Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
Your great opportunity is to help supply enough food to feed the World's Millions - this is your Patriotic duty, it is also your best paying business. You can engage in.

Sincerely yours,

J. B. Hindholdt

Mr. D. L. Lorrett
Washington D. C.
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Your Opportunity

TO FRUIT GROWERS:

Fruit is food - as necessary and essential as meat and bread.

Do you realize that not alone the American people but the world's millions are adopting fruit as a staple food - an absolute necessity?

Do you realize that the major portion of these staple fruit foods must be supplied by California alone - a demand of unlimited proportions - every available acre of fruit land in California planted will not fill these requirements.

Do you realize these facts? We do.

Nineteen years ago we planted our first twenty acres - today we are operating one thousand acres of orchard - this season we are planting out an additional one hundred twenty acres.

Our advice to you of the past years is now making good in larger profits to many hundreds of fruit growers in every district of the State - and more tons of food per acre.

When buying trees, keep your eyes on the roots - the vital part of the tree. Our trees are well grown, propagated from selected parentage and absolutely reliable, while our foot-hill grown roots are not duplicated by any other nurseryman.

The pages following give you full information gleaned from our experience as Orchardists, Nurserymen and Fruit Shippers.

The supply of trees in the State is short and the demand is heavy. Assure yourself of good trees while our assortment is still complete.

Make your selection and mail your order today.

Very truly yours,

J. L. Bergtholdt

Price Catalog of California Fruits:
Season 1916-19
Silva-Bergtholdt Co., Newcastle, Cal.
TO FRUIT GROWERS

WE PRESENT HEREWITH our annual edition of "Profitable California Fruits". The prices quoted herein cancel all previous lists and are subject to change. In this annual guide we submit for your consideration a carefully compiled list of the most profitable fruit varieties for the coming planting season. The descriptions given and the recommendations made are based upon our wide experience as fruit growers, nurserymen and fruit shippers, and we call your particular attention to the "Hints for the Commercial Planter" on page 2. There is no phase of the fruit business with which we are not familiar, hence the suggestions given will be relied upon.

Our Nurseries are located in the foothills of Placer County, thirty-three miles from Sacramento. Our soil is composed, granite, well drained and is especially adapted to the growing of a hardy tree with a peculiarly well-branched, fibrous root system.

THIS DISTRICT IS FREE FROM FUNGUS ROOT AND TREE DISEASES COMMON TO THE LOWER LEVELS, AND WE GROW A TREE EXCEPTIONALLY HARDY FOR TRANSPLANTING, EXCEPTIONALLY WELL ROOTED AND FREE FROM CROWN GALL AND DISEASES COMMON TO OTHER LOCALITIES.

Order Early and assure yourself just the varieties you want. Don't wait until your ground is ready to transplant before sending your order. Those who wait are disappointed.

1919 Suggestions to the Commercial Planter

We have recommended the extensive planting of those fruits and nuts in the production of which California enjoys a monopoly, and our advice has made good each year in the big profits realized by the California fruit growers. Shipping Plums, Bartlett Pears, Fall Pears, Almonds, Prunes, Cherries, Clingstone Peaches, Apricots, Early Shipping Peaches, Drying and Canning Freestones, Olives, Figs—plant these (specializing in any one or several) according to the adaptability of your location, and there is no investment you can make, or any business that you may engage in that will be as safe and as profitable.

The problem today is the production of sufficient food products. Of these, California fruits—dried, canned and fresh—are one of the most essential in the dietary of the world's population, and these, owing to our peculiar climate, can be supplied mainly only from California.

For your information we reiterate briefly, facts and recommendations concerning these fruits which we have heretofore made.

Almonds. On this continent Almonds are grown only in California, and have for a market the entire consuming population of North America. This market and the times the present production. Almonds in California, and with this unlimited market before us, we see the possibilities of the export trade. Almonds growing in California is still in its infancy. Under normal conditions a crop of one hundred thousand pounds of Almonds a year, while this year's crop at 24 to 28 cents per pound to the grower, has realized far in excess of their usual value previously.

For several years there has been a shortage of Almond trees, and this year will be no doubt, have all standard varieties on Bitter Almond, Natural Almond, and Pecan root. Would advise that you do not delay your orders.

Prunes. Under normal conditions the California Prune has the monopoly, not alone of North American markets, but on account of its fine quality, enjoys unlimited competition on the European market.

They have a become a necessity on every table. California can never supply the demand, and the prices realized for Prunes in the world are now Unlimited. Sufficient Prunes to grow the only products that will not rot out in the canning, but that keeps its shape and size.

There is twice the canning capacity operating today that was available even five years ago. California can not supply the demand for the staple fruit.

Clingstone Peaches. The California Clingstone Peach has become a dessert peach. It is the one fruit grown in this county, but it will bring you quicker returns, or higher profit, than a block of Clingstone Peaches.

There is no demand for Clingstone Peaches will be heavy, and the available supply short. The most important feature, however, is that you plant to our Improved Seedling Stock. Our True Type of Clingstone Peaches and our Improved Clingstone Cling for a midsummer.

Our Improved Tuscan is preferable to the common Tuscan propagated by other nurseries, in the following traits:

1. More regularly productive.
2. Perfectly round; uniform size and symmetry.
3. They are not split pit.
4. They are not subject to nectarine.
5. They do not windfall.
6. They are finer grained and of superior canning quality, demanding a premium at any cannery over the common Tuscan.

These all are important features in the growing of the Tuscan Cling.

True Type Phillips. It is not generally known, and not realized by either fruit growers or nurserymen, that the Phillips Cling is deteriorating from the true type. We have received several complaints from the best commercial men and nurserymen. This fact has been observed by us for several years, and we propagate our Philips Cling from trees grown from seed of the original variety. We recommend this variety for productivity and quality of fruit, and that be a generation removed from the original Phillips Cling first introduced.

The Hauss Cling is a seedling from the Phillips, is, however, similar to the parent peach and of equal quality and productivity. It has been in bearing a number of years at Yuba City, and ripening immediately after the Tuscan, when the bunches are running light and no other Cling of equal desirability available, this variety is highly prized, and where now planted will, for a great many years, demand a higher price than any other Cling on account of its season of ripening.

Early Shipping Peaches. In the early shipping section of the State, the Mount Hope, Alexander, Triumph, St. John, Ehlers, Early Elberta, Early Crawford and Foster Peaches, ripening in advance of the Southern Ells, find a good market in the east and are spread, or profitable sale in every city of the United States and Canada, and are good for an average income of from $15.00 to $30.00 per acre.

Apricots. Apricots selling at $15.00 to $45.00 a pound, and 15 to 18 cents per pound dried, are a very promising fruit to invest in acre in those localities adapted to their culture, and is a regular money maker. They are one of the best and are an easy crop to handle.

We have all varieties on Peach and Apricot root, and a particularly fine line of Hybrid seedlings, for the market, Cling and Cacabouk planting on heavy soil.

Cherries. Cherries have been this year, as they have been for many years, one of the best of the fruit line. Carobins of Cherries have sold on the Eastern market at not less than $6000 per car, while the majority of the season of years were made at from $3000 to $1500 per car. This season was a failure, the fruit was more than the market could absorb.

California Cherries are not only the first and most attractive fruit of the cherry season, but they have a monopoly of every market.

We have a complete assortment of all varieties on Messard and Mahaleb root. There will be a shortage of trees, as we anticipate that you will order your trees in advance.

Bartlett Pears, Regular Type. The California Bartlett attains a degree of
True Economy in Tree Buying

There is a sharp contrast between the old fruit ranchers, who bought the orchard trees in order, without consideration of quality, and the modern orchardist, who knows that the cheapest and most profitable method of buying trees is to buy the best. The trees and vines grown by us, detailed for you herewith, are the very best that care in selection and propagation can possibly produce.

We propagate only from parent trees and vines that have proved to be the very best of their kind, and the stock we sell will give you good and profitable service for a lifetime. That, Mr. Fruit Grower, is what you purchased when you bought the new varieties, and the guarantee is that you will get a large increase of fruit in the first year your trees are planted. This extra yield will continue, year after year, from the time your trees are planted, as they are the best selected and grown in the State of California.

Our tree plants are grown in the open ground, where they are carefully selected and transplanted for their ability to carry fruit. Our trees are healthy and vigorous, and make the best stock. Our purpose is to carry only the best stock of fruit trees. Our trees are larger than the trees of any other firm in California, and we ship only the largest and best stock that can be grown and sent to rail. We guarantee the best stock of fruit trees in the State of California, and we guarantee to give you satisfaction or your money back.

The Art of Selection

The secret of success among raisers of thoroughbred cattle, horses, dogs and other livestock lies in the care taken in the selection of the breed. The choice of the right variety of trees is the first step in the selection of the right variety of fruit trees. We have made it a practice to select the best varieties of fruit trees, and to give you the best stock of fruit trees in the State of California. We guarantee to give you satisfaction or your money back.

The selection of the best varieties of fruit trees is the first step in the selection of the right variety of fruit trees. We have made it a practice to select the best varieties of fruit trees, and to give you the best stock of fruit trees in the State of California. We guarantee to give you satisfaction or your money back.
many fibers, thin so as to give a well proportioned root system. Cut back the top to 15 to 24 inches high, according to variety, and if branched cut back to two or three leaves or four branches so pruned as to make of it a symmetrical tree.

Shading. It is advisable to shade the southeast, south, and southwest side to prevent sun scald. This will also prevent the trees from becoming susceptible to the disease "sun scald." It is very important to keep your trees out of the wind. When available and regularly applied will work wonders in the growth of your trees.

Pruning, Cultivating, and Irrigating. All of them are important topics for the horticulturist, and very essential to its success. While many of these topics pertain to various crops or crops grown in the same manner, I have included them here to make the text more comprehensive. The amount of potash and phosphoric acid is necessary to produce perfect fruit, and these may be added to the soil from time to time to take the place of that which is drawn from the soil for cropping. Various good results are obtained from the use of ordinary, low-priced fertilizers, but the grower must know the requirements of his own soil to get the best results.

The pruning of the trees during the growing season has been a subject of great importance. This helps to keep the soil in good condition and by adding humus to the soil. The fruit roots and oil clover are the best for this purpose, and are preferable with many growers. The fruit produced gives a good cover to the soil and adds to the soil's fertility. This adds humus to the soil and improves the crop at the rate of an average of 800 pounds per acre per season, and for the purpose of supplying sufficient potash and phosphates to a commercial plant. The two latter elements are so well used in the soil that they when applied at the right time will be ready to be used the first time they are planted.

Thinning. We cannot urge upon orchardists too strongly the importance of this feature in fruit raising. The thinning of fruit should be done with the Winter pruning and the planting of the trees. The thinning of fruit, or the proper spacing of each individual, so each shall have space and proper support to make its development and marketable size. The superior price for good sized fruit for all uses is unquestionable. It is the conclusion of our largest and most successful growers that, large as the expenditure required for careful and systematic thinning of fruit, it is the most direct profitable way we have to make our orchard a commercial tree and one that can be touched on lightly at this time.

The mechanical condition of the soil has much to do with keeping up its fertility; that is, keeping the soil aerated, as the air plays an important part in its development and the growth of the plant. The few elements of essential importance for the growth of the plant are: carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, water, and sunlight. The carbon is furnished by the carbon dioxide of the air, the oxygen by the water, and the sunlight is the source of energy.

Protect Your Trees From Sunburn, Squirrels and Rabbits

A tree just planted is very susceptible during the first season's growth to injury by sunburn. It is well to very early erect your trees can be protected from sunburning, squirrels and rabbits. Some trees, particularly where the cultural conditions are not favorable, there is a tendency to spoil and will hold even if the fibre does crack some.

The Paraffine Paper Protectors are one of the best on the market, and makes a most perfect, practical protector. The Black Protector is a positive protection against squirrels. A squirrel will never bite a tree covered with a Black Protector.

We quote as follows:

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Terms for Tree Protectors: Either Cash with Order or on Delivery.

This is a cheap tree insurance. Place your order with us at once for the Protectors you will need.

San Jose, Calif., Dec. 28th, 1917.

Silva-Bergtholdt Co.
Newcastle, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

I am sure that you will be interested to know of the favorable results we had with our nursery stock in my young Prune orchard near Linder, San Joaquin Co. Out of between five and six thousand trees which we purchased from you we have lost less than one half of one per cent. Can you beat it?

You will have a hard time to find a young orchard that looks healthier or more uniform than the trees we had no irrigation and the land produced a good crop of gyp corn besides.

We are not going to give you all the credit for this, but we take a little to ourselves when we say that the trees were put in with care and in a proper manner, and the land itself is unusually rich. Very few sections of California will equal or even surpass that little strip of country between the Calaveras River and the Missouri River. The champagne grower in this section has a splendid root system and in my opinion was a very profitable season.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) M. E. PHILLIPS

San Jose, Calif., Dec. 28th, 1917

Silva-Bergtholdt Co.
Newcastle, Calif.

Gentlemen:

For your information will state, that I had excellent results with the 3700 Prune trees purchased of you last winter, but none in transplanting. The trees were well grown and in perfect condition when received. They came from your early full and were very healthy looking. The shade was given by bean, the trees grown in a shaded condition and the burlap was kept in place until the trees became established.

Due to the fibrous and branched roots they made a splendid start and some of them have grown nine feet.

We expect to plant 4,000 more of your fruit trees this next season.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ALVIN S. KISTER.

Palermo, Calif., October 3rd, 1917.
Our well-drained footbath location and porous decomposed granite soil do not grow a tree hardy and roots fibrous and well-branched, but is immune from root-knot, crown-gall and other root diseases common to the valley loam locations usually employed by nurserymen, factors that no other section of the state where nursery stock is grown can offer. These roots are the foundation of your tree and make for the success of your orchard.

**Root Stocks and Their Adaptability**

**MYROBOLAN.** A species of wild plum employed as a root stock upon which to propagate Prunes, Plums, Apricots and Almonds.

Myrobolan is a very hardy, thorny grower, is a deep feeder, will thrive well in heavy soil or on locations subject to a short period of excessive moisture, though no root stock will take kindly to a long continued water-logged condition.

Myrobolan will thrive in soil too wet for Peach, Almond and Apricot root and will endure the same amount of moisture as Standard French Pear root.

The conditions most favorable to the Myrobolan root are deep, rich, black or sandy loam (such as a bottom land location), or a deep, fertile, heavy black soil, such as is common in our coastal valleys, and on some interior valley locations. Like any other tree, on dry locations it is benefited by irrigation, but being a deep feeder it penetrates to moisture.

Myrobolan will thrive on decomposed slate soil, but should not be planted in deep grades or grades when the bedrock comes within three feet of the surface.

Myrobolan is, without exception, the best stock for Prunes, Plums and Apricots on any location subject to more excessive moisture than an Apricot, Almond or Peach root will endure, though on any location adapted to Peach root, Prunes on Peach are always preferable to Prune on Myrobolan. This is also true of Plums. Almonds should never be employed on Myrobolan root. They grow a dwarf tree.

**PEACH.** The Natural Peach Seedling should always be employed in preference to a Muir, Salway or other budded seedling.

Should be planted on locations subject to good drainage. Peach root will thrive on well drained creek and river bottom locations and when not water-logged for a long period. Being a surface feeder it does well in the more shallow soil locations where the bedrock or hardpan is not less than 2 feet from the surface.

Peach root thrives well and is benefited by irrigation. Peach root is the only root stock to be employed on which to propagate a Peach of any variety. No other root stock will take kindly to any other root stock.

The Peach root should be employed for Prunes, Plums and Apricots on decomposed granite, or on a light, sandy formation, or on any heavy loam soil location adapted to the Peach root, bearing in mind always that Prunes particularly should be planted on Peach root on any location adapted to Peach root.

Peach will endure a greater degree of moisture than Almond, and on any location under irrigation, or on any location where the water level is too near for an Almond root or too wet for an Almond root, Peach is preferable to the Almond as a root stock for the Almond, and on a great many locations on which Almond on Almond are now planted, Almond on Peach root would be preferable employed. On any high, dry location of good depth of soil, not subject to irrigation, the Almond on Peach root would be preferable to Peach for the Almond, but under irrigation, or on a location subject to more moisture than the Almond root will take kindly to, Peach root is always preferable as a root stock for the Almond.

**ALMOND.** On the Almond the Bitter Almond should always be employed. Almond root is a deep feeder, and is well adapted to any well drained location of good depth of soil.

Almond root should never be planted where the soil is of shallow drainage, or where the soil is subject to a short period of excessive moisture, or where the water level comes to within six feet of the surface.

On a location not subject to irrigation, well drained and of a good depth of soil, Bitter Almond in the proper stock, is the best stock for the Almond. Under irrigation, in shallow soil, or on locations inclined to slow drainage, the Peach is preferable.

For Plums and Prunes on hillside locations, the Almond stock is better. For Plums and Prunes on hillside locations, the Almond in the proper location, will be the best stock for the Prune. For Plums and Prunes on hillside locations, the Almond in the proper location, will be the best stock for the Prune.

**APRICOT.** Apricot root requires practically the same soil conditions as does the Peach, and will thrive in any location under irrigation. Apricot will endure more moisture than the Almond root, but for the same reason, or not as much as the Myrobolan. On bottom lands or heavy soil locations the Myrobolan root should always be employed for the Apricot.

**MAZZARD CHERRY.** Mazzard Cherry is a deep feeder and thrifty grower, and while it will not endure "wet feet", yet it will thrive on any location adapted to Peach or Apricot root, and will endure more moisture than the Mahaleb root.

Eighty per cent of Cherry planting is on the Mazzard root, the Mazzard being generally preferred to the Mahaleb on most all locations, particularly where there is good depth and fertility of soil. Mazzard also is less subject to gummy and die-back than Cherry or Mahaleb.

Mazzard is employed only as root stock for Cherries.

**MAHALEH BERRY.** Mahaleb Cherry will not endure the same amount of moisture as the Mazzard, requiring more perfect and more rapid drainage. Mahaleb is inclined to surface feeding and by some planters is deemed a better root stock for Cherry on shallow and less fertile soil locations than the Mazzard. Shallow locations, however, are not usually deemed desirable for commercial Cherry raising.

A small percentage of the Cherries planted on the Mahaleb root, on any location where the depth and nature of soil are favorable to the production of Cherries, Mazzard is deemed the better stock.

**STANDARD FRENCH PEAR.** The Standard French Pear Seedling has been employed in great many years in California as the standard root stock for Pear.

It will thrive on a great many locations: will endure a larger amount of moisture and poor drainage, as well as considerable flooding, such as is sometimes experienced on river or creek bottom locations.

French Pear will thrive in most any soil, though like any other root stock will thrive more and deeper in well drained locations.

French Pear is deemed preferable to the Keiffer Pear, employed in the same root stock, and is employed more largely than any other on which to propagate Pear.

**JAPANESE PEAR.** A seedling stock employed in Japan and China on which to propagate the Japanese Pear. Has been employed as a root stock for Pear in the Northwestern States.

Hereforeto the information available to horticulturists relative to the desirability of Japanese Pear as a root stock for the Pear has been rather indeterminate, it having been hardly sufficiently long under observation to definitely determine its merits as a root stock.

**QUINCE.** Quince root will endure more moisture than Pear, Myrobolan or any other root employed as a root stock. It is used most largely on which to propagate the Quince. Is used also to some extent for the propagation of Pear and Apple, Pear and Apple, however, on Quince root will grow a dwarf tree, and for commercial purposes a dwarf tree is not as profitable, nor as desirable, as a standard.

Quince will thrive well on any soil or location adapted to any other root stock.

**OLIVE.** Olive will endure more moisture than any other root stock.

**PICHOLINE.** Picholine will grow a deeper feeding root system, and is a more thrifty grower than a root system from a cutting of the Mature when propagated varieties. Without a doubt it is a better root stock for the Olive than a root system grown from a cutting of a Picholine variety.

**APPLE SEEDLING.** Crab Apple Seedling is the root stock most commonly employed for the propagation of the Apple. Will thrive and do well on any location adapted to Pear root. Will endure the same amount of moisture as the Pear, but will do best on all deep, fertile, well drained locations.
Almonds

On this continent Almonds are grown in California only, and have for a market the entire consuming population of North America. The demands of the American market alone require four times the Almonds now grown in California. And with this unlimited home market, Almonds growing in California is still in its infancy, and Almonds are commercially rated as one of the best money makers.

The trees are long lived, and when planted in localities adapted to their culture, are in every way a safe and profitable investment. Under normally favorable conditions Almonds are regularly productive of an income of $125 to $250 per acre. They cannot be beat for a quick income and a good profit.

The best standard varieties are the following: Nonpareil, I X L, Peerless, Drake’s Seedling, Texas Prolific and Ne Plus Ultra. Of these varieties Nonpareil and Drake’s Seedling, or Nonpareil and Texas Prolific, are deemed the heaviest producers, although in some localities I X L, Peerless and Ne Plus Ultra do equally well when planted in combination with Nonpareil, and with Drake’s Seedling or Texas Prolific as a pollinizer.

Texas Prolific or Drake’s Seedling should also be planted with either or any of the other varieties for the purpose of cross-pollination.

Almonds on Almond and Peach Roots

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Drake’s Seedling. Tree thrifty grower, regular in productive in all localities, hardy, and one of the best pollinizers of Nonpareil and I X L.

I X L. Tree is sturdy, upright grower; nuts large; shell soft, perfect. It bears heavily and regularly in most localities where Almonds are grown. On, is highly recommended by orchardists who have grown Almonds, and is usually planted in combination with Nonpareil and Drake’s Seedling or Nonpareil and Texas Prolific.

Ne Plus Ultra. Tree a rapid grower; a heavy and regular bearer; nuts large and very long shaped, shell soft; hulls readily.

Nonpareil. Tree a strong grower and an exceedingly hardy bearer, with very thin shell; of the paper shell type; one of the best, and this nut always sells at a premium of from one to several cents per pound over other varieties. Usually planted in the following combination: One of Texas Prolific or Drake’s Seedling to two Nonpareil; one Texas Prolific, one I X L, one Nonpareil; one Ne Plus Ultra, one I X L and one Nonpareil; or one I X L, one Peerless, one Drake’s Seedling and one Nonpareil.

Apricots

Apricots, like Almonds, are grown commercially only in California, where they can be successfully grown in many localities. In those sections adapted to their production they are as profitable as Oranges in Riverside (you know what that means), realizing to growers an average income of from $175 to $300 per acre.

There is a growing demand for this fruit which the California orchards cannot supply. Green, canned and dried, they are used extensively in the export trade, where they compete successfully in European markets with the home grown product.

APRICOTS ON PEACH AND APRICOT

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APRICOTS ON MYROBOLAN

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Tilton. In general appearance resembles the Ruger Peach Apricot. It ripens uniformly, and is exceedingly firm. Flesh of orange yellow with a very high pronounced Apricot flavor. Not only does well, but is valuable for canning, preserves and shipping. Already very much in demand by canners, fruit buyers, and as far as its history has gone evidence of remarkable fruitfulness, June 15th to 30th.

Hemishki. A fine English variety; large, roundish; skin orange, with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender, juicy, rich and luscious, with a plum-like flavor. Very hardy, and a more regular bearer than the Moorpark, June 20th to 30th.

Moorpark. Fruit large, roundish; skin orange; flesh red, and a shade of deep orange or brown in the sun; flesh quite firm, bright orange; parts free from seed. A very prolific bearer; juice, with a rich and luscious peach flavor. A splendid Apricot on account of its extremely large size for canning, drying and shipping purposes. A desirable variety in a locality where it will be grown, and will bear regularly. In some sections, however, it is not recommended for planting unless in your section you have a chance of observing others. They are said to produce well in the Santa Clara and Upper San Joaquin Valleys. June 25th to July 10th.

Apples

Apples are more largely consumed by the people of all lands than any other fruit. It is unfortunate for the California fruit grower that they can be so successfully grown, and to as fine a degree of perfection, in a great many localities in the United States as is possible in the most favored locations for the production in this State. On that account there has been an enormous acreage of this fruit planted in the West and Northwest, and in these localities Apples are grown to a degree of perfection hitherto unequalled even by the older Apple growing sections of the East. In course of time the demand for this fruit will undoubtedly equal the supply to a large extent that will make their culture profitable. On account of the great flood of Apples that will be harvested in the coming years from the West, Northwest and Middle West, our California grown Fall and Winter Apples will have to take second place to Apples grown in other great Apple producing sections for some time to come.

For these reasons, while we have trees to sell, we cannot conscientiously advise the extensive commercial planting of Fall and Winter Apples, although in course of time we believe that the demand for this
fruit in the local markets of California, and also for export, will be such as to make their culture profitable. At present the income averages from $75 to $200 per acre.

What we say of Fall and Winter Apples, however, does not apply to the Early Summer and Midsummer sorts. These ripen as they do in advance of the Northwestern and Eastern grown Apples, have the markets of the East, North and South open for their consumption, and can be profitably grown without competition from the other localities. Among the famous Gravenstein offer prospects nearly as flattering as the growing of most any other varieties of fruit. Average income on Summer varieties ranges from $100 to $250 per acre.

The Fall and Winter varieties being well known, we do not offer any special choices, but leave them to your selection if you contemplate planting them.

But what we say relative to the advisability of planting Apples is where the planting is contemplated for commercial purposes. For home orchard, Apples should constitute a large proportion of your planting.

APPLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SILVA-BERGTHOLDT COMPANY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4 to 6 feet</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5 to 4 feet</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow Transparent</strong></td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>Green-Yellow</td>
<td>Roundish</td>
<td>Flavorful, Good Quality, Easy to Ripen, Late Harvest, One of the Best Bearers Under All Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White Astrachan</strong></td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Green-Yellow</td>
<td>Firm, Smooth</td>
<td>Flavorful, Good Quality, Easy to Ripen, Late Harvest, One of the Best Bearers Under All Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Red Astrachan</strong></td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Red-Yellow</td>
<td>Firm, Smooth</td>
<td>Flavorful, Good Quality, Easy to Ripen, Late Harvest, One of the Best Bearers Under All Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delicious</strong></td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Green-Yellow</td>
<td>Firm, Smooth</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Delicious</strong></td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Round</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mammoth Black Twig</strong></td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Green-Yellow</td>
<td>Firm, Smooth</td>
<td>Flavorful, Good Quality, Easy to Ripen, Late Harvest, One of the Best Bearers Under All Conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMER VARIETIES**

Alexander. Large, conical; greenish-yellow, streaked with orange and bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish white. Its large size and excellent cooking quality make it a desirable market sort; productive and profitable. August 15th to September 15th.

**Early Harvest.** Medium size; bright red, firm, very early and abundant grower. May 15th to June 15th.

Gravenstein. Large, rather flattened; skin yellow; freely marked with white, flesh tender, crisp, highly flavored, aromatic; a strong growing and heavily bearing tree. Its beautiful appearance, fine eating quality, $3.00 to $4.00 per ton, and good keeping quality make it the best Apple of the Summer season, and open to it every market of the United States, Mexico and Canada, creating a demand always greater than the supply, and at very remunerative prices. This, together with its productivity, makes it one of the best for profit, and we freely commend this variety for extensive planting. July 20th to September 1st.

**Red Astrachan.** Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with deep bloom; juicy, rich, sub-acid; flavor, attractive, fine setting, and one of the healthiest of the race, the main reliance for an early Apple. In great demand by the best of the Mountain and market, and a profitable variety. July 1st to 31st, according to location.

**Yellow Transparent.** A new Russian variety imported in 1870. Tree an upper, grower and a very early and abundant grower. Fruit of good size; skin clear, white turning to a pale yellow. Ripens with Early Harvest.

**White Astrachan.** Very large, roundish; skin smooth and nearly white flesh white. A fine cooking Apple, and on account of its earliness, symmetry, and uniformly large size and productivity, a very valuable market sort; and extensively grown in the foothills of San Joaquin Valley, and many coast sections. July 15th to August 15th.

**FALL VARIETIES**

Jonathan. A beautiful, brilliant red Apple, highly flavored and of excellent quality; being tender, juicy and rich. A splendid family sort. Tree is long-lived, productive and an early bearer of size, adaptability and for market ranks among the best Fall Apples. Orchardists East and West are increasing their planting of Jonathan. In quality and market value Jonathan excels all other Fall Apples, October.

Rome Beauty. Uniformly large and smooth, shaded and striped with bright red, blouses late and is an annual bearer. An old favorite that has not been planted as widely as it deserves. One of the standards in all Apple growing regions. Particularly desirable in the higher altitudes where late blooming is a desirable feature. It has an established reputation on all markets for its size and great beauty assurance for it ready sale. A fine Apple with many good qualities and few faults. One of the surest bearers under all conditions October and November.


Yellow Bellflower. Very large, oblong, smooth, thin color, with blush; flesh tender, crisp; with slightly sub-acid flavor. Tree is somewhat prolific and good producer. A universal favorite. Keep well and will into the Winter months as one of the best for profit. October to January.

**ORKLEY.** Fruit medium to large; roundish, oblong; greenish-yellow; flesh white, fine grained; tender and juicy; very pleasant. November to February.

**Rhode Island Red.** Large, greenground; succeeds on a great variety of soils; flesh yellow, crisp; juicy and aromatic; excellent for cooking and table. A valuable sort in warm, dry climates; adapting itself to any climate. A good market Apple. October to December.

**Sproitzen.** This variety and Yellow Newtown Pippin have broken all records for profit in the Pacific Northwest and some sections of California. Observe and handle, and observe what a covered with rich, lively red, on shady side yellowish, with broken stripes of red flesh; very firm, crisp, juicy, with a delicious aromatic flavor. An old stand-by whose popularity has never waned, and which is now still the one of the best for profit. A good, upright grower, hardy and productive. November to April.

**Wintap.** Medium size to large, oblong; skin smooth, dark red, flesh yellow, slightly marked, tender; crisp, juicy and aromatic; excellent for cooking. November to February.

**Washington.** This variety is of great merit and is one of the fruit most suitable for the Pacific Northwest. It is not as hardy as some other varieties, but is on of the best for profit. November to April.

**Winter Banana.** Fruit large size, per-—brow, beautifully colored, sprinkled with gray dots. Beautiful appearance and excellent eating quality. November 1st to January 15th.

**Grine’s Golden Pippin.** Medium to large. Skin golden yellow with fine red dots. Fruit very large, sub-acid, rich aromatic flavor and of good keeping quality. November 1st to January 15th.

**King David.** Described by Stark Bros, the original tree, and one of the most beautiful Apples grown, being a cross between Jonathan and Arkansas Black. Medium to large; color a deep, rich red, with distinct markings of dark red, tree vigorous, early and heavy grower. A remarkable producer. November 1st to January 15th.

**Yellow Newton Pippin.** Large, round, and of slightly irregular shape; skin smooth, golden yellow, with reddish blush, crisp and juicy. November 1st to January 15th. A very desirable variety as it is one of the best for profit. November to April.

**Mammoth Black Twig.** A native of Tennessee. The original tree is now in the possession of the United States Government. It is one of the best and most profitable Winter Apples grown on the Pacific Coast and in the Pacific Northwest. October to May.
**Crab Apples**

**CRAB APPLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>1000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 6 feet</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 to 6 feet</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hyslop Crab**. Fruit large, deep crimson, covered with thick bloom; tree vigorous. One of the most popular Crabs. November.

**Red Siberian**. Smooth, glossy, hard; and splashed with red. Firm and juicy; extremely hardy and prolific. Excellent for jellies and preserves. October. **Yellow Siberian.** Very similar to Red Siberian, excepting the color, which is a beautiful glossy yellow. October.

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**Cherries**

Cherries are the first, the most attractive and the best fruit of the Summer season. Ripening as they do in California, in advance of the Cherries grown in every other section of the country, the California grown Cherry is to our brother living east of the Sierras, the first herald of the breaking up of Winter and the coming of the Summer season. They greet him with a cheery "Cheer up! Cherries are ripe!" and at the same time tempt his palate at the expense of his purse.

Everywhere our Cherries are great favorites. They have a monopoly of every market, and there never has been enough of them. California Cherries have good keeping qualities, and can be shipped in good order to every market in the land. They can be grown in many localities, and a well kept Cherry orchard in full bearing will, year for year, match the income of the best kept orange and lemon groves of the south. A fair average income of the best kept block of Cherry trees in full bearing will range from $100 to $600 per acre, and many growers have been known to make occasional records of $1000 per acre or more.

For several seasons carloads of Cherries have been sold on the Eastern markets at not less than $3000 per car, and from that up to $4500 and $5000 per thirteen-ton car, netting the grower an average price per 10lb. standard packed box of from $600 to $800.

**CHERRIES ON MAZZARD AND MAHALLOBE ROOTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3 to 4 feet</td>
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**Clingstone Peaches**

The 1916 crop of Clingstone Peaches suffered on account of the weather conditions of Fall, 1914. Disturbed and stagnated business, causing a vast exodus of the market. Canners and the disconsolate regulars of regular and heavy traffic curtailing the export trade. As a result canners went into the sea of 1915 with an enormous carry-over of Clingstone Peaches, and with the heavy 1915 crop canners curtailed their pack of Clingstones, and prices for the 1915 crop were much lower than conditions fairly justified.

Seasons of 1916-17, however, in spite of war conditions, Clingstone Peaches have come back with a jolt. Canners are freely packing Clingstone Peaches at ten and fifteen-year term contracts at prices insuring an annual income of from $200.00 to $300.00 per acre, thus insuring the future marketability of this fruit. By those who know and who are investing their millions in the industry. This pertains to the counties of Merced and Fresno. Above advise of the Cling Peach is the canning Peach of not alone this continent, but of the world, and in no other locality can a canning peach equal in quality be produced.

Clingstone Peaches are grown and canned in other localities in this country and Europe, but canned they are bought and are relegated to pie and jelly. This gives to the California Clingstone Peach a monopoly of the world's largest and most desirable fruit, stability and assurance to the Clingstone Peach for canning in California.

Clingstone Peaches are more easily grown and handled than any other fruit. They are regular and heavy producers over a wide range of territory in California, and on account of the regular and heavy productive, and the monopoly of the world's markets which they enjoy, they are one of the most reliable fruits to plant for profit.

Under normal conditions Clingstone Peaches have averaged, when in full bearing, an income of from $175 to $300 per acre, and we have known numerous instances where growers have averaged from $400 to $600 per acre for a season's crop.

Clingstone Peaches are all worked on the Natural Peach Seeding, whereas, it is the common custom of nurserymen to employ either a Murie or Cherry Seeding. Experience proves that the Natural Peach Seeding makes a harder, firmer and a better root system. Tuscan, Haus and Phillips are more largely planted than any other variety, and are the best of the list, while Levi is a late canning Clingstone, regularly productive, of desirable quality and profitable, and prolongs the season of this fruit.

Would call your special attention to our Improved Tuscan Cling, likewise the Haus Cling, and our True Type of Phillips. These are the strains we put out in the past year. We carry them for our general collection at the regular price, and do not charge you a premium for these Improved strains, as do other nurserymen.

Canners have also long sought a desirable midsummer Cling to fill the intermediate season gap, the Levi and House, the Red and Phillips, and the Levi Cling is said to have better flavor quality than Orange, McDevitt and Albriton, and of equal quality to the Phillips. This variety has been discovered in what is known as the Haus Cling.

Planting Clings, the best combination of varieties and one that is not offered by any other nurserymen is our Improved Tuscan, our Haus and our True Type of Phillips Cling.

**CLINGSTONE VARIETIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>1000</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$0.375</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved Red</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved House</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Lambert Cherry.**

Black Tarantara should be more largely planted than any other varieties for distant shipments. May 25th to 25th. Lambert. An exceptionally large black cherry; firm and fine. Relatively productive. This variety comes highly recommended to Oregon. We have observed them in bearing in this district for two years, and are favorably impressed with them as a standard variety. In the hands of the best Black Cherries for market immedi-

ally following the ripening of Black Tartanara, June 8th to 20th.

**Bing.** A fine, extra large, black cherry; of good eating and good shipping quality; fairly productive. Ripening immediately following skin cherry, firm and of good flavor. Ripening in succession of Tartarum. Its large size, good keeping quality and earliness make it the most profitable early Cherry. Being the first large black, firm Cherry on the Eastern markets, they sell at fabulous prices. They do not hold their size or color very well, as we have noticed for a few years at Yuba City and reported to be the same in its merits and can be recommended for extensive planting. April 25th to May 15th.

**Improved Tuscan.** Very large; very handsome, firm; flesh heavy; and of excellent flavor; good shipper; very productive and of peculiarly valuable for superior canning quality. July 15th to August 1st.

Nurserymen commonly propagate an ohlone Tuscan. We propagate for the Tuscan only this Improved Round Tuscan, which, in the following features is preferable in every way to the common Tuscan.

1. More regularly productive.
2. Perfectly round; uniform size and symmetry.
3. Do not split.
4. Do not turn one.
5. Do not windfall.
6. Of uniform size and of superior canning quality, demand a premium at any comity over the common Tuscan.

These are all important features in the growing of the Tuscan Cling.

The parent tree of this particular strain of Tuscan has been under the observation of Mr. W. R. Skinner, an expert on the Cherries, superintendent of Yuba City for a pe-

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**Black Oregon.** Medium to large jet black. Very firm, dark flesh of exquisitie sub-class flavor. Will carry to any point in excellent condition, and is a great favorite for distant shipment. Very productive. Does not grow as large as Bing or Lambert, and planting a large black cherry for market, would advise employing either Bing or Lambert or both in preference. June 10th to June 25th.
For commercial planting we do not advocate the planting of Freestone Peaches for shipment, excepting in the early varieties named. For home orchard, however, like Apples, there is no fruit that will give you service or satisfaction as a nice assortment of Freestone Peaches ripening through the season.

For drying the Muir and Loveli are the most profitable sorts. With the organization of the Peach Growers' Association the market on the dried peach has been stabilized to an extent that makes the planting of Peaches for drying a safe and profitable investment.

Early shipping peaches, $150.00 to $200.00 per acre. Later shipping varieties, $50.00 to $75.00 per acre. Drying and canning Freestone varieties, $100.00 to $300.00 per acre.

**Freestone Varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>$25</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mayflower. From North Carolina. The earliest Peach grown; absolutely red, yellow, white and of excellent Peach flavor, and as large as

Freestone. Some strains of this variety produce small fruit, but the trees from which it is produced which produces Peaches of nearly the same size as the Early Crawford.

Earthy Crawford. Medium to large, round; Freestone; surface velvety, skin yellow with tinge of red; flesh yellow, rich and of an agreeable flavor. Good for canning; drying or for empire. Its color is neither so distinctive and variety is well known and will be placed in the standard, profitable sort. July 14th to 20th.

Foster. Medium to large; round; Freestone; surface velvety, skin yellow, large, good flavor. Good for canning, drying or for empire. Fruit from a strain that is a regular bearer and of excellent quality. For our purposes we prefer this variety to the Early Crawford. July 14th to 20th.

Strawberry Free. Medium to large; round, oval, of uniform size and symmetrical; very attractive. Surface bright red, with fine red stripes. Flesh yellow, juicy and of delicious flavor. Good for canning, drying. A very prolific bearer; free from canker. Canning good. A very unusual variety and very rarely affected by peach moth.

Early Elberta. Fruit quite as large as Elberta; color is a mixture of yellow and red as highly colored but finer granulated and of better flavor. Good shipper and regular and heavily productive. Ripens from early August to late September. Advantage of Early Crawford. In, however, superior to either. Early Elberta is a true varieties and of all our varieties; it has been offered to California growers, and will become popular. June 15th to 20th.

Mayflower Peach.

the Alexander, and ripens two weeks earlier; medium size; tree is strong grower, blooms late, heavy bearer and requires thinning, May 25th to June 10th.

Alexander. Medium to large; greenish yellow, white, red cheek; flesh white and juicy; bears transportation well. Therefore and canning; with fully set red stripes. Flesh yellow, juicy and of delicious flavor. Good for canning, drying. A very prolific bearer; free from canker. Canning good. A very unusual variety and very rarely affected by peach moth.

Elberta. Fruit quite as large as Elberta; color is a mixture of yellow and red as highly colored but finer granulated and of better flavor. Good shipper and regular and heavily productive. Ripens from early August to late September. Advantage of Early Crawford. In, however, superior to either. Early Elberta is a true varieties and of all our varieties; it has been offered to California growers, and will become popular. June 15th to 20th.

**Freestone Peaches**

California grown midsummer and late Freestone Peaches are brought into competition on the Eastern market with the late grown Elberta and other varieties, and on that account are often made to suffer in the prices realized. However, owing to the superior carrying qualities of the California grown Peach, they can be shipped to every point in the United States, and shipped with safety in California product in some section of east, north, west or south not reached by the Eastern grown fruit. However, for the reasons stated, we cannot recommend the extensive planting in ripening of those that ripen in advance of the movement of the Eastern and Southern crops. These are Mayflower, Alexander, Triumph, St. John. Those ripening in advance of the Southern Elberta find a good market and a profitable sale.
Shipping Plums

Shipping Plums in California are grown to a degree of perfection that is not equalled by those of any other locality, and their peculiar adaptability to the climate and soil of California permits of a wide selection of fancy varieties. Every one of them is equal in desirability and attractiveness to the best of any fruit grown. During their season of ripening the California Plum is the only fruit of this kind available to the markets of the entire United States and Canada, and with the resumption of after-war trade relations, they can be delivered via Panama Canal to the markets of Europe within very nearly the same time and at a less cost than is now possible by rail to New York and Boston. This opens up an immense new field for this fruit, and the demand will be almost unlimited. For some years we have advised the extensive planting of Shipping Plums. In our own orchards we have a large acreage and complete assortment of all the standard varieties, and they are exceedingly profitable, the annual average income being from $175 to $300 per acre.

There are a number of choice varieties of equal desirability, and of both Japanese and European origin. Ripening in the order named, a good assortment to plant for Eastern shipment is the following: Beauty, Climax, Tragedy, California Blue, Santa Rosa, Gaviota, Duarte, Wickson, Diamond, Kelsey, Grand Duke, President.

We have a complete assortment of the various varieties on Myrobolan, Bitter Almond and Natural Peach seedling root.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLUMS ON MYROBOLAN, ALMOND AND PEACH ROOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 feet</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 to 6 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

California Blue (Japanese variety.) Large to very large; heart shaped; flesh deep red, firm, good eating, and good quality; desirable for canning. The color and flavor are similar to that of the well-known European variety, but is larger in size, color and quality. It is a very late ripening variety, and is of a size and quality to make it a valuable addition to the market.

Santa Rosa (Japanese.) Large to very large and nearly globular; surface bright cherry red maroon with yellow; flesh yellow, soft and agreeable flavor; very firm and one of the best Plums for long distance shipment; a strong grower and prolific. Hereafter a very popular variety, but of late years, with the introduction of Santa Rosa and California Blue, ripening at nearly the same time, the latter are more profitable planting. July 15th to 15th.

Climax (Japanese variety.) Large to very large; heart-shaped; beautiful bright cherry red flesh; yellow and good flavor and delicate fragrance. Trees are strong growers and regularly bear. Large, firm, very good eating, and good quality; desirable in the west, but not in the east. It is a very late ripening variety, and is of a size and quality to make it a valuable addition to the market.

Tragedy (California Seedling) Medium to large; oblong; purplish-blue; flesh deep blue black, and deliciously flavored. It ripens in the first month of August and is of a size and quality to make it a valuable addition to the market.

Gaviota Ripening with last half of Burbank and the first picking of Wickson and Gaviota. On account of their firmness they have a long ripening season. Its large size, beautiful and most attractive appearance, its good shipping quality, its good eating quality and its productiveness make it a particularly valuable addition to shipping plums. It is superior in size, appearance, color and flavor to the Burbank. The Plums are a deep purple crimson, with pale yellow bloom; very large, conical, symmetrical, uniform in size; flesh yellow with a shade of rosy red or near the skin: fragrant flavor; rich, juicy, luscious and surprisingly succulent. We have included them largely in our own planting of the past for ripening from July 15th to July 15th.

Wickson (Japanese.) Large, heart-shaped; in ripening its color develops from a cherry red to a brilliant scarlet as if ripest is attained; flesh amber colored, very juicy and of an agreeable flavor. A very attractive Plum an excellent shipper and a good bearer. Tree strong and vigorous. This variety always commands a good price. July 15th to July 15th.

Gaviota. Ripening with the last half of Wickson and between Wickson and Gaviota. This Plum is a large, heart-shaped, deep purple crimson, with pale yellow bloom and a more regular bearer. In size it is a little longer than the Wickson.
Prunes

Prunes are a staple article of diet, not alone with the consuming populations of the United States and Canada, but are used very largely in the European and Oriental markets, and on the wholesale fancy, grades and sizes, the European grown Prune not coming up in quality and size to the high standard of the California product.

As an article of diet in the trenches they were proven as indispensable as the meatless American ham and demonstrated beyond a doubt the stability of the Prune growing industry.

Prunes are to the California fruit grower what corn and hogs are to the Iowa farmer—a regular income producer, and now that they have been self-sustaining farms, it is yearly realizing better prices each year. The consumption of California Prunes is increasing yearly. In the export trade they compete successfully with the European product, and are found at not only a premium, but realizing better prices each year. The consumption of California Prunes is increasing yearly. In the export trade they compete successfully with the European product, and are found at not only a premium, but realizing better prices each year.

When Prunes are a heavy yield, growers have known to realize as much as $1000 per acre from a season's crop, while an average net income per acre can be conservatively placed at $175 to $350 per acre. Growers in California are benefiting by the growing of Prunes as a safe and profitable investment, and as a result there has been a shortage in Prune trees each year, particularly on Myronobol root.

We have a fine block of trees, selected from parent trees of best performing for size and quality of fruit, in the French, Imperial, Rode de Sargeant, Sugar and Standard, on Myronobol and Peach root.

The demand will be in excess of the supply. Be safe, therefore, and contract the trees now that you want.

Many growers are planting Prunes on Myronobol root on locations where Prune on Peach root would be preferable.

On any soil, well and favorably adapted to the growing of Peach root, such as on shallow hillside locations, well drained valley loam or well drained creek and river bottom land, Prune will do well. Prune has been logged for a long period, Prune on Peach root is preferable, and on locations adapted to Peach root, Prunes on Peach will average larger sizes, a larger tree and one just as long lived as on Myronobol.

Prune on Myronobol root should have the same heavy low locations of slow drainage, adobe, or on bottom land location subject to excessive moisture.

Prune on Almond root should be confined to dry hillside not under irrigation, of good depth of soil, and where it is desired that the roots penetrate for moisture.

**PRUNES ON MYRONOBOL, PEACH, ALMOND AND APRICOT ROOTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 100</th>
<th>Each 1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 feet</td>
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<td>$400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 feet</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUGAR PRUNES**

Sugar Prunes, (European.) Ripen a month earlier than French Prune, and the fruit is a desirable feature. It averages a high percentage of sugar in the fruit, and the size is larger in size than the French Prune. Tree is a vigorous and strong grower and excellent market fruit.

**Standard Prune.** A combination of the Rode de Sargeants, one of the best known European varieties, and some years ago by Mr. Burkhart. Fruit very large, skin dark red covered with a beautiful blue bloom, Flesh amber; fine grain, juicy, and very rich, and delicious. Like Imperial, but far less productive in some districts and inclined to alternate in bearing. In districts where it is regularly productive, it is generally productive. We propagate from a block of Imperial Prunes that have been regularly productive, and find that this variety is superior to the large, firm, round, very rich, with a unique and interesting flavor, the fruit being a premium, and the size is large.

**Rode de Sargeant.** Large size; oval, skin deep purple and covered with a thick, firm, red skin; flesh deep purple, sweet, well, flavored, sugary, rich and delicious. Like Imperial, but far more productive in some districts and inclined to alternate in bearing. In districts where it is regularly productive, it is generally productive. We propagate from a block of Imperial Prunes that have been regularly productive, and find that this variety is superior to the large, firm, round, very rich, with a unique and interesting flavor, the fruit being a premium, and the size is large.

**MYROBOLAN.** Fruit large, firm, round, very rich, with a unique and interesting flavor, the fruit being a premium, and the size is large.

**Almond.** Fruit large, firm, round, very rich, with a unique and interesting flavor, the fruit being a premium, and the size is large.

**PRUNE STOCKS FOR THE PRUNE INDUSTRY.**

Many growers are planting Prunes on Myronobol root on locations where Prune on Peach root would be preferable.

When Prunes are a heavy yield, growers have known to realize as much as $1000 per acre from a season's crop, while an average net income per acre can be conservatively placed at $175 to $350 per acre. Growers in California are benefiting by the growing of Prunes as a safe and profitable investment, and as a result there has been a shortage in Prune trees each year, particularly on Myronobol root.

We have a fine block of trees, selected from parent trees of best performers for size and quality of fruit, in the French, Imperial, Rode de Sargeant, Sugar and Standard, on Myronobol and Peach root.

The demand will be in excess of the supply. Be safe, therefore, and contract the trees now that you want.

Many growers are planting Prunes on Myronobol root on locations where Prune on Peach root would be preferable.

On any soil, well and favorably adapted to the growing of Peach root, such as on shallow hillside locations, well drained valley loam or well drained creek and river bottom land, Prune will do well. Prune has been logged for a long period, Prune on Peach root is preferable, and on locations adapted to Peach root, Prunes on Peach will average larger sizes, a larger tree and one just as long lived as on Myronobol.

Prune on Myronobol root should have the same heavy low locations of slow drainage, adobe, or on bottom land location subject to excessive moisture.

Prune on Almond root should be confined to dry hillside not under irrigation, of good depth of soil, and where it is desired that the roots penetrate for moisture.

**PRUNES ON MYRONOBOL, PEACH, ALMOND AND APRICOT ROOTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 100</th>
<th>Each 1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 feet</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 feet</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<td>12 to 15 feet</td>
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<td>$400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 feet</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Almond.** Fruit large, firm, round, very rich, with a unique and interesting flavor, the fruit being a premium, and the size is large.
Pears

California Bartlett Pears ripen in advance of the Eastern and Northwestern growth. During their season, a monopoly of the markets of the United States and Canada. With the war ended, and the Panama Canal trade routes established, this monopoly will extend to European and South America markets as well. The California Bartletts attain a peculiar degree of perfection, making it a fruit distinct from any other pear, and where consumed to be eaten out of hand, canned or dried, they enjoy a monopoly of all markets, and are as regularly profitable as the best of any kind.

Bartlett Pears, likewise all varieties of the standard fall pears, always sell at remunerative prices and maintain their enviable record as an annual monomoy maker for the California fruit grower. They have never sold at less than $25.00 per ton at the cannery, and even at this price a full bearing orchard of Bartlett Pears, under normal conditions will average a gross income of $175.00 to $300.00 per acre. Last year they sold at $75.00 per ton at the cannery, and a yearly average price would be from $40.00 to $50.00 at the cannery. The average annual income from an acre of full bearing Bartlett Pears, grown under normal conditions, will range from $250.00 to $400.00, while growers have been known to realize as high as $750.00 to $900.00 per acre, where the location is particularly favorable.

Bartlett Pears produce a good income every year, and some years they are a gold mine.

On account of the Pear Blight in the pear growing sections of the Eastern and Northwestern States, Pears are not being planted, and many of the pear orchards are being taken up. For this reason California will enjoy a monopoly in the production of this fruit; likewise of the standard varieties of Full Pears. The consumption of this fine fruit is growing, and the possibilities of its expansion are unlimited. In California, on the coast valleys, likewise the interior foothills and lower mountain locations, Pears are ideal, and even on the interior valley locations Pear Blight can be readily controlled.

Bartlett is the king of Pears, and should be more largely planted than any other variety, being pre-emminently the best. They can be successfully grown over a very wide range, and is no fruit offering a safer or more profitable investment. On very early locations a block of Wilder or Lawson Pearl in your Pear assortment will be very profitable, while an assortment of the standard Full varieties, such as Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Bosc, Winter Nellis, Comice, Beurre Hardy and Beurre Claireau, will diversify your crop, and are very profitable planting also.

Full Pears enjoy a wide range of distribution at profitable prices, and with the opening of the canal trade routes, Full Pears in particular will be in great demand for the export trade. They will safely average an income of from $125 to $400 per acre.

We are PLANTING BARTLETT PEAR ON AN EARLY LOCATION, WE WOULD RECOMMEND THAT YOU PLANT AT LEAST A PORTION—25 TO 50 PER CENT.—OF THE EARLY TYPE BARTLETT DESCRIBED UNDER THE INDIVIDUAL VARIETIES.

We have a fine lot of thriving, hardy, well rooted Pear trees growing in our nurseries, and can care for all orders on both French Pear and Japanese Pear root.

PEARS ON JAPANESE AND FRENCH PEAR ROOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 feet</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 to 12 feet</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
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PEAR ON QUINCE ROOT, DOUBLE WORKED

<table>
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<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 feet</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 to 10 feet</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bartlett.

Bartlett, the King of Pears. The best for Easter, as well as local markets; the best for canning and the best for drying. The merits of this fruit are well known. Scarcely any other variet-

 ty of fruit is making as much money for growers as Bartlett Pears, and with pear blight under control and little to fear from this source, we do not hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting. They will continue to be in the future, a source of great profit to fruit growers. The tree is a strong grower and prolific; fruit large, smooth, clear yellow, sometimes with delicate blush; flesh white, firm, grain, juicy, buttery and delicious. Their season extends from July 1st to September 10th, according to location.

Bartlett, Early Type. Some twenty or fifteen years ago we imported from France a small assortment of 100 or more varieties of Pears and Plums for experimental purposes. The Bartlett type appeared to be an early variety than the common, the most desirable feature for marketing. We planted approximately a week to ten days earlier, and are using a type.

We grafted them into several young trees in an orchard which have now fruited five years. In form and fruit this variety was nearly the same as the common Bartlett. We made the first picking of the early Bartlett, and found them ready for market ten days before we could make the first picking of the common Bartlett, and the season for the early Bartlett, is nearly over when we make our first picking of the common Bartlett—a feature particularly valuable in early districts.

We have now fruited this early type for five years, and for productivity they have been fully equal to trees of the regular as Bartlett, and, although a form and quality of fruit they are at least equal to those of the regular Bartlett. The distinguishing feature between this early Bartlett and the regular Bartlett is, that they ripen ten days earlier. They ripen faster on this early Bartlett than on the trees of the regular Bartlett. They ripened in ten days or two weeks after trees of the regular Bartlett, whereas the regular Bartlett will hang for a season or fail to market this early Bartlett.

We do not advocate the planting of this early type in early districts. The area, but please do not plant too large a variety. In the early part of the season we have a strain of Winter Nellis producing exceptionally large fruit. Many of the California growers have been planting this variety, and the particular strain which we propagate will average medium large and in a pear of much better quality and market than the Winter Nellis described above.

Beurre Hardy. Large, long oblong, sometimes pyriform; skin greenish with thin, brown paper; flesh yellowish, slightly gritty, sweet, juicy, and of medium size. This variety does not compare in quality with the Bartlett, yet owing to its being a self bearer, and owing to the fact that it would dominate the market, the Beurre Hardy is most popular. It is always grown at its height, and is picked at a time when the Beurre Hardy and the Pear for sale are at their peak.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, pyriform; skin greenish with brownish-red dots; flesh yellowish, sweet, very productive. This variety is the most productive, and skillfully handled, can give excellent results.

Beurre Clairapé. Large pyriform. When ripened, color yellow, covered with russet dots; flesh: yellowish, sweet, and slightly gritty; fruit good for dessert. Tree very hardy; very productive and a regular bearer. This variety does not compare in quality with the Bartlett, but owing to its being a self bearer and owing to the fact that it would dominate the market, it is the most popular. It is always grown at its height, and is picked at a time when the Beurre Hardy and the Pear for sale are at their peak.

Winter Nellis. Medium, roundish, oblongish, greenish white, covered with russet dots; flesh yellowish, fine grained, but watery, very melting and fine flavored. This variety is the finest for the market and is the best in the market. In eating quality equal to the Bartlett, but slightly inferior. This variety is better for home, and for market, to be restrained to the Winter Nellis described above.

Gloire Morceau. Large; skin greenish yellow; flesh: white, fine grained, slightly gritty; fruit good for dessert. A good variety either for home orchard or market, and is one of the best. It is always grown on October to February.

Easter Beurre. Very handsome; pumpkin shaped, flesh white, and when ripened, fine grain, juicy and rich flavor; will keep until March. Most delicious for dessert and, on account of its long keeping quality, makes it valuable for the export market, not only very extensively grown, but a rapid grower and a very abundant bearer. October to March.
Nectarines

The Nectarine is a most delicious fruit, requiring the same culture as a peach, but yielding a smooth skin like a plum. The mellowness of the pulp, combined with its rich, sweet, aromatic flavor and its especially desirable as a dessert fruit, or canning and preserving. Dried it is deemed the equal for profit and desirability of the Miru or Lovell Peach.

NECTARINES ON PEACH ROOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>1 to 6 feet</th>
<th>7 to 10 feet</th>
<th>11 to 100 feet</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 6 feet</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
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<td>7 to 10 feet</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
<td>$45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 100 feet</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boston. Large, bright yellow with red cheek, yellow flesh and yellow Freestone. The leading yellow-fleshed Nectarine, Late July.

Stark. One of the leading varieties. Large size: flesh white, tender, juicy and of delicious flavor; skin greenish-white and shaded with red. Tiger. Pinnacle, one of the finest of the large, round, handsome fruit, Pinnacle 2; a very fine new variety; good for drying, preserving and shipping. Middle of July.

New White. Large; skin greenish-gradient white. One of the finest of the small, and a very good flavoring, July.

Olives

When you buy an Olive tree it will pay you to get the best—never the cheapest—as the best are always cheapest in the end. Olives in California are the best in the world.

OLIVES ON PICHOLINE ROOT

For those growers who desire Olives grown from cuttings we can supply a fine lot of strong, well-rooted trees of the olive standard in every variety.

POSSIBILITIES OF OLIVE GROWING IN CALIFORNIA

Olives cannot be successfully grown everywhere in California, but in those localities adapted to their culture they are as profitable as the best of other fruits, averaging regularly an income of $200 to $400 per acre, and for the future the California grower who has a block of Olive trees well cared for and planted in a locality adapted to their production will have for himself and his posterity an income as safe and sure as if he owned a block of Standard Oil stock.

The California Olive can be pickled ripe and re-shipped without becoming soft. The European Olive cannot be pickled ripe, but must be pickled green in order that it may be shipped to the consumer. For this reason the European grown Olive is an entirely different product from the California Olive, and in addition to the markets of North America, the California Olive ripens practically without a competitor on the European market as well as on other markets of the world.

The supply of California Olive can be kept in good shape with this increased demand, and the demand itself is being multiplied by reason of the fact that the large packing and canning establishments, such as Heinr. Libby, McNeil & Libby and Armour, are now making a specialty of pickling California Olive, and are employing their vast selling facilities in its distribution. An Olive tree will endure for generations, and there is no planting that will afford you a sure income during your lifetime. Of the varieties planted, the Mission is pre-eminently the best, and 100 of the Mission to the Mission, with Manzanillo as second choice.

MISSION, MANZANILLO AND SEVILLANO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>1 inch</th>
<th>1 1/4 inch</th>
<th>1 1/2 inch</th>
<th>2 inch</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1 inch up</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
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<td>1 inch</td>
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<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$3.50</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
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<tr>
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ASCALANO

<table>
<thead>
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<th>1 1/2 inch</th>
<th>2 inch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 inch up</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 inch</td>
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<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/4 inch</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
<td>$8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2 inch</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Walnuts

Walnut growing in Northern California has been overlooked by the majority of planters. This, on account of the sky bearing and tendency to blight of the Santa Barbara Softshell and Old English Walnut varieties, although in some localities these have been regularly produced. We are hopeful for the future when the varieties propagated and explained from the Olives at Franquette and Mayette of the French varieties, experience has shown that in many localities in Northern California—where the depth of soil and drainage are favorable to the Walnut culture—Walnuts can be grown equally as profitably as in the famous Walnut growing sections of Santa Barbara County in the south. In many localities of the north there are now groves of Franquette and Mayette that are full bearing, equally productive and very profitable.

Walnuts will endure for generations and, like Olives, continually increase in productiveness. A fair income from a Walnut grove in full bearing is from $200 to $500 per acre.

French varieties named, Franquette and Mayette, the best is in these varieties. We propagate from a strain of Mayette obtained by Mr. Wiltz, near San Jose. Mr. Wiltz has a large acreage of bearing Walnuts, including Franquette, Wiltz strain Mayette and many other varieties.

Walphants should be planted only on the California Black Walnut root, and if the market for Franquette, Wiltz strain Mayette and other varieties is not large enough to warrant planting, the Santa Barbara Softshell and Old English Walnut varieties may be planted in other localities, they have invariably maintained this record.

Our scions of Walnut in all varieties are cut by Mr. Wiltz, the pioneer walnut expert of California, and from trees that are not alone of absolutely true type, but of trees that are true that have been selected for quality and size of fruit—the highest pedigree that can be given a Walnut—a very important feature, against which price is no consideration.

WALNUTS ON CALIFORNIA BLACK ROOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>1 inch</th>
<th>1 1/4 inch</th>
<th>1 1/2 inch</th>
<th>2 inch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 inch up</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 1/4 inch</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2 inch</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Franquette. The intrinsic value of this French variety is just beginning to be understood. The nut is large, elongated, ovoid, kernel full, sweet and rich, nutty flavor. The nuts command very high prices. A particularly desirable feature of this variety is the fact that it is a late bloomer, buds beginning to swell about the middle of April.

San Jose Mayette of the Wiltz Strain. The best late blooming Walnut of the true Mayette type which has been introduced in California, or California developed strains. Named by Mr. Rudolph Wiltz, a pioneer of the industry, this variety was introduced twelve years ago after having tested and compared it with other varieties. The nuts from this original graft tree ever since has never failed to produce a good crop of nuts for the past fifteen years. This nut has been propagated on a number of trees from the original tree for the past fifteen years. This nut has been propagated on a number of trees from the original tree and is one of the most widespread varieties in California. The nuts from this original graft tree ever since has never failed to produce a good crop of nuts for the past fifteen years. This nut has been propagated on a number of trees from the original tree and is one of the most widespread varieties in California. The nuts from this original graft tree ever since has never failed to produce a good crop of nuts for the past fifteen years. This nut has been propagated on a number of trees from the original tree and is one of the most widespread varieties in California.

Eurekas. Trees remarkably vigorous, growing from 10 to 12 feet in the course of a single growing season. The walnuts are ready for picking from 10 to 12 weeks after the leaves have fallen. The nuts are large, shell thin; kernel white, full and sweet, and a variety in the southern part of the State.

The Silva-Bergtholdt Co.,
Newcastle, Calif.

Gentlemen:

The trees we purchased from you are certainly fine. The 550 prunes all came and have a fine growth, at this writing as much as four feet. The trees likewise. In fact, everything.

Thanking you for your selection, I remain, Yours truly,

(Signed) F. M. SPARKS.
**Pecans**

Pecans make a splendid ornamental tree for avenue or yard, though for commercial purposes they cannot be recommended for California planting. A few Pecan trees in your yard are nice for ornament and shade, and occasionally will produce some nuts.

### PEANUTS—GRAINNTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>10 lbs</th>
<th>Each 100</th>
<th>1000 lbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
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<td>$0.90</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
<td>$90.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stewart. A standard for commercial orchards. Has all the points for a profitable Pecan; large size and desirable shape; fine appearance; always well filled and meat of good flavor. A fine ornamental tree for the home, as well as for commercial purposes.

**Quinces**

The Quince is adapted to a wide area. They can be planted on ground too wet for Pear, Apple or Myrobalan; and they also thrive well on well-drained locations. Ripening in California in advance of the Eastern Quince, they set the last of July mature on the home canning and preserving season, and at that time, more than any other, are in great demand for that purpose by the housekeeper.

The Quince is in great demand, is profitable and has been much overlooked by planters. Pineapple and Van Deman comprise the best varieties, and are superior to the older and more common later sorts. Of these two, Pineapple is the best, from the fact that it ripens in advance of any other varieties. They are grown in most locations from September 1st to 15th—very productive and best quality. Quinces will average regularly from $125 to $200 per acre.

**Figs**

Figs thrive well in any soil and under any conditions which favor common and oriental. The favor of soil on which they grow well is very wide, and wherever the temperature is high enough to ripen the fruit and the winter temperature high enough to prevent the killing of the tree, you are perfectly safe in planting Figs for the general market or family use. In growing Figs for the home, however, great care must be taken in the selection of soils most suitable.

Figs are becoming a staple article of diet in the dried fruit. The demand for them is increasing, and with the whole of North America as a market for the Californian grown product, Fig growing is and will continue to be, as stable and profitable for the Californian grower as the best of any other fruit. On account of their wide range of adaptability and productivity they are a safe investment.

**Persimmons**

A Japanese fruit that is slowly but surely working its way into popularity. The growing of Persimmons, both for market and for home consumption, is not an experiment as far as the fruit is concerned, but as yet the majority of fruit-eating people have not learned to recognize the good quality of this most valuable luxury. On the markets where it has been offered for several years past, consumers have learned to know its value, and there is an increasing demand for it at remunerative prices. For a number of years it has found ready sale at high prices in the Pacific Coast markets; shipments have been made to England with good results, while those made in Chicago and New York have proven it a valuable acquisition for Eastern shipment.

There are a great many varieties of this fruit. One of our veteran orchardists, Mr. Avery, of Newcastle, has fruit a great many of them, and our list comprises those that Mr. Avery has proven to be the best.

### TABLE GRAPES—EUROPEAN VARIETIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fontainebleau</strong></td>
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**Grapes—American Varieties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black Prince</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fruit Tree Specialists**

California Table Grapes—being of the Southern European varieties, which can be grown in this country only in California, are far better than the American varieties grown in other sections of the country that they are a fruit distinct in themselves. They are superior in every way in quality to the Eastern grown American varieties. They are great favorites with the consumers, and are in competition with the Eastern crop in every market of the United States.

Being a Fall fruit, Grapes are made to compete with the flood of apples marketed during this season, and on that account do not command the high prices, nor realize as large returns per acre as other fruits named in this catalogue, which, during their season, are marketed only from California. However, in many localities Table Grapes are and will continue to be profitable to the grower, and this is particularly true of Malaga, Tokay, Cornichon and Emperor.

The Thompson Seedless, on account of their great productivity and the tremendous demand for them, have been sold for as much as a seedless raisin, are more profitable than any other variety of the Grape. They are grown only in California as a seedless raisin, and their planting is without doubt a safe investment.

San Francisco, Calif., June 30, 1918.

Sirs: This past season I received from your nursery a number of Pear and Almond trees. Going over my little orchard and inspecting every tree I find that I have a 100% orchard—every tree has set and they are thrifty and vigorous.

Very truly,

(Signed) WM. KOCH
good shipper; very attractive and of excellent color. A good bearer. August 15th to September 5th.

Rose Peru. Bunches large, shouldered and compact. Berry round, large, with firm, sweet, cracking flesh; color black.

Seedless Sultana. Bunches compact and very large. Berries large, long and conical; skin thin, green, semi-transparent, becoming yellowish as it ripens; point tender and seedless.

Troy. Bunches large and compact; berries very large, oblong, red, covered with thin bloom; flesh firm, cracking and sweet. Used more largely as a table grape than any other variety, and is the standard for profit. August 11th to November 1st.

Black Muscato. Bunches large; berries very large and oval, with thick skin; color coppery green to very black; flesh sweet and crinkling. A good bearer. September 3rd to October 15th.

Concord. Bunches long and loose; berries black, with deep blue bloom; long, oval, with thick skin; flesh firm, cracking and of fine flavor. A very desirable table grape, and a good shipper. This variety is gaining favor each year, and we recommend it for extensive planting. September 5th to November 1st.

Black Ferrera. Bunches large and boxy set; berries large and oval; black, with violet bloom; thin skin, flesh sweet and crinkling. A good bearer and a good table grape. A delicious table grape of reliable market variety. September 5th to October 15th.

Catawba. Bunches long and loose. Berries large and oblong; color deep rose to nearly black, with faint bloom. Its firmness, rich color, and excellent eating quality cause it to be in great demand. A very desirable variety for the market. August 15th to September 15th.

Loganberries

A favorite red grape, but requires exceptionally favored situations and a warm season; in the North it ripens too late for proper market. The plant has always done well commercially in the Chatauaqua grape belt. A very desirable variety for Eastern shipment, and has rapidly displaced the Muscat on the Eastern markets. A good shipper and sells at remunerative prices, and a good bearer. August 15th to September 5th.

Muscot. Bunches long and loose. Berry oval, yellowish green and thick skinned; pulp very sweet, delicious and with a decided Muscat flavor. For Eastern shipment we prefer the Muscat August 20th to September 15th.


Orange, Lemons, and Pomelos

Nothing will add so much to the attractiveness and value of your fruit farm or house, nor give you more pleasure than a block of well kept citrus trees. Profitable also for local market, though for extensive commercial planting we do not advocate the planting of the Orange, Lemon or Pomelo in that part of Southern California lying north of Fresno County, though every fruit farm and every home orchard will have room for a few of these dozen citrus trees in their assortment, and, as stated, nothing that you can plant will add so much to the value and attractiveness of your home.

ORANGES AND POMELOS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
<th>Orange</th>
<th>Pomelo</th>
<th>Marsh Seedless</th>
<th>Triumph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each 1 inch up</td>
<td>$7.97</td>
<td>$11.25</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>$14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each 1 inch</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$3.25</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Each 1% inch</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$2.75</td>
<td>$3.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Each 1% inch</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>$1.87</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

LEMONS ON SWEET AND SOUR ROOTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varieties</th>
<th>O'Nash</th>
<th>Ruby Blood</th>
<th>Washington Naval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each 1 inch up</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each 1 inch</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each 1% inch</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each 1% inch</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FRUIT TREE SPECIALISTS

Raspberries

- **Raspberries, Rooted Plants**
  - Each 10: $0.10
  - Each 100: $6.00
  - Each 1000: $60.00

Hansel. Medium to large; color bright crimson. Stems slender and for distant shipment is one of the best and the earliest. May 22nd to June 15th.

Loganberries

- **Loganberries, Rooted Plants**
  - Each 10: $0.10
  - Each 100: $6.00
  - Each 1000: $60.00

One-half Raspberry and one-half Blackberry. They are as large as the largest Blackberry; of the same form and shape, but of a bright red color, and contain both the flavor of the Raspberry and Blackberry, having a very firm and of the best eating quality. May 20th to June 15th.

Strawberries

- **Strawberries, Rooted Plants**
  - Each 10: $0.10
  - Each 100: $6.00
  - Each 1000: $60.00

Oregon Plum. A fine, large, concord berry. Originated in Oregon, and being extensively planted as an early market variety, ripening ten days in advance of the Dollar. Very large, highly colored, symmetrical and fine strawberry flavor. Strong plant and prolific. First crop ripens April 20th; second crop ripens June 10th to August 1st.

Loganberries

- **Loganberries, Rooted Plants**
  - Each 10: $0.10
  - Each 100: $6.00
  - Each 1000: $60.00

One-half Raspberry and one-half Blackberry. They are as large as the largest Blackberry; of the same form and shape, but of a bright red color, and contain both the flavor of the Raspberry and Blackberry, having a very firm and of the best eating quality. May 20th to June 15th.

Phenomenal Berries

- **Phenomenal Berries, Rooted Plants**
  - Each 10: $0.10
  - Each 100: $6.00
  - Each 1000: $60.00

All that can be said of the Loganberry is applicable to this berry, excepting that the Phenomenal is of larger size and of superior quality than the Logan. May 20th to June 15th.

Blackberries

- **Blackberries, Rooted Plants**
  - Each 10: $0.10
  - Each 100: $6.00
  - Each 1000: $60.00


Gooseberries

- **Gooseberries, 1-Year Plants**
  - Each 10: $0.25
  - Each 100: $2.00
  - Each 1000: $20.00

Oregon Champion Gooseberry.

Downing. Fruit good size; oval; color whitish-green; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and good; upright and vigorous grower.

Oregon Champion. Berries very large, brownish red; very sweet and fine for table use and pies. A very profitable bearer.
THE SILVA-BERGTHOLDT CO.
NEWCASTLE, CAL.

FRUIT TREE SPECIALISTS

Our Foothill Location is Practically Immune from Root-Knot and Diseases Common to Other Localities

Anderson Printing Co. Sacramento, Cal.