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MORNING SCENE ON FANCHER CREEK

FANCHER CREEK NURSERIES

FRESNO CALIFORNIA

A Real Landscape Garden Service

FOR the benefit of our local patrons, we have for some years maintained a free landscape service in connection with our nursery business, which has been highly appreciated by the people of Fresno and vicinity. Indeed, this has been so successful that we have decided to widen its scope by making it available throughout the San Joaquin Valley.

The proverb says it is not a home until it is planted. Appreciating this, we hope all our patrons who contemplate planting operations will be good enough to avail themselves of this free service. Tell us about your plans, the area to be planted, its situation and character, kind of soil, and such other information as will help in the formation of a working plan and an intelligent selection of plants and our landscape department will give you an outline planting plan and suggest suitable shrubs and trees to fit your case. Remember, this service is cheerfully furnished without cost. Address:

Landscape Department

FANCHER CREEK NURSERIES

605 Thorne Ave.

Fresno, Calif.

CURRENT PRICES

ON

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES
AND BERRY PLANTS

Prices subject to change without notice.

The following is the basis of sizes and caliper measurements for deciduous trees with the exception of Figs and Walnuts.

- 6 to 8 grade trees to caliper not less than 3/4 inch.
- 4 to 6 grade trees to caliper not less than 1/2 inch.
- 3 to 4 grade trees to caliper not less than 3/8 inch.
- 2 to 3 grade trees to caliper not less than 1/4 inch.

THE POMACEOUS FRUITS

APPLES	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.70	\$ 5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.55	4.00	30.00	250.00
PEARS—On French and Jap Root.				
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.85	\$ 7.00	\$60.00	\$550.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.80	6.50	55.00	500.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.75	6.00	50.00	450.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.65	5.00	40.00	350.00
For Pears on Quince Root				
Add 10c to above prices.				
QUINCE				
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.85	\$ 7.00	\$60.00	\$550.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.80	6.50	55.00	500.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.75	6.00	50.00	450.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.65	5.00	40.00	350.00

THE STONE FRUITS

APRICOTS	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
On Peach and Apricot Root				
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.65	\$ 5.00	\$40.00	\$350.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.60	4.50	35.00	300.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.50	3.50	25.00	200.00
For Apricots on Myrobalan Root				
Add 5c each to above prices.				
CHERRIES—On Mazzard Root				
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.85	\$ 7.00	\$60.00	\$550.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.80	6.50	55.00	500.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.75	6.00	50.00	450.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.65	5.00	40.00	350.00
NECTARINES				
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.65	\$ 5.00	\$40.00	\$350.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.60	4.50	35.00	300.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.50	3.50	25.00	200.00
PEACHES				
Freestone and Clingstone				
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.65	\$ 5.00	\$40.00	\$350.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.60	4.50	35.00	300.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.50	3.50	25.00	200.00
PLUMS AND PRUNES				
On Peach, Almond and Apricot Root				
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.70	\$ 5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.65	5.00	40.00	350.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.60	4.50	35.00	300.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.50	3.50	25.00	200.00
PLUMS AND PRUNES				
On Myrobalan Root				
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00	\$50.00	\$450.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.70	5.50	45.00	400.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.55	4.00	30.00	250.00

THE NUT FRUITS

ALMONDS—On Almond Root	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.65	\$ 5.00	\$40.00	\$350.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.60	4.50	35.00	300.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.50	3.50	25.00	200.00
CHESTNUTS				
Marron de Combale Seedlings				
4 to 6 grade.....	\$1.50	\$12.50		
3 to 4 grade.....	1.25	10.00		
WALNUTS—				
Grafted on Calif. Black				
8 to 10 grade.....	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00	
6 to 8 grade.....	1.75	15.00	125.00	
4 to 6 grade.....	1.50	12.50	100.00	
3 to 4 grade.....	1.25	10.00	75.00	
WALNUT SEEDLINGS				
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.65	\$ 5.00	\$40.00	
4 to 6 grade.....	.60	4.50	35.00	
3 to 4 grade.....	.55	4.00	30.00	

GRAFES

TABLE, RAISIN AND JUICE VARIETIES	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
Standard No. 1 grade	\$.20	\$ 1.50	\$7.50	\$50.00
Light No. 1 grade...	.15	1.25	5.00	35.00
AMERICAN VARIETIES				
Standard No. 1...	\$.35	\$ 3.00	\$25.00	
SPECIAL VARIETIES				
Standard No. 1...	\$.35	\$ 3.00	\$25.00	
Varieties—Ribier, Dizmar. Limit 50 to a customer. Olivette Blanche.				

CITRUS AND TROPICAL FRUITS

ORANGES, LEMONS AND GRAPEFRUIT—(Pomelo)	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
3/4 to 3/4 inch caliper.....	\$2.00	\$17.50		
1/2 to 3/8 inch caliper.....	1.75	15.00		
OLIVES				
1 inch up caliper.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00	
3/4 to 1 inch caliper.....	1.25	10.00	90.00	
3/8 to 3/4 inch caliper.....	1.10	9.00	80.00	
1/2 to 3/8 inch caliper.....	1.00	8.00	70.00	
FIGS				
4 to 5 grade.....	\$.65	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$350.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.60	4.50	35.00	300.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.50	3.50	25.00	200.00
(Purchasers should order Capri fig trees with all orders of Calimyrna trees.)				

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

FEIJOAS	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
1 to 2 grade, potted.....	\$1.50			
JUJUBE—(Chinese Date)				
4 to 6 grade.....	\$2.00	\$17.50		
3 to 4 grade.....	1.75	15.00		
2 to 3 grade.....	1.50	12.50		
All our Jujubes are grafted Large Fruiting varieties.				
LOQUATS				
3 to 4 grade.....	\$2.50			
2 to 3 grade.....	2.00			
1 to 2 grade.....	1.50			
PERSIMMONS				
4 to 6 grade.....	\$1.75	\$16.00	\$150.00	
3 to 4 grade.....	1.50	13.50	125.00	
2 to 3 grade.....	1.25	11.00	100.00	
POMEGRANATES				
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.65	\$ 5.00	\$40.00	\$350.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.60	4.50	35.00	300.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.50	3.50	25.00	200.00

THE SMALL FRUITS

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
Blackberries, except Cory's.....	\$.20	\$ 1.50	\$10.00	
Blackberries, Cory's Thornless.....	.25	2.00	12.50	
Currants.....	.30	2.50	20.00	
Dewberries.....	.20	1.50	10.00	
Gooseberries.....	.30	2.50	20.00	
Loganberries.....	.20	1.50	10.00	
Raspberries.....	.20	1.50	10.00	

VEGETABLES AND ESCULENT ROOTS

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
Hop Roots.....	\$.10	\$.50		
Horseradish.....	.15	1.00		
Rhubarb, Wagner's Giant.....	.25	2.00		

CURRENT PRICES

ON

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Palms and Vines

Prices Subject To Change Without Notice

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

	Grade	Each
Acer (Maple)	6-8	\$1.50
Acer (Maple)	4-6	1.25
Betula (Birch)	4-6	1.50
Betula (Birch)	3-4	1.25
Catalpa (Speciosa)	8-10	1.25
Catalpa (Speciosa)	6-8	1.00
Cercis (Judas Tree)	3-4	.75
Cercis (Judas Tree)	2-3	.50
Crataegus (Paul's double scarlet thorn)	4-6	1.50
Fraxinus (Arizona Ash)	6-8	1.50
Fraxinus (Arizona Ash)	4-6	.75
Melia (Texas Umbrella)	6-8	1.50
Melia (Texas Umbrella)	4-6	1.00
Melia (Texas Umbrella)	3-4	.75
Populus (Poplar) Balm of Gilead, Carolina, Lombardy	6-8	1.00
Populus (Poplar) Balm of Gilead, Carolina, Lombardy	4-6	.75
Populus (Poplar) Balm of Gilead, Carolina, Lombardy	3-4	.50
Robinia (Locust)	4-6	1.00
Ulmus (Elm)	6-8	1.25
Ulmus (Elm)	4-6	.75
Ulmus (Elm)	3-4	.50
Platanus (Sycamore)	8-10	1.50
Platanus (Sycamore)	6-8	1.25
Platanus (Sycamore)	4-6	1.00

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES

	Grade	Each
Morus (Tea's Weeping Mulberry)		\$3.00

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES

	Grade	Each
Cydonia (Flowering Quince)		\$1.00
Prunus (Flowering Peach)		.75
Punica (Flowering Pomegranate)		1.25

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

	Grade	Each
Berberis (Purple-leaved Barberry)	3-4	\$.75
Caesalpinia (Bird of Paradise)	2-3	.75
Deutzia (Pride of Rochester)	2-3	.75
Forsythia (Golden Bell)	2-3	.75
Hydrangea		1.25
Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle)		1.50
Philadelphus (Mock Orange)	3-4	.75
Sambucus (Elder)	4-6	.75
Spiraea (Bridal Wreath)	2-3	.75
Syringa (Lilac)	2-3	.75
Tamarix (Tamarisk)	2-3	.75
Viburnum (Snowball)	1-2	.75

EVERGREEN TREES

	Grade	Each
Acacia (All varieties)	6-8	\$1.50
Acacia (All varieties)	4-6	1.00
Acacia (All varieties)	3-4	.75
Brachychiton (Bottle Tree)	3-4	1.50
Camphora (Camphor Tree)	1-2	.75
Casuarina (Beefwood)	4-6	1.50
Casuarina (Beefwood)	2-3	.75
Eriobotrya japonica (Loquat)	3-4	2.50
Eriobotrya japonica (Loquat)	2-3	2.00
Eriobotrya japonica (Loquat)	1-2	1.50
Eucalyptus (Gum Tree)	4-6	.50
Eucalyptus (Gum Tree)	3-4	.40
Eucalyptus (Gum Tree)	2-3	.30
Eucalyptus (Gum Tree) (in flats of 100 plants)		3.50
Ficus (Rubber Tree)	4-5	4.50
Ficus (Rubber Tree)	3-4	3.00
Ficus (Rubber Tree)	2-3	2.50
Ficus (Rubber Tree)	1-2	1.50
Grevillea (Silk Oak)	2-3	.75
Magnolia (Bull Bay)	3-4	2.50
Magnolia (Bull Bay)	2-3	1.50

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

	Grade	Each
Quercus (Oak)	4-5	\$1.00
Schinus molle (Pepper Tree)	3-4	1.25
Schinus molle (Pepper Tree)	2-3	.75
Umbellularia (California Laurel)	2-3	2.00

CONIFEROUS TREES

	Grade	Each
Abies (Firs)	4-5	\$10.00
Abies (Firs)	3-4	8.00
Abies (Firs)	2-3	6.00
Araucaria bidwilli (Bunya Bunya Tree)	1-2	1.25
Araucaria excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine)	1½-2	6.00
Araucaria imbricata (Monkey Puzzle)	1½	3.75
Cedrus (Cedar) Cedrus Deodara	4-6	5.00
Cedrus (Cedar) Cedrus Deodara	3-4	3.50
Cedrus (Cedar) Cedrus Deodara	2-3	2.50
Cedrus (Cedar)	1½-2	4.00
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	2½-3	2.50
Cupressus arizonica (Arizona Cypress)	4-5	5.00
Cupressus arizonica (Arizona Cypress)	3-4	3.00
Cupressus arizonica (Arizona Cypress)	2-3	2.00
Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	3-4	1.00
Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	2-3	.75
Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata (Italian Cypress)	4-6	3.50
Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata (Italian Cypress)	3-4	2.50
Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata (Italian Cypress)	2-3	1.50
Juniperus (Juniper)	1-2	2.50
Libocedrus decurrens (Incense Cedar)	4-5	7.00
Libocedrus decurrens (Incense Cedar)	3-4	6.00
Libocedrus decurrens (Incense Cedar)	2-3	5.00
Picea (Spruce) blue or green	4-6	6.50
Picea (Spruce) blue or green	3-4	5.00
Pinus (Pine)	3-4	3.00
Sequoia (California Big Tree)	3-4	5.00
Sequoia (California Big Tree)	2-3	4.00
Sequoia sempervirens (California Redwood)	3-4	2.50
Sequoia sempervirens (California Redwood)	2-3	1.50
Taxus (Yew)	3-4	8.00
Taxus (Yew)	2-3	6.00
Thuja (Arborvitae) golden	2½-3	4.00
Thuja (Arborvitae) golden	2-2½	3.00
Thuja (Arborvitae) golden	1½-2	2.50
Thuja (Arborvitae) except golden	2-3	4.00
Thuja (Arborvitae) except golden	1-1½	3.00

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

	Grade	Each
Abelia grandiflora	3-4	\$2.00
Abelia grandiflora	1-2	1.25
Aucuba (Gold Dust Plant)	1-2	1.25
Arbutus (Strawberry Tree)	3-4	3.00
Arbutus (Strawberry Tree)	2-3	2.00
Berberis (Barberry)	2-3	1.50
Buddleia	2-3	1.25
Buxus (Boxwood) except variegated	1.50 to	4.00
Buxus (Boxwood) variegated 4-inch pots		.30
Coronilla	2-3	1.50
Cornus (Dogwood)	3-4	1.00
Cotoneaster acuminata	2-3	1.50
Cotoneaster francheti	2-3	1.00
Cotoneaster horizontalis	1-1½	1.75
Cotoneaster pannosa	3-4	2.50
Cotoneaster pannosa	2-3	1.50
Cytisus (Broom)	2-3	1.00
Diosma (Breath of Heaven)	1-2	.75
Erica (Heather, Heath)	2-3	1.75

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued

	Grade	Each
Hypericum	1-2	\$1.50
Escallonia	2-3	1.50
Escallonia	1-2	1.00
Euonymus	1½-2	1.50
Euonymus	3-inch pots	.25
Heteromeles (Christmas Berry)	2-2½	1.50
Laurus (Laurel)	2-3	2.50
Laurus (Laurel)	1½-2	1.50
Leptospermum	1-2	1.25
Ligustrum (Evergreen privet) Standard. Except California	6-7	4.00
Ligustrum (Evergreen privet) Standard. Except California	2-3	1.50
Ligustrum (Evergreen privet) Standard. Except California	1-2	1.00
Ligustrum (California privet) For hedges only, per hundred		12.50
Lonicera (Upright Evergreen Honeysuckle)	1-2	1.25
Mahonia (Oregon grape)	2-3	2.00
Mahonia (Oregon grape)	1-2	1.00
Mahonia (Japanese grape)	1-1½	1.50
Mahonia (California grape)	3-4	2.50
Myrtus (Myrtle)	1-2	1.25
Nandina	2-3	2.00
Nandina	1-2	1.00
Nerium (Oleander)	2-3	1.25
Nerium (Oleander)	1-1½	.75
Photinia	2-3	2.00
Photinia	1-2	1.50
Polygala	1½-2	1.50
Pyracantha (Hawthorn)	2-3	1.50
Raphiolepis	1-2	1.75
Rosemarinus (Rosemary)	1-2	.75
Teucrium	1-2	1.00
Viburnum	3-4	2.50
Viburnum	2-3	1.50

CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS

	Grade	Each
Ampelopsis (Virginia Creeper)		\$.50
Ampelopsis (Boston Ivy)		.50
Bignonia (Trumpet vine)		.50
Bougainvillea in 4-inch pots		1.50
Ficus pumila (Climbing Fig)		.50
Hedera (Ivy)		.50
Jasminum (Jasmine)		.50
Lantana		.35
Lonicera (Honeysuckle)		.50
Muehlenbeckia (Wire Vine)		.50
Plumbago (Leadwort)		.75
Sollya (Australian Blue Bell)		.75
Wisteria		1.00

PALMS

	Grade	Each
Chamaerops humilis (Dwarf Fan Palm)	1½-2	\$4.00
Chamaerops excelsa (Windmill Palm)	2-3	3.00
Cocos australis (Pindo Palm)	2-3	4.00
Cycas revoluta (Sago Palm)	6-7-inch pots	4.00
Cycas revoluta (Sago Palm)	4-5-inch pots	2.00
Erythea (Blue Palm)	2-3	3.00
Kentia fosteriana (Thatch Leaf Palm)	2-3	4.00
Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Palm)	2-3	2.50
Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Palm)	1-2	1.00
Washingtonia filifera (California Weeping Palm)	3-4	2.50
Washingtonia robusta (California Palm)	3-4	2.50
Agave (Century Plant)	1-2	.75
Agave (Century Plant Variegated)	1-2	1.00
Dracaena indivisa	2-3	3.00
Dasyllirion	2-3	3.00
Nolina	2-3	3.00
Bamboos	3-4	1.50
Phormium (Flax)	2-3	2.00
Romneya (Matilija Poppy)	5-inch pots	1.00
ROSES, except starred (*) varieties		.50
ROSES, starred (*)		.65
ROSES, Golden Emblem, Marechal Neil		.75

Founded in 1884

Descriptive Illustrated Catalog of Dependable Fruit *and* Ornamental Trees

ROSES AND PALMS
VINES AND SHRUBS

*Adapted to prevailing conditions
of soil and climate on the West Coast to-
gether with planting and cultural notes*

Grown and for Sale by the

Fancher Creek Nurseries

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

NURSERY STOCK WITH AN ATTAINED OBJECTIVE

AN INDUSTRY that, within the memory of men and women still living, has attained proportions representing a three hundred million dollar annual turn-over must have been founded on merit or it could never have made California fruit dominant in the markets of the world. To be sure, a fertile soil and a salubrious climate were dominant factors, but not quite the whole story. It required the vision, imagination, judgment and labor of man to supplement nature to make the achievement possible. And right here is where a meed of credit is due the pioneer nurserymen in the exploitation of varieties of fruits answering to prevailing conditions; the differentiation of particular kinds for particular situations and purposes; the adaptability of certain root stocks to meet environmental requirements; and finally to produce a dependable tree that would prove of commercial value when put to the test in orchard form. How well the nursery industry has succeeded in this direction in California is

demonstrated in the magnificent proportions of her fruit industry,—an achievement utterly impossible with inferior trees.

With this upward and onward trend in our horticultural development during the past forty years the Fancher Creek Nurseries has also been a part. Indeed, hundreds of prosperous orchards and vineyards, in all sections of the state, give testimony to the quality of nursery fruit trees and grape vines, grown on its extensive propagating grounds. That record will not only be maintained but strengthened as opportunity presents. Only on a basis of merit and service is business solicited and accepted. The record of the past constitutes the promise of the future. The maintenance of old patrons and the constant acquisition of new ones naturally follows just treatment. The orders of intending planters are solicited with a feeling of confidence that we can meet their requirements with reliable trees and a service that satisfies and makes new patrons old ones.

Read Carefully Before Placing Your Order

THE ORDER BLANK accompanying this catalogue is for the convenience of customers and we will appreciate their using it, as it will facilitate the filling of their orders.

ALWAYS GIVE FULL ADDRESS—This is important; write your name plainly, your post-office, county and state.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS—Give your nearest express office and railway station, or stage route, and the name of the transportation company.

MAIN OFFICE AND SALESYARD. FRESNO

Left to right: Greenhouse, office building and plant display buildings

WRITE DISTINCTLY HOW YOU WISH US TO SHIP—By freight, express or parcel post; also designate the route, otherwise we use our own discretion in forwarding.

EXPORT ORDERS—Orders for export to Old Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba and South American points should give, in addition to the above, the steamship routes by which orders are to be shipped.

No accurate data can be given as to freight charges on orders for export, but charges must be prepaid. With all export orders we require full amount of cash and in addition thereto at least as much as one-half of the amount of the order to cover transportation charges; otherwise we will reduce the order so that the remittance will pay for the order and transportation charges. Any amount remitted and not used will be returned later.

ACCOUNTS—Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference. Orders to be sent by express, C. O. D., will be filled, provided one-half of the amount is sent with the order.

REMITTANCES—Send post-office money order, registered letter, express order, bank draft or check. All orders from foreign countries to be accompanied by draft or international money order payable in U. S. gold.

SUBSTITUTION—Please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty when no instructions accompany the order to use other varieties as nearly similar as possible.

It very often happens on orders of small assorted varieties, for a home orchard, that it is necessary to make substitutions. On orders for commercial planting, substitutions are never made without first obtaining consent of customer.

GRADES—On account of the difficulty of positively knowing until our trees are dug just how they will grade out, we accept all orders with the distinct understanding that price is to be charged in accordance with the grade of trees supplied.

PRICES ARE FOR STOCK AT FRESNO—We have made a very close study of traffic conditions, and our knowledge is used to secure in all cases the very lowest freight rates for the benefit of our customers.

We cannot hold ourselves responsible for any loss or injury to trees or plants after they have been packed and shipped, but we will do everything in our power, if any loss should occur, for the protection and recovery of our customer's property.

PACKING CHARGES—We charge for the same only to cover the cost of material. Cartage to the railway or express office free of charge.

PARCEL POST—Within a radius of 150 miles from Fresno, orders not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and outside of this zone in the United States or any of its possessions, packages not exceeding twenty pounds may be forwarded by parcel post. However, where stock is shipped parcel post the packing charge is usually slightly higher. The postage is always charged for.

It is not practical to send anything but the light grade trees, shrubs and plants in this manner and in many instances these must be cut back severely to come under the dimension regulations.

In California the requirements to forward to district inspection points for examination by the Horticultural Commission before it reaches destination, in many cases adds to the cost on account of the charges which accrue for re-forwarding and possible damage to the stock due to the lack of facilities for re-packing properly. Except to points at a distance from the railroad we strongly advise the forwarding of shipments by freight or express.

ERRORS—Mistakes made in filling orders will be cheerfully rectified, but we must respectfully request prompt notice of any error found.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

QUANTITY ORDERS—Articles mentioned in this catalogue will be furnished as follows: 5 of a variety at the 10 rate, 50 at the 100 rate, 300 at the 1000 rate. To illustrate: one each of Baldwin, Delicious, Gravenstein, Lawver, Red Astrachan, making five in all would entitle the purchaser the 10 rate on apples. If an order called for five varieties of apples, as mentioned above, 1 Muir Peach, 1 French Prune, 1 Royal Apricot, 1 Bartlett Pear, 1 Washington Navel Orange, the 10 rate would apply on the apples, but the "each" rate on the assorted trees. Purchasers will please bear in mind that the quantity rates apply only where multiples of the same variety of tree is ordered and not on assortments.

GUARANTEE—The Fancher Creek Nurseries will exercise care to have all stock true to name; nevertheless it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the Fancher Creek Nurseries shall be liable for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable in any greater amount.

Address all correspondence to

Fancher Creek Nurseries

Telephone, Telegraph, Post-office and Express Address:

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

Cable Address "Calimyrna"

Western Union Code

Nurseryman's Telegraphic Code

A SUPERB PHILLIP CLING PEACH ORCHARD IN FRESNO COUNTY

Fancher Creek Nurseries, trees only four years from planting, crop in 1925 averaged 11 tons to the acre

FRUIT TREE DEPARTMENT

The Ripening Period. It should be borne in mind that the season for ripening covering the several fruits apply more especially to the San Joaquin Valley and are at best only approximate. In the Coastal region and the higher mountain valleys, the season quite naturally will be a few days later.

WE will assume that the intending planter has his land established to grade; that his irrigation water has been provided for (unless in a region of sufficient rainfall) and conducted over the land; and that the soil has been put in a good condition of tilth for the reception of the trees or vines. In that case let us review the situation at close range.

Establishing an orchard. In these days orcharding is an exacting industry requiring intense application based on practical knowledge, so that operation may be effective rather than experimental. The preparation of the soil is practically the same for all sections of California. The land should be carefully plowed before planting the trees. This can best be accomplished by thorough plowing, followed up with harrowing until the soil is friable. Sub-soiling is essential to any well developed land as it loosens the earth and leaves it in a condition that will permit deep penetration of the roots.

Where irrigation is practiced, grading must be done so that all spots will be accessible from laterals running from the main ditch, and should there be any low spot where the water is likely to stand too close to the surface, drainage should be carefully considered.

Fall planting, as practised in the East and Middle West, is not desirable in California. From January to April is the planting period, giving preference to January and February and the first two weeks of March. However, in sections where the climate is cool planting may be continued even later than April.

Selecting the trees. Without for a moment desiring to be boastful, we nevertheless want to impress intending planters of the quality and dependability of nursery trees secured from this establishment. Bear in mind that when doing so you are buying from a firm that has devoted the past four decades to practical study, wide observation and research work for the production of quality trees yielding quality fruit in commercial quantities. Remember that each tree represents years of thought, and the application of practical experience

in the growing of the root and the selection of the bud and the rearing of the entire tree; also that buying trees is different from mere merchandising. It is neither today nor tomorrow that tells the story, but three or more years before results are realized. From the planting of the seed to the time the trees reach our patrons, every care that human ingenuity can devise is carefully observed. A good tree is cheap at most any price, while a poor one is expensive even as a donation. Verily, quality is remembered long after the price is forgotten.

Treatment of trees on arrival. When received at point of destination the trees should be immediately unpacked and the roots laid in a trench and well covered with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. If delayed in transit, thereby becoming dry and suffering from exposure (the bark showing signs of shriveling), it is a good plan to immerse the trees in a tank of water over night, burying the tree root and top completely in damp soil for a few days until they become normal, when they may with safety be planted out. Should trees become frozen in transit, the package should be placed in a cellar or some cool place free from frost until they are thoroughly thawed out, and if so treated will not be injured by having been frozen.

Preparing the trees for planting. Before planting, the roots should be carefully examined and any bruised or broken ones cut back to a good smooth surface. The cuts on the larger roots should be sloping and made on the lower side.

Methods of planting. Of late years dynamiting the holes has been more or less advocated, and in cases where real hardpan is encountered it is often necessary; but in case of three or four feet of loamy soil it is not necessary. Above all things have the ground in the best condition of tilth, and the holes ample. It is cheaper to put a ten cent tree in a dollar hole than it is to plant a dollar tree in a ten cent hole. A stake about half an inch square and one foot long will be found to be a very convenient size as a marker for the setting of the trees.

Dip about six inches of one end in white wash as they can then be readily seen, and should any of the stakes be out of line it will be noticed at once.

Before digging the holes in blasted ground it is necessary to have a tree setting board. This is easily made out of a piece of 1 x 4 x 6 feet long, with an inch hole at each end and a notch in the center.

Place the notched center against the stake where the tree is to be planted and push a stake into the ground through the holes at each end of the planter and remove the center stake and board. The hole may now be dug and this should not be less than 18 inches in diameter and 18 inches deep.

After the hole is dug, replace the board over the end stakes in its former position, then plant the tree with the trunk end resting against the center notch in the board and it will be in identically the same place as the stake which was removed to dig the hole.

In setting out, hold the tree in an upright position against the notch in the tree setter, then fill in the loose soil around it, first spreading out the roots and rootlets. The surface soil should be put in first among the roots. When the hole is two-thirds full, firm the earth thoroughly about the roots, but before doing this draw the tree up to its permanent position. The top three to four inches of soil should not be tamped. A basin should be scooped out around the tree which will hold at least 15 gallons of water, which should be given at once after planting. The following day draw in loose soil to fill up this basin, but do not tamp it. Guard against setting too deeply, but allow for the settling of the soil, so that when once established the tree will stand about as it did at the time of removal from the nursery rows. The basin system applies to amateur planting not commercial orchards; the latter are invariably irrigated by furrows. In the hot interior valleys of this state, it is also very important to protect the trunks with tree protectors until they can supply their own shade.

Planting systems. The two popular systems for laying out an orchard or vineyard in California are known as the "Square System," and the "Alternate Planting System." Vineyards are usually set to the former; the two diagram illustrations show wherein they differ.

Square System. The advantage of this system is that it permits cultivation both ways. The first step to be taken in this and the following plans, is to have your base lines at right angles. In planting a large place, these lines should be obtained by a transit.

Explanation of Diagrams. The planting distances are represented by the figure 1; all other related distances by multiple parts of 1, so that any desired distance on any of the diagrams may be obtained by the simple process of multiplying the desired planting distance indicated on diagram.

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 an acre.

SQUARE PLANTING

Lay off the base lines A B and A C along two sides of the planting field in such a manner that the angle at A is an exact right angle (90 degrees), and set stakes on said base lines the desired distance apart. Care must be exercised to have all stakes on true lines.

A right angle can be formed in the field by the following method:

Lay off 30 feet from A along base line A B on the diagram, then a point on base line A C will be 40 feet from A and 50 feet from the other end of the 30-foot length.

ALTERNATE PLANTING

After setting the stakes along the base lines at planting distance apart, the next step should be to set stakes along secondary lines drawn parallel with base lines A B, and such distances therefrom as will be multiples of the planting distance required, and at the same time no further apart than permitted by the length of the planting chain.

Experience has demonstrated that a 250-foot chain is the most serviceable. The chain should be stretched for several days before using to prevent too much variation in the field. Iron stake pins should be used to hold the chain in position. To do this properly it is advisable to lay off a temporary base line B D from end B of base line A B and at right angles thereto setting flags on such temporary base lines at distances to correspond with the spacing of the secondary lines.

With the flags as a guide lay off the planting stakes on the secondary lines, starting always from base of line A C.

All that is required to complete the staking will be to stretch the chain between similar points on the secondary line and set the stakes at tag on the chain previously adjusted.

Alternate System. Let the planting distances be 24 feet apart; and then all stakes on base line A B will be 24 feet apart. The alternate stakes on this line will be for temporary use only. In setting stakes on lines parallel with base A C, the tags of one color should be spaced 24 feet apart, commencing at the zero end. Tags of another color (for use on alternate lines) should be spaced 24 feet apart, commencing at a distance of 12 feet from the zero end of the chain.

Rule: Alternate Method. The number of plants required per acre by this method is the same as that required by the "square method" with similar planting distances.

PLANTING DISTANCES	
	Distance apart each way
Standard Apples.....	25 to 30 feet
Standard Pears.....	24 to 30 feet
Dwarf Pears.....	12 to 15 feet
Strong-growing Cherries.....	24 to 30 feet
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 to 24 feet
Standard Plums and Prunes.....	24 to 30 feet
Peaches and Nectarines.....	24 to 30 feet
Quinces.....	15 to 20 feet
Apricots.....	24 to 30 feet
Figs.....	25 to 35 feet
Olives.....	30 to 35 feet
Citrus Trees.....	22 to 30 feet
Walnuts.....	40 to 50 feet
Almonds.....	24 to 30 feet
Grapes.....	6x6, 6x12 and 8x10 feet

NUMBER OF TREES TO THE ACRE		
Distance	Square	Alternate
8 ft.....	680	680
10 ft.....	435	435
12 ft.....	302	302
14 ft.....	222	222
16 ft.....	170	170
18 ft.....	134	134
20 ft.....	109	109
22 ft.....	90	90
24 ft.....	75	75
25 ft.....	70	70
26 ft.....	64	64
28 ft.....	56	56
30 ft.....	48	48
32 ft.....	43	43
36 ft.....	34	34
40 ft.....	27	27
45 ft.....	22	22

Note. All of these figures are not exact for planting one acre, but are intended for the planting of a multiple of acres.

Bringing an orchard or vineyard into bearing. Just in the proportion that the orchard receives intensive and intelligent care, will it give corresponding returns for the investment of capital, time and labor. The care bestowed for the first two or three years in cultivating, pruning and irrigating, where the rainfall is insufficient to carry the trees through the long dry summer months, is the foundation for the upbuilding of an orchard which will redound to the credit of the owner and give him ample returns for his intelligent care and years of hard work.

After a tree is set never fail to cut it back. This is now the general practice among the most successful orchardists throughout California, and is the result of years of experience.

To go specifically into the subject of irrigation is not within the province of this book. Soil conditions bear a very important part in the particular plan which should be followed to secure the best results. Where water is pumped from wells experience has demonstrated that cement pipes are more serviceable for carrying water to the point where it is to be distributed than anything else.

During the first season for deciduous trees in districts where irrigation is practiced, water should be applied not less than four times during the year. For the first two years it is not necessary to irrigate all of the ground between the rows. A space six feet wide will answer the necessary requirements in nearly all cases.

Bud selection from record-bearing trees. In California bud selection is no new thing; indeed it is practically as old as commercial fruit culture itself. The questionable practice of cutting buds from nursery grown trees has never been observed by experienced propagators in this state; quite to the contrary the invariable practice has been to cut buds only from record-performance trees of quality fruit and profitable yields. Some of the best orchards in the state have been under observation by our experienced men for over thirty years. It is from these that we secure cuttings and bud wood for the growing of our nursery fruit trees and grape vines. These are matters of not a few years observation and experimental work, but cover a period of several decades, thus giving dependability and a fruiting and bearing quality to our nursery stock when planted in orchard form that gives it an individuality of its own.

THE APPLE

The apple is not only the most popular of our deciduous fruits, but it finds conditions to its liking in all the countries of the temperate zone; likewise it lends itself to the arts of man in the creation of new forms, resulting in the introduction of literally thousands of varieties, many of which are of inferior quality and others possess only regional or local values. An experience of over forty years in California horticulture has made possible the selection of only those kinds that possess demonstrated qualities in one direction or another, and growing only trees of such varieties. Obviously soil and climate has an important bearing, which suggests to intending planters to consult prevailing local conditions and learn of the varieties best adapted to them. The hot interior valleys do not respond readily to commercial apple culture, though a few trees for home use and local markets may justify limited plantings.

Soil and situation. The apple is partial to a deep, rich sandy loam in which the root system finds ample opportunity for expansion and the tree a robust development; it may be heavy in character, but must be well drained, as the apple is intolerant of wet feet. A light sandy soil should be avoided. Having provided a soil to its liking, situation should next be considered. A southern exposure is to be preferred, though the floors of our mountain plateaus and coastal valleys justify commercial orchards. The elevation, other things being equal, may range from a few feet above sea level up to 5,000 feet.

Planting an apple orchard. Most commercial growers prefer that the trees be planted from 25 to 30 feet apart in orchard form and cut back to 20 inches when planted. This rule, however, varies with the higher altitudes where, on account of heavy snow fall, the trees should be headed from about 24 to 30 inches from the ground to prevent the settling snow from breaking the branches. The young trees should be protected after planting to prevent sunburn. Tree protectors are the best.

Pruning the trees. No branches closer than one foot from the surface of the ground should be allowed to grow. The following winter these should be thinned out to four, and then cut back about one-third to form the head of the tree. The second winter no more than two laterals should be allowed to remain, and if they crowd, only one should be left and its growth should again be shortened severely. As the tree develops, cutting back and judicious pruning should be carried on to prevent long bare branches so often seen in orchards. When this method of pruning is carried out the results are: sturdy, strong, structural branches, bringing the load of fruit closer to the trunk, avoiding the necessity of propping even though the crop be heavy.

Thinning the fruit. By eliminating a portion of the fruit while yet young relieves the tree of an unnecessary burden, saves propping, and greatly enhances the size, quality, color and flavor of a crop. Thin out so that the fruit will be not less than six inches apart.

HARVESTING THE FRUIT

Summer and fall. Harvest as soon as they have attained full color, the same rule applies to fall apples. In gathering the fruit, care should be exercised so as not to break out the stem.

Winter. Gather when mature and fully ripe. By opening and examining the apple the proper time for picking can be ascertained. The seed will be slightly brown when ready to pick; the external appearance of the fruit is also a safe guide.

Late winter. These are generally gathered while they are yet too hard to yield to the pressure of the thumb and always before the heavy autumn frosts.

VARIETIES AND DESCRIPTIONS

In presenting our list of apples for Pacific Coast planting, we have included only the most desirable varieties for the commercial orchard and home use.

Arkansas Black. Season, November-December; quality shipping and market. Fruit roundish and uniform; skin a deep rich maroon red decidedly "waxy" to the touch; flesh a deep cream in color, fine, firm, crisp and of good flavor; a good keeper. Tree large and vigorous, upright spreading, limbs large, stout and open. Fine for planting in the interior valleys for family use.

Delicious. No apple of late introduction has been more extensively planted. Fruit long and tapering, visibly ribbed; skin yellow overspread with dark red, bright crimson on the sunny side; flesh white, fine grained, sweetly acid with a pleasant aroma. Tree large, uniform, spreading, hardy, productive with smooth and stout branches. Does well in the mountain and foothill regions of the state. Season, November.

DELICIOUS APPLE
Popular in the mountains and coastal regions

Esopus Spitzenburg. A leading American variety of good shipping, market and home quality. Fruit medium in size and of uniform shape, varying from oblong to conic; skin waxy and a rich yellow covered with dots; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, aromatic and sprightly subacid. Tree open and spreading, the lateral branches slender and drooping. Fruit of fine flavor, attractive, and desirable to eat out of hand and for cooking. Season, November.

Gravenstein. A most popular market, shipping and culinary fruit. It is of uniform size but irregular shape; skin a greenish yellow, striped with light and dark red shadings; flesh yellow, of good texture, crisp, juicy and tender. Tree a robust grower. Being one of the earliest commercial varieties the fruit commands a good price on the market. Season, August.

Jonathan. Ripens in October; a favorite market, shipping and culinary variety. Fruit medium size, roundish and oval; skin bright red, on the sunny side quite dark and in some specimens almost black; flesh a delicate cream with a faint suggestion of red; flavor excellent. It does well in practically all sections.

Red Astrachan. A July apple, fine for home use and local market. Fruit of fair size, slightly flat; skin thin, tender, a mild green in color, overspread with deep crimson stripes; flesh white with a faint greenish tinge, tender, subacid, juicy and of good flavor. Tree a good producer and adapted to all sections of California. No home orchard is complete without this variety.

Red June. A beautiful red dessert apple of uniform size and shape. Fruit medium size; skin deep red suffused with yellow; flesh white, tender, with a pleasant subacid flavor. Tree a fairly reliable bearer, with short, stout, curved branches. Does well in our interior valleys. Season, July.

Rome Beauty. Season, November; quality shipping and market. Fruit medium in size and somewhat oblong in shape; skin rather tough but smooth, splashed and mottled with brilliant red over a base of yellow; flesh white tinged with green, fine grained, juicy, with a subacid flavor. Tree dwarf, dense and a prolific bearer.

Stayman Winesap. Does well in the interior valleys and foothills, although there are also successful orchards in the coastal region. Fruit large and round; skin dull carmine, smooth and thick; flesh greenish yellow, firm, and quite acid in flavor. Tree vigorous, spreading and open. Season, December.

White Astrachan. Fruit large, almost round, slightly flattened at either end; skin deep yellow suffused with pink and red; flesh white and decidedly acid, making it desirable for cooking. Tree hardy, compact, robust and productive. One of the best of the early varieties. Season, July.

White Winter Pearmain. A splendid shipping and market variety. Fruit medium to large in size and oblong in shape; skin pale yellow with a brilliant blush on sunny side, surface covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender and juicy. Tree vigorous, producing regularly abundant crops. Will grow on most any kind of soil; fruit a good keeper. Season, November.

Winter Banana. A large, shapely, yellow apple with a distinct musky fragrance. Fruit large, almost round, somewhat conical, flattened at base; skin thick, tough, yellow in color with a dark pink cheek on sunny side; flesh crisp and tender, subacid in flavor and of good quality. Does fine in our coastal regions. Season, October.

Winesap. No apple is more widely appreciated than the Winesap. Fruit medium in size, round, truncate and uniform; skin smooth, thick, yellow in color, covered with dark glossy red; flesh pale yellow, of good texture, firm, crisp, slightly acid but of good flavor. Season, November.

Yellow Bellflower. California's staple market and shipping variety. Fruit large, oblong and ribbed, which is intensified toward the blossom end; skin yellow suffused with a tinge of green, pink blush on sunny side; flesh nearly white, firm, tender and juicy. Season, October.

Yellow Newtown Pippin. A prime favorite for home orchard and commercial plantings. Fruit irregular, oblate and somewhat angular; skin rather tough, overspread with russet dots, yellow in color shading to pink; flesh cream white, firm, tender and slightly acid. Season, December.

THE CRAB APPLE

Cultural directions. Soil, climatic conditions and cultural practices that apply to the apple should be followed with this fruit.

Hyslop. Season, November. Fruit medium size and borne in clusters; skin deep crimson overspread with a thick blue bloom; flesh yellow tinged with red, firm, fine, subacid, astringent, good. Tree a good grower, upright and spreading.

Red Siberian. Fine for cooking and preserving. Fruit rather small, round, and somewhat flat at the base; skin a bright red on a yellow field; flesh subacid, fine for cider making, jellies and spiced sweet pickles. Tree hardy, vigorous, long lived and a good bearer. Grown successfully in all parts of California. Season, August.

Transendant. Season, September; quality home use. Fruit quite large and flattened at the end; skin golden yellow with rich red cheek; flesh crisp, tender and subacid. Tree large, spreading, drooping, curved and overhanging branches. The best large crabapple.

Whitney. A handsome dessert fruit, also a good local market seller. Fruit extra large, uniform in shape, round-conic or ovate; skin a bright green with yellow tinge striped red; flesh yellow, crisp, firm, juicy and of excellent flavor. Tree somewhat spreading, medium size, with long, stout, curved branches. Season, August.

A TYPICAL CALIFORNIA APPLE ORCHARD
Planted to trees of our growing; note habit and vigor

THE PEAR

While the pear enjoys wide cultivation in nearly all sections of the world, it finds its greatest exploitation in California. Indeed, it can almost be said that this state is the leading source of fresh, canned and dried pears for supplying the markets of the United States, while our exports are also exceptionally large, it is indeed significant that California Bartlett pears are commercially dominant, the production and consumption of this one variety being of larger proportions than all the other varieties combined. The chief value of other varieties consists largely in the fact that they extend the season for this fruit. The Bartlett ripens in August, while many of the other sorts come in later, continuing the pear season into November.

Soils and situations. While the pear does well over nearly the whole state, it is nevertheless partial to a certain environment. The best pear orchards are usually found in the coastal regions of the state, in the valleys and foothill regions more or less tempered by the ocean breezes, at elevations a few feet above sea level to an altitude of several thousand feet. The Sacramento and Santa Clara valleys, portions of Los Angeles county and some of the mountain plateaus, are a few of the regions where pear culture has attained commercial rank. It seems less subject to the attacks of pear blight near the coast than farther inland; indeed, in some situations near the seashore it seems practically immune to the disease. In the matter of soils the pear is more tolerant than many of our commercial fruits, of course doing better in a good rather than in a poor soil. Unlike some of the stone fruits it will tolerate a soil containing a considerable percentage of alkali. It does well on a heavy (adobe) soil.

Planting and pruning. Obviously the land should first be graded and put in a good condition of tilth, the holes dug and the conditions provided that will place the trees "under ground" as quickly as possible when planting operations begin. The general practice is to set the trees in commercial orchards from 24 to 30 feet apart each way. Dwarf varieties, that is those worked on quince roots, are planted from 12 to 15 feet apart. We bud all our trees on Japanese and French pear root. The former is suitable for planting on any porous, well drained soil where the water level is some eight or ten feet from the surface; and the latter is suited for both dry and wet soils. Indeed, pear trees on this root flourish in localities where the water level is just below the surface. In this connection it is interesting to know that the Bartlett and some other varieties will not make a good union with the quince when budded direct. It has therefore been found desirable to bud the Buerre Hardy pear, which has a remarkable affinity for the quince and then bud or graft the other varieties on it. This process is known as double working. Its advantages are (1) it produces a dwarf tree that will do well in any soil; (2) comes into bearing at least two years earlier than a standard tree; (3) admirably adapted to family orchards, allowing trees as close together as 12 to 18 feet; (4) trees of longevity, there being dwarf pear orchards over fifty years of age in this State.

The pear tree lends itself to intelligent pruning, and when the shears are properly used, the tree will not only produce more and better fruit, but it will require little or no propping. The trees should be pruned to the vase form, because corresponding more largely to its natural development. When planted, pear trees should be cut back to 20 inches. In mid-summer, just before the wood begins to harden, from four to five branches well distributed to form the frame work of the tree should be selected and then pieces of wood from three to six inches long slightly notched should be arranged to push the branches away from the body of the tree.

The following year new growth starting from these branches should be pruned back at least one-half with the exception of the terminal which should have its growth shortened one-third. At least one lateral starting midway of the framework branches should remain, not overlooking the fact to cut off two-thirds of its growth.

The third season the new growth should again be severely cut back leaving the leaders longer and this time several new laterals are allowed to remain properly distributed on the main branch, pruning away at least one-third of their growth.

The following season the same method of shortening and building up the frame of the tree is followed.

In the later years general pruning continues except that the cutting back of the tree is regulated by its growth. This method of pruning produces fruit spurs from the point where the frame work branches diverge from the body of the tree to its very top and the fruit when it appears will be evenly distributed. In the years of enormous crops, the leader may be used for stringing wires to prevent the lateral branches from breaking down with their load of fruit. Owing to the tendency of pear trees to develop an upright growth, methods of pruning must be applied to hold the tree in control and at the same time promote fruit spurs from the framework branches clear to the top of the tree. This is what every pear grower should achieve.

Thinning out the fruit. It is good practice to thin out the fruits when still small, particularly if the trees are develop-

THREE YEAR OLD PEAR ORCHARD
Showing character of our trees and vigor of root and top

ing heavy crops. The larger kinds should be thinned 8 to 10 inches apart; the medium 6 to 8 inches and the small sorts not less than 4 to 6 inches. This will insure good sized fruits and at the same time enhance quality without reducing tonnage.

Only those varieties that possess commercial rank and are dependable for quality fruit and bearing capacity are described in the following list:

Bartlett. Season, August; quality canning, drying, market and shipping. Fruit large and regular in shape; oblong-obtuse-pyriform, tapering slightly toward the apex; skin bright yellow with rose blush on sunny side; flesh fine grained, white, buttery, juicy and a decided pear flavor. Tree tall and upright, medium size, with stocky branches. This is the outstanding market canning and drying pear of California.

Buerre Bosc. A valuable pear for market and distant shipments in California. Fruit uniform in size, acute egg-shaped with long tapering neck; skin brownish yellow in color; flesh yellowish white, tender, melting, juicy and a rich aromatic flavor. Tree medium in size, very upright in habit. Requires pruning regularly to develop fruit spurs. The fruit is unique for its graceful shape and beautiful color. Season, September.

BARTLETT PEAR
California's leading variety for all purposes

Beurre Clairgeau. Season, September; quality shipping, canning, dessert and culinary. Fruit large, especially at the blossom end and tapering at the stem; skin yellow shaded with orange and red; flesh yellowish, juicy, buttery, somewhat granular and of a rich vinous flavor. Tree medium size, upright and dense, hardy; one of the most productive pears.

Beurre Hardy. A popular variety in the Eastern states, which does equally well under California conditions. Ships well. Fruit regular and of medium size with tapering neck; skin yellow in color with pink flush on sunny side; flesh white, somewhat granular, juicy, tender, sweet with a pleasant vinous flavor. Tree large, upright, vigorous. Used for double working pears because of its affinity for the quince root.

Dana's Hovey. (Winter Seckel.) This recognized dessert pear is given the preference over all other pears by lovers of fine fruit. Medium size, skin thin, smooth and golden yellow on a brown background; flesh creamy white, melting, juicy, sweet and highly perfumed and aromatic. Tree a medium grower and a very heavy bearer.

Doyenne du Comice. A valuable commercial pear on this Coast, chiefly for shipping and home use. Fruit large, roundish, tapering toward the stem end; skin greenish-yellow shaded crimson on the sunny side; flesh rich, buttery, melting, and pleasantly aromatic. Tree dense, upright, productive; comes into bearing at an early age. Season, October.

Easter Beurre. An excellent shipping pear, and good for home market and storage. Fruit large to extra large and roundish in shape; skin yellowish green covered with russet dots; flesh white, juicy, fine grained and of a sprightly sweet flavor. Tree vigorous, upright spreading with open top. Valuable as a pollinizer when planted with other winter varieties. Season, October.

Glou Morceau. Known to have produced forty tons to the acre. Fruit egg-shaped but irregular and somewhat ribbed; skin russety, of a pale greenish-yellow with numerous small dots; flesh tinged yellow, good grain, tender, buttery, sweet and pleasantly aromatic. Tree a rapid grower, a wonderful producer, free branching and spreading, upright and vigorous. Season, November.

Seckel. (Summer Seckel.) Season, August; quality local market and home use. Fruit pear-shaped, symmetrical and uniform in size; skin smooth, yellowish brown, suffused with russet-red, flesh creamy white, melting, buttery, spicy with a honey-like flavor. Tree dwarf in habit with dense top; very productive.

Winter Nelis. The standard winter variety in the United States. Fruit medium in size and of a roundish formation; skin decidedly brown dotted with gray russet; flesh cream colored, fine grained, juicy and of a rich aromatic flavor. Tree a strong grower and of spreading habit. Produces enormous crops when pollinized with Easter Beurre. Season, November.

PEAR BUDDED ON QUINCE ROOT

Note the wonderful crop. They are regular and prolific bearers

THE QUINCE

Though a fruit long and widely cultivated in many regions, the quince has never attained commercial rank in the fruit trade of America. This is somewhat anomalous, as its fine qualities for jellies, preserves and sauces are superior to those of any other fruit. Such varieties as Pineapple and Smyrna are ideal for culinary purposes. Of late there has been a wider interest manifested in quince culture in California, resulting in carload shipments to eastern markets. It thrives best in a deep loamy, moist soil and is particularly adapted to planting on low damp land where other kinds of fruits will not thrive.

Apple, syn. Orange. Ripens in September; fine for shipping, market and home use. Fruit large, roundish, with small neck; skin smooth and of a rich golden color; flesh orange yellow, fine grained, and when preserved or made into sauce, of a rich, acidulous, aromatic flavor. Tree robust, hardy and productive.

Pineapple. A comparatively new variety of California origin. Fruit apple-shaped and nearly round; skin smooth and light golden yellow in color; flesh white, tender, with a flavor suggestive of pineapple. Tree thrifty, medium size and free fruiting. Season, September.

Smyrna. Introduced by us from Smyrna in 1886. Fine for shipping and local market. Fruit large, round-oblong, surface lightly furrowed; skin a beautiful shade of lemon yellow; flesh tender, aromatic, mildly sub-acid. Tree a strong vigorous grower with large foliage. A consistent bearer. Fruit has a very strong quince perfume. Season, September.

BING CHERRY

Recognized as our leading market and distant shipping cherry

THE CHERRY

Like the apple, cherries are produced over a wide area of country, but as a commercial crop the growing of this fruit is somewhat limited. Only in four or five states east of the Rocky Mountains, and in only three west of them, does cherry culture assume high commercial rank, and of the latter California easily occupies first place; but even here the area is somewhat contracted and confined almost wholly to our coastal counties.

Soils and situation. Bearing in mind these two factors we come to appreciate why the cherry producing sections of California are limited mainly to the counties near San Francisco Bay. Other districts, particularly counties north of the bay where the benefit of the mild sea air is felt, cherry growing should be encouraged. The ever-increasing demand for California fruits should prove an incentive to plant more orchards. In the upper San Joaquin Valley around Stockton and in sections of the Sacramento Valley and the adjacent foothill regions there are many good cherry orchards. In the dry and hot interior sections cherries should be planted only for home use. Oregon and Washington also grow fine cherries,

but the fruit does not ripen until about July 15, while that of California ripens from May 1 to June 1, thus securing the advantages of the early market.

Planting and pruning. In a rich deep soil the trees should be planted 30 feet apart and in ordinary soils 24 feet is a good planting distance. Cherry trees are grown on two stocks, the Mazzard and Mahaleb. The former has for years been the one favored by California nurserymen. It has been used so long that there is a decided preference for it. The tendency of the Mahaleb stock from our standpoint is that it causes trees in the orchard to grow more compactly. It adapts itself to a wider range of locations than the Mazzard and is a hardier stock. In Europe it is used for dwarfing purposes.

Cherry trees at planting should be cut back to about 20 to 24 inches. During the first year three or four branches should be allowed to grow to form the head of the tree, and these should be so distributed as to prevent forks as the cherry has a tendency to split as it grows older.

The first winter these branches should be cut back one-half and the following season not more than one or two branches should be allowed to grow from those left the first year.

The second season the new growth should be shortened following the same method and some of the laterals appearing near the point of divergence of the main stems should not be cut off, merely shortened for the shade they furnish is one of the essential features in development of the trees. The procedure is about the same up to the fifth year. After that the cutting should be less severe, but pruning (unless the tree should show too much of a tendency to spread out) should continue every year.

The sweets and sour. The Hearts, or Bigarreus, are the sweet cherries, the trees being strong and vigorous growers. These are designated by the letter "H"; the Dukes, or Morellos, which are the sour cherries, by the letter "D." These grow slowly, the branches are slender; the leaves are thicker, smaller and of a deeper green.

Bing. (H.) Season, middle June; the best market and shipping cherry. Fruit of large size, firm heart-shaped and regular; skin smooth, glossy, deep maroon verging to black in color; flesh sweet, meaty and of a delicious flavor. Tree a good grower and cropper when pollinated.

Black Tartarian. (H.) One of the best black cherries, good for market and shipping. Fruit very large, heart-shaped and uniform; skin an intense glossy black; flesh reddish purple in color, sweetly aromatic; fine grained and melting. Tree a vigorous grower and heavy bearer; much prized in California. Ripens its fruits early, hence always commands good prices.

Centennial. (H.). A seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau, first fruited in 1876. Recommended for home use, local market and shipping. Fruit large, short cordate, compressed; skin amber-yellow, speckled and splashed crimson; flesh white, clear juice, meaty, crackling, and sprightly sweet. Season, May-June.

Chapman. (H.) Season, April-May; quality home use and local markets. Fruit medium size and of heart formation; skin purplish black and thin; flesh deep pink with dark colored juice, meaty, tender, melting and of good quality. Tree large and spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the earliest cherries, which insures a good market at top prices.

Early Richmond. (D.) Long the leading sour cherry of its season. Valuable for cooking. Fruit medium in size, round-oblate and compressed; skin dark red overspread with russet dots; flesh light yellow and pink tinged juice, tender and acidulous. Tree decidedly umbrageous, medium size, prolific and of good habit. Season, May.

English Morello. (D.) Ripens in July; valuable for home use, market and canning. Fruit round-cordate, uniform and solid; skin dark red to black with numerous russet-like dots; flesh red with dark juice, tender, melting and tart. Tree small, round headed and drooping.

Governor Wood. (H.). An excellent variety for canning and table use. Fruit large and of good shape; skin bright pink yellow shaded; flesh quite tender, juicy, sweet and pleasantly acidulous. Tree an upright grower and productive. A favorite in the interior valleys and also in the coastal counties. Season, early June.

Lambert. (H.) One of the leading market varieties ripening in June. Fruit heart-shaped, compressed and uniform; skin thin, dark red changing to black; flesh dark red with a lighter red colored juice, firm, sweet and fine flavored. Tree large, healthy, productive and upright-spreading. Not a heavy bearer unless pollinated.

Lewelling. (H.) A splendid variety and exceptionally profitable as a shipping cherry. Fruit large, cordate and somewhat compressed; skin purplish black splashed and netted with russet-like dots; flesh firm, abundant, yellowish white tinged with red, tender, sprightly and pleasantly acid. Tree of medium growth, vase form, robust, and a good bearer. Also known as the Oregon Black; popular throughout the Pacific Coast.

May Duke. (D.) One of the oldest and most profitable cherries. Fruit heart-shaped to conical; skin pink changing to dark red at maturity; flesh dark red with pink colored juice, tender, melting and delightfully subacid. Tree fruitful, hardy, vigorous, healthy and vase-form in shape. Season, late June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. (H.) Syn. Royal Ann. Ripens in late June; the popular canning variety in California. Fruit rather long and heart-shaped; skin pale yellow to deep amber suffused with red and dotted; flesh yellow, clear juice, crisp and pleasantly sweet. Tree large, vigorous, open top and shaggy.

THE PLUM

Obviously all prunes are plums, but strange as it may appear all plums are not prunes. This distinction is commercial rather than botanical. A prune is a plum which will dry without the removal of the pit. This affords what is recognized as a dried prune in all sections of the world: a fleshy fruit product of great nutritive value with a pronounced and palatable sweet flavor. The plums of commercial significance are desirable for canning, preserving, marketing and shipping; they will not make a dried product. Plums are grown commercially over wide geographical areas, and in California do equally well in our coastal regions and the warm interior valleys; indeed, there is scarcely a single county that does not possess orchards of this popular fruit.

ANITA PLUM

An extra large plum fine for shipping and canning

To meet varying conditions of soil and climate as well as situation both the plum and prune are grown on both myrobalan and peach roots. The latter does well on loamy soils, while the former is better suited to heavy soils and in situations subject to overflow or standing water or where natural moisture is near the surface; it also seems to exercise a favorable influence on the longevity of the tree.

In orchard form the trees should be planted from 22 to 25 feet apart each way. Being bushy growers they must be severely pruned when young, in fact at planting they should be cut back to 20 inches from the ground and should be protected from the sun by tree protectors.

For three or four seasons after planting the same general pruning instructions applicable to other fruits will apply, but after that the only pruning necessary is the removal of branches that interfere with others.

Thinning out the fruit. It is good practice to thin out all the stone fruits rather severely, because it conserves the energy of the tree in producing less pit to the ton of fruit, enhances quality and saves propping the heavy limbs. Thin from 3 to 5 inches apart. Do the thinning when the fruit has attained the size of marbles.

Anita. A seedling of Tragedy, which has commanded attractive prices on the Eastern market. Fruit extra large, elongated; skin a rich purple suffused with a deep bloom; flesh yellow and of an exceptionally rich flavor, sweet, juicy and a freestone. Tree a vigorous grower and a regular bearer. Season, July.

GAVIOTA PLUM

Fruit large, pit small; tree a good bearer

Apex Plumcot. Interesting as a novelty in home orchards. Fruit large, uniform and of good shape; skin a deep pink or bright crimson; flesh firm, rich, aromatic and a honey yellow in color. Tree a strong, compact upright grower and good bearer.

Bavay's Green Gage. Syn. Reine Claude de Bavay. An August plum for home canning. Fruit medium in size, round oval, halves equally; skin with light bloom, straw yellow, faintly streaked and splashed; flesh golden yellow, juicy, tender, sweet, good. Tree a free grower, productive, leaves roundish and glossy. An excellent variety for home orchard planting.

Beauty. The earliest of the commercial varieties of Japanese plums. Valuable for market and shipping. Heart-shaped; skin crimson sprinkled with white dots; flesh amber streaked with scarlet, excellent flavor. Adapts itself to most any location. A vigorous grower, and most prolific bearer; self fertile.

Burbank. In some localities Burbank has a decided preference over other varieties in its class. Fruit large egg-shaped; skin bright red slightly yellow mottled; flesh deep yellow, sweet with a pronounced and an agreeable flavor. An early bearer. In commercial orchards the fruit should be thinned. Season, late June.

Climax. Ripens middle June; a good shipping and local market plum. Fruit heart-shaped and uniform in size; skin deep vermilion red in color; flesh yellow, firm, fragrant and of excellent flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. Fine for planting in the warm, interior sections.

Diamond. Grows well in the interior valleys and foothills. A fine market and shipping sort. Fruit large to extra large and oblong in shape, with very small pit; skin a dark purple with a heavy bloom; flesh of good texture, firm and a brisk acid flavor. Tree a good grower and regular bearer. Season, August.

Formosa. Blooms late, thus escaping early spring frosts; a good keeper and shipper. Fruit large and heart-shaped; skin smooth and a light cherry red in color; flesh pale yellow, firm, sweet, and of a delicious apricot flavor. Tree robust and productive; requires pollination with either Wickson or Santa Rosa. Season, July.

Gaviota. Another Burbank introduction of real merit; fine for market and shipping. One of our very best plums. Fruit large and oval, pit very small, slightly cordate; skin dark red on a yellow background, very showy; flesh firm, yellow, sweet, fragrant, aromatic, and of a fine delicate plum flavor. Tree a good grower and bearer. Should be pollinated with Beauty and Wickson. Season, July.

Grand Duke. Season, August-September; quality shipping and local market. Fruit elongated oval, large, but halves unequal; skin dark, almost purplish black with thick bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, firm, sweet, juicy and of good quality. Tree medium size, upright-spreading, a regular and prolific bearer. Valuable as a pollinizer for Tragedy.

Jefferson. A favorite with commercial canneries, where it invariably commands a good price. Fruit large, round oval, halves equal, freestone; skin thin, greenish-yellow with red blush on sunny side; flesh orange-yellow, juicy, firm and sweet. Tree a medium grower, robust, spreading and productive. Season, August-September.

Kelsey Japan. A fine shipping and market variety ripening in September. Fruit large, cordate, conical and uniform; skin thick, green, turning to yellow blotched with red when fully ripe; flesh delicate yellow, firm, juicy and sweet. Tree an early and regular bearer but a medium grower. Fruit will hang on tree for a long time without deteriorating, affording a long marketing period.

President. Season September; quality market and summer shipper. Fruit uniform, large, and egg shape; skin purple with a deep bloom; flesh yellow and of fine texture. Tree an upright grower, free branching, vigorous and a good bearer. One of the leading introductions from England.

Santa Rosa. This plum runs remarkably fine, even in size, is smooth and clear of defects. Fruit large, conical, uniform in type; skin purplish crimson in color with a pale yellow bloom; flesh yellow, mottled and streaked with crimson, juicy and a decided plum flavor. Tree an upright robust grower and good bearer; self pollinizer. Most attractive of all plums on account of its brilliant color. Middle of June.

Satsuma. (Blood Plum.) Fine for culinary purposes, and particularly preserves. Fruit large and almost round in shape, pit small; skin a deep dark red; flesh red in color, firm, juicy, and of fine flavor. Tree medium to large, upright-spreading, and a good average producer. One of the most popular home orchard varieties. Season, July-August.

Shropshire Damson. A late August variety; desirable for home canning and local market. Fruit oval and medium to large in size; skin thin, purplish-black overspread with a thick bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy, tender, firm and agreeably tart. Tree very productive and a regular and persistent bearer. Very popular for home use; demand invariably exceeds the supply.

Simon Plum. Syn. Prunus Simoni. One of the best of the foreign plums; fine for shipping and market. Fruit large, in shape resembles a tomato; skin a rich cinnabar-red color; flesh yellow, firm, sweet, with a marked pineapple flavor. Tree thrifty and an erect grower. Season, July.

Tragedy. Probably classified as a prune because of its shape. A plum in every sense of the word. Valued highly as a dessert fruit and for shipping. Skin dark purple; flesh cream shaded yellow, firm, sweet and juicy. Season, early July.

Washington. A fine canning and shipping plum. Fruit round-oval, compressed, and of large size; skin yellowish-green, slightly marbled with pale red cheek; flesh yellow tinged green, tender and finely flavored. Tree large, vigorous, round-topped, and average good cropper. Fruit a great favorite with the commercial canneries; invariably bringing good prices. Season, early August.

Wickson. An old favorite; a good keeper and shipper. Fruit symmetrical, large and heart-shaped; skin a cherry red to a deep scarlet in color; flesh amber, firm, sugary and good plum flavor. Tree medium to large, robust and narrow upright head; should be pollinated with Beauty or Santa Rosa. Because of its large size always commands good prices. Early August.

Yellow Egg. Well and favorably known for home use and canning. Fruit long oval, of good size and compressed; skin a deep golden yellow covered with a white bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm, juicy, good flavor but rather acid. Tree large, hardy, round-topped, open and productive. Popular with the commercial canneries on account of its rich golden color. Season, August.

THE PRUNE

As has been stated on a previous page, in the public mind prunes are not plums. The former under the drying process become the prune of commerce, hence are here differentiated from the latter.

FRENCH IMPROVED PRUNE TREES
Showing six year old trees of our growing

The area for growing prunes is being extended very rapidly to almost every section of California. There is no denying the fact that the coastal regions from San Luis Obispo county northward produce the highest quality prunes, but even admitting this there are many other sections where prune culture is a most successful and profitable venture. California is destined to become the prune center of the world.

Root stocks for the prune. We grow our prunes on four different stocks, myrobolan, peach, almond and apricot. The first two are most largely used. The apricot root finds congenial conditions in light sandy soils. It is difficult for nurserymen outside of California to grasp the vast importance attached to the root stocks, as a first safeguard to the life and health of the tree, as well as its ultimate fruitfulness. In purchasing, the proper root stock should be selected which is adaptable to the particular soil in which the tree is to be planted. The myrobolan root is adaptable to a wide range of soils but should always be used in low, heavy land.

Peach roots are best for light well-drained soils. Some varieties may not be successfully worked to the peach on account of a lack of affinity. Among these are the Robe de Sargent, Imperial, and Sugar. The Robe de Sargent will not take on the almond, however, the other two will work splendidly. The features in favor of the peach root are the early development of the tree and the robust growth apparent. Yet the myrobolan claims in its behalf a longer life.

Gathering and drying. Prunes should be picked when fully ripe. That is when the fruit is soft to the touch. The trees should be shaken slightly and such fruit as falls gathered, many growers, however, make pickings from time to time as the fruits ripen and drop to the ground.

To dry, first dip the fruit in boiling water in which lye has been dissolved, using one pound of lye to ten gallons of water. The important point is to maintain a temperature of at least 200 degrees Fahrenheit. The purpose of the dipping is to crack the skin to facilitate drying, as a rule one minute is sufficient time for the prunes to be immersed. Care should be taken in dipping the Imperial Epineuse to have the water at the boiling point for a little carelessness may cause fermentation, resulting in what is termed "bloaters." After the prunes have been dipped they should be rinsed off in cold water to remove all traces of lye. They are then placed on trays in the open sun to dry. They should be stirred occasionally to prevent sticking, this will also assist in an even drying. As soon as they have dried sufficiently the trays should be stacked one above another and after a few days the prunes should be placed in bins on wooden floors where there is plenty of air yet so covered that rain will not get to them. A simple dip for preparing prunes for commercial packing is to

dissolve five pounds of salt to one hundred gallons of water. This gives the prunes the rich glossy appearance.

The solution should be used hot and surplus moisture dried off before packing.

Burton Prune (New). This is pre-eminently a drying fruit, meeting every requirement of a superior dried product, as the following particulars clearly show:

Season—Middle August-September; Quality—Distinctly drying, though in a limited way also desirable in the fresh state; Fruit—In type like the French prune (Petite d'Agen) but in size the largest and best drying commercial prune yet introduced; in shape obovate, necked at the base. The remarkable size the fruit attains on unirrigated land in the Vacaville Valley is a pronounced factor in its favor; Skin a rich violet-purple covered with a light blue bloom; Flesh a rich golden yellow, fine grained, tender, sweetly acidulous, aromatic and sprightly; Pit oval, flattened and somewhat ribbed, separates freely from the flesh when fully ripe. The pit is small when compared to the immense size of the fruit, which averages 20-30 to the pound. Tree a strong, vigorous, upright grower, a consistent and regular bearer of good crops, leaves very large, thick, smooth, with serrated margins; resistant to the attacks of red spider.

SUBMITTED TO THE ACID TEST—"This writer likes to get full—of prunes, but he wants fine texture and real, rich, pruny flavor. He would rather fill a soup plate with pits at every meal and get flavor than fill up on two mushy, insipid large prunes. So he put this Burton prune to the acid test. He had seen it drying on the trays and noted that it dried in fine shape and in only a few hours longer than the time required for French prunes on neighboring trays. He split it open and proved that it dried out a rich, even amber color, clear to its medium-sized, light-colored pit. Eaten raw, he had noticed the fine texture and rich, pleasing flavor. But he wasn't satisfied until he had carried a sack home, had them cooked and served for breakfast. Then he fell and fell hard. But for the absence of the pile of pits, he would not have known but that he was feasting on the choicest French prunes the market affords. In fact, this Burton prune is for practical purposes, a mammoth French prune."—Ralph Newman in *The Pacific Rural Press*.

☞ Only a limited supply of trees; write for prices.

Double XX French. The famous prune of the Saratoga (Santa Clara County) district. Fruit of fine shape and good size; skin a deep purple blue overspread with a light blue bloom; flesh abundant, sweet and sugary, yielding a very high sugar content; pit small and somewhat flat. Dries to the larger sizes. Tree strong, upright grower, free branching and free fruiting. August.

French Improved. A fine commercial sort, averaging 30-40's to the pound over a series of years. Fruit true to type and identical with the well-known French prune; skin of good texture, dark blue in color; flesh clear golden yellow, firm, sweet, fine grained, and high sugar content. Tree vigorous and productive. Season, August.

Hungarian Prune. Syn. Grosse Prune d'Agen. This variety invariably brings good prices on the Eastern market in the fresh state. Fruit large, ovate, tapering to the stalk, good shape and regular; skin good protective quality, reddish violet with brown dots and covered with bloom, very showy; flesh abundant, good grain, juicy and of a sprightly flavor. Tree a strong grower and regular bearer. Season, August-September.

Imperial Epineuse. (Clairae Mammoth). Season August-September. If there is any criticism to be made of this prune, it lies in the fact that considerable difficulty is encountered in drying it, but this is easily overcome by closer attention to details in the handling of this delicate, highly flavored prune. Fruit large, and regular in form without any neck; skin a purplish red color; flesh greenish yellow and with high sugar content, eaten fresh has a most delicious flavor. Tree a compact grower, under European conditions classed as a dwarf, but not so in California; it is quite thorny. It is interesting to note that it is the most abundant producer of fruit spurs, and in the blooming period it is a sight to behold. In some sections classed as a shy bearer, but we are of the opinion that this condition can be changed by cross pollination.

Robe de Sargent. Valuable both for drying and preserving. Fruit large to medium and somewhat oval; skin deep purple and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, sweet and of good flavor, sugary. Tree a vigorous grower, well clothed with foliage, and therefore desirable in arid sections.

Sugar. Extremely early, very large, tender and sugary. Tree an unusually vigorous grower and very productive. Skin dark purple covered with a thick white bloom. It is distinguished as a heavy bearer. As a prune it has little to commend it.

THE APRICOT

Commercially considered California horticulture is unique from the fact that in the production of certain crops it possesses an absolute monopoly, both on grounds of quantity production and quality of fruit. In this respect the apricot is a conspicuous example. Like nearly all of the commercial fruits it is an exotic, being native to Asia, but finds in California an environment better to its liking than in any other region of the world. Here it is produced at a minimum of expense and invariably yields even and average good crops. The long dry summer season facilitates the development, harvesting and processing of the fruit.

Soils and situations. For canning, drying, evaporating and shipping fresh, the fruit cannot be excelled. It is particularly adapted to the coastal regions and is also quite extensively planted in the interior valleys both north and south where the yield is heavy, sure and quality excellent. The advantage of the valley plantings is that the fruit ripens nearly a month earlier than in cooler situations.

STRAWBERRIES AND PRUNES

Showing the economy of interplanting while the trees are young

Planting and pruning. Trees should be planted no closer than 24 feet apart, 30 feet is better.

Apricot trees are worked on apricot, myrobolan and peach roots. Soil conditions should be considered when ordering, so that the best results may be obtained. The myrobolan root withstands a surplus of moisture, is rather free from sour sap, gives the tree a longer life and adapts itself to nearly all excepting very light sandy soils.

The fact that apricot trees are strong, straggly growers renders it necessary to exercise care in pruning for the first three or four years. They should be cut back to 20 inches at planting; it is safe to cut the trees back to this height even if they are quite large and devoid of any lateral branches. Not more than four branches should be left the first year after planting.

ROYAL APRICOT
The dominant drying apricot in California

The second year these branches should be cut back at least two-thirds of their length.

The third year should be less severe.

In the fourth year the pruning is carried out with a view of shaping and controlling branches that tend toward making a rampant growth.

Quality fruit can only be secured by thinning. Not only with apricots, but most other fruits as well, it must be borne in mind that thinning is as essential as pruning.

Gathering and drying. The proper time to pick apricots for canning is when they have reached their size, are firm and show a slight tinge of green near the stem end. For drying they should be somewhat further advanced. Canners prefer fruit that will run twelve to the pound. The larger the size the higher the price paid. For drying it is necessary to halve the fruit and remove the pit. Prune trays are used for drying apricots.

The very fact that the apricot ripens so far in advance of the prune and at a time when there is no danger of rain, should prove an incentive for prune men to plant them in connection with their orchards of prunes.

Blenheim. Season, middle June; quality canning, drying and home use. Fruit round-oblong or round-oblate, above medium size, sides compressed; skin clear orange yellow with bright red blush, tender and free; flesh clear orange yellow, juicy and sweet. Tree an early and regular bearer. Extensively planted in all parts of the State.

Hemskirke. Especially desirable for home canning and local market. Fruit large, round or round-oblate, compressed; skin of good protective quality; color orange yellow with brown spots, pink blush on sunny side; flesh clear yellow, melting, juicy, and plum-like flavor. Tree large, spreading, healthy and productive. Said to be a varietal strain of Moorpark. Fine for home planting. Season, June.

Newcastle Early. A California introduction, valuable for its earliness and fine shipping qualities. Fruit medium size and round in shape; skin lemon yellow with pink orange blush on sunny side; flesh deep yellow, juicy, buttery and sweet, rich. Tree robust grower; an early and regular bearer, with large and abundant foliage. June.

Routier's Peach. A popular apricot in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Dries a deep golden yellow. Fruit extra large, somewhat flattened on sides; skin orange-yellow, mottled and splashed with red on sunny side; flesh saffron-yellow, juicy, fine grained, good apricot flavor. Tree a good grower, vigorous, and productive. Fruit attractive because of its immense size and rich golden color. Season, June.

Royal. A French variety which is widely popular in California among canners and fine as a dried product. Fruit large, oval, slightly compressed; skin medium yellow with orange cheek tinged red with a scattering of darker dots; flesh deep yellow, firm, juicy, and of fine quality. Season, middle of June.

Tilton. A chance seedling first noticed on J. E. Tilton's orchard in Kings County. Fruit large, symmetrical, freestone; skin orange yellow tinged shell pink on sunny side; flesh clear yellow, fine grained, and very firm. One of our best canning and drying sorts. Particularly adapted to the hot interior valleys. July.

FINE TILTON APRICOT TREES
Pruned to produce an abundance of fruit without propping

THE PEACH

California produces two-thirds of all the peaches grown in the United States; in the production of canning and drying varieties, she practically possesses a monopoly. This fruit finds conditions to its liking in the coastal regions, the interior valleys and mountain plateaus and foothills. Indeed, it is one of our basic fruit crops, representing a vast acreage and large annual production. For size, flavor, color, shipping and drying qualities, the California peach has gained a world-wide reputation.

ELBERTA PEACHES

A prime favorite for shipping and drying

Soils and pruning. The peach tree is partial to a deep, light, well-drained sandy loam. The general cultural directions for the handling of other fruit trees also apply to the peach. There is one unalterable rule in the development of an orchard, however, that must be observed, viz., the trees must be pruned. They should be headed to 20 inches when set and must be severely pruned the first year, cutting off at least one-half to two-thirds of the season's growth. Not more than four branches should be allowed to form the head of the tree, and these should be so selected as to make a symmetrical head. In the second and third years the framework branches should be cut back about one-third and the laterals distributed along their entire length, shortened in at intervals of 6 to 8 inches apart, but not cut off.

Thinning out the fruit. With increased production in canning and drying peaches the demand for quality is becoming more pronounced. The trade demands less pit and more pulp; less small fruit and more large. Thinning should be done just before the pit hardens. Thin out from 6 to 8 inches apart. Thinning out not only betters size and quality, but augments average crops one year with another.

Admiral Dewey. Season, middle June; quality early market and dessert. Fruit roundish in shape but somewhat irregular, with medium sized pit; skin orange yellow blushed with dark red, tender and adhering; flesh yellow, veering to red toward the pit, juicy, melting, sweet and of a pleasant flavor. Tree large, vigorous, upright-spreading and productive.

Alexander. Widely grown as one of the best early varieties. Fruit large, round and sides equal; skin greenish-white with deep maroon shadings, separates readily from the pulp; flesh greenish-white, juicy, melting and of a piquant and sweet flavor. Tree hardy, robust, upright-spreading and free fruiting. Fruit commands good prices in the Eastern markets. Season, June.

Bilyeu's Late. Does especially well in the foothill regions; fine for local markets and home use. Fruit round, regular and large; pit rather large and free; skin greenish-white with red cheek on sunny side; flesh white, firm, juicy, sweet and of good texture. Tree vigorous and productive. Season, October.

Brigg's Red May. A California variety of special value for local market and home use. Fruit round or round oblong, large, pit rather small and nearly free; skin pale green with bright red cheek; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet. Tree round-topped, spreading and robust. Season, middle June.

Dralle's Golden Cling. The best yellow cling for home canning. Fruit large, oblong, pit medium separating easily from the pulp; skin clear yellow splashed with red; flesh firm, yellow, changing to red near the pit. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer; its handsome dark green foliage gives it an ornamental value. Season, middle August.

Early Crawford. Widely planted in California; quality, shipping, home use and local market. Fruit extra large, round oval, bulged near the apex, pit medium small and free; skin deep yellow with rich red cheek; flesh deep red strongly tinged with red near the pit, firm, tender, juicy, and decidedly "peachy" in flavor. Tree large, vigorous and prolific. Season, July.

Elberta. The leading shipping peach in the United States; in California a prime favorite for shipping, drying and canning. Fruit round-oblong or cordate, compressed with a slight bulge at one side, pit free and sharp pointed; skin greenish to orange yellow overspread with red, good protective quality and separates freely from the pulp; flesh yellow stained red near the pit, tender, sweet to subacid and sprightly. Tree of uniform habit, a strong grower and good bearer. Season, July.

Foster. Popular and widely planted in California; an excellent variety for drying, shipping and canning. Fruit extra large, round-cordate, pit small and free; skin clear yellow with dark red cheek, separates freely from pulp when fully ripe; flesh deep yellow, bright pink near the pit, firm, tender, sweet and spicy. Tree large and vigorous. Season, middle June.

Hauss Cling. A superb variety, ripening in August, just before Phillips' Cling. Fruit round-oval, medium, equal halves, pit small; skin clear yellow in color, smooth and adhering to the pulp; flesh yellow to the pit, solid, good grain and sweet. Tree very strong grower, upright and a heavy producer.

Heath Cling. Popular for home canning, pickling and preserving. Fruit round-oval, somewhat angular with unequal sides; skin creamy-white, thin, adhering to pulp; flesh white, juicy, firm, tender, sweet and of good quality. Tree upright-spreading, hardy, and productive. Season, late September.

J. H. Hale. The coming peach for Eastern shipments because an improvement on the Elberta, being firmer, larger, with a smaller pit, and practically free from fuzz. Fruit very large, regular, round, with equal halves; pit free; skin clear yellow overspread with mottlings and splashes of carmine, separates fairly from the pulp; flesh yellow, red around the pit, fine grained, sprightly, firm and sweet. Tree of spreading habit, large, robust, and regularly productive. Season, July.

Late Crawford. Season, early August; quality drying, market and shipping. Fruit round-oval, compressed, with unequal halves, pit free; skin deep yellow with red cheek, somewhat splashed, flesh of good substance and separates freely from the pit.

Levy's Late. Syn. Henrietta Cling. Salway Cling. Very popular in the San Joaquin Valley as a home canning variety. Fruit large, round-cordate, compressed with unequal halves, pit clinging, oval and plump; skin golden yellow with splashes of dull red and adherent to the pulp; flesh yellow, meaty, acidulous, and of fine quality. Tree large, spreading, hardy and productive. Season, middle September.

Libbee Cling. Another popular mid-summer variety ripening in August. Fruit large to very large, round-oval, pit small; skin a pure golden yellow with red blush on sunny side; flesh deep orange yellow to the pit, fine grained and excellent flavor. Tree a robust grower and good producer.

Lovell. Probably the most popular freestone for canning and drying. Fruit nearly perfectly round and regular in shape and size, pit small and free; skin clear yellow with a marbled blush; flesh yellow to the pit, firm, heavy and of fine flavor. Tree robust, spreading, somewhat drooping and a good bearer. Season, August.

Mayflower. Considered one of the best of the early shipping varieties, hence invariably commands a good price. Fruit round and medium to large, pit ovate and of fairly good size; skin creamy-white with red blush, mottled and splashed; flesh greenish-white suffused with red near the skin, juicy, tender, subacid. Season, May.

MUIR PEACH

A California peach; fruit large, pit small; fine for drying

Muir. Fine for drying because of density of flesh, and one of the best seedlings of California origin. Fruit large to extra large, round-cordate or oval with unequal halves; pit small and free; skin clear yellow with little or no blush, thin, separating from pulp when fully ripe; flesh yellow faintly tinged at the pit, tender, sweet and mild. Tree a moderate grower. Season, late July.

Palora Cling. A magnificent canning peach of recent introduction. Really a midsummer variety ripening between Tuscan and Phillips Cling, which makes it in great demand by the canneries. Fruit large and round; pit round and small; skin a deep solid golden yellow; flesh clear yellow to the pit, firm, good grain and fine flavor. Tree upright, somewhat spreading, a good grower and productive. Season, late August.

Peak Cling. An introduction from the San Joaquin Valley, originating at Selma, peculiarly a canning peach. Ripens between Tuscan and Phillips. Fruit round-oval, large; pit very small; skin a golden yellow slightly tinged with red on sunny side; flesh clear yellow to the pit, fine grained and of excellent flavor. Tree an upright grower and a heavy bearer. Season, late August.

Phillips Cling. Popular because ripening so that harvesting will cover two weeks without falling from the trees. Fruit round-oblong and of uniform size, pit ovate and quite large; skin a pronounced yellow with bright red tinge on sunny side, thin and somewhat adherent; flesh yellow, to the pit, firm, fine grained, and of an excellent flavor. Tree very large, upright, healthy and productive. Recognized by the trade as the best late canning peach. Season, middle September.

Salway. The standard late peach of California, valuable for table use, drying and preserving. Fruit round-cordate, bulged near the apex, pit oval, plump and free; skin greenish-yellow, brownish-red blush, splashed with dark red, thin, adheres to the pulp; flesh clear yellow, tinged with red near the pit, tender, sweet, and good in quality. Tree of medium size, upright, with a drooping tendency, productive. Season, late September.

Seller's Orange Cling. A fine canning and shipping variety ripening in early August; popular in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Fruit large to very large, round-oblong, somewhat flattened; pit medium size; skin a rich gold color, with a faint tinge of red on sunny side; flesh deep yellow clear to the pit, firm, juicy, sweet and rich. Tree large, good grower and cropper and upright-spreading.

Sims Cling. A superior canning variety which we recommend for more extensive planting. Fruit large to very large round oval, pit small; skin a golden yellow with a faint blush on the sunny side; flesh deep yellow, of fine texture, firm and rich. Tree strong grower and good bearer. A bud sport of the Phillips Cling, being a trifle earlier.

Strawberry. Due to its long ripening period it can be recommended for home planting. Fruit of large size, round-oblong and regular; pit oval and free; skin pale yellow marbled with dark red; flesh white, melting, juicy and vinous in flavor, red from the pit. Tree a good grower and free fruiting. Season, July-August.

Strawberry Cling. The best white cling for home use. Fruit large and oval; skin yellowish white splashed with red and somewhat downy; flesh firm, creamy turning to pink at the pit and of fine flavor. Tree a strong grower, and heavy producer. Season, September.

Tuscan. Syn. Tuskena, Yellow Tuscan. Season, late July; quality canning. Fruit round, large and uniform; pit of medium size; skin yellow with dark red cheek; flesh evenly yellow to the pit, solid, sweet and vinous. Tree large, open, robust and productive. The earliest of the commercial canning varieties, affording ready money to the growers.

PEAK CLING PEACH
One of the best midsummer canning peaches

VICTORIA NECTARINE
Fine for eastern shipments and drying

THE NECTARINE

There is a prevailing opinion among many people that the nectarine is a hybrid, the result of crossing the peach with some other fruit, while really it is nothing more nor less than a smooth skinned peach of an extraordinary flavor.

Soils and situation. Like the peach, the nectarine finds conditions to its liking in all parts of the state, and also in Oregon and Washington. It seems to find its chief delight, however, in the interior valleys and foothills, where it grows to perfection. Broadly speaking, an environment suitable for the peach will also grow nectarines successfully. At present there are bearing orchards in all sections of the state, all of which ought to be sufficient incentive for wide plantings of this fruit. Commercial plantings are rapidly increasing due to the fact that it is a fine canning and drying fruit, while in the fresh state, as a dessert fruit, it is in a class by itself. Some of the firmer varieties possess splendid shipping qualities.

The cultural directions that are given for the peach also apply to the nectarine.

Gower. An introduction from the San Joaquin Valley. Because early the Gower nectarine invariably commands good prices on the Eastern markets. Fruit large and round; skin a pronounced yellowish-green over-spread with a mantle of deep red; flesh a creamy white tinged with green, reddish pink at the pit, juicy, firm, good vinous flavor. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. Season, early July.

Humboldt. Season, August; quality local market and home use. Fruit large, oblong-oval and reasonably uniform; skin yellow orange, stained and streaked dull red; flesh yellow orange, tender, juicy, red to the pit, sweet, rich and aromatic. Tree a robust grower and consistent bearer. Valuable for home orchard planting.

New White. Commended wherever nectarines are grown in California, hence widely planted. Fruit quite large and nearly round; skin greenish-white with an occasional touch of red; flesh white, tender, juicy with rich vinous flavor. Tree a good grower, upright spreading and free fruiting. Season, early July.

Stanwick. An English variety of excellent qualities, being a good shipping and drying variety. Fruit large, round-oval, heart-shaped at the base; pit rather large; skin pale green, purplish red or violet on sunny side; flesh white, tender, juicy, aromatic and delicious. Tree of medium size, vigorous and compact with dark green foliage. Fruit like the Stanwick will encourage nectarine culture wherever its fine qualities become known. Season, August.

Victoria. Popular in the East; in California recognized as a drying fruit and for shipping. Fruit medium large and roundish-oval, small pit; skin greenish-yellow, crimson on the sunny side; flesh medium firm, sugary, flavor of the best. Tree a strong grower and a heavy bearer. The dried product is attractive because nearly transparent. Season, August.

COMMERCIAL ALMONDS

Top I. X. L., center Drake's Seedling, lower Ne Plus Ultra

THE NUT FRUITS

California's position in the matter of nut culture is unique; she is practically the sole producer of almonds and walnuts in the United States. However, she does not supply all the nation consumes; a large tonnage is still imported from abroad. There is every reason to believe that the culture of these two nuts will increase with the years, and that in the not far distant future we shall be growing in large commercial quantities filberts, pistache nuts, pecans and other varieties. The geographical distribution of almonds and walnuts covers nearly all regions of the state; the coastal counties and the interior valleys, the mountain plateaus and the foothills of Northern, Central and Southern California. During the years of exploitation and development of California nut culture, the Fancher Creek Nurseries have not only carried on research work in the selection of profitable varieties, but have maintained nut orchards and tested out those sorts that have proven to be good bearers of quality nuts. Having accomplished this, we have grown only dependable trees of recognized commercial varieties.

THE ALMOND

Soils and situations. The almond tree being an early bloomer care should be exercised in (1) selecting varieties of a late flowering habit, and (2) avoiding situations subject to low temperatures during late spring or the flowering period. Allowing for these conditions it naturally follows that the trees do best on the higher lands of the coastal regions sufficiently inland to avoid the fog belt. This also explains why the interior valleys and foothills are peculiarly well adapted to commercial almond culture; a low wet, cold situation is to be avoided. It has been said that many of the smaller valleys of the state are inimical to profitable almond culture, undoubtedly due to the fact that such lands are too moist; the drainage from the surrounding hills creates a water level close to the surface, and the almond is decidedly averse to "wet feet." In the larger interior valleys where irrigation is the rule, the matter of moisture can be controlled. Intending planters should bear in mind that the almond is partial to a friable, porous, well drained sandy loam soil and intolerant of heavy ground poorly drained.

Planting and pruning. Almond trees are budded on both almond and peach roots; never on apricot. The former is splendidly adapted to sandy or gravelly soil where there is an absence of surplus moisture during the late summer months, while the latter should be given preference on loamy, compact soils which are retentive of moisture.

In planting almonds care should be taken to obtain the right varieties as cross pollination plays an important part in their successful fruiting. The alternating of varieties, that is planting from three to six rows of a variety then changing to another and so on throughout the planting, has been found a splendid practice, which has a marked influence on the yield in after years.

Practically the same pruning instructions and care are necessary to success as applies to other deciduous fruits.

At planting the trees should be cut back to 20 inches from the ground. During the first year allow the numerous shoots to grow and in the early winter thin out the laterals so that the lower ones will not be closer than 10 inches from the ground, not leaving more than four to form the head of the tree. Even if they have made considerable growth, cut them back severely, for almonds need but little pruning in later years.

The second and third winter one-third of their growth should be removed.

The fourth winter, the tree now sturdy, should show a goblet form which is ideal. Now confine your pruning to thinning out the branches needing to be removed to permit air and light to circulate through the trees.

Drake's Seedling. Nut of medium size, large and easily hulled; shell medium soft, of good color and substance; kernel large and plump and of good flavor. Tree spreading, a good grower and cropper, fine for borders or planted singly on account of its uniform habit of growth and fine foliage of a rich light green color; valuable as a pollinizer.

IXL. Nut large and readily hulled, no machine required; shell soft, smooth, and of good color; kernels single, large, plump and sweet. Tree a strong upright grower and good cropper. In this, as in other varieties, it is advisable to alternate stocks of three to four varieties to encourage cross-pollination.

Nonpareil. Nut large, long and narrow; shell thin and of good color; kernel long, filling the shell completely, and of excellent quality. Tree of a weeping habit, medium size and free fruiting.

Ne Plus Ultra. Nut of good size, long and tapering; shell soft and hulls easily; kernel single, large, sweet and highly flavored. Tree a strong grower. An old and standard variety.

ITALIAN CHESTNUT

Nuts large and easily hulled; tree handsome and spreading

THE CHESTNUT

This nut tree does best when planted on river bottom land; nevertheless good specimens may be seen at different points throughout the state growing in soils varying from sandy to loamy, and even heavy clay. The requisite being plenty of moisture with subsoil that will permit free root penetration.

At times difficulty in starting the young tree is experienced, particularly in the interior valleys—due mainly to the excessive heat, as the tree is quite subject to sunburn the first year or two after planting.

Being a late bloomer danger from frost is removed. Trees should be planted from 40 to 50 feet apart each way. After the head of the tree is formed little pruning will be necessary except to remove interfering branches.

Italian. Syn. Spanish. Nuts large and hull readily; shell thin and a handsome shade of brown in color; kernel large, plump, full and sweet. Tree a strong grower, finely spreading umbrageous top; highly ornamental and well suited to roadside plantings and the adornment of parks and gardens.

THE WALNUT

As has already been intimated, California stands supreme in the commercial production of the nut fruits. Of the various kinds grown the walnut is dominant both in volume and value of the annual crops. Here the law of elimination has been quite as severe as with the citrus fruits. Where a few decades ago dozens of varieties were catalogued and discussed there are now less than five or six, which have become dominant by reason of quality and uniform and regular bearing.

Averaging one year with another there is probably no other nut tree that will yield more abundantly at so little expense as the walnut. While it prefers a rather loamy, deep, rich soil and responds quickly to good and thorough cultivation, it has been known to yield excellent crops when planted under adverse conditions and subjected to neglect.

We graft our trees on California black walnut root which renders them adaptable to a wide range of soils and at the same time promotes a strong, robust growth.

Commercial plantings should be set from 50 to 60 feet apart each way, for the trees become large when fully grown. The holes not less than three feet deep and two feet in diameter.

Pruning. In handling the trees there is some difference of opinion among growers. On one essential, however, there is agreement, viz., that regardless of the height of the tree when planted it should be cut back to three and one-half feet from the ground and a system of pruning carried on which will induce the development of strong basic limbs, so that in later years when the trees come into bearing these foundation limbs will not split away from the main trunk, and so ruin the tree. To strengthen the trunk and maintain a rigid growth at the point where the laterals form a union to the main body it is essential to prune these back about one-third annually for the first three or four years. If this is done properly, the tree will become strong and self-sustaining.

EUREKA WALNUT

Nuts large and uniform; tree vigorous and prolific

Eureka. Nut large and fairly uniform, elongated; shell smooth, medium thick and well sealed; kernel cream color, medium plump, cracks out easily whole and is of good flavor. Tree a vigorous upright grower, clean branches, open top, bark slightly rough, tinged red, not subject to sunburn.

Franquette. Nut large, elongated and tightly sealed; shell rather thick and smooth; kernel plump, white, sweet, and of a rich nutty flavor. Tree reasonably free from blight, a good grower and bearer. The Franquette is a late bloomer, the trees being dormant until the middle of April, thus escaping the dangers of late frosts and also insuring regular crops. Our trees have their origin from parent trees imported many years ago by the late John Rock, direct from Grenoble, France.

Mayette. Nuts large, roundish, broad at the base; shell thin and nearly white; kernel full, sweet and rich. Tree hardy, a good grower of spreading habit and regular bearer.

THE FIG

A mere cursory glance at the literature of the fig will reveal the existence, from a botanical point of view, of hundreds of varieties; but commercially the number grown in California has been cut down to only a few. In an amateur sort of way, a number of additional kinds are more or less in evidence, and possess some economic values for local markets and home use; but in the atmosphere of the trade they are scarcely recognized. The dominant varieties are divided into two classes, viz. the Smyrna types, having their origin in Asia Minor and requiring pollination and those classified as Adriatics which mature figs without pollination.

Cultural facts in fig culture. The secret of the culture of the Smyrna fig was so carefully guarded that it was not until after fourteen years of constant and persistent efforts on the part of George C. Roeding that he succeeded in producing by artificial pollination, the first Smyrna figs to be matured in the United States. This was in 1890 and it was ten years later before his efforts to establish the *Blastophaga grossorum* were crowned with success, and that the first Smyrna figs were produced in a commercial way.

The Adriatic fig differs from the Smyrna in that it matures its fruit without the aid of the insect (*Blastophaga grossorum*) and has a less sugar content.

Caprification. It must not be overlooked that the edible fig grows on an entirely distinct tree from the Capri fig, which serves as a home for the several generations of the wasp and its fruits are not edible. The Capri fig produces three distinct crops annually, the first one pushing out on the wood of the previous year's growth in March; the second crop comes on the new wood in July; and the third in September. These several crops are designated as follows Profichi or spring crop; Mammoni or summer crop; Mamme or over-wintering crop. The Mamme figs remain on the trees all winter, from September until into April of the following year, the wasps during this period being in the larvae stage. When the Capri fig starts to grow in the spring the wasps pass out of the larvae into the pupae stage, and finally, when the Profichi figs are about the size of marbles, which usually occurs in April, the female wasp passes from the Mamme figs and forces her way through the scale of the orifice into the Profichi figs (which to the naked eye is closed) and deposits an egg in the ovaries of the gall flowers. The life history of the wasp in this crop is the same as in the others, the only difference being that the metamorphosis takes place more rapidly. When the crops reach maturity they are both males and females. The males are wingless and are readily distinguished by their reddish tinge; the females are of a lustrous black color and are winged.

The male intuitively first locates the female in the gall to which she is confined, gnaws an opening with his powerful mandibles and impregnates her. She then enlarges the opening made by the male and starts on a tour of exploration. Her sole object in life is to perpetuate her species and to do this she must find the flower of another fig to deposit her eggs. As the Profichi crop bears the most important part, in her relation to mankind, for the sake of argument we will take it for granted that the female wasp is coming out of this crop. As she prepares to take her departure she passes through the male or staminate flowers surrounding the orifice of this crop and her body is completely dusted with the pollen grains. In the great fig-growing districts this flight occurs in the month of June. It is in this stage of her existence that the hand of man and nature interferes with her effort to propagate her progeny.

The Profichi figs are gathered from the trees and are distributed in oval baskets made of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch poultry wire netting or placed in small strawberry or fruit baskets which have been previously hung on wire in the Smyrna fig trees. At this time the Smyrna figs vary in size from a small pea to a large size marble. The wasp forces its way between the scale of the orifice of the edible fig, going into it for the avowed purpose of laying her eggs.

Fortunately for the fig industry it is frustrated in its efforts to reach the ovaries of the female flowers with its ovipositor to deposit eggs. In its persistent and determined effort to find a receptacle for them it crawls round the inside of the fig and dusts the pollen on the pistillate organ of the female flowers. The insect is exceedingly small and it finally perishes within the fig, being absorbed by its juices or it crawls out and dies. One wasp is sufficient to pollinate the numerous flowerets on

CALIMYRNA FIG TREE

A fine specimen, demonstrating what pruning and care will do

the inside of the fig, but it very often occurs that on breaking open a fig, three to four insects will be found crawling round. Within a short time after the wasp has penetrated the fruit, the entire interior of the fig changes; in about ten days it becomes plump and firm and of a deep green color, while the figs on the same tree which the wasp has failed to reach turn a sickly yellow, shrivel up and drop off. Nature again asserts herself in behalf of man, by delaying the pushing out of the Mammoni crop of figs until the season for caprifying the edible figs is practically over with. The Mammoni is the lightest of all the crops, and it is very difficult to find any figs of this crop in the Capri fig tree until July. There are just enough of the late Profichi figs on the tree at this time to supply wasps for the Mammoni crop.

CALIMYRNA FIG

The genuine fig of commerce; note abundance of pulp

SMYRNAS

Calimyrna (Genuine Smyrna). A name originating with us to give distinction to the real Smyrna fig after the introduction of the fig wasp. Fruit large to very large, turbinate, pyriform, very short, stalk short, ribs distinct, orifice large, of a pale ochre color and widely opened when the fig is matured or before shriveling; skin lemon-yellow; flesh reddish amber, sometimes pale amber, turning to dark amber just before falling. Flavor and quality unsurpassed. To grow this variety successfully it is necessary to have the aid of the wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*), which dwells in the wild or Capri varieties and conveys the pollen into the edible fig.

ADRIATICS

Mission. Syn. California Black. The oldest and most popular shipping and drying variety grown in California, being an introduction of the Mission Fathers in the last century. Fruit medium to large, turbinate, long neck and short stalk, ribbed, eye pronounced; skin rough, mahogany violet; flesh good grain, dull red or brownish amber, sweet and of good flavor. Tree a strong grower, spreading head and regular bearer. Does well in any situation. Season, midsummer.

White Adriatic. A splendid drying sort for the interior, though not so good in sugar content as Calimyrna. Fruit medium size, roundish, stalk short, neck medium, eye open with red iris; skin thin, greenish-yellow; flesh red or white with violet streaks, quality good. Tree a good grower and regular cropper. Season, August.

Kadota. The canning and preserving variety of California. Fruit of medium size and good shape; skin thin and light green in color; flesh white tinged with pink and of good flavor. Tree a rampant grower, of distinct foliage, free fruiting and a long ripening period. Season, August.

CAPRIFIGS

Roeding's Capri No. 1. Particularly valuable on account of producing all the crops necessary for successfully carrying through all the generations of the *Blastophaga*. A rapid grower and produces an abundance of all crops.

Roeding's Capri No. 2. Produces an abundance of the Profichi crop maturing later than the Roeding's Capri No. 1. The first figs ripening June 16, in which its value principally lies, as it lengthens the season of caprification of the Smyrna figs. An upright grower, branches very slender, leaves small.

Roeding's Capri No. 3. Figs of the Profichi crop very large, heavily ribbed and developing a larger number of galls with insects than either of the other two varieties; much heavier and more closely jointed than Nos. 1 and 2; leaves small and serrate. The first figs ripening June 8. A rather uncertain bearer of the other crops.

Capri Stanford. This fig is large, and ripens about the same time as Roeding's Capri No. 3. It caprifies well and always has a good over-winter crop of Mamme figs. The tree is a dwarf grower, but a heavy producer of Profichi figs.

THE OLIVE

For over fifty years olive culture has been a feature in commercial fruit growing in California; and for a like period much has been accomplished in "testing out" those varieties that afford the best results in the quality and quantity production of fruit. Since olives require processing before they can be used as food, much has also been learned in the manufacture of olive oil and pickled olives. It is indeed encouraging to know that the period of exploitation and experimenting with this fruit is drawing to a close, and that California olive oil and pickled olives are now a pronounced feature in American markets. Possessing a similar soil and climate obtaining in the Mediterranean regions, portions of Asia and Africa, where more than six and one-half million acres are devoted to the culture of this fruit, there is every reason to anticipate a healthy development in commercial olive culture.

Planting and pruning. In order to insure the best results for orchardists, we make an invariable rule to top prune and shorten all the lateral branches before shipment from the nursery. When they are received they should be taken from the package and heeled in light sandy soil.

As soon as they are taken out of the trenches and prior to planting, all bruised and lacerated roots should be cut off and a new clean cut made on all the other roots. Before taking out to the field, puddle the roots in thin mud. Dig the holes to receive the trees as recommended for the general run of deciduous fruit trees and follow the other directions faithfully. Do not fail to cut the tree back to two feet after being planted and shorten all laterals to two inches. If there should be no laterals, cut the trees back anyway, for the olive will always force out its blind buds. The olives should be planted no closer than 30 feet apart each way and in particularly strong fertile soils, 40 feet is better. When the tree is planted it should stand at least four inches deeper than in the nursery rows. The first winter after planting trim all the growth off except four or five branches close to the head, and have these properly distributed, as they will ultimately form the main framework branches. Cut off two-thirds of their growth. The second winter trim the tree in such a manner as to leave from one to two laterals on the original framework branches bearing in mind that these branches should have an upright tendency, and cut them in turn back at least one-half. In subsequent years this same method of thinning out and shortening should be followed for at least four years.

Olive trees are sold on the basis of caliper measurement, the heavier the body, the higher the price.

Manzanillo. A splendid pickling and oil making variety. Fruit nearly round, large, with a round-oval pit; skin a pronounced purplish black, covered with specks of a lighter shade; flesh solid, good grain and oil content. Tree hardy, robust and free fruiting. Earliest variety to ripen. Season, October.

Mission. The oldest variety grown in California, and one of the best. Fruit medium to large and oval in shape, pit medium in size; skin deep purple veering to black; flesh abundant, firm, of good texture and oil content. Tree handsome and upright, productive; valuable for roadside and border planting. Season, October.

Ascolano. The "White Olive of Ascoli," and as large as a French prune; fine for pickling. Fruit large to very large, pit also of some size; skin light green, giving it local distinction; flesh tender, demanding special care in pickling. Tree productive and of a weeping habit. Season, October.

Sevillano. Known commercially as the "Queen Olive of Spai'n," Fruit extra large and typically olive-shaped, pit also of good size and clinging; skin bluish-black and of good substance; flesh solid, good grain and flavor when properly pickled. Tree a regular and consistent bearer. Season, October.

A SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY ORANGE GROVE

Planted to our stock grown from selected buds cut from record performance trees

CITRUS AND TROPICAL FRUITS

Within the memory of men and women still living the commercial culture of the orange and lemon took inception in a small way in what is now Riverside County. This was made possible by the introduction of irrigation on so-called desert lands and the discovery and exploitation of the Washington navel orange, the two forming a nucleus for great achievements. For the first decades progress was small, but with the advent of better transportation facilities progress was rapid, substantial and safe. From these early beginnings in Southern California citrus culture widened and spread into the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, until its proportions total an annual shipment East of over 45,000 carloads of fruit and a gross yearly turn-over of nearly fifty millions of dollars. In later decades there was also developed an interest in certain tropical fruits such as the avocado, Feijoa, loquat, etc.

Proper planting methods. Citrus trees are dug with either a ball of earth varying in weight from 25 to 40 pounds, or they are taken up with naked roots. The former method is usually followed in handling trees in California. In taking up trees with naked roots the greatest care should be exercised on the part of the planter to avoid exposure. When set the leaves should be stripped off to retard evaporation and loss of sap. In planting set the trees so that when the soil is settled the union of the bud with the stock will be at least several inches above the the ground.

Be sure to settle the earth around the trees with water, whether planted with naked roots or balled. After the hole, in which a balled tree is planted, is partially filled, cut the cords by which the burlap is tied to the tree; the burlap need not necessarily be removed as it will soon rot.

Budded trees should be planted not closer than 22 to 24 feet on the square method; with the exception of such varieties as Satsumas, Limes and Kumquats, which are of a dwarfish habit, and should be planted from 12 to 15 feet apart.

Citrus trees being evergreen can be planted at all seasons of the year although the months of March, April, May and June are considered the most favorable.

Stocks. To meet soil and climatic conditions in different sections we bud our citrus trees on the following stocks: sweet orange, sour orange, and citrus trifoliata. On the first named sort the budded trees outgrow those on any other root. Sweet orange seedlings are grown from the seed of the common sweet seedling orange. Sour orange seedlings are grown from the seed of the sour orange so extensively grown in Florida as a seedling for budding practically all types of citrus trees. Although the buds do not grow as rapidly or attain as large a size in mature trees, this stock is very resistant to gum disease, hence it has been much in demand in recent years for heavy soils where water is apt to stand for any length of time either because of summer irrigation or a heavy rainfall in the winter months. The citrus trifoliata is a native of Japan and is the hardiest orange known. It is deciduous, its fruits are very bitter and of no commercial value, but its hardiness seems to exercise a decided influence on the budded tree. It is more resistant to cold than any other stock.

Our citrus trees are headed at about twenty-eight inches from the ground, hence all that is necessary for the planter to do is to shorten the branchlets to about six inches and to thin them out, not leaving more than six if they have a tendency

to be overcrowded. Trees headed at four feet or more should be cut back to 28 inches for the purpose of forming a new head.

Dancy's Tangerine Orange. Supposed to be a seedling from China; a favorite in Florida and California. Fruit medium in size, flattened at both ends; skin ribbed and a deep orange in color, peels easily; flesh dark orange in color, juicy, and of a decidedly aromatic and "tangy" flavor. Tree an upright grower and heavy bearer. Season, February to May.

Eureka Lemon. A California variety originated by C. R. Workman of Los Angeles. Fruit medium to large, uniform and regular; skin smooth, fine grained, and good substance; flesh abundant, juicy, little pulp, and decidedly acid. Tree a good grower and prolific bearer, blooming and setting fruit every month of the year, nearly thornless; a heavy cropper in summer when its fruits are in greatest demand.

WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE

The orange that made Riverside famous and California growers wealthy

Marsh Seedless Pomelo. (Grape Fruit.) The dominant variety in our leading markets; a good shipper. Fruit medium to large and practically seedless; skin of good texture and protective quality; flesh juicy, melting, free from rag and a delightful aromatic flavor. Tree a fine grower, well branched, robust and free fruiting. Season, January.

Trabut Lemon. After years of observation we have concluded to add this valuable variety to our list. The tree from which our buds were taken has been growing in the Exeter orchards of the Geo. C. Roeding Company for twenty years. The fruit is shaped like the Eureka and twice as large, with an abundance of juice. For sturdiness of growth there are few lemon trees that compare with it, both tree and fruit being very resistant to cold. Named in honor of the famous horticulturist, Dr. L. Trabut, director of the Government Botanic Gardens of Algeria.

Valencia Late Orange. The great summer market orange of California. Fruit oblong-roundish, medium and regular in size; skin pale yellow, fine grained and good protective quality; flesh ample, juicy, crisp, amber in color and decidedly aromatic and sweet. Tree large, good and regular bearer. Season, April-September.

Washington Navel Orange. The orange that made Riverside (the place of its introduction) famous. Fruit medium to large, solid and heavy; skin of fine texture and substance, smooth with a kidglove surface and bright orange in color; flesh juicy, melting, sprightly sweet and agreeable, and practically seedless with no rag. Tree a good bearer, medium thorny and a healthy grower. Season, November to March.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Under this heading we classify a few fruits of secondary commercial importance, but all of which possess market values and are admirably adapted to home plantings and culinary uses.

WONDERFUL POMEGRANATES

Valuable for its superb fruits, handsome foliage and gorgeous flowers

THE POMEGRANATE

Among the fruits rapidly gaining commercial recognition must be mentioned the pomegranate, valuable for its juice and decorative for table decorations. The fruits average of good size while the Wonderful variety is exceptionally large and handsome. It will be observed in the illustration the trees are heavy bearers, require but little care and thrive in a variety of soils. The Wonderful pomegranate finds conditions to its liking in the San Joaquin valley, where a number of commercial orchards are proving quite profitable, the bulk of the crop being sent east. In addition to its economic

values the pomegranate also possesses distinctiveness as an ornamental tree. Its glossy green foliage contrasts beautifully with its scarlet red flowers; later the large magenta red fruits appear like crimson globes among the leaves, while as a packed product they form a conspicuous feature on city fruit stands. Our strain of trees are grown from cuttings carefully selected from and cut from record performance trees, hence are dependable from every point of view.

Wonderful. The leading variety in the San Joaquin Valley, and the only one possessing commercial rank. Fruit extra large; round, flattened at the ends; skin pale green yellow suffused with pink and red; flesh a rich garnet color, abundant juice, of a delightful piquant flavor. On account of its gorgeous red flowers, bright glossy green foliage, and the brilliantly colored fruits, the tree is admirably adapted for aligning streets, drive ways, for grouping, mass effects, and borders. Season, October.

THE PERSIMMON

There is quite a distinction between the dark and light fleshed varieties. The former contains seed, are crisp and meaty and are edible before they soften. The light fleshed kinds are seedless (or nearly so) and cannot be eaten until they soften. The fruits will very often hang on until January, providing there have been no heavy frosts.

The trees should be planted 24 feet apart. The tap root should be cut back to 18 inches and fresh cuts made on all the fibrous roots. After the trees are set, head back to 18 inches. The first winter thin out the branches not leaving more than four to form the head of the tree. Cut these back at least one-half. In the second, third and fourth years, the pruning of the tree should be continued to fashion into the typical goblet form. A better quality of fruit and larger sizes will be effected by pruning every year.

The trees are quite hardy and fruit freely in all sections of the coast and in the southern states.

Hachiya. Season, October; quality drying, market and home use. Fruit large, oblong, conical pointed toward the apex; skin bright red with dark dots or blotches; flesh ample, melting, buttery, aromatic, pleasantly astringent and sweet. Tree a good grower, spreading and free fruiting. The recognized commercial variety in California.

THE FEIJOA

An attractive tree or shrub about fifteen feet high; leaves glossy green, downy beneath; showy and attractive flowers.

Seedlings. Quite hardy, withstanding a temperature of about 15 deg. above zero. Fruit oval elongated or round; skin greenish-yellow to pure green; flesh ample, white, juicy, fragrant and a decided pineapple flavor. Tree a good grower and fair bearer. Season, late Fall.

HACHIYA PERSIMMON

Fruit large, excellent for market, drying and home use

THE JUJUBE

A comparatively little known fruit from China, where it is known as the Chinese Date, because when processed it much resembles that fruit. Tree upright spreading with dark green glossy foliage, rendering it desirable for ornamental planting.

JUJUBE TREE AND FRUIT

The "Chinese Date;" tree also desirable for ornamental planting

The method of processing is simple. First select good firm fruits. After passing them over a pricking board to perforate the skin, they should be placed in a syrup composed of one cup of sugar to one cup of water and boiled for twenty minutes. They should then be removed, the syrup permitted to drain and placed on drying trays in the sun for two or three days. They will then not only have the appearance of the date but will have a flavor even superior to it.

The tree, as may be gained from the picture, is very ornamental. The leaves are a dark glossy green, and in the fall of the year the fruit (when ripening) makes a beautiful contrast against the foliage.

The Jujube, "Chinese Date." Season, September-October; quality home use, preserving and confections. Fruit long pear-shaped; skin smooth and a reddish mahogany in color; flesh fine grained and when processed flavored like the date. Tree thrifty, good cropper and does well in soils heavily impregnated with alkali.

THE LOQUAT

A beautiful evergreen shrub or tree attaining a height of fifteen to twenty feet, bearing pear-shaped fruit of a pleasant acidulous flavor and of lemon-yellow color. The fruit is used for making jellies, jams and preserves. Trees are easily grown and may be planted 20 to 24 feet apart.

Advance. Fruit large and pear-shaped of a brilliant orange yellow color, borne in clusters; flavor sweetly acidulous, delightful and subacid. One of the best of the budded varieties. Season, May.

Thales. Fruit round to pyriform; skin bright golden yellow; pulp firm, orange in color, and distinctive in flavor. One of the largest of the Chinese varieties.

Select Seedlings. Fruit medium, borne in immense clusters, varying in color from yellow to deep orange. Flesh melting, juicy and sweet.

WINE, RAISIN AND TABLE GRAPES

Grape culture is not only the oldest commercial fruit in California, but in volume and value of product, in acreage planted and in amount of capital invested, the largest and most widely cultivated. By reason of soil and climate all classes of grapes do well in California, clearly putting the state far in the lead as a grape-growing region. The San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, veritable empires in themselves, produce the major portion of the table, raisin and wine varieties. The coastal regions grow the juice or wine sorts mostly. Fresno is the recognized center of the raisin industry in this country and annually markets more of this product than any other city in the world. The growing of grape vines has for over forty years been a leading division of the Fancher Creek Nurseries.

Laying out a vineyard. To properly lay out a vineyard first establish your base lines. It is best to have this done with a transit. If the base lines are not at right angles, the rows will not be straight, and nothing is more unsightly. For planting use a steel woven No. 19 galvanized wire, dividing same up into sections as recommended under heading "How to Plant," and at equidistant points on the chain a piece of wire is wrapped to which markers are attached and soldered into place. It is best to have the wire chain the width of the check, the last link coming flush with the stake. Start at one corner of the field with the chain, which should have three-inch rings at each end for inserting the iron stakes. The stakes which are to be used as markers may be split out of redwood, or any other material for that matter, and at least six inches of one end dipped into a bucket of whitewash, so that the line of the base rows may be readily seen.

Having set the stakes along the outside line at the distance apart the vines are to be planted, start at the same end of the field again and set another line of stakes parallel with the first line and the length of the chain distant from the outside line. Proceed in this manner until the entire field is laid out in checks.

Experience has proven that planting grape vines 8 x 12 feet gives best results.

In the case of the raisin varieties the rows should be planted the wide way east and west, to facilitate drying.

All rootlets, excepting those starting from the base of the vines should be cut off. Next shorten in all the roots radiating from the base of the cutting from two to three inches.

Then prune the top of the vine, leaving only one spur with from one to three buds. The vines should be pruned a day or so in advance of the planting, and the work should be entrusted to careful men.

How to plant. Each man should be provided with a bucket or five-gallon coal-oil can. A small quantity of water in the bottom will keep the roots moist. Each bucket should be filled with vines, and replenished from time to time as they are needed by the planters.

The planting wire should be stretched across the first check by two stakes which should be directly opposite each other. Each planter should have charge of two marks on the wire. The marks eight feet apart in the chain indicate where the vines are to be set. In planting, the vine should be set so that the collar will be level with the top of the ground when it is settled. Having set this line of vines the chain is carried to the next two line stakes, and so on until the check is planted. Immediately after planting the earth should be settled around the vines either by hauling water to them or by irrigating, running the water in furrows along each row.

Care and pruning. It goes without saying that thorough cultivation and careful attention to keep the vines in an active state of growth during the growing season will be amply repaid when the vineyard reaches its bearing age.

When the vines are a year old it is of the utmost importance to cut off during the winter months (the dormant season) all the surface roots, leaving only those which are close to the base of the cutting.

Commencing with the second year, the vines should be staked, using 2 x 2 material, the length depending largely on the variety of grape to be trained to the stake. For Muscat and other vines which do not make long canes a 3 foot stake will answer; for Malaga and stronger growing vines use a 4-foot stake.

If the cane shows by its size that it is not strong enough to be carried to its maximum height in the first winter pruning, it should be cut off to a point where it is sturdy and during the growing season the strongest shoot from it should be selected and firmly tied to the stake. It is of the utmost importance to have the stem of the vine tied firmly to the stake in order to have it as straight as possible for it will ultimately form the body of the vine.

The trellising of the vines should commence in the second and not later than the third year. For trellising, use a 12 gauge wire and either staple it to the stakes, using a medium sized staple, or bore holes through the stakes and pass the wire through. To prevent the wires from becoming slack the end stakes in each row are braced, the braces being of sufficient length to reach from the top of the inside stake to the base of the stake on the next row. At three years old a trellised vine should not have more than four canes.

RESISTANT VINES

The ravages of the phylloxera in the grape regions of France and the practical extermination of the French vineyards through this dreaded pest are too well known to require repetition here. Resistant vines are the only preventive that will safeguard the grape industry of California.

The resistant sorts were originally wild American grapes, natives of the Mississippi Valley. These were taken in hand by the French viticulturists, improved by hybridization and selection, until today a large number of sorts adapted to a variety of soils and locations have come into general use.

In the roots of the resistants, although subject to these attacks, the punctures do not extend deeper than the bark of the rootlets, and as this is sloughed off each year, the roots are left as healthy as before. The cultural directions already given for planting vines on their own roots may be applied to the resistants in so far as preparing the vines for planting. In planting the rootings, the vines should be set so the union of the stock is at least an inch above ground. The same recommendations for training and pruning vines on their own roots may be followed with grafted vines.

Out stock of vines are grown on new land, causing them to have a fine, vigorous root system.

Aramon X Rupestris Ganzin No. 1. Said without question to be one of the best of the Franco-Rupestris, and which has given excellent results and general satisfaction. Thrives well on a light and heavy, compact soil, and grows luxuriantly on a soil containing a large percentage of lime. It is better adapted to moist than to dry soils. Grafts well.

Riparia Glorie de Montpellier. It does well in California, where conditions are favorable for its development, growing well in very shallow soils, providing they have the necessary amount of fertility. It is not suited to dry compact soils, but should be planted in moist alluvial soils.

Rupestris St. George. Adapts itself to a great range of soils, does equally as well in a moist, very heavy compact clay soil as in the driest hill-sides providing they are deep, having the remarkable faculty of sending its roots straight down in search of moisture. In rich virgin soils they must be generously pruned to allow plenty of wood to bear the fruit and regulate the vegetation. Will thrive in soils with a moderate amount of lime but should never be planted in shallow soils.

Mourvedre X Rupestris, 1202. Gives assurance of being a valuable stock. Particularly adapted to alluvial as well as compact, heavy soils underlain with lime formations.

Riparia X Cordifolia X Rupestris, 106-8 (Millardet). This is a very desirable hybrid for very dry soils having no substrata of lime. For such soils it has been found to be superior to all the other resistants.

Riparia X Rupestris, 3309 (Couderc). Will withstand a very large amount of lime, and thrives in the driest locations; does equally well in a compact clay, or in a gravelly soil, where the water is not too close to the surface.

Riparia X Rupestris, 3306. Will thrive in soils having a large percentage of lime, hence is particularly recommended for moist soils.

TABLE VARIETIES

Black Monukka. A splendid raisin, shipping and table variety. Berries seedless, medium size and decidedly elongated and borne on large cylindrical clusters; skin thin, nearly black when fully ripe; flesh solid, amber yellow, sweet and juicy. Vine a strong grower, prolific when long pruned, either cordon or half cordon. Season, July.

Black Cornichon. Syn. Red Cornichon. Desirable for its handsome appearance, late ripening and shipping qualities. Berries long, borne in long, loose bunches; skin thick, dark and spotted, covered with bloom; flesh firm and good. Vine a medium grower, short jointed wood, large leaves; a good bearer. Season, October.

Black Harburg. A great favorite as a juice and table grape. Berries large round oval; skin rather thick, dark purple, becoming black when fully ripe; flesh firm, very juicy, sweet and vinous. Vine a good grower and cropper. Season, late September.

Dizmar. Promises to become a leading shipping, table and market variety, because of its early ripening qualities. Berry medium to large, somewhat flattened at the ends; skin a rich yellow, semi-transparent; flesh firm, crisp, tender, with a sweet but pleasant flavor. Vine a strong grower, with large, dark-green glossy foliage; a good bearer if properly long pruned. Season, August.

Emperor. An excellent shipping table grape of wide culture in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Berry long, oblong and large, borne in heavy bunches; skin deep rose colored covered with bloom and thick; flesh crisp, abundant and of good flavor. Vine a strong grower and heavy bearer. Used largely for storage, packed in drums with redwood sawdust. Season, October.

MARAVILLE DE MALAGA GRAPE
A grape of fine flavor and aroma; vine vigorous

Flamé Tokay. The most extensively planted shipping grape in California; in some sections does not color up well. Berry large and oblong, borne in immense bunches; skin pale red covered with lilac bloom; flesh firm, juicy, crackling, abundant and good vinous flavor. Vine a good grower, robust, with light green foliage. Season, September.

Fresno Beauty. Another name for Gros Colman, one of the recognized hot house grapes of Europe. Season October; quality table and local market. Berry large as a Damson plum, set on a loose cluster; skin thin, dark, covered with bloom; flesh firm and of a pleasant vinous flavor. Vine a strong grower, with large, dark green, glossy leaves, downy beneath; a wonderful producer.

Malaga. The popular California white grape for Eastern shipments. Berry of good size, oval in shape, borne on loose large clusters; skin tender, yellowish-green; flesh sweet, tender, crackling and good flavor. Vine a strong grower and productive. Season, August.

Maraville de Malaga (Red Malaga). One of the few hard grapes noted for its fine flavor and aroma; commands good prices in the Eastern market. Berry large, conical, oval on long and loose clusters; skin a beautiful sparkling red; flesh firm, crisp, crackling and delicious flavor. Vine a strong grower and heavy bearer. Season, September.

Olivette Blanche. One of the most popular table varieties shaped like the Lady Finger. Berry large oblong tapering to a point borne on large, solid conical shaped clusters; skin thick, yellowish white; flesh firm, amber in color, juicy, sweet and crackling. Vine prolific, with long canes and spreading habit. A splendid producer and wonderful shipper. Season, September.

Olivette de Vendemain. Season October; table, shipping and storage. Berry large and long on compact clusters; skin thick and amber yellow in color; flesh firm, crisp, sweet, and delicious. Vine medium grower and good bearer. Requires Maraville de Malaga as a pollinizer. Introduced by us in 1901. A much superior grape to the Almeria or Ohanes; will pack in drums in sawdust.

RIBIER GRAPE

One of our introduction; berries large, vine a good producer

Ribier. The correct name of this variety is Gros Guillaume, introduced by us in 1901. We regard it as one of the most valuable of our introductions; commands high prices in the open market. Berries extra large carried on medium sized bunches, their intense blue-black color giving the appearance of being molded in wax when used for table decorations. Vine an enormous producer; should be cane pruned. Fine for arbors. Season, middle August.

Black Prince, syn. Rose of Peru. Season, September. Valuable for home use and shipping. Berry large; round, borne on shouldered clusters; skin, brownish black with a thick bloom; flesh dark, juicy and sweet. From a standpoint of growth and production is in a class by itself.

JUICE VARIETIES

Alicante Bouschet. Our most popular juice grape. Berry medium round, borne in compact bunches; skin black and thick; flesh high in sugar, juice red, somewhat tart. Vine a medium grower and an enormous producer; comes into bearing early. Fruit used largely for coloring soft drinks, ices, confections, etc. Season, September.

Black Malvoise. Widely grown in California as an early wine grape. Berries medium size and oblong, borne on loose branching bunches; skin reddish black with faint bloom; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and of good flavor. Vine vigorous and productive. Also desirable as a dessert fruit. Season, August.

Carignan. One of the leading wine grapes. Berries very large and round, borne on medium sized, compact clusters; skin a deep blue-black and tough; flesh amber, very juicy and sweet. Vine a strong grower, heavy bearer and adapted to a wide condition of soils and climate. Brings high prices as a wine making grape for Eastern shipments.

Grenache. A recognized wine grape now classified as one of the popular juice grapes. Berry brownish-oval, of good size and borne in rather loose clusters; skin bluish-black and thick; flesh light colored, juicy, sprightly and of good flavor. Vine a strong grower and productive. Season, September.

Mission. A table and juice grape. Berry medium size and round; skin purple black; flesh crackling, sweet and delicious. Vine a good grower and, free fruiting. This is the variety introduced by the Padres in the early gardens of the California Missions. Season, September.

Petite Syrah. One of the best varieties for wine making. Berries of somewhat small size, borne in long, compact and shouldered clusters; skin blue-black covered with a pleasing bloom; flesh solid, sparkling and juicy. Vine vigorous and productive. Season, September.

Zinfandel. Widely used as a juice grape. Berry round borne in compact clusters; skin dark purple covered with a heavy bloom; flesh abundant, juicy, and of a good vinous flavor. Vine a medium grower and good bearer. Season, August.

RAISIN VARIETIES

Muscat. The renowned raisin and table grape. Berries large, slightly oval, produced in large clusters; skin pale amber covered with a thin white bloom; flesh firm, with a very distinctive aroma and pleasing flavor. This variety has the remarkable faculty of producing a second crop of grapes even more desirable for shipping than the first. Season, September.

Sultana. Prior to the introduction of the Thompson Seedless this was the only seedless raisin grape cultivated in California. Bunches cylindrical, berries small, seedless; skin thin, greenish-yellow. Vine a strong grower and a prolific bearer.

Thompson's Seedless. This is the celebrated Sultanina Blanche of Asia Minor. Immense quantities are now being used in breads, cakes and for confections. It is much in demand for shipping. Berry oval and seedless, on long cylindrical clusters; skin greenish-yellow; flesh abundant, mildly flavored. Vine a vigorous grower. Should be cane pruned. Valuable as an arbor grape. August.

Zante Currant. The trade name of the Black Corinth grape of Greece. Ready to pick in July. Bunches medium; berries small, seedless. This variety produces the so-called currant of commerce. Vine a strong grower and a good producer. It has been thoroughly tested and found well adapted to our climatic and soil conditions. Historically this grape would not produce fruit unless girdled. Our vineyardists have discovered that long pruning solves this problem. Season, August.

OLIVETTE BLANCHE GRAPE

A wonderful producer and shipper and heavy bearer. See page 23

AMERICAN VARIETIES

The criticism that the American grapes fail to bear in California is not in keeping with the facts, for experience has demonstrated that when properly cared for good crops are the rule. They are especially desirable for arbors and to run over unsightly outhouses and should be planted much more largely than they are. All do well in all sections of the Pacific coast, and in California are partial to the coastal regions and the higher mountain plateaus. The vines do not require the severe pruning that some of the European varieties do. We list the best of the black, white and red sorts. Our stock is grown in a suitable soil for producing vigorous vines and a strong root system.

Catawba. A splendid table and shipping grape. Berry medium size and round on medium clusters; skin thick, pale red, deepening as it ripens; flesh glutinous, juicy, sweet and musky. Vine productive and hardy. Season, September.

CONCORD GRAPE

The recognized table variety of the eastern states

Concord. The standard table grape of the Eastern states; fine for its juice and jelly making. Berry round and solid on medium sized compact clusters; skin thick and blue-black; flesh somewhat coarse, abundant, with a decided musky tang. Vine productive and relatively immune to disease. One of the best in the American class. Season, August.

Isabella. Highly desirable for arbor and trellis, and a favorite for home use and local market. Berry large and of good substance borne on short compact clusters; skin bluish-black; flesh sweet, aromatic and fine texture. Vine of vigorous growth with large leaves. Season, September.

Pierce (Isabella Regia). Recognized as the California Concord. Can be recommended for local market and home use. Berries roundish oblong and very large, borne on rather large clusters; skin dark purple, almost black and thick, with blue bloom; when fully ripe flesh juicy, sweet and slightly musky. Acceptable as a showy, perfumed table grape. Vine a strong grower with giant foliage; free fruiting. Season, September.

Niagara. Season August; a favorite local market and shipping variety. Fruit large on medium, compact clusters; skin thin, somewhat tough and pale yellow in color; flesh tender and sweet. Vine robust and a good bearer.

THE BUSH FRUITS

This term usually applies to the berry family—Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, etc. The whole Pacific slope, wherever fruit soils and sufficient moisture prevail, is adapted to their successful culture. In California there is almost a continuous growth and intermittent cropping can be carried on almost during the entire year.

Preparing the land. The preparation of the soil should be thorough. The roots being close to the top of the ground and of small, rather fibrous nature, the importance of having the soil in the very best possible condition to insure a good stand of plants and a satisfactory growth must be apparent to anyone engaging in the culture of berry plants. Thorough dressing with well-rotted stable manure will do much to promote a vigorous growth the first season, and having secured this, profitable crops may be expected the second year after planting.

Planting and pruning. Logan, Mammoth and Himalaya Blackberries are practically in a class by themselves, and the cultural directions for one apply to the other, so we will consider them under the same head. They should be planted in rows six feet apart and eight to ten feet between the rows. The best results are obtained by trellising the runners to wires on heavy posts which will hold the wire taut. As soon as the fruiting season is past the fruiting canes should be cut away and the new canes be bunched together and wound around the wire. At least two wires should be strung on the posts, so that as soon as one wire is covered the remaining canes may be wound around the other.

The Dewberry or trailing blackberry is very popular. They are enormous croppers, produce fruit of the very best quality, which ripens fully two weeks earlier than any of the blackberries. Plants should be set four feet apart, with the rows six feet apart. When there is not sufficient rainfall to keep the vines in active growing condition, irrigation should be practiced. Immediately following the harvesting, all the old canes should be cut off, and the following spring the new ones should be trained to a wire two feet from the ground.

Ordinary blackberries and raspberries should be planted in rows six feet apart with eight feet between the rows. The first season all the shoots which have attained a height of two feet should be shortened in to twenty inches. This will cause them to send out many lateral shoots. These laterals should have one-half of their growth cut off in the winter months. In the second year, as soon as the season's crop has been harvested, cut away the fruiting wood, so that all the energy of the plant will be forced into the new growth. The young shoots should again be cut back at the proper height to develop laterals, and these, as has already been directed, should be cut back in the winter months.

The Strawberry bears almost the entire year in several of the coast counties, and the same may be said of the plants in the interior valleys, where they are properly mulched and irrigated. In laying off ground for strawberries, the first essential point is to grade the plot so it has a gradual fall, so that no part of the rows will become submerged in irrigating. There are a number of methods for laying out strawberry beds, but the one mostly followed by commercial growers is to plant in rows, hilled up and about two feet apart, with a ditch between for irrigating. Set the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. The best time to set the plants is late in the fall after a heavy rain or any time in January or February.

THE BERRIES

Loganberry. Distinctly desirable for shipping, local market, and culinary purposes and summer drinks. Fruit large round elongated and solid; color a deep purplish red; flesh abundant, deep red in color with a pleasant tart flavor suggesting a blend of blackberry and raspberry. Vine a vigorous and rampant grower and very prolific; should be trellised or staked. Season, May.

Himalaya Blackberry. Season, June to late fall; good home use and local market. Fruit medium size, round in shape; color a deep black covered with bloom; flesh abundant, juicy, delightfully sweet and acid. Vine a strong grower and heavy bearer. In fruit when other varieties are off the market.

Mammoth Blackberry. A superb local market and shipping variety. Fruit long, full and large; color a deep purple glossy black; flesh abundant, juicy, and of a delightfully sweet blackberry flavor. Canes are good growers and enormously productive in early spring.

CORY THORNLESS BLACKBERRY

A new variety valuable for its fine shipping qualities

Cory's Thornless Blackberry. Valuable and pre-eminently fine for local market, shipping and culinary purposes. Fruit very large, sometimes two inches long, core small; skin tender, color glossy black; flesh sweet, delightfully acidulous, flavor piquant and suggestive of wild raspberry, heavy and firm. Vine vigorous, sending out strong, stocky canes in early spring, which are absolutely thornless; thrives in any good garden soil. Season, May to August.

Lucretia Dewberry. The dewberries or trailing blackberries are very popular, both as a home fruit and the local market. Berries extremely large and good substance; color a rich glossy black; flesh sweet, melting and of fine flavor. Vine a good grower, dense foliage and good bearer. Plants should be set four feet apart, and the rows six feet. Season, May.

St. Regis Raspberry. The earliest and best raspberry to date; quality local market and home use. Fruit round-oval and large; color a clear, bright magenta red; flesh rich, full and a pronounced raspberry flavor. Vine a strong grower with abundant foliage.

Kansas Black Cap Raspberry. One of the best of the Black Caps; especially desirable for local market and home use. Fruit medium size and round-oval; color glossy black; flesh dark purple, rich, abundant and piquant in flavor. Vine a strong grower and good bearer.

Banner Strawberry. The queen of the strawberry family; for California planters it has no equal. Fruit medium to large, firm and heavy; color a deep red; flesh sweetly acidulous, melting, and deliciously piquant. Vine robust and free fruiting. Season, May to September.

Tuttle Strawberry. A late introduction of exceptional merits. Berries exceptionally large, dark red, sweet and rich, with but few seeds. Vine a heavy bearer during May and June, 63 quarter pound baskets having been harvested from a single 150 ft. row; a good cropper clear through to July and August, with intermittent yield of fruit up to and including November. Merits trial culture and a valuable sort for the home garden.

THE CURRANT

The currant and gooseberry are partial to the coastal regions (particularly at the north) and the higher mountain situations; they will not thrive in the hot interior valleys. Plant in rows five feet apart and three feet apart in the rows. Prune in winter, thinning out the new shoots when they are too thick, and remove the old unfruitful wood. Thorough cultivation, but not deep, is at all times advisable.

Cherry. A fine variety for the local market and home garden. Fruit round and large, on somewhat short clusters; color a clear crimson red; flesh bright red, firm, juicy and of a delightful tart flavor. Bush a good grower, vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and properly cultivated. Season, May-June.

Perfection. A superb red variety particularly good for local shipping and the home garden. Fruit good size, solid and heavy, clusters long and compact; color a bright red; flesh abundant with few seeds and a rich sub-acid flavor. Bush a heavy bearer and admirably adapted for planting in the interior valleys. Season, May-June.

THE GOOSEBERRY

On the coastal regions and on the mountain plateaus and foothills at an elevation of 3000 feet, the gooseberry grows well and yields good crops.

Houghton. Season, July-August; quality canning, local market and culinary. Fruit medium size and round-oval; skin thin, smooth, dark red with light bloom; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and rich. Bush spreading vigorous, productive, and immune to mildew.

Oregon Champion. A general favorite in California, valuable for shipping, culinary and local market. Berry large, round-oval; skin greenish-yellow to clear yellow, thin and smooth; flesh juicy, sprightly sweet and buttery. Bush medium size, vigorous and productive, free from mildew. Season, July-August.

VEGETABLE AND GARDEN ROOTS

This division embraces all of those varieties that can not well be treated under any of the several preceding heads.

Hop Roots. Climbing vines valuable for ornamental purposes, producing the hops formerly used so extensively by brewers. The male plant is not necessary except where planted commercially.

Horseradish. The best variety of this pungent vegetable. It prefers a rich moist loam. Should be planted in rows eighteen inches apart. This is the variety used commercially for manufacturing the horseradish relish sold by all grocers.

Rhubarb, Wagner's Giant. It is a strong, rapid grower and very productive. Stems extra large, unsurpassed in flavor and yields much heavier than any of the old time sorts. It will prove a great money maker

BANNER STRAWBERRY

A great favorite with commercial growers; fruit large and firm

HOME SURROUNDING OF OUR CREATION

Showing the proper use of conifers, evergreen trees, shrubs and climbing vines

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

IN the development of a country the economic invariably commands first attention. The subduing of the forest, bringing the soil under cultivation, the construction of homes for man and beast, the creation of highways, the planting of orchards and vineyards are the essentials that must take place before the more intellectual and aesthetic phases of modern life can be considered. In a general way the pioneer days of the West are practically over; in California the days of gold were succeeded by the days of grain, which in turn have given place to the era of orchard and vineyard crops. With these advances there has developed a broader civilization, more creature comforts are being enjoyed, and the higher amenities of life are finding expression. This is evidenced in our architecture, in our educational facilities, and an increased and constantly growing appreciation of the beauties of plant life. The poet Keats' immortal line, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," certainly applies to bud and leaf, flower and fruit. It is indeed axiomatic that we should do our utmost to encourage the beautiful, for the useful encourages itself; a house is not a home until its surroundings are adorned with beautiful plants, nor a farmstead worthy of the name until embellished with flowers and foliage. A ranch without an ornamental plant is a reflection on our civilization and a city residence that has no appeal but bare walls and a solitary chimney to indicate its uses will never suggest the immortal melody of "Home, Sweet Home." Naturally enough, a country that will grow many of the fruits of the temperate and tropic zones will also sustain a varied and beautiful variety of ornamental trees, shrubs and vines, rendering the beautification of home grounds and the creation of parks and gardens easy and with a comparative small cost. Ornamental plantings not only gratify our sense of the

beautiful, but trees by their shade contribute to our physical comfort and engender a healthy civic pride in city and suburban life.

For over forty years the Fancher Creek Nurseries have done much research work in an endeavor to learn the shrubs and trees that do well under California conditions, and more particularly as they exist in the great interior valleys. This experience is at the service of our patrons. The list of shrubs and trees, palms and roses, vines and tuberous-rooted plants that we are offering will be found peculiarly well adapted to prevailing conditions of the Southwest, and are the result of painstaking observation, long experience and an intimate knowledge of prevailing conditions of soils and climates. To paraphrase a popular slogan, you are "safe" in the selection of your ornamental plants at the Fancher Creek Nurseries.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS AND TREES

In California where all season is summer and bright sunshine is general rather than exceptional, it naturally follows that the evergreen species find wide acceptance in park and garden making. Indeed, the Eucalyptus and Acacias from Australia are a dominant feature of the landscape. And it is quite right that they should be, as they are rapid growers and are at home with us quite as much as in their native habitat. But the deciduous sorts also have their place. Too much shade around the home and in the garden in the winter months is undesirable and sunshine certainly is desirable; besides certain varieties lend a charm and a beauty to the landscape that is to be attained in no other way. Beauty of shape and form is often supplemented with a strikingly handsome foliage and gorgeous beautiful flowers. Indeed, no garden effect is quite complete without a representative or two of deciduous trees and shrubs.

ACER. Maple

Valuable for street and avenue planting; also for grouping and as single plants. The foliage assumes beautiful autumnal tints. An acquisition to any garden.

Acer dasycarpum. "Silver (or Soft) Maple." Eastern N. America. A large tree of rapid growth; foliage bright green above, silvery beneath. A favorite tree for streets and parks; grows well in interior valleys.

A. negundo Californicum. "California Box Elder." Particularly attractive when in full bloom. Foliage pinnate, usually of five leaflets; young branches a light green. Tree of spreading habit and quite rapid growth.

ARIZONA ASH

Botanically *Fraxinus velutina*, a splendid tree for the southwest

BETULA. Birch

Smooth-barked trees and shrubs native of Europe, North America and Asia, usually vigorous and upright; branches slender and drooping; foliage rather small, graceful and dainty; will thrive in any soil, even though of poor quality.

Betula alba. "White European Birch." Europe. Tree medium to large with white bark on the older limbs and trunks; branches of a drooping habit; growth irregular but robust. Valuable either as a specimen or grouped in masses.

CATALPA

Catalpa speciosa. "Hardy Catalpa." N. America. Tree highly ornamental with large, bright green heart-shaped leaves and beautiful white or yellowish flowers in large showy clusters, followed by long slender seed pods giving it a decidedly tropical appearance. Timber valuable for fence posts. Fine as a specimen tree, used in groups, or for aligning walks; not over particular as to soil.

CERCIS. Judas Tree

Striking ornamental tree loaded with a mass of pea-shaped pink blossoms in early spring, before the leaves appear. Pods remain all summer, very ornamental.

Cercis siliquastrum. "European Judas Tree." Europe. A beautiful object in the Spring when covered with a mass of rose-tinted colored flowers. Fine as a specimen plant or for grouping.

CRATAEGUS. Thorn

Among the smaller deciduous trees the hawthorns, or thorns, are among the most showy by reason of a profusion of bloom and the ornamental berry fruits that appear in the fall.

Crataegus monogyna pauli. "Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn." Tree rather small but erect in habit and a quick grower; flowers bright carmine and double; berries dull red and free fruiting.

FRAXINUS. Ash.

Tree of upright spreading habit, easy culture and rapid growth; leaves pinnate.

Fraxinus velutina. "Arizona Ash." S. E. America. A splendid rapid growing tree for Arizona and California street and highway planting; recommended for soils tainted with alkali.

MELIA. Texas Umbrella

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. "Texas Umbrella." S. Asia. One of the handsomest shade trees of umbrella form; shade very dense; foliage dark green; produces lilac-colored flowers.

POPULUS. Poplar

Poplars are very rapid growing trees and thrive under a great variety of conditions. Their leaves are bright a month earlier than other trees of heavier foliage. They are well adapted for streets, avenues and windbreaks. Where quick shade is desired these trees serve the purpose. They do not bear the objectionable cottony seed.

Populus balsamifera. "Balm of Gilead." N. America. A handsome, upright-spreading tree, rendering it fine for avenue planting, aligning driveways; foliage a glossy green and abundant, giving a dense shade.

P. canadensis. "Carolina Poplar." Europe. Strong upright growing tree with ascending branches, and not given to suckering. Valuable for avenue planting and planted in rows.

P. nigra italica. "Lombardy Poplar." Europe. On account of its erect and Columnar-like growth it can be recommended for narrow driveways and avenues; leaves broad and long, branches grow perpendicular hugging the main trunk quite closely.

LOMBARDY POPLARS

Tall growing and noble for driveway plantings

ROBINIA. Locust

Beautiful for their pinnate leaves and pea-shaped flowers borne in clusters. Trees of varying heights of which some are thorny. Fine as specimen plants, for grouping and planted in rows.

Robinia decaisneana, "Pink Flowering Locust." N. and C. America. A strong, vigorous, straggling grower with pink flowers; decidedly ornamental.

Robinia pseudacacia, "Black Locust." Eastern United States. Tree quite ornamental and used for street and avenue purposes; wood hard and durable, hence valuable for posts and railroad ties. Tree in bloom early spring and summer, a vigorous grower. Flowers borne in long pendulous racemes and fragrant.

ULMUS. Elm

Elms stand in the first rank among American trees; grow rapidly; are long-lived, of graceful spreading habit, and not over-particular as to soil. Our trees are all budded or grafted, insuring uniformity of leaf, form and habit, making them particularly desirable for avenues and for specimen planting.

Ulmus americana, "American or White Elm." Eastern States. A magnificent tree, native from the Rockies to the Atlantic. Growth is erect, with smaller branches drooping when old. Grows rapidly here.

U. campestris, "English Elm." Europe, Africa, Asia. Tree of upright habit and oval head and rapid growing; branches sometimes somewhat corky; leaves rather short and broadly oval. Fine as a specimen or planted in rows.

U. scabri huntlingdoni, "Huntingdon Elm." Of erect habit and rapid, vigorous growth. Bark clean and smooth; foliage dense, leaves large, dark green, remaining on the tree until late. Fine for street and avenue planting. The handsomest of all elms.

PLATANUS. Sycamore

The Plane tree which is in great demand for shade and avenue planting; a rapid symmetrical grower, thriving in almost any soil. Planted largely along California highways.

Platanus orientalis, "Oriental Plane." Erect-growing tree, with bright green foliage and beautifully mottled trunk. Regarded as one of the best street trees for California and the Southwest.

SYCAMORE TREE

Platanus orientalis, Oriental plane, also known as European Sycamore

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

These are in a class by themselves and are effective when used as specimen trees on a lawn or when grouped at the lower edge of a lawn or near a hydrant. Our trees are budded or grafted on straight stems of the same species at a height of six to eight feet from the ground. To bring out their fine

points it is important to prune them regularly every winter. A systematic thinning out of the branches which crowd and interfere, and by careful attention to the shortening in of the extending limbs, and cutting to an upper limb or bud, will do much to give the tree an arbor-like appearance.

MORUS. Mulberry

Morus alba tatarica pendula. "Tea's Weeping Mulberry." A very graceful weeping tree, with long, slender branches, drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; one of the most graceful and vigorous of weeping trees.

CYDONIA—FLOWERING QUINCE

Fine on the lawn and for edging and grouping

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES

Here are listed the several varieties of flowering fruit trees, such as pomegranate, peach and quince. In fruit, foliage and flower these are attractive and contribute greatly to the beauty of the garden in early spring. No one should forego the possession of at least a few specimen plants.

CYDONIA. Flowering Quince

Cydonia japonica. "Japan Scarlet Quince." Japan. The Japanese quinces are beautiful dwarf species, remarkable for the brilliancy of their blossoms, which vary from the richest scarlet to the most delicate blush color. They are well adapted for single plants, on the lawn, for the edges or borders of groups of trees and for planting ornamental hedges. The foliage is very ornamental. The fruit has a delicious fragrance but is worthless.

Red Flowering. Deep red.

PRUNUS. Flowering Peach

These bloom in April, and the branches are covered with a mass of beautiful colored flowers, long before the leaves appear.

Double Red-Flowered. Flowers semi-double, bright red, superb.

Double Pink Flowering. Flowers double pink.

Double Rose-Fringed. Flowers double, fringed and rose colored.

Double White. Flowers large, double, pure white.

PUNICA. Pomegranate

Handsome shrubs for garden ornamentation, the bright glossy green foliage affording a fine contrast to the brilliant scarlet and pink flowers which appear abundantly during the summer months when other blooms are scarce. Should be a feature in every garden.

Double Red. Flowers large, double, and a brilliant scarlet in color.

Double White. Flowers medium size, creamy white to light yellow.

Mme. Legrelle. Handsome variegated form; flowers full and double, light red, prominently edged with white.

HYDRANGAEA HORTENSIS

Fine for grouping and as single specimens; free flowering in immense panicles

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

A good rule is to prune these shrubs when they have finished blooming. This is necessary with such as bloom from the old wood in the previous season; observation will show which these are. To prune them when dormant spoils their chances of flowering. Those which bloom from new wood of the current season's growth can be pruned either when dormant or after flowering.

This list covers many of those old familiar plants so often seen and admired throughout the east and middle west. They are worthy of a more extensive planting in California. They are hardy and when planted here make a wonderful showing.

BERBERIS. Barberry

B. vulgaris atropurpurea. "Purple-leaved Barberry." A pretty shrub with purple foliage; flowers clear yellow, berries red.

CAESALPINIA. Poinciana

Caesalpinia gilliesii. America. Adapts itself to the poorest soils. Flowers light yellow pear-shaped, 2 inches long, with brilliant, protruding, red stamens, appearing all summer. Also called "Bird of Paradise."

DEUTZIA

Attractive shrubs with long flower racemes and free blooming habit; should be more widely planted in California.

Pride of Rochester. Tall growing variety. Flowers double, white, tinged light pink on back of petals.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

Forsythia suspensa. China. Quite tall, with drooping branches; can be trained to arbors; flowers bright yellow.

HYDRANGAEA

There is nothing so effective as the hydrangea for grouping. Their luxuriant foliage and rich, delicate flower globes render them very attractive. The price of the following is regulated by the number of branches rather than by height.

Hydrangea hortensis. A native of Japan, has large dark green leaves, and globular heads of rose-colored flowers. One of the hardiest and very free flowering.

LAGERSTROEMIA. Crape Myrtle

Strong growing shrubs adapting themselves to most any soil condition. The leaves are bright green, the flowers with their pretty curiously crimped petals, are produced in very large panicles at the ends of the branches during the entire summer.

Lagerstroemia indica rosea. Pink. A free blooming shrub with rosy pink flowers.

L. indica purpurea. Pinkish-purple. A very free bloomer; flowers purple; a most desirable shrub for grouping; very rapid grower.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange

Vigorous shrubs with handsome foliage; flowers white, with orange-blossom fragrance.

Philadelphus coronarius. "Garland Syringa." Europe, Asia. Flowers pure white, delightful orange-blossom fragrance; one of the first to bloom.

P. grandiflorus. "Large Flowered." Southeastern U. S. Slender, twiggy habit, with fragrant flowers.

SAMBUCUS. Elder

These are showy, large shrubs, quite ornamental in flowers, fruit and foliage; they blossom in June; very desirable for grouping.

SPIRAEA. Spiraea

Medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. Of easy culture.

Spiraea prunifolia flore pleno. "Double-flowered Plum-leaved Spiraea." Purest double white flowers along the entire length of the small twigs; foliage oval, deep glossy green, assuming a brilliant shade in autumn.

SYRINGA. Lilac

A class of garden plants that should be more in evidence in California. Of easy culture, hardy, and free blooming the lilacs are indeed handsome spring flowering plants. The range of colors (from deep purple to creamy white) and fine fragrance, puts them in a class by themselves. After blooming they should be pruned.

Syringa vulgaris. "Common Purple Lilac." An old favorite, very fragrant.

S. vulgaris alba. "Common White." Similar to the preceding, only the flowers are white.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk

Beautiful shrubs or small trees from Africa and Eastern Asia; will grow in most any soil and do fine in our interior valleys; withstand windy exposures, hence also valuable for growing near the seashore. Flowers in long tapering panicles, single and of a bright lilac color. Also fine as single plants or in groups.

Tamarix hispida aestivalls. Shrub four feet high with slender upright spreading branches; flowers pinkish appearing in early spring and again in summer in dense racemes forming terminal panicles; foliage bluish-green, handsome and feathery. Fine as a single plant or in mass effects.

T. gallica. Small tree with slender spreading branches; flowers white or pinkish, in slender paniced racemes in early summer; foliage fine and feathery. Tree of easy culture, robust and free growing.

VIBURNUM. Snowball

Will grow in most any situation and on any kind of soil. Fine as specimen plants and also effective planted in rows and for grouping.

Viburnum opulus sterilis. "Common Snowball." N. America. Produces an abundance of pure white, globular flowers in May and June.

SPIRAEA—BRIDAL WREATH

Shrubs of medium size and easy culture and free flowering

THE EVERGREEN TREES

In her exotic vegetation, both ornamental and economic, California is a striking example of the emigrant in plant life. No other state has assimilated a greater number of exotic shrubs and trees, nor afforded them a better environment in which to luxuriate and develop. Naturally enough, owing to the warm and sunshiny days of our long summer season, the evergreen kinds are dominant in our ornamental planting, park and garden making. Indeed, the Acacias and Eucalypti of Australia, the cedars and pines of foreign lands are as much a feature of our cultivated landscapes as the native trees of our mountains and valleys. This wide range in our tree and shrub culture affords an almost limitless assortment to select from, indeed a plethora that often leads to confusion on the part of intending planters. Appreciating this, we have for years

SYRINGA—LILAC

Flowers purple to white, fragrant, blooms early in the spring

grown only those sorts which afford the widest satisfaction and in large measure meet prevailing growing conditions and render the best service on grounds of beauty and comfort.

The term "evergreen" signifies those trees and shrubs which do not shed all their foliage at one time, thereby remaining green, although the old leaves do shed from time to time as they become overshadowed or crowded out by the younger foliage.

Stocks quoted in tubs, cement pots and boxes are known as specimen plants which have become thoroughly established in their containers, hence it often happens that an off-hand or general quotation does not apply. Mere height and breadth does not always express the value of a well-grown single tree or shrub. Other factors are shape, free and even branching, vigor of growth and quality of foliage. Allowing for these governing factors we invite correspondence relative to our collection of specimen plants, and wherever possible a personal inspection.

ACACIA

Valuable trees for park and garden, roadside and boulevard planting. All are rapid growers and thrive in nearly all sections of the state. Their free-flowering habits render them valuable acquisitions in the adornment of home surroundings. Although there are some 400 species of Acacia, we have confined ourselves to varieties of well-known merit, the uses of which are enumerated below.

Acacia baileyana. An attractive shrub or tree either singly or in groups; foliage a gray-blue arranged spirally around the branchlets, leaves long and feathery; flowers in heads on peduncles, of an intense yellow which literally cover the whole plant in late winter and early spring. One of the best; should be widely planted.

A. dealbata, syn. *A. mollissima*. "Silver Wattle." Decidedly a favorite tree in California. Foliage varies from silvery to green and feathery in character; flowers fragrant, a clear yellow, and borne in clusters covering the plant. Tree vigorous, fine shape and very free flowering, a rapid grower when young.

A. melanoxylon. "Black Acacia." A good sized tree of pyramidal form; flowers a pale yellow borne in heads; foliage large and oblong. Tree a vigorous grower and free blooming; due to its symmetrical shape, renders it valuable for aligning walks and driveways, streets and avenues.

BRACHYCHITON. Bottle Tree

Brachychiton diversifolia. "Bottle Tree." Australia. A magnificent avenue tree with graceful, tapering trunk. Foliage bright, glossy green, deeply lobed, the shape of which changes throughout the season. Tree of fine pyramidal shape and clean trunk. Also listed as *Sterculia diversifolia*.

CAMPHORA. Camphor Tree

Camphora officinalis. China and Japan. A symmetrical ornamental tree, thriving in poor soil; foliage bright green. Well adapted for lawn, street and avenue planting.

BRACHYCHITON—BOTTLE TREE

An Australian tree particularly fine for roadside and avenue plantings

FLAT OF EUCALYPTUS TREES

One of our methods of handling trees for highway and woodlot planting

FICUS ELASTICA—RUBBER TREE

Leaves extra large, dark glossy green; fine for indoor decoration

CASUARINA. Beefwood

Casuarina stricta. Native of Australia. The red color of the wood has given it the popular name of beefwood. The branches are long and slender, and weeping with jointed needle-like leaves. An odd but beautiful ornamental tree, growing well even in alkali soils; of very rapid growth. Stand pruning well and as formal street trees and for hedges we recommend them highly.

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA. Loquat

Loquat. Handsome ornamental tree with large bright green foliage and upright spreading habit, bearing golden colored fruits in clusters, contrasting beautifully with the distinct and handsome leaves.

A PROPERLY PLANTED SUBURBAN HOME

Designed and executed by our landscape department with plants grown by us

EUCALYPTUS. Gum Trees

Natives from Australia that have found a second home in California, for there is scarcely a district nor a hamlet in California that cannot boast of a few Australian Gum trees. Being of easy culture, graceful outlines, and a source of timber and fuel its introduction has served the purpose of being the wood lot on hundreds of California ranches; while for street planting, mass effects, groupings and as single specimens the eucalypti have found wide acceptance in this state. Some varieties possess essential oils of value in the arts and in medicine. For fuel, for shade, for the beautification of the landscape, for easy culture and no particular after care, the eucalypti are indeed in a class by themselves.

Eucalyptus trees for large plantings are supplied in flats containing 100 plants each. It is advisable when ordering a limited number of trees to specify potted plants.

Eucalyptus globulus. "Blue Gum." 200 feet. Broad bluish leaves when young. More extensively planted than any other variety; wood when polished resembles hickory. Valuable for wagon work, bridges, tool-handles, and for firewood.

E. rostrata. "Red Gum." Outgrows any other variety in the interior valleys. Wood takes a handsome finish and is desirable for interiors. Called "Red Mahogany." Valuable for ties, fence posts, etc.

E. rudis. "Desert Gum." An excellent avenue tree, of very rapid growth, and withstands both heat and cold. Wood hard and close-grained.

FICUS. Rubber Tree

Ficus elastica. "Rubber Tree." Popular for indoor decoration; leaves large, dark, glossy green above, yellow beneath. Has a habit of staying bright and attractive even when neglected; is hardly practicable out-doors except in our southern coast counties.

GREVILLEA. Silk Oak

Grevillea robusta. "Silk Oak." Australia. Very graceful, fern-like leaves; of rapid growth; covered with bronze-yellow flowers in early summer. Resists drought; stately for avenue and lawn.

MAGNOLIA. Bull Bay

One of the grandest of broad-leaved evergreens; flowers fragrant, 10 to 12 inches across. Free flowering, blooms appearing in May and June, succeeded by cone-like fruits, bearing seeds of deep coral-red in October. Adapts itself to a wide range of locations.

Magnolia grandiflora. "Bull Bay Tree." Southern U. S. Foliage thick, brilliant green on the upper surface, and rusty underneath; flowers pure waxy white.

QUERCUS. Oak

The evergreen oaks are among our most picturesque trees. *Quercus agrifolia* with its bright, dark green foliage relieves the barrenness of our hills during the summer months; while on the rich valley lands it makes a fine low-spreading tree, always effective. Of late more attention has been given the oak for avenue and park planting.

Quercus agrifolia. "California Live Oak." 50 ft. The well-known majestic evergreen, growing abundantly along the shores of San Francisco Bay and the interior valleys, adding great beauty to our lowland scenery.

Q. suber. "Cork Oak." S. Europe, N. Africa. An ornamental and upright growing variety of evergreen oak; thrives well in California; the outer bark furnishes the cork of commerce. A magnificent tree for avenue, park and street planting.

SCHINUS MOLLE. Pepper Tree

An old and popular shade tree in Southern California, where it is extensively used in park and garden planting, and for aligning streets and boulevards.

Schinus molle. "Pepper Tree." Peru. A most picturesque park, avenue or shade tree. Feathery foliage, yellowish white blossoms followed by rose-colored or deep red berries.

UMBELLULARIA. California Laurel

Umbellularia californica. "California Bay Tree." A very rapid growing tree with glossy lanceolate oblong leaves. Along the coast and near water courses it grows to perfection developing into a handsome tree.

THE CONIFEROUS TREES

Canada and the United States boast of about 15 genera and 100 species and subspecies of coniferous trees; of this number a majority are native to the Pacific Coast, of which number California lays claim to some of the finest types for ornamental planting. Likewise many coniferous exotics also find conditions to their liking. For the adornment of home surroundings their evergreen habit and conical shapes render them especially desirable either as single specimens on the lawn, planted in small groups, or as backgrounds interspersed with other deciduous trees and shrubs. Certain varieties are also desirable as wind breaks and for street and avenue planting.

ABIES. The Firs

This group of remarkable evergreens vary in color from glaucous blue to dark green. Natural pyramid form; valuable for single specimens or grouping. Distinguished from spruce by their erect cones and needle-shaped leaves scattered all around the shoots.

Abies nordmanniana. "Nordmann's Silver Fir." Caucasus, Europe. Very symmetrical; foliage massive, dark green, glossy above, slightly glaucous below. Does well in the interior valleys.

A. pectinata. "European Fir." Southern Europe. A noble tree, spreading branches; broad, silvery foliage.

ARAUCARIA

Tall evergreen trees of great beauty and fine symmetrical growth, admirably adapted to parks and gardens, in groups or as single plants. Some of the species are tender and tropical in character; the kinds listed do well in nearly all parts of California.

Araucaria bidwilli. "Bunya-Bunya Tree." Australia. A magnificent tree; branches in regular whorls, closely set with spiny, deep green leaves; handsome for lawn, and by far the finest and most attractive of all evergreen trees. Does well in the interior valleys.

A. excelsa. "Norfolk Island Pine." West of Australia. One of the handsomest. Pyramidal in form and very symmetrical; very desirable for interior decoration. Adapted to outdoor culture only in the coast counties.

A. imbricata. "Monkey Puzzle." Chile. A fine tree of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed and overlapping each other. Will grow in the great interior valleys, but must be protected for a few years.

CEDRUS. Cedar

Trees of wide use in the beautification of home surroundings, planted either as single specimens along driveways, in groups or mass formations. Will grow in any section of the state.

Cedrus atlantica. "Mt. Atlas Cedar." Africa. A handsome pyramidal tree; silvery green foliage; branches have an upright tendency.

C. atlantica glauca. "Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar." Similar to *Atlantica* but irregular straggling when young, later becoming symmetrical. A striking and beautiful tree. Foliage bluish metallic.

C. deodara. "Himalayan" or "Indian Cedar." Exceedingly handsome; drooping branches and silvery green foliage; very popular. The most rapid-growing of all cedars.

CHAMAECYPARIS

A handsome family of coniferous trees finding wide use in garden and park plantings, and the smaller kinds are favorite plants for indoor adornment of hall and living room.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. "Lawson Cypress," "Port Orford Cedar." California and Oregon. Graceful and conspicuous; branches horizontal, slightly pendulous; foliage dark green. Fine for grouping or single specimen. Tree a great favorite for park and garden planting both north and south.

C. lawsoniana alumi. Foliage glaucous, with a decided bluish metallic hue; tree of dense growth and columnar habit.

CUPRESSUS. Cypress

All cypress not only find wide uses and a lasting popularity among planters in California, but the trees find conditions to their liking in all regions of the state. Some varieties, like *C. macrocarpa* stand pruning well and are used for hedges.

Cupressus arizonica. "Arizona Cypress." Tree slender and columnar in habit of growth; foliage a pale glaucous green, turning to a brownish shade in winter. Fine in rows, groups and as single specimen plants in a proper environment.

C. macrocarpa. "Monterey cypress." California. The well-known, rapid-growing native cypress. Useful where quick effect is wanted. Makes a dense, compact hedge.

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA ALUMI

Identical in habit with the Lawson Cypress, excepting the branchlets are erect and the leaves bluish metallic

C. sempervirens fastigiata. "Italian Cypress." Europe and Asia. A tall, very slender tapering tree with erect branches lying close to the stem. The classical cypress of the Greek and Roman writers. Excellent for architectural effect. Should always be planted in dry situations.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

Junipers seem quite at home in our coastal regions as they are in the interior valleys, and all are ornamental. The tall growing kinds are pyramidal or columnar in habit and the low growers are more or less sprawling and procumbent. The former are effective as single plants or in groups, while the latter are fine for covering rocky slopes or sandy banks, or where a "cover" effect is desirable in park or garden.

Juniperus chinensis procumbens. "Creeping Juniper." Plant a good ground cover and a dense grower; stems somewhat long with many shorter branchlets; leaves grayish green. Plants are sold by spread instead of height.

J. excelsa stricta. "Upright Juniper." Asia Minor. Tree with a decidedly tapering outline; leaves decidedly bluish in color, giving the plant a somewhat grayish but pleasing appearance. Effective in any garden.

J. sabina. "Savin Juniper." A low spreading shrub with trailing branches; foliage dense and dark green in color. Plant does well in even a poor soil.

LIBOCEDRUS

Valuable trees for parks and lawns, either single or planted in masses. Habit pyramidal in form; foliage a bright green.

Libocedrus decurrens. "Incense Cedar." An ornamental, distinct, erect, compact, growing tree, with a stout trunk; branches a bright, rich, glossy green, glaucous underneath; a native of the mountain regions of California and Oregon. Does exceedingly well on the coast and in the interior.

PICEA. Spruce

In habit of growth the spruces are similar to the firs, but the branches stand out from the main stem more horizontally and are not so closely together. Distinguished from the firs mainly by their drooping cones and linear, flat leaves on the upper side of the branches; the firs have their needles short and scattered all around the branches.

P. douglasi. "Douglas Spruce," "Oregon Pine." Pacific Coast. The famous timber tree of the northwest. A very erect, symmetrical tree and most desirable as a single specimen.

CEDRUS DEODARA—INDIAN CEDAR

One of the finest conifers used either singly or in groups

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS FASTIGIATA—ITALIAN CYPRESS
Excellent for architectural effects, especially around mission style buildings

P. excelsa. "Norway Spruce." Europe. A compact symmetrical tree; the branches assuming a graceful drooping habit with age. The original Christmas tree of Europe.

P. pungens glauca. Rocky Mountains, Western United States. Regular compact pyramidal tree with stout horizontal, bright yellowish-brown branches. As a lawn tree it is unsurpassed for distinctiveness and beauty.

PINUS. Pine

A valuable family of trees on economic grounds, but also decidedly useful in ornamental plantings. Pines are usually tall growing trees with spreading branches forming a pyramidal or rounded top and become picturesque in old age. They are much used for subduing shifting sands and for seaside planting. They are valuable for grouping among other trees; can also be planted extensively for windbreaks. Valuable for planting large estates and natural parks in the foothills.

Pinus canariensis. "Canary Island Pine." A rapid-growing, handsome pine. Leaves slender, spreading and pendulous, dark green.

Pinus radiata, syn. *P. insignis*. "Monterey Pine." California. Leaves slender and dark green. Well adapted to coast regions.

SEQUOIA. California Big Tree

The pride of the state and the monarch of the timber forests of the world. Tree of columnar growth, but when grown singly very free branching and pyramidal in shape, rendering it fine for specimen planting or grouping where space will permit. The tree does well in any good garden soil.

Sequoia gigantea. "California Big Tree." A magnificent park, avenue or specimen tree, of pyramidal form; lower branches sweeping the ground. The famous "Big Tree of California." Reaches a diameter of 40 feet.

S. sempervirens. "California Redwood." A valuable ornamental tree of rapid growth and of a tapering pyramidal habit. Does well in all parts of the state. Tree free branching; needles dark green with two pale bands beneath; a good grower.

TAXUS. Yew

Desirable for park and garden planting; trees densely clothed with dark green. Wood heavy, hard, close-grained, strong, elastic, reddish. Thrive best in a moderately moist sandy loam. In warm climates they must be shaded the first year.

Taxus baccata. "English Yew." Europe. Slow growth; densely branched, spreading head; dark green leaves.

T. baccata erecta. "Erect Yew." Compact, erect grower. Leaves are small and of medium green color.

T. baccata fastigiata. "Irish Yew." An upright-growing variety; deep, dark green foliage. One of the most desirable evergreens of columnar habit for formal gardens.

THUYA. Arbor Vitae

A group of shrubs that lend themselves charmingly to formal garden effects, porch, hall and indoor decoration. All are of symmetrical habit of growth, and can be trained to globular, pyramidal, columnar and similar shapes. Also fine for grouping, border effects, hedges, etc.

Thuya orientalis. "Oriental Arbor Vitae." Shrub or small tree with spreading and ascending branches; foliage a bright, pleasing shade of green, turning to a bronzy hue in winter. Valuable in formal garden effects and indoor decoration.

SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS—REDWOOD TREE
Majestic trees used either as specimens or planted in groups

TAXUS BACCATA ERECTA

Effective in formal gardens; erect in habit; foliage dark green

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. "The Pyramidal Arbor Vitae." Of striking appearance when used as a decorative plant or as a specimen in the garden; foliage a bright cedar-green in color; habit upright columnar. Plant vigorous and hardy.

T. orientalis compacta. "Compact Oriental Arbor Vitae." Fine for formal effects and indoor decoration; plant in habit rather dwarf with bright green foliage and compact growth; deservedly popular.

T. orientalis filiformis stricta. "Japanese Arbor Vitae." Naturally assumes a fine globular form; foliage threadlike and a light green in color. Absolutely unique and distinct.

T. orientalis semperaurea. "Ever-Golden Chinese Arbor Vitae." Of dwarf habit and compact globular form, retaining its golden color throughout the season.

T. plicata. "Giant Arbor Vitae." A fine native tree. Branches spreading, regularly and closely set; foliage bright green, dark green beneath; bark brownish red and attractive. A good grower and fine as a specimen or planted in groups.

THE EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Strictly speaking there is no period of the year in which the garden cannot be enjoyed in California. Shrub and tree, leaf and flower are ever with us, sending forth nature's story of fitness and beauty. Due to the long prevailing summers in which the rainfall is absent, or at best but scant, it naturally follows that in shrubs the kinds that are evergreen in habit should find a wide usage and also a wide appeal to all garden lovers. Possibly nowhere else do these plants possess a greater popularity than in California. The varieties to choose from is

indeed a wide one, many of which appeal because of a beautiful foliage and habit of growth, others because of handsome flowers, and still others for their beautifully colored berries, ranging from white to dark purple and from pale yellow to bright red, borne in the fall and winter months, lending a blaze of color to the garden when many plants are dormant. The assortment we offer covers those kinds that are peculiarly adapted to prevailing conditions of soil and climate, all of which can be planted with safety and with the assurance of attractiveness in the home garden as well as in parks or on large estates.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. A pretty shrub of straggling growth, bearing small, fragrant, tube-like flowers during the entire summer, color light rose on the outside and white on the inside. Foliage turns coppery in fall.

AUCUBA. Gold Dust Plant

Aucuba japonica aureo maculata. Stout shrub. Foliage rather large, dark-green and shining, yellow spotted; flowers small in terminal panicles; berries varying scarlet. Shrub quite vigorous but should be grown in partial shade.

ARBUTUS—STRAWBERRY TREE

Admirable planted in mass or singly with other shrubs

ARBUTUS

Arbutus unedo. "Strawberry Tree." Europe. Foliage dark green, peculiarly beautiful in the fall, when the tree is covered at the same time with blossoms and ripe edible fruit, which is almost identical with strawberries.

BERBERIS. Barberry

Valuable for its ornamental foliage which assumes brilliant colors in the autumn; flowers yellow borne in drooping racemes, followed by brilliantly colored berries in the fall and winter. Fine and effective planted in groups and masses.

Berberis darwini. Chile. A densely branched spreading shrub, with thick and leathery foliage; flowers orange yellow, very fragrant, followed by dark purple fruit.

B. stonophylla. Shrub with long, slender, arching branches. Leaves small, long and narrow, dark green above, silvery beneath, spiny pointed with revolute margins. Flowers deep golden yellow.

BUDDLEIA

A handsome family of shrubs or small trees native to tropical America, Asia and Africa. Plants of spreading habit; foliage long and narrow, tapering; flowers in heads, racemes and panicles. Valuable in masses and for single planting. Do well in nearly all sections of the state.

Buddleia asiatica. Japan. A handsome ornamental shrub; spreading habit; flowers lilac color and borne in pendulous racemes.

BUXUS. Boxwood

Invaluable as single plants, grouping, border effects and indoor decoration. Though somewhat slow growers they command wide use in garden and park ornamentation. Do quite as well in the interior valleys as in the coastal region. Being compact growers with upright spreading branchlets, beautifully glossy green foliage, the bushes can be trained into globular, pyramidal, cone and standard shapes. Hardy and of easy culture.

Buxus sempervirens. "Common Box." Of dense growing habit; foliage dark green above and pale beneath; flowers pale green with yellow anthers. Plants vigorous and hardy. Useful in formal garden effects as specimen plants, borders, etc. Can be trained in any shapes desired.

B. sempervirens arborescens. "Tree Box." A rapid growing plant, ultimately attaining the size of a small tree. Foliage somewhat larger than that of the preceding. Fine for hedges.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. "Dwarf Box." A dwarf type much used for edging and bordering walks; foliage rather round and growth compact. By proper trimming the height can be maintained from 6 to 12 inches.

B. sempervirens variegata. "Elegant Variegated Box." Strikingly individual in its foliage, all the leaves being strongly variegated. Plant a good grower, regular and compact. Fine for specimen plantings and indoor decoration.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

Admired for its beautiful single and double flowers in various colors

CAMELLIA

Camellia japonica. China, Japan (S). Common and well-known Camellia. Grows very slowly, but begins blooming when very young. Colors range through white, pink and red. There are also varieties with variegated flowers. The double forms are best known, but we also grow seedlings, which usually have single flowers and are preferred by some for their simplicity and free blooming.

CORONILLA

Coronilla glauca. Europe. Pretty evergreen shrub, covered with yellow flowers in summer; fragrant in daytime, scentless at night; foliage glaucous green, blue, green and variegated.

CORNUS. Dogwood

Cornus capitata. "Evergreen Dogwood." Himalayas. A large sized shrub with flowers similar to those of the eastern flowering dogwood. The plant does well in California. Flowers cream colored becoming ruddy before falling, followed by black showy fruits, edible but insipid. A beautiful shrub deserving to be widely planted.

COTONEASTER

A group of shrubs that has attained wide use and popularity during the past few decades. Particularly effective planted in groups and masses, their chief charm being the brilliantly colored fruit-like berries, which appear in the fall and winter when the average garden is devoid of color. They are all hardy and of easy culture.

Cotoneaster acuminata. Himalaya. Erect grower; leaves medium size, pointed; flower, white, slightly pink, followed by showy red berries.

C. francheti. China. Spreading grower, leaves long and narrow. Berries orange yellow, persisting all winter.

C. horizontalis. China. Branches stout, almost horizontal; large, rose-colored flowers; leaves small, berries bright red in fall.

C. pannosa. China. Shrub of upright growth, branches long and slender, leaves deep green above, silvery beneath. Flowers white followed by enormous quantities of red berries in the fall.

CYTISUS. Broom

Evergreen shrubs of easy culture and wide usage in California, doing well in most any situation. Erect stems which appear leafless because the leaves are rounded and elongated; flowers pea-shaped, large, intensely yellow and borne in great profusion, followed by small pods. Effective when used as specimen plants.

Cytisus canariensis. "Canary Island Broom." Makes a dense growth; branches downy; flowers borne in dense racemes, bright yellow in color and fragrant.

C. hispanica. "Spanish Broom." Europe. An upright-growing shrub; flowers yellow, on long, drooping, leafless branches.

C. scoparius. "Scotch Broom." Europe. Drooping branches; covered in spring with bright yellow pea-shaped flowers.

HYPERICUM—GOLD FLOWER

A hardy free flowering shrub for either pot or garden

DIOSMA. Breath of Heaven

Diosma ericoides. "Breath of Heaven." Africa. Foliage heather-like; agreeably fragrant; flowers white, small, star-shaped; used in floral work. Plant hardy; very easily grown.

ERICA. Heather or Heath

Erica melanthera. S. Europe. Dwarf shrub with numerous short branches, densely clothed with small needle-like leaves. Very showy plants producing exquisite purplish pink flowers in early spring.

HYPERICUM

Hypericum moserianum. "Gold Flower." France. Hardy; abundant single yellow flowers, 2 inches across; leaves dark green, ovate.

HETEROMELES—CHRISTMAS BERRY

A native California shrub valuable for its ornamental red berry fruits

ESCALLONIA

A valuable introduction from South America, effective for their handsome, bright green and glossy foliage and free-flowering habit. Do especially well in the coastal regions and also in the interior valleys and foothills, being amenable to any good garden soil. Fine for massed and border effects.

Escallonia montevidensis. Erect bush, cylindrical branches; roundish, dark, glossy leaves. Flowers are pure white borne in large compact clusters in the late Summer and Fall months in such great profusion as to completely cover the entire plant.

E. rosea. Growth strong and upright, the flowers are a pronounced pink.

E. rubra. Branches erect, hairy; dwarf; shining green leaves, bright red flowers.

EUONYMUS

Upright small trees and shrubs valuable for their evergreen habit of growth and beautiful green and variegated foliage. Useful in rockeries, corner plantings, borders, groupings and as single plants. The variegated sorts are also effective established in containers for porch decoration.

Euonymus japonica. "Evergreen Euonymus." An upright densely leafy evergreen shrub; flowers greenish white borne in cymes; foliage lustrous dark green. Fine for grouping and massed effects.

E. japonicus albo marginatus. "Silver-Margined Euonymus." Of compact growth; foliage margined with white. A handsome decorative variety.

E. japonicus argenteo variegatus. "Silver Variegated Euonymus." Of upright growth, with silvery variegated foliage.

E. japonicus aureus. "Golden-Leaved Euonymus." In character like the preceding, but highly prized for its rich golden foliage.

E. japonicus columnaris. Of erect habit; globular in shape with foliage of a dark green color and very glossy. Fine for foreground effects to taller growths and also for grouping.

E. japonicus duc d'Anjou. "Golden Blotched Euonymus." Foliage a beautiful light green, with the edges clearly defined with a variegated golden band.

E. japonicus microphyllus. Distinct and individual in character, dwarf and of compact habit of growth. Leaves dark green, slender and small. Effective for edging and borders. Hardy and of easy culture.

HETEROMELES. Christmas Berry

Heteromeles arbutifolia. "Christmas Berry." A native shrub of California, growing quite abundantly in the coast counties and thriving equally as well in the hot, dry climate of the interior. In bloom in the summer, in numerous white panicles. Valued highly not only as a striking decorative plant but also for the deep red berries which hang in immense clusters on the ends of the branches from November to February. These are extensively used during the holidays and are known as Christmas berries, Holly Berries, etc.

LAURUS. Laurel

There are few trees superior to the Laurel for inside or out of door decoration or ornamental purposes; can be used advantageously as single specimens, for grouping and for embellishing the lawn and are effective in almost any situation.

Laurus cerasus. "English Laurel." Broad, shining leaves; great clusters of creamy white flowers; purple berries.

L. lusitanica. "Portugal Laurel." Dwarfish with glossy dark leaves; flowers intensely fragrant at night.

LEPTOSPERMUM

Leptospermum laevigatum. "Australian Tea Tree." Australia. A tall, gracefully arching shrub; foliage grayish green; flowers white borne in the greatest profusion. A fine shrub for rapid effects; not particular as to soil and situation.

LIGUSTRUM. Evergreen Privet

Ornamental shrubs or small trees, with shining green leaves and small, whitish flowers, followed by black round berries.

Ligustrum japonicum. "Japan Privet." Japan. Glossy, dark, leathery leaves. White flowers in clusters; purplish berries.

L. nepalense. Himalaya. An exceedingly strong, upright grower; light green leaves. Well adapted for hedges.

L. ovalifolium. "California Privet." Japan. A pyramidal shrub with bright green, narrow leaves; producing white flowers in June.

L. ovalifolium aurea marginatum. "California Golden Privet." Same as the preceding, only that the foliage is beautifully margined with yellow variations.

MAHONIA—OREGON GRAPE

Valuable for its handsome foliage, yellow flowers and blue berries

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

Lonicera nitida. "Upright Evergreen Honeysuckle." A beautiful shrub of recent introduction. Its graceful stems with a wealth of tiny, glossy green leaves, white flowers, followed with purple fruit, make it very desirable.

MAHONIA. Oregon Grape

Evergreen shrubs of wide use in garden and park making, their chief charm being a handsome foliage and yellow flowers, followed by fruits borne much like grapes, hence the common name.

Mahonia aquifolium. "Oregon Grape." Pacific Coast. Shining, purplish, prickly leaves; bright yellow flowers; berries blue-black. A native variety widely used where autumn leaf color effects are a consideration, and also for thicket effects.

M. japonica, syn. *M. beali.* "Japanese Mahonia." Foliage roundish-ovate, and larger than in *M. aquifolium*, and beautifully shaded in yellow and red; flowers yellow; fruit dark blue. Distinct and desirable in shady spots.

M. pinnata. "California Grape." A native shrub of rare merit. An upright grower, leaves toothed like those of the Holly, when young suffused with red and bronze. Do best in partial shade. Merits consideration in garden planning and planting.

MYRTUS. Myrtle

A shrub of wide use in the beautification of home grounds, and well adapted to prevailing conditions of soil and climate in California. Foliage rather small but aromatic; flowers white, followed by fruit of berry shape and blue-black in color. Fine for grouping, as single specimen and for tub or pot plants.

Myrtus communis. "Common Myrtle." Europe. Classic shrub, with handsome, aromatic foliage, and fragrant white flowers, which appear all summer; effective for grouping.

M. communis microphylla. "Small-Leaved Myrtle." Habit of growth somewhat spreading but compact; foliage quite small; shrub distinct and effective, robust and free flowering.

NANDINA

Nandina domestica. "Japanese Nandina." A beautiful upright growing dwarfish shrub with a number of reed-like stems about as thick as a finger and crowned with deep, glossy green leaves and tall spikes of white flowers. The young growth is tinged with red which in winter assumes beautiful coppery tones. In the fall the plant is covered with masses of small red and white berries; does well on the coast and in the interior.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA

Large shrub, flowers pure white, foliage turns bright red in fall

NERIUM. Oleander.

Oleanders are particularly adapted to this climate and deserving of wider planting; their large deep green foliage combined with fragrant flowers of many hues, which appear all summer, renders them attractive and effective. We specialize in the production of these beautiful shrubs, hence heartily recommend any of the following as among the best:

Madam Sarah Bernhardt. Immense truss; single, delicate white streaked pink.

Mrs. F. Roeding. Originated by us; strong fringed, color of La France rose.

Nankin. Single; salmon yellow; of dwarfish habit; best yellow.

Nankin Variegated. Leaves beautifully variegated; flowers double; light pink.

Sister Agnes. Very large truss; single; pearly white; very free blooming.

Splendens Giganteum. Double rose; very fragrant; largest of all Oleanders; blooms all summer.

Dr. Golfin. Bears immense trusses of single, soft rose flowers two inches across, corolla streaked white. Plant a good grower.

Professor Durand. A free bloomer. Flowers semi-double with two corollas, color changing from creamy white to a deep amber yellow, throat permanent amber.

PHOTINIA

Photinia serrulata. China (S). Large shrub of rounded form. Leaves drooping, six or seven inches long by two or three broad, dark green and glossy on upper surface, some turning vivid red in fall and holding on through the winter. Bears in great profusion small, white flowers in large, convex heads from six to twelve inches broad. Is in bloom most of the year except during summer. Perfectly hardy and seems to have no diseases or enemies.

PYRACANTHA—HAWTHORN

Fine for grouping on account of its orange colored fruits

BEAUTIFUL TREE AND LAWN EFFECT

A Fresno home showing vistas of lawn interspersed with appropriate shrubs, trees and vines

PITTOSPORUM

A class of shrubs that commends itself to garden lovers for the beauty of its foliage and symmetrical habit of growth. True, in some species the flowers are quite small, but nevertheless attractive. All are ornamental either as single plants or used in groups. Being of easy culture and quite hardy renders them popular.

Pittosporum tobira. "Japanese Pittosporum." Low growing shrub, dark green leaves; fragrant flowers; pure white.

P. tobira variegatum. "Variegated Japanese Pittosporum." Same habit as the preceding; foliage margined white.

POLYGALA

Polygala dalmaisiana. S. Africa. A free blooming plant with rosy pea-shaped flowers completely enveloping it during the entire summer. The odd color and shape of the flowers and its free blooming make it very attractive. It will stand considerable frost.

PYRACANTHA. Hawthorn

Evergreen shrubs from Europe and Asia, and closely allied to the Cotoneaster and Crataegus. Of wide distribution in California, doing well in any good garden soil and situation. Foliage firm, of good substance, small and oval; flowers usually white, followed by bright berry-like fruits in the fall.

Pyracantha angustifolia. "Evergreen Hawthorn." China. Shrub with long slender spreading prostrate branches; young growth yellowish tomentose; foliage long and narrow and of a pleasing green; flowers white, borne in large clusters; berries bright orange color and profuse, developing their color in the fall and lasting until spring.

P. coccinea. "Burning Bush." Europe. A thick, thorny shrub, foliage small, rich, bronzy, glossy-green color; white flowers, followed by masses of crimson berries, persisting all winter.

P. crenulata. "Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn." Himalayas. A beautiful shrub in spring; brilliant in winter with masses of scarlet berries.

P. lalandi. Similar to *P. coccinea*, only the plant is more vigorous and erect, the fruits larger and orange red.

RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis japonica, syn. *R. ovata*. Japan. Compact growing shrub; dark green leaves; white flowers in summer, followed by black berries.

ROSMARINUS. Rosemary

Rosmarinus officinalis. "Rosemary." Mediterranean region. Small growing shrub. Leaves are long and highly aromatic. Flowers lavender color and very fragrant.

TEUCRIUM

Teucrium fruticans. S. Europe. Suitable for dry locations; leaves ovate, flowers blue. Has long blooming season.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum tinus, syn. *Laurustinus*. Mediterranean region. A well known and popular shrub planted widely in California as a specimen plant and effective for hedges. Bears an abundance of white flowers in the winter.

THE CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS

To a country where the summers are more or less arid, the weather rather warm, and days of clear sunshine are dominant the value of climbing and trailing plants serves a purpose beyond that of mere beauty and adornment of home gardens. The grateful shade of climbing plants on pergola and porch, veranda and trellis, supplies a physical comfort not to be overlooked in the beautification of home grounds. But in addition, climbers and trailers also satisfy a craving for the beautiful. Many are desirable for their beautiful flowers, and all are certainly an essential that cannot be overlooked on account of their dense foliage, providing a shade that nothing else can supply. This class of plants also possesses other uses. Certain varieties are admirably adopted as fence coverings, walls, sides of buildings, while others will cling to stone and brick walls, and still others by reason of their sprawling habit can be used over broad surfaces, and for obscuring and covering unsightly objects. In the interior valleys climbers should be extensively used in any situation where shade is desired.

AMPELOPSIS

Hardy evergreen and deciduous plants climbing by tendrils; fine for covering brick and stone walls, chimneys, houses, etc. In the fall the foliage assumes bright autumnal tints.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. "Virginia Creeper." Eastern U. S. Common American Ivy; luxuriant foliage, assuming gorgeous colors in autumn.

A. veitchii. "Boston Ivy." Japan. Leaves glossy green; glorious autumnal coloring; flowers small; dense clusters of deep blue berries.

BIGNONIA. Trumpet Flower

Attractive for their handsome trumpet-shaped flowers of various shades and colors. Some sorts are somewhat tender, and should be planted in sheltered situations while others are hardy. Valuable for covering walls, rocks, trellis, etc.

Bignonia grandiflora. "Trumpet Vine." Japan. Strong climber; large, orange scarlet flowers; deciduous foliage.

B. tweediana. S. America. A rampant grower, clinging; small evergreen leaves; flowers canary yellow, trumpet shaped. Good for walls.

BOUGAINVILLEA

A showy class of climbers, requiring some protection during winter in the interior. Grow to perfection in warm localities.

Bougainvillea glabra sanderiana. An evergreen climber with thick green foliage; flowers a deep rose in color; vine a good grower and free bloomer.

B. spectabilis. Leaves large, bright green; flowers rosy magenta, of a lighter color than the preceding; very much showier.

AMPELOPSIS—BOSTON IVY

Fine for covering pillars and walls; foliage brilliantly colored in fall

BIGNONIA TWEEDIANA

A beautiful clinging vine with yellow trumpet shaped flowers

FICUS. Fig

Handsome evergreen climbers admirable for walls, fences, buildings, etc. Hardy in all parts of California excepting the higher mountain regions. Vines rapid growers with abundant foliage.

Ficus pumila, syn. *F. repens*. "Climbing Fig." Japan. Evergreen climber; small, roundish, dark green leaves; attaches itself to walls like ivy.

HEDERA. Ivy

Valuable for covering walls, trunks of trees, screens, houses, and for hanging baskets; makes a good covering under trees, and can be used for border effects around shrubberies. Flowers inconspicuous. Will thrive with little or no care and in any situation.

Hedera helix. "English Ivy." Popular everywhere; foliage dark green and leathery; flowers of a greenish color followed by clusters of black berries. Vine vigorous and free growing.

H. variegata. "Variegated Ivy." A form of the preceding, with bright green leaves, margined and blotched with shades of a creamy white.

JASMINUM. Jasmine

Interesting climbing and trailing plants, and attractive on account of their graceful foliage and free flowering habit; flowers showy and in various colors. Do well in a variety of soils and under diverse conditions.

Jasminum nudiflorum. "Naked Flowered Jasmine." China. Drooping branches; enveloped with bright yellow flowers in winter before leaves appear. Vine hardy and especially handsome during the blooming period.

J. primulinum. China. A new variety. Valuable because a fast grower. Foliage consists of three good sized leaflets; flowers a clear primrose yellow, large and usually double. A recent introduction.

LANTANA

Lantana sellowiana. "Weeping or Trailing Lantana." Free flowering shrub with lopping or trailing branches; leaves long and ovate; flowers a rosy lavender and produced in abundance. Vine hardy, vigorous and rapid grower.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

Great favorites in the interior valleys and coastal regions for covering pergolas, porches, trellis-work, fences, walls, old stumps, etc. Hardy, of easy culture, abundant foliage and free flowering.

Lonicera chinensis. "Chinese Honeysuckle." Half-evergreen and free climbing; flowers white and pink, fragrant. Vine hardy and vigorous.

L. halliana japonica. "Japanese Honeysuckle." Rampant evergreen climber; dark green, ovate leaves, flowers fragrant, white, changing yellow.

MUEHLENBECKIA. Wire Vine

Muehlenbeckia complexa. "Wire Vine." New Zealand. A rapid and showy climber; flowers small, thick waxy white, followed by transparent, glistening, icicle-like fruits.

PLUMBAGO. Leadwort

Climbing vines or subshrubs with clean and smooth foliage; flowers long and tube-shaped borne in racemes throughout the season. Vines free flowering.

Plumbago capensis. S. Africa. Of upright straggling climbing habit; foliage long and tapering; flowers in short spikes and a beautiful azure blue in color. Vine hardy and free growing.

SOLLYA

Sollya heterophylla. "Australian Blue Bell Creeper." Low climber with slender twining stems; foliage somewhat variable from ovate-lanceolate to oblong-linear; flowers bright blue and bell-shaped. Fine for banks, fences, walls, etc. Hardy.

WISTERIA

Woody twiners, popular for covering porches, pergolas, arbors, buildings, etc. Vines often attain great age with woody trunks several inches in diameter; flowers pea-like, blue, lilac, purplish or white borne in long, drooping racemes in late spring and early summer, making gorgeous color effects by reason of their profuse blooming habit. Vines hardy, vigorous and certainly gloriously handsome when in full flower.

Wisteria chinensis. "Chinese Wisteria." Flowers pea-shaped borne in racemes a foot long and compact, color varying from lavender to purple, and quite fragrant.

W. chinensis alba. "Chinese White Wisteria." Same as the preceding only the flowers are pure white.

WISTERIA CHINENSIS

Hardy, vigorous and glorious when in full flower in the spring

CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA PALM

A hardy palm fine for planting in rows or as single specimens

THE PALMS

Trees of noble appearance and majestic proportions that do more to give an individuality to the California landscape than any other class of plants. Being indigenous to the warmer and desert areas of the world, they lend a tropical appearance to California parks and gardens that is at once alluring and decidedly charming; indeed, it does more to attract the attention of people from colder regions than any other feature in our horticultural development. Planted as specimen plants, in groups, masses or in rows, palms are (to say the least) stunningly effective. Allowing for this explains their wide use in park and garden designing in California. As a matter of fact the palms and kindred vegetation, such as the agaves, dracaenas, yuccas, etc., "fit in" charmingly with the Spanish-Mission style of architecture in our home building.

CHAMAEROPS

Two fan palms native of the Mediterranean region, quite generally planted in California. The Japanese type is listed under the name *Trachycarpus*.

Chamaerops humilis. "Dwarf Fan Palm." Somewhat of a slow grower but hardy. Leaves fan-shaped but small. Useful for small lawn, planted in groups or as a tub plant.

C. excelsa. (*Trachycarpus*). "Windmill Palm," Asia. Trunk slim and very hairy; in old specimens thicker at the top than at the base. Leaf segments are narrow and flexible; the outer third usually droops on older leaves. An excellent species for street planting. Hardest palm known.

COCOS

Cocos australis. "Pindo Palm." Paraguay. Slow-growing, but a graceful and handsome palm; leaves silvery green, strongly arched and recurved. Fine for small lawns, because less vigorous and massive than the date palm. Hardy, vigorous and worthy of wider cultivation.

CYCAS. Sago Palm

Cycas revoluta. "Sago Palm." Japan. A beautiful and effective plant with pinnate, dark green leaves, uncurling at the top of the stem like ostrich feathers. These palms are grown in pots and tubs only; quotations are based more on the number of fronds or leaves than the size of the container.

ERYTHEA

Beautiful and hardy fan-leaved palm worthy of wider attention on the part of home builders. The tree is hardy, a good grower and exceptionally attractive.

Erythea armata. "Blue Palm." Lower California. One of the most graceful and striking of Fan Palms; color of leaves gives the plant a silvery blue hue. Quite distinct and hardy.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS PALM

The popular Canary Island palm so widely planted in California

KENTIA

Used almost exclusively as an indoor decoration. Its stately and graceful drooping foliage renders it unusually attractive. Grown in tubs and pots only. The prices are regulated by the number of leaves the plant contains, as well as the height. For extra large specimens, write for price on size desired.

Kentia fosteriana. "Thatch Leaf Palm." Robust growth; for house culture only. Large sizes are specimen plants.

PHOENIX

Widely planted in California for its semi-tropical appearance, easy culture, and robust growth. Its massive trunk, long feathery-like leaves borne on long and pendulous fronds give it a graceful yet majestic appearance.

Phoenix canariensis. "Canary Island Palm." Handsomest of hardy palms; leaves pinnate, deep dark green; effective for lawns.

WASHINGTONIA

Our own tall growing, handsome California Fan Palm, found growing in all sections of the state. Can be heartily recommended as a specimen plant, planted in groups or rows. Hardy, and will grow in a variety of soils.

Washingtonia filifera. "California Weeping Palm." 80 feet. Trunk attains diameter of 4 feet; leaves fan-shaped, with numerous divisions and whitish filaments. Petioles stout, smooth, 5 to 6 feet long, margined with hooked spines.

W. robusta. California. A distinct type; leaves drooping, dark green with white filaments. Petioles heavily spined; rapid grower; trunk slender.

YUCCA

Bayonet-leaved showy-flowered plants of our mountains facing desert conditions, attractive as single plants in outdoor effects where situation is favorable and the environment harmonious. Palm-like in appearance with spikes of white flowers.

Yucca filamentosa. "Adam's Needle." Southeast U. S. Compact grower; dark green leaves and majestic spikes of yellowish white flowers.

DECORATIVE BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS

Of wide use in the beautification of home ground, affording a blaze of color in the divergent hues of their foliage as well as for the interesting and varied forms and brilliant color of their flowers.

PHORMIUM. Flax

Phormium tenax. "New Zealand Flax." Large, erect, dark green leaves, with narrow, reddish brown margins.

P. tenax variegatum. "Variegated New Zealand Flax." Foliage distinctly striped creamy white lengthwise. A striking object in any garden.

ROMNEYA. Matilija Poppy

Romneya. "Matilija Poppy." Also known as the "California Tree Poppy." One of the most beautiful of the numerous list of native California plants. The petals are of the purest white, the stamens in the center being a rich yellow. Very fragrant and blooms continuously all summer.

AGAVES, DRACAENAS, DASYLIRIONS

There are many situations in our valleys and foothills, when combined with the present day popularity of the Spanish-Mission style of architecture, where this class of plants are peculiarly effective and desirable. For corner effects, as specimen plants placed in a suitable environment with a Mission style of architectural home, nothing can be more appropriate than a dracaena, a yucca, a palm or agave.

AGAVE. Century Plant

Agave americana. "Century Plant." Tropical America. The well-known "Century Plant;" glaucous green leaves. Not difficult to grow, sandy loam being the best soil to use.

A. americana variegata. Tropical America. Variegated form of preceding; leaves edged rich yellow.

DRACAENA

Dracaena indivisa. New Zealand. Fine for avenue and street trees for the coast; do not do well in the interior.

DASYLIRION

Fine for particular situations. Desert plant with short trunk; straight, slender and long leaves; flowers in dense spikes.

Dasyllirion glaucophyllum. Mexico. Short trunk; leaves glaucous, rigid and about two feet long. Armed with spiny teeth; flower spike about eight feet tall.

ROMNEYA—MATILIJ POPPY

The California Tree poppy. Fine for grouping and bedding

GOLDEN EMBLEM

A gorgeous new golden yellow rose of good size, fine form and substance; plant hardy and free flowering

THE ROSE GARDEN

The rose is the flower of the cottage garden and the landscape of the mansion; it spills its fragrance over the surface of the earth for the man in overalls and the man in broadcloth; it is a solace to the lady of a Queen Anne home and to the lady of a Mary Ann cottage. And in no section does it find a climate nor a soil to its liking better than the environment it enjoys in California. Here it is a universal favorite, and possesses a larger following than in any other state. No garden is complete without a choice selection of a dozen or more of this favorite flower.

Years of experience with roses has given us a rather clear idea of their requirements in California, and also of those sorts that will flourish under conditions prevailing in the warm dry regions of the interior. While new varieties are constantly "coming out," we do not catalogue them until "tested out" under California conditions, hence customers can feel assured that in buying from us they are securing varieties which have been carefully selected.

Soils and Situations. While it is quite true that the rose will grow in any good garden soil, it is also more responsive planted in a deep rich soil than in one of less quality; if possible, where the soil may be shallow and somewhat meagre in fertility, spade in some well rotted stable manure, and work it well into the soil.

A situation subject to partial shade will be found advantageous in the interior valleys, while in the coastal region an open space can do no harm. Roses are partial to a well drained fertile soil and a situation reasonably exempt from severe winds. Most of the Hybrid Perpetuals do best in rather heavy loam, while the sandy soils are preferred for the culture of tea roses.

Planting Methods. Dig the holes a foot or more square and of such depth that the junction of tops and roots will be about two inches below the surface. This prevents suckers. The roots may be dipped in a pail of water before planting, carefully spread out and covered with a few inches of fine soil. This should be trodden in and the hole then filled with ordinary soil.

Pruning Operations. At planting time, which in California is between December and April, the plants should be cut back leaving three to six inches of the green wood or top, with all light branches thinned out. The sturdy strong limbs remaining are to form the framework of the bush. It is understood that the tea roses and roses of kindred classes do not require as severe pruning either at planting time or in after years, as do the Hybrid Perpetuals and sturdy growing classes.

The first season, preferably during the winter or dormant period, thin out to three branches and shorten them in about two thirds of their length, and should remaining laterals be over-crowded, they should be thinned out or shortened. If this plan is followed out the bushes will present the appearance of deer antlers. In the following seasons thin out and cut back to prevent over crowding laterals which would result in dead wood and lack of blooms. The same rules apply to climbing varieties, judgment being used in pruning.

There is only one absolutely unalterable rule referring to the care of roses, which reads: "Never allow roses to go unpruned." To lay down rules of pruning for the uninformed to strictly follow, would indeed be presumptuous, for no two classes, hardly any two bushes, are pruned exactly alike.

Handling Tree Roses. Tree roses are handled much the same as bush roses, except one must bear in mind that the trunk of the tree is not the same class as the top, hence pruning should not be too severe for fear of losing the entire head of the tree.

Winter protection. In the mild climate of the Pacific Coast and extreme south no protection is needed. In colder climates for tender sorts, we advise mounding up the dirt round the base of the bush about six or eight inches, after heavy frosts or first freezing weather. In addition a fork full of straw manure should be placed well into the branches to prevent injury when weather gets very cold.

DEAN HOLE

A rose of rare quality and popular wherever known

OUR BEST ROSES

Arranged alphabetically, the family to which the rose belongs following the name.

American Beauty. Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers large, very double, beautiful in form, with a delightful fragrance, similar to the La France; color deep rich rosy crimson, blooms borne singly on long slender stems; an excellent variety for propagating under glass; also good for outdoor planting, but requires a somewhat shady situation.

Betty. Hybrid Tea. Stands in the same class as the Belle Siebrecht and Killarney, with the exception that it is a more robust grower, and is truly of a unique color, being a ruddy gold, overspread with golden yellow. It is deliciously perfumed, extremely large and of glorious form, and blooms continuously from early spring till late in the fall.

CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS
One of the popular garden roses.

Dean Hole. Hybrid Tea. A beautiful, very double rose of silvery carmine shaded salmon. Buds are enormous and very long pointed, opening into a mammoth flower of great substance. It is absolutely distinct, has won many prizes and is still keeping up its reputation as a wonderful rose. It is a prolific bloomer and seems free from mildew.

★ **Climbing Cecile Brunner.** Polyantha. Salmon pink. Flowers are borne so freely as to often hide the bush. Identical with the bush variety, of exquisite form and color. Only climber in the polyantha division that flowers after the main spring crop.

★ **Climbing Hoosier Beauty.** Hybrid Tea. In color it is crimson-crimson with dark shadings, and the petals are of a velvety texture. The buds are long and sweet scented. It is as fragrant as the Richmond. The flowers are very attractive, and are borne on heavy strong canes. It is a splendid variety.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Hybrid Tea. One of the very best climbing white roses; a strong and rapid grower, making shoots fifteen feet in a season; flowers superb, of good texture and substance, extra large, deep and full, very double, and are produced on long stiff stems; buds long and pointed; deliciously fragrant.

Climbing La France. Hybrid Tea. A sport from the La France, resembling it in every particular. A strong rapid grower, producing large delicate, silvery-pink flowers in great abundance.

Climbing Papa Gontier. Tea. A vigorous grower with beautifully formed buds. The bush form of this very popular rose is very well known; this new rose possesses all its merits, flowers of exquisite substance, color rosy crimson, beautifully formed buds, and with it all a wonderfully vigorous grower and climber.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA

A beautiful white rose that does well in any good garden soil

Climbing Perle des Jardins. Tea. A strong growing form of its parent Perle des Jardins. In color, it is a deep golden yellow.

★ **Climbing Pink Cherokee.** Cherokee. Practically the same as White Cherokee, except the flowers are larger and ruddy pink. Single, with a circle of gold stamens.

★ **Climbing Pink Maman Cochet.** Tea. Flowers a rose pink with a lighter center; growth strong, vigorous and free flowering; identical in flower with the popular bush form.

Frau Karl Druschki. Hybrid Perpetual. Sometimes called Snow Queen or White American Beauty. Largest and most popular of the white roses, blooms six inches across not uncommon. The immense buds are egg shaped, long and pointed, opening into a superb beautifully formed, white waxy petaled rose without a tinge of color. Growth strong and vigorous with abundant foliage. Hardy.

General Jacqueminot. Hybrid Perpetual. Brilliant crimson. Flowers large, full and very fragrant. Magnificent buds, large and effective. It is adaptable to many soils and climatic conditions and is esteemed very highly.

General MacArthur. Hybrid Tea. Scarlet crimson. Probably greatest favorite of all crimson roses and has frequently carried first honors at rose shows. It is hardy and unexcelled as a garden variety. Rose shows best when about half opened for it is then at its highest point of brilliancy and if protected from the hot rays of the afternoon sun, it retains its color until the petals are dropped. Possesses great fragrance of rather strong tea character. It is adapted to the cool and warmer climates.

LADY HILLINGDON

Valuable for its long pointed buds, strong stems and glossy foliage

Mme. Chedanne Guinoisseau. Hybrid Rugosa. Flowers double and of a deep rose color and fragrant. Bush hardy, upright branching and free flowering.

Golden Emblem. Pernetiana. Flowers a deep golden yellow to a canary yellow, good size, bud suffused with light reddish crimson. Bush fairly hardy, free blooming, strong stems, making it valuable for cutting and said to be immune to mildew.

★**Hadley.** Hybrid Tea. Deep velvety crimson that does not fade; sweet scented; flowers of perfect form and good size. A standard and popular variety.

★**Hoosier Beauty.** Hybrid Tea. The flowers are of a dark glowing maroon with darker shadings, reverse of petals show silver sheen texture like velvet. Double, very pretty in the bud, opens showing yellow stamens. Deliciously fragrant. Leaves dark green, flowers borne on long stiff thorny stems. Strong grower, free and continuous bloomer.

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT

A leading variety on this coast; free flowering, vigorous and hardy

★**Irish Elegance.** Irish Single. A beautiful single rose of apricot shading to bronzy orange and pink. Buds particularly handsome and of a little deeper shade than the open flower. Always in bloom.

Killarney. Hybrid Tea. Flesh suffused with silvery pink. Petals large and of great substance. Buds long, pointed and very beautiful. Free blooming and fragrant.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Hybrid Tea. Finest of all cut flowers. Produces blooms of enormous size, white, faintly suffused lemon yellow. Large pointed creamy white buds, strong stems, glossy foliage. Easily the most widely known and popular of the white varieties.

★**Lady Hillingdon.** Tea. Flowers a deep apricot yellow which do not fade, blooms large and loose, buds long and pointed; foliage first dark violet turning to green with age; growth strong and vigorous. A valuable rose in every way.

Lady Ursula. Flowers a flesh pink and fair of form, medium size and good lasting quality, with slight tea perfume; foliage of good character and abundant; bush a fine large and upright grower and decidedly hardy. Merits attention from rosarians.

La France. Hybrid Tea. Delicate silvery rose shading to pink. Large exceedingly fragrant flowers with a sweetness peculiar to itself, equal in delicacy to a tea rose. One of the best known roses and always popular.

★**Los Angeles.** Hybrid Tea. Luminous flame pink toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of petals. Reflex of petals silvery, base creamy orange. This new rose originated in California and is emblematic of the Golden West with the rich flame pink and golden yellow. Buds long and full on fairly long reddish purple stems.

LOS ANGELES

A California introduction internationally recognized;
fine for outdoor culture

★**Mlle. Cecile Brunner.** Polyantha. Flowers a salmon pink, daintily formed, and borne in clusters, particularly neat in the bud; bush a good grower, robust and free bloomer.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Hybrid Tea. Flowers a bright pink, large size and good shape and fragrant; foliage free and strong; bush a good grower and free blooming. A favorite in the coastal region and the northwest. In the interior should be given a northern exposure and a shady situation.

Mme. Edouard Herriot, syn. Daily Mail. Pernetiana. Superb coral red shaded yellow at base, passing to shrimp red. Flowers large and semi-double, buds perfectly formed and magnificently colored, continuous bloomer, flowers do not last long but are always coming. Called the Daily Mail as a result of winning the gold cup offered by that paper for the best new rose at International Horticultural Exposition, London. Produces a profusion of exquisitely formed and sweet scented buds of reddish copper and coral tints.

Marechal Neil. Noisette. Flowers a deep golden yellow, large, full and beautifully formed, fragrant; foliage abundant; bush a strong grower, but should be given a northern exposure and a partially shady environment.

★**Mrs. Aaron Ward.** Hybrid Tea. Flowers an Indian yellow occasionally washed with rose, good form and slightly fragrant; foliage good and reasonably abundant; bush an upright grower with substantial stems, free branching and flowering.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT

Buds finely formed and gorgeously colored; should be in every collection

Mrs. John Laing. Hybrid Perpetual. Soft pink. Flowers beautifully formed, extremely fragrant and borne freely on long stems. As it is scarcely ever out of bloom all summer, it makes a fine bedding rose and is splendid for cutting.

Ophelia. Hybrid Tea. Salmon flesh shaded rose with chamois center. A rose that is lovely at any stage. The buds and flowers are beautifully formed and colored, enhanced by a rich veining on the petals. Stems are long and carry the flowers erect. Profuse bloomer.

★**Richmond.** Hybrid Tea. Vivid crimson scarlet. The buds are long pointed and when half open the coloring is very rich. The color is kept well even in hot weather. The fragrant flowers are produced on strong stems. Elegant foliage.

OPHELIA

A lovely rose in every stage of development, borne on long stems

★**Sunburst.** Hybrid Tea. Yellow rose with coppery orange shadings. Outer petals lighter. Large, full and of beautiful form. It has a splendid fragrance of the tea character. Plant is a vigorous grower sending up strong canes heavily clothed with handsome foliage.

★**Sunset.** Tea. Rich golden amber with ruddy tinge, resembling a splendid sunset. A sport of Perle des Jardins and an equal in every way of that excellent variety, fragrant and very double.

White Killarney. Hybrid Tea. It is a sport of the well known Killarney and very similar except it is more vigorous in growth and resists disease better. Pure white and stays in the bud long. Excellent for cutting.

HORTICULTURAL BOOKS

California Fruits and How to Grow Them. Tenth edition, revised and extended. A manual of methods which have yielded greatest success. By Edward J. Wickson, A. M. Size of page 6½ by 9½ inches, 600 pages, bound in cloth and fully illustrated. Postage prepaid, \$4.00 per copy.

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FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECTS IN THE PLANTING OF HOME GROUNDS, PARKS AND GARDENS

USE

LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES

In the adornment of home grounds and in plantings where immediate effects are desired, without waiting a number of years, it is advisable to use large specimen trees. These vary in age from twenty to thirty years. In other words they are specimens which have been carefully grown, and which have been side-boxed in advance of taking them out of the ground, so that they have a well established root-system in their containers.

We have had remarkable success in transplanting these large specimen trees, and know that if they receive ordinary care from the planter they very rarely fail to grow.

There is more or less variation in the shape, symmetry, and furnishing of specimen trees, therefore, it is impossible to make definite prices on this class of stock. Our quotations must be considered minimum and maximum prices. The degree of variation between these figures depending very largely upon the character of the plant supplied.

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TREES

*Quality is remembered long after
the price is forgotten.*

Fancher Creek Nurseries
Fresno, California