatic; color pea green, fading to light greenish, creamy tint at maturity; eye rather open and showing pink or red inside; flesh delicate, semi-transparent, pinkish amber, deepening slightly at maturity—lighter than Adriatic; skin very thin and delicate right up to the stem; very juicy when ripe, skin cracking and juice flowing out if not carefully handled, as a thick transparent sirup of a honey-like flavor; very sweet and luscious."

California Black—The well-known local variety. Fruit large, dark purple, almost black when fully ripe; makes a good dried fig. Tree grows to a very large size, and bears immense crops.

San Pedro—(Fico de St. Pietro)—Tree large and upright growing; fruit large, nearly round, and somewhat flattened; bright deep yellow in the sun; pulp rather coarse, but sweet, good flavor; requires a warm situation to bring it to perfection.

White Adriatic—This variety is one of the leading figs planted in California, and has of late years proved one of the most profitable grown. Although imported into California twenty years ago, its good qualities were not discovered until during these past few years. Tree a strong and healthy grower; fruit above medium size; skin white and thin; pulp red, fine, exceedingly aromatic, and changes to an amber color when dried.

- White Genoa**—Fruit large, roundish; thin skin, pale yellow; fine flavor.
- White Ischia**—Small; pale greenish yellow; flesh purple, highly flavored and luscious. Will ripen its fruit along the coast where the finer varieties do not mature.
- White Marseilles**—Fruit above medium size, quite round; skin pale green when ripe; flesh exceedingly rich and juicy; a most delicious fig, and dries well and easily.
- White Smyrna**—Very large; pale yellow; a good bearer; the best in cultivation in California.

NUT BEARING TREES.

ALMONDS.

- California Paper Shell**—Medium size; shell very tender and soft; kernel large, white, sweet.
- Commercial** (Harriott's Seedling)—A new variety from Visalia, Cal., where it is said to be a sure cropper; shell softer than the Languedoc; nut long, of peculiar shape, quite large; kernel sweet.
- Drake's Seedling**—Originated with Mr. Drake, of Suisun, Solano County, Cal. It is of the Languedoc class, very prolific, and a regular, abundant bearer.
- Flat Fruited or Hard Shell**—Fruit large; stone thick and hard; kernel large, sweet, with an excellent flavor. Tree hardy, succeeding where the soft shell varieties do not bear.
- Golden State**—Originated in Oakshade Orchard, Davisville, and described by Webster Treat as a large soft shell, somewhat larger than the Languedoc, with a full, smooth-skinned meat; it parts from the hull readily, and if left on the tree drops out of itself. It ripens four or five weeks earlier than the Languedoc.
- IXL**—Introduced by Mr. Hatch, of Suisun, Cal., whose description we give: "Tree a sturdy, rather upright grower, with large leaves; nuts large, with, as a rule, single kernels; hulls easily, no machine being needed, nor any bleaching necessary; shell soft, but perfect. It bears heavily, and, up to and including this season, very regularly."
- Languedoc**—A standard variety; nut large; shell thin; kernel sweet. Extensive plantations of this variety have been made with very satisfactory results.
- Lewelling's Prolific**—Originated with the late Mr. John Lewelling. Tree a great bearer, of drooping habit; nut large and good; soft shell; hull free.
- Ne Plus Ultra**—This is the third and latest variety of almond introduced by Mr. A. T. Hatch. The tree is a sturdy and rather upright, rigid grower, but not so much so as the IXL; twigs not at all willowy, leaves rather large; extremely prolific, producing its nuts in bunches all over the twigs; nut large and long, almost invariably of one kernel; of fine flavor; hulls readily.
- Nonpareil**—First called *Extra*. Of a weeping style of growth; smaller foliage than the IXL, but still forms a beautiful tree. An extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell, of the paper shell type.
- Texas Prolific**—A new seedling variety originated at Dallas, Texas; not so large as the Languedoc, but softer shell, very smooth, and bright color, well filled with very sweet meat; tree a strong grower, and much resembles the Languedoc; heavy and regular bearer.

CHESTNUTS.

American Sweet—The fruit of this variety is smaller than the European kinds, but it is very sweet and well flavored; highly esteemed in the Eastern States.

Italian or Spanish—A highly ornamental tree of free growth, esteemed alike for its beautiful foliage and valuable timber. The nut is sweet, and generally large, but the trees being raised from seed, the fruit often varies in size and quality.

Japan Mammoth—A monstrous fruit, larger than the European, and flavored like the American Sweet. Tree bears when quite young.

FILBERTS.

Red Hazel—Medium size, shell rather thick, kernel crimson skin, with a peculiar excellent flavor.

Kentish Cob—Not very large, oblong and somewhat compressed; shell pretty thick, of a brown color, kernel full and rich, a great bearer, the best of all the nuts.

Purple Leaved—This is an ornamental shrub as well as productive of excellent fruit. Foliage is of a deep purple or red color.

PECAN NUTS.

The pecan is a beautiful, symmetrical and rapid growing tree, of luxuriant foliage, which it retains late in the fall, producing valuable timber and heavy crops of sweet, oblong, smooth nuts of fine quality. Of the pecan there are but few determined varieties; they are mostly known as paper, soft, and hard shell. The culture of this valuable nut has taken great strides during the last few years, notably in Texas, Mississippi and some other of the Southern States, and we have taken pains to secure from those parts selected nuts of the soft and paper shell types, which it is claimed come true to the parent tree. These we have planted and now offer trees from them. The Vandeman and Stuart are the leading Mississippi sorts. The Post's Selects are the best of the Texas Paper Shells, and the Louisiana Paper Shell is the favorite in that State.

Vandeman—This is a very large nut, long, smooth, very pointed, thin shell, full kernel, of excellent quality.

Stuart—Is fully as large a nut as Vandeman, but is not so long; shell smooth, very thin, kernel plump, rich and superior quality.

Post's Select No. 1—This variety is oblong, very pointed, rough surface, large, rather hard dark shell, kernel full, sweet and of fine quality.

Post's Select No. 2—Large, irregular in shape, oblong flattened, smooth surface, rounder at the ends, shell thin, light colored, kernel plump, rich, excellent.

Post's Select No. 3—The smallest of the three varieties; as to shape between Nos. 1 and 2; smooth, thin, light-colored shell, kernel very bright and rich, fills the shell full; better quality than either of the others.

Louisiana Paper Shell—Very thin shell, easily crushed in the fingers, large, very long nut, light color, kernel very full, smooth, rich, sweet, excellent.

WALNUTS.

Black American—This species of walnut is a common and stately forest tree in the Middle and Western States; makes a fine shade and ornamental tree; produces large crops of rich and oily nuts.

Black California—A native species valuable for its timber, and one of the most satisfactory avenue trees.

English or Madeira Nut—Is a fine, lofty-growing tree, with a handsome spreading head, and bears crops of large and excellent nuts (the common walnut of commerce); a very profitable fruit to plant in sections suited to its culture.

Dwarf Prolific (*Præparturiens*)—This is a dwarf growing, and a very early bearing variety; trees six feet high bear full crops. Nuts good size, and well flavored. Matures its wood well before winter.

Kaghazi—Tree a strong and vigorous grower; symmetrical, spreading, handsome; a regular and abundant bearer of the best of walnuts; very hardy, blossoms and leaves out about three weeks later than the heretofore leading varieties, the Common English and the Santa Barbara Soft Shell, thus making it valuable for localities in danger of late frosts; thin shell, easily crushed between the fingers; the kernel is plump, filling the shell, sweet, rich and of the finest flavor.

NATURAL SIZE OF NUT.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell—A variety originating with Joseph Sexton, of Santa Barbara, Cal. The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and abundant bearer; the nut is large, the kernel white, sweet, and readily extracted, the shell being easily broken.

White Walnut (*Butternut*)—The cultivation of this sort, so highly prized in the Eastern States, has been neglected here. It is a beautiful growing tree and yields nuts of rough, hard shell, within which, however, are full white kernels, sweet, rich, of marked though most delicate flavor. This variety does well in the coast counties and in well-watered regions of the foothills, not suited to the dry, hot valleys.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Hovenia Dulcis—A new fruit from Japan, bears bunches of sweet berries of an excellent sweet flavor.

Guava—Strawberry—A most useful fruit and handsome shrub, valuable for marmalade and jelly.

Loquat—An ornamental evergreen tree, with large dark green leaves, and bearing bunches of yellow fruit, the size of a small plum, with a very rich, sugary and vinous flavor. Ripens in spring.

Medlar—This is a very pretty tree, fine foliage and large blossoms. The fruit when picked from the tree is very harsh and astringent like the persimmon. It should be kept till quite soft before being used.

Mulberry—Downing's Everbearing—Fruit large, blue black, flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavor. Tree vigorous grower and productive.

“ **New American**—Fruit of the largest size, black, delicious flavor; an attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves, of rapid growth, hardy.

Mulberry—English or Persian—Larger and finer than the red varieties, being an inch and a half long, and nearly an inch across; black and of delicious flavor.

“ **Russian**—Brought to notice by the planting of them by the Mennonite colonists of the Northwest; the timber is desirable for fuel, is the finest for cabinet work, and fence posts made from it are exceedingly durable; valuable for its fruit, which is as large as a Kittatiny blackberry, and produces abundantly every year.

“ **White Caucasian**—Very valuable; fruit handsome and highly flavored; excellent timber; trees of rapid growth. Said to be the best of the “Morus” family for silkworms.

Pawpaw—(*Asimina Triloba*)—Is a native of Kentucky, Southern Ohio, etc. It is a small deciduous tree; from the peculiar texture of the fruit it is called the Custard Apple.

Persimmon—American.

“ **Italian**—A handsome ornamental tree, holds its leaves until late, bears a fruit like a large cherry.

Pomegranate—Sweet Fruited—Very large with sweet and juicy pulp; ripens early.

“ **Subacid**—Fruited. The variety commonly grown in gardens, ripens late, and will remain on the tree until midwinter.

“ **Paper Shell**—A recent introduction of fine quality. Very thin skin, inside covering of pulp also very thin; tree a heavy bearer. For home consumption this variety will be highly valuable.

“ **Spanish Ruby**—A new and grand sort. Fruit large, skin thick, pale yellow with crimson cheek, flesh of the most magnificent crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. A fine grower, good bearer and excellent shipper.

JAPAN PERSIMMON.

This new fruit from Japan is now bearing in many parts of the State, and its successful culture in California fully established. The fruit is not only beautiful in appearance, but excellent in quality, and finds a ready sale at high prices in San Francisco market. The tree is highly ornamental with its large dark green and glossy foliage.

Among—Large, round, a little flattened; orange color.

Haycheya—Large, oblong, rich color, one of the best.

Hyakume—This is the largest variety known, and of the very best quality.

Goshonaki—Fruit flat, medium size, of a yellowish color.

Kurokumo—Large, round, a little flattened at the stem.

Minokaki (Seedless)—Very large, oblong, high colored; often found nearly or quite without seeds.

Zingi—Medium size and fine for drying.

Masu—This is a new variety recently introduced. Fruit is of the largest size and of excellent flavor.

ORANGES.

Washington Navel—Acknowledged by all to be the leading orange; too well known to need any further description.

Mediterranean Sweet—A popular variety; medium size, very sweet, and good bearer; tree thornless.

Nonpareil—A very handsome orange of most excellent quality, a popular sort in the market; tree a strong grower, hardy, and a good bearer.

Parson Brown—Fruit medium size, oblong in shape, smooth high color, very sweet, ripens early; is sweet as soon as it begins to turn; grand bearer; tree has some thorns.

Magnum Bonum—A very large orange, a little flattened; skin smooth and glossy; fruit heavy and of excellent quality; ripens early; tree very prolific, thorny.

Maltese Blood—Fruit large and fine; when fully ripe the flesh turns to a blood red color.

Peerless—Fruit large and round; smooth skin; one of the best market sorts; tree a heavy and regular bearer and strong grower.

St. Michael—Fruit medium size, very fine quality, a little flattened; thin skin; tree a good bearer, nearly thornless.

Hart's Tardiff—A large round orange of good quality, its chief excellence consisting in its lateness; it does not ripen till May or June, and will hang on the tree in good eating condition until August; tree strong grower and good bearer.

Jaffa—Imported from the city of Joppa, in Syria; a very fine, medium size orange of superior quality, trees nearly thornless.

LEMONS.

Sweet Rind—Fruit very smooth, solid, and full of juice; the rind sweet instead of bitter. Originated in Alameda County.

Sicily—Very superior. Fruit medium size, solid, juicy, and very acid; free from the astringent taste common to many lemons.

Villa Franka—The finest lemon ever introduced in California. This lemon has become the favorite in Florida; the fruit is of a very superior quality; tree a strong grower, heavy and regular bearer, excelling all other varieties in productiveness. The tree is exceedingly hardy; it withstood the heavy freeze in Florida in January, 1886, in the same orchards where all other kinds, and also orange trees, were killed. It ripens in July and August, thus coming in the hot season when lemons are most needed and when the market is bare of other citrus fruits. It is emphatically the lemon for profit.

LIMES.

Mexican—Small and very acid.

FOREIGN GRAPES.

Black Farara—Large, oblong, firm black grape; good flavor; one of the best for shipping.

Black Hamburg—A fine, tender grape, producing large, magnificent, compact bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere.

- Black Malvoise**—Bunches large and long; berries oval, flavor fine; an excellent table grape, and valuable for wine.
- Black Morocco**—A long, showy grape; bunches large; berries large, oval; skin thick, dark red. Tolerably sweet and rich. Ripens late and keeps well.
- Black Muscat** (Hamburg Muscat)—Bunches large; berries large, roundish, inclining to oval; skin thin, tough, dark reddish purple, covered with a thin, blue bloom; pulp juicy, rich and sugary; strongly resembles the Muscat in flavor.
- Black Prince**—Bunches large; berries black, medium to large, round; flavor good.
- Bowood Muscat**—A new variety said to be a seedling of the Muscat of Alexandria; pale amber color, with a strong Muscat flavor.
- Buckland Sweetwater**—Berries round, large, pale amber; flesh tender, melting, juicy, sweet and well flavored; a great bearer.
- Canon Hall Muscat**—Berries very large, roundish oval; flesh juicy and rich.
- Cornichon**—The largest and latest grape we cultivate; berries quite elongated, firm, solid, and skin thick and tough, which will enable it to carry farther than any other grape; sells well in the East.
- Early Silver Frontignan**—Berries large, roundish, oval; flesh melting, rich and very juicy and agreeable; white.
- Emperor**—A large red grape, resembling the Tokay; ripens quite late; is an excellent shipper; its lateness and long keeping qualities make it a very valuable grape; does splendidly on our granite soils in the foothills; the vines of this variety should be staked up to get the best results.
- Flame-Colored Tokay**—Bunches very large and handsomely formed; berries large; skin thick, pale red or flame-colored; flesh firm, sweet, with a sprightly and very good flavor; a splendid shipping grape.
- Golden Chasselas**—A most excellent grape; bunches large; berries round, and larger than those of the C. de Fontainbleau; skin thin, amber color when fully ripe; flesh tender, delicious.
- Golden Queen**—Berries large, oblong, clear amber; flesh firm and crackling, very juicy and richly flavored.
- Gutedel**—Bunches medium sized, compact, cylindrical; berries large, roundish, oval; skin thin, pale amber when ripe, covered with thin white bloom; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, and highly flavored. A fine wine or table variety.
- Huasco**—Introduced here from Chile, where it is extensively cultivated for raisins; bunches medium to large; berries large, oval, and light colored.
- Johannisburg Riesling**—The most celebrated grape of the Rhine, producing the celebrated Hock wines; bunches medium size, compact; berries rather small and round; skin thin; flesh tender and juicy, sweet and highly flavored.
- Malaga Raisin**—An excellent grape for raisins, and a good shipping variety.
- Mataro**—A medium sized black grape; close, compact bunches; an abundant bearer; makes a superior wine. This grape is always in good demand as a wine grape; brings good price; is a very profitable grape to grow.
- Mission or California**—A well-known variety. A strong, sturdy grower, bearing large bunches of black, medium sized berries. Valuable for wine.
- Muscat of Alexandria**—Bunches large; berries very large, oval; pale amber; flesh firm, moderately juicy, sweet and rich, fine Muscat flavor; a good raisin grape. One of the best.

- Muscattello Gordo Blanco**—A grape much like the Muscat of Alexandria, with smaller seeds and thinner skin; the best raisins are made of this kind.
- Purple Damascus**—A large, oval grape of fine quality, requiring a warm situation to mature well.
- Rose of Peru**—Bunches very large; berries large, oval; skin thick, brownish black; flesh tender, juicy, rich, and sprightly; a fine market variety.
- Ryton Muscat**—Large, oval, equal in size.
- Royal Muscadine**—Berries round; flesh juicy, sweet, and excellent, with the aroma peculiar to this class fully developed.
- Seedless Sultana**—Small white grape; clusters large. It makes a fine raisin for culinary purposes, at the same time is a fine wine grape. It is the only grape we know of that is good for both raisins and wine.
- Thompson's Seedless**—This is a new variety, of great merit. It is perfectly seedless, and will doubtless become the most popular sort for seedless raisins. It is very attractive, larger than the Seedless Sultana, more oblong, and in color resembles the Muscat. It is of good quality, claimed to be superior to the Seedless Sultana. It dries rapidly and evenly, and being so sweet, heavily. A strong grower and unusually productive.
- Verdel**—Bunches large, conical and loose; berries greenish white, covered with a thick bloom; flesh tender, sugary, and richly flavored. It succeeds well on this coast.
- White Sweetwater** (Chasselas de Fontainbleau)—Bunches large and compact; berries medium size, round; skin thin, transparent, greenish yellow; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and richly flavored. One of the best early grapes.
- Zante** (Black Corinth)—Bunches large, compact; berries round, very small, seedless; skin thin, black, covered with blue bloom; sweet, juicy, and richly flavored. It is from this that the currants of commerce are made.
- Zinfandel**—A medium size black grape; close, compact bunches; very productive; valuable for wine.

AMERICAN GRAPES.

- Catawba**—Large coppery red berries, with a rich, vinous, musky flavor; the great wine grape of Ohio and Kentucky.
- Concord**—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than the Isabella; is very hardy and productive, and is one of the most popular native market grapes.
- Delaware**—One of the best American grapes; bunches medium, compact; berries medium, round, beautiful light red; pulp sweet and tender; juice abundant, rich, and vinous.
- Diana**—Medium size, round, pale red, with thin lilac bloom; flesh tender, sweet and juicy, with a strong musk flavor; vigorous, productive.
- Empire State**—A new variety, with long bunches of medium-sized roundish berries; color white, slightly tinged with yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, sprightly.
- Iona**—Bunches large; berries medium to large; pale red; flavor rich, sweet, vinous; quality best.

- Isabella**—A strong growing variety, specially adapted for arbors; bunches good size, somewhat loose; berries quite large, oval, black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and rich, with a slight musky aroma.
- Moore's Early**—Probably the most valuable early grape yet produced, combining hardiness, size, beauty, quality, productiveness and earliness among its desirable qualities; bunch large; berry large, round, black.
- Niagara** (New)—Bunch large, uniform, very compact; berry large, mostly round, light greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; peculiar flavor and aroma; enormously productive.
- Pierce Grape** (Isabella Regia)—Of it Hilgard says: "A remarkable giant-leaved and very prolific variety, or rather sport of the Isabella, produced by Mr. J. P. Pierce, of Santa Clara, Cal. The berries, like the leaves, are of extraordinary size, and when ripe the fruit is exceedingly sweet and strongly aromatic."
- Pocklington**—Bunch medium to large; berry large, roundish, light golden yellow when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, juicy, of fair quality; vine very hardy, vigorous, productive.
- Rebecca**—One of the finest of the white grapes; bunches medium, compact; berries medium, pale green; flesh tender, juicy, free from pulp, sweet, with a peculiar musky and luscious aroma.

CURRENTS.

- Baldwin's Black**—A variety of recent introduction; said to be large and productive. We have not fruited it as yet.
- Black Bangup**—Similar to the Black English, or common black; berries medium size, black, in clusters of four or five.
- Black Grape**—Much resembles Ogden's Black, but the plant is perhaps a stronger and more vigorous grower.
- Black Naples**—A beautiful fruit, the finest and largest of all black currants; highly esteemed for jelly.
- Cherry**—Fruit of the largest size; bunches short; berries large, deep red; a valuable market sort.
- Fay's Prolific**—This new currant continues to maintain all the claims made for it. It is as large as the Cherry, more uniform, fruit less acid, fully as productive, and decidedly earlier.
- Fertile de Palluau**—A vigorous, upright grower; bunches long; berries bright red, moderately juicy; very productive.
- Gondouin Red**—Bunches very long, more so than Red Dutch; berries larger, brighter red, and rather more acid; rapid and unusually tall growth. This and the preceding variety, although not so large as the Cherry currant, are much better adapted to the hot interior localities than the latter variety.
- La Versailles**—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; should be in every collection.
- Lee's Prolific**—An English currant of great value where black currants succeed; the fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush a vigorous grower and very productive.
- Ogden's Black**—Much resembles Black Naples, but the plant is stronger and a more vigorous grower, and far more productive.

Red Defiance—A fine currant; bunches large; berries large, deep red.

White Dutch—Bunches long; berries yellowish white, nearly transparent; very sweet and agreeable; sometimes used for making currant wine.

White Grape—Bunches moderately long; berries very large, whitish yellow, sweet and good; the finest of the white sorts.

GOOSEBERRIES. AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Downing—Fruit roundish oval, whitish green, with red veins distinct; skin smooth; excellent.

Houghton's Seedling—Vigorous grower, abundant bearer; fruit of medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy, free from mildew.

Mountain Seedling—Fruit large, long, oval, dark brownish red, with long stalk; skin smooth, thick; flesh sweet; a good market variety.

Smith's Seedling—A strong grower, flesh moderately firm, sweet, and good.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

Berkeley (Dwinelle, Kelsey, New French)—Under all these names this variety has been introduced here. It has been sufficiently tried to determine its qualities and characteristics; it is immensely prolific, large, and handsome; ripens early; was never known to mildew enough to injure the crop; always commanding the highest market price.

Champion—A new variety introduced here from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round; an immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew.

Crown Bob—Very large, thin skin, hairy, bright red; flavor very good.

Industry—This is said to be the best English gooseberry yet introduced. It is of vigorous, upright growth, a great cropper, and as yet has shown no signs of mildew. The berries are of the largest size, dark red, hairy, rich and agreeable.

Lancashire Lad—Large and roundish; skin dark red and hairy; a good bearer.

Whitesmith (Woodward)—Large, roundish oblong; skin white and downy; flavor of first-rate excellence; bush erect, and a good bearer.

RASPBERRIES. RED VARIETIES.

Crimson Beauty—This is a promising new variety; a strong, healthy grower; fruit large, bright, glossy crimson, and of excellent quality; ripens very early; very productive.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market)—A new and promising variety; said to be the largest, handsomest, and best red raspberry cultivated; bears transportation well; very productive.

Franconia—A strong, spreading grower; fruit large, obtuse conical; dark purplish red, of a rich, acid flavor; very firm; stands transportation well.

Hansell—A new variety; very early, hardy, and vigorous; fruit medium to large, bright crimson; firm, fine flavor; very productive.

Herstine—Large, oblong; crimson; moderately firm, juicy, subacid, good flavor; an abundant bearer; one of the best.

Lost Rubies (Naomi)—Fruit very firm; flavor sprightly and most delicious; color bright scarlet; very prolific.

Marlboro—The largest early red raspberry, ripening only a few days after Hansell; beautiful bright scarlet, of good but not high quality, hardy, and productive.

Reliance—A new, hardy variety; fruit large, dark red, with a rich, sprightly, acid flavor; vigorous and productive.

YELLOW VARIETIES.

Brinckle's Orange (Orange)—Considered one of the finest yellow varieties; berries medium size, yellow; very productive.

Caroline—A very productive variety; fruit very large, of bright orange color.

Golden Queen—A seedling or "sport" of the Cuthbert, and in hardiness and vigorous growth of plant resembles that variety; fruit of large size; color beautiful yellow; flavor excellent.

Yellow Antwerp—A strong, vigorous grower; fruit large, conical, of a pale yellow color, with a fine, mild, sweet flavor.

Yellow Canada—A very strong growing variety; fruit yellow; bears continually through the season.

BLACK-CAP VARIETIES.

Doolittle—A strong, vigorous grower; fruit black, rich; fine flavor; an early, profuse bearer.

Davison's Thornless—An early, desirable variety; canes almost entirely thornless; fruit fair size, very sweet and finely flavored.

Gregg—A new black raspberry; the largest of the Black-cap varieties; fruit firm, black, productive, and of fine quality.

Mammoth Cluster—A strong grower; berries large and of good quality; very productive.

Ohio—A great producer; the most profitable of all sorts; berry almost as large as Gregg, but of finer quality.

Schaeffer's Colossal—A strong growing variety, producing berries of great size; excellent to dry, and unsurpassed for canning; flavor peculiar and fine.

Souhegan—A hardy, early variety; berries large; enormously productive.

Tyler—A new variety, remarkable for its great productiveness, earliness, and good size.

BLACKBERRIES.

Ancient Briton—A Welsh variety, held in high estimation in the Eastern States as a profitable and valuable variety. The plant is vigorous, healthy, and extremely hardy, producing numerous luscious berries.

Crandall's Early—We have been unable to determine the difference between this and Texas Extra Early. Large, firm, and very good flavor. It ripens fully two weeks before any other sort, and continues to bear through the whole blackberry season.

- Dorchester**—An old, excellent variety. Fruit large, oblong, conic, of deep, shining black; sweet, high flavored. Very hardy and vigorous.
- Early Harvest**—A very early variety, of medium size and fair quality.
- Erie (New)**—Said to be the only large, productive, absolutely hardy blackberry yet introduced. Originated in Northern Ohio. Free from rust and all other diseases, and wonderfully productive (exceeding even the prolific Lawton), bending the robust canes to the ground with the weight of fruit. Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm, and ripens exceedingly early; fruit uniform both in size and shape.
- Evergreen**—Introduced here from Oregon; origin unknown; beautiful, cut-leaved foliage, which it retains during the winter; berries large, black, sweet, rich and delicious. It continues to ripen from July to November, which makes it one of the best berries for family use.
- Kittatinny**—Fruit large, roundish conical; rich glossy black; firm, juicy, sweet, and excellent; the variety almost exclusively planted in this vicinity for market.
- Lawton**—Fruit large; ripens late; very productive.
- Snyder**—A very hardy variety, extensively cultivated in the Western States.
- Wilson's Early**—A hardy, productive sort; very large and early.
- Wilson Junior**—A seedling of Wilson's Early; larger, earlier, and better than its parent.
- Lucretia**—A trailing variety of the blackberry, producing an abundance of large, glossy black, handsome fruit, of excellent quality. The fruit ripens early, and the plant does not sucker.

STRAWBERRIES.

- Bidwell**—A strong grower and exceedingly productive; fruit very large, handsome, regular in shape; color very bright and showy; flesh firm and of best quality.
- Captain Jack**—Very productive; bears heavy crops of medium size berries; succeeds best on heavy soil.
- Crescent Seedling**—Very productive; medium to large; bright scarlet color; good flavor.
- Crystal City**—The earliest variety in cultivation. Fruit of medium size, conical; color deep red; flesh moderately firm; good quality; very desirable for early home use.
- Gandy**—A cross between Jersey Queen and Glendale, combining the size, beauty, high quality, firmness, vigor and lateness of these two excellent varieties. It has perfect blossoms, is prolific in bearing, and in vigor and growth has no superior. The berries are of uniform large size, of a bright crimson color, and so firm as to keep in good condition for several days after ripe. Altogether it is one of the best of the new varieties.
- Glendale**—A new variety; very hardy and prolific; berries long, tapering, and of bright scarlet color; succeeds well on both light and heavy soils; very firm; a good shipper and keeper.
- Jersey Queen**—A very late variety; very large, beautiful, firm, and of superior quality; a healthy grower and heavy bearer.
- Jessie**—On rich soil and with good culture this is a valuable sort. It is fairly productive, and the berries average large, of great beauty and high quality.

- Longworth's Prolific**—An old, popular variety; as a market berry, still profitable on heavy soils.
- May King**—A seedling of the Crescent, and regarded as a very promising sort for the market; vigorous, very productive; fruit large, bright red, handsome. Early.
- Minor's Great Prolific**—A vigorous grower; berries large to very large; deep crimson; fine, rich flavor; a strong grower, and an enormous bearer; ripens late.
- Monarch of the West**—Very large, firm, productive; pale red; excellent quality; strong plant with stout fruit stems holding the fruit well up from the ground; has become one of the leading market berries on this coast.
- Pearl**—Said to possess more points of excellence than any other. Plants immensely strong, vigorous and productive; berries large, symmetrical, and well colored.
- Sharpless**—A grand variety in every respect; berries uniformly very large; deep, clear red; moderately firm, sweet, and excellent; a strong grower and very productive.
- Triomphe de Grand**—Fruit of large size, bright, glossy crimson; flesh firm, white, juicy, with a peculiar, rich, and agreeable flavor; less acid than most other sorts; succeeds best in heavy soils.
- Wm. Parry**—Plant a strong, vigorous grower; berries of the largest size; bright scarlet, firm, and of the best quality; a very productive variety.
- Wilson's Albany**—An old, established variety, which gives general satisfaction wherever introduced; very hardy and prolific.

GARDEN ROOTS.

- Asparagus** (Conover's Colossal)—The variety almost universally cultivated in this State.
- Asparagus** (Palmetto)—A new variety of Southern origin, and reports indicate that it is equally well adapted for all sections. It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and in quality equal to that old favorite, Conover's Colossal.
- Rhubarb**—Should be set about three feet distant, in rows five feet apart, requiring about 3,000 plants per acre.
- “ **Victoria**—Very large and valuable for market.
- “ **Linnæus**—Early, mild and tender; best for house use or wine.