Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
The Leonard Coates Nursery Co. Inc.

Estabished 1878 * Incorporated 1905

Home Office
Morganhill, California

Catalogue 1911-1912
Brief Descriptive Catalogue

of

Nursery Stock

Grown and For Sale

by

LEONARD COATES

NURSERY COMPANY

INCORPORATED

MORGANHILL

Santa Clara County

California
Just a Word

about our fruit tree stock. It is grown on new land, without irrigation. It is propagated from the best, selected, bearing trees, some of which are being entitled to the name
"Pedigreed." All of the varieties listed are growing on our home place in an experimental orchard, and many of the buds already bearing fruit. Prospective planters should make a note of this, and visit our orchards during the summer, when our various fruits are in full and ready to be shown by our orchard" may be when advice from experienced men is sought. Our "experience" in California extends over a period of more than fifty years.

**PEDIGRIED STOCK.**

The idea originated with us, and it means simply that, whenever any individual tree is found that has made a record as to quality, bearing, and vigor, we propagate from that particular tree. Excluding our Blenheim Apricots, and some others, are so propagated. After over twenty years of observation, we have made considerable segregations of various types of the French Prune, and to propagate only from these trees which possess the qualities which we have found so many gardeners and others have called "French Prune," was introduced into California from France in its varied and various types, having been raised originally as seedlings, and all such possessing the necessary genuineness being trained. Thus we have all types from which the grower calls "stick-tights" to the immense "Impalors." The "P telescopes," "Tom" Gillet, "Independents," and others, introduced several fixed or distinct types, and we are propagating from them as well as from two-fifths of the same, quite distinct.

It is in this line of work that we claim to be pioneers, and growers as well as nurserymen are now beginning to see the importance of propagating from only a selected strain when the same is known to be "fixed." There will be a steady improvement if buds or grafts are taken only from the best bearing trees, passing by any tree which shows a lack of vigor or a poor crop, or inferior fruits. When we have used such trees, we mean that some individual tree, or even a branch, has for years been known to possess superior qualities, the same being trained. We have used them extensively to show that we mean that some individual tree, or even a branch, has for years been known to possess superior qualities, the same being trained. We have used them extensively in the case of the French Prune, qualities so distinct, both in size of fruit and quality, that not only botanists but the public calls them some of the best stock.

We could quote from numerous authorities in support of the correctness of the position we take, but confine ourselves to a few:

Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell:

"We know that no two trees in any orchard are alike, either in the amount of fruit which they bear or in their vigor and habit of growth. Some are uniformly productive, and some are uniformly unproductive. We know, too, that scions or buds tend to reproduce the characters of the tree from which they are taken. Why should a fruit grower take scions from a tree which he knows to be unproductive?

Prof. S. W. Fletcher, of Michigan Agricultural College:

"Pedigree idea rests upon the most important principle of plant breeding—that of selecting. If all other plants are being improved by selection, and the improvements are handed down to their offspring, why not the fruit grower's plants? Just as much so the cuttings, chrysanthemums, roses, by merely taking cuttings from the best specimens of their own stock, are propagated, are the fruit grower's plants, being propagated, propagated, propagated, until the term "selected," and any that are propagated from some particular individual, which possesses all the qualities in a marked and special degree, we call "pedigreed."

Darwin's theory is that by continued selection a variety might be so improved that it would become new and distinct with time. Mendel's theory is that certain variations occur suddenly, sometimes as a bud variant or sport, but in accord with a certain principle. However the growers of every intelligent farmer knows the truth of the principle, and most of them are beginning to practice it.

**NEW VARIETIES.**

We introduce new varieties of merit every year and are testing all such in our own experimental grounds. We shall continue to add some of these to the orders of our regular customers.

**PLEASE NOTE.**

**LOCATION**—Our freight and express office, as well as postoffice, is Morganhill. Our place, experimental grounds, orchard, and principal nurseries are here located. Our fruit tree nurseries are on river bottom land near Gilroy, Morganhill, and San Jose, all three South, centrally located, with close connections for all points North and East.

**SHIPPING**—Give plain directions as to route and when. We recommend express for all except large shipments.

**RESPONSIBILITY**—We cannot be held liable for any damage that may result from delays in transportation or through the inability of horticultural commissioners to make prompt inspection.

**ORDERS**—We aim to fill orders in rotation, as received, and will always endeavor to use the utmost promptness. If customers would order early and leave it to our discretion, it would be in our interest to ship, and annoying delays would be avoided. Even if the land is not ready for picking, we can usually have the trees ready, bundles opened and roots well covered in a shallow trench.

**SUBSTITUTIONS**—In case we are unable to fill your order, any substitutions may be made or not. If "no substitution" is written on order, such instruction will be carefully heeded.

**COMPLAINTS**—All claims for shortage or other mistakes must be made on receipt of goods.

**QUARANTINE LAWS**—It is to our interest to take every precaution to ship nothing but stock that is clean and healthy; we could not afford to do otherwise. The law has often worked a hardship upon planter and nurseryman, owing to inadequate measures for inspection of stock at point of destination, and consequent delays in delivery. Our trees are all shipped under the County Commissioners' certificate.

**GUARANTEES**—All grafted stock, if any substitutions are made, will be ready for inspection. While every care is taken to sell stock true to name and description, mistakes may sometimes occur, which, on proper proof being presented, we shall be ready to refund the amount paid or will replace such trees with better stock.

It is mutually understood and agreed to between purchaser and ourselves that such guarantees do not make us liable for any sum greater than the original amount paid for any stock that may be received.

**PACKING**—This is done in the best manner and materials, and by way of simplifying the material used. No charge for cartage to railroad.

**TERMS**—Cash, or satisfactory reference.
LEONARD COATES NURSERY CO., INC.

FRUIT AND NUT DEPARTMENT

ALMONDS ON ALMOND ROOT.

Drake. Very prolific and a regular, heavy bearer. E. X. L. Upright; vigorous grower; nuts large; hull easily.

Jordan. The renowned Spanish almond; nuts very long.

Lewelling. An immense bearer; tree of doing habit; nuts large and good; hulls easily.

Medina. New; from Texas; not yet fruiting.

Ne Plus Ultra. Sturdy, rather upright habit; nuts long, very thin shell, bears in clusters.

Nonpareil. Spreading habit; paper shell; generally bears well, though blooming early.

Peeler. Tree very strong grower of spreading habit; nuts large, much resembling the E. X. L., but a heavier bearer.

Ream's Favorite. Large tree, and very large nut; blooms late; great bearer.

Texas Prolific. Very vigorous, upright grower; bears enormous; nuts fair size and of good quality.

APPLIES.

Arkansas Black. Large, dark red; good quality; late keeper.

Banana. Very large, yellow with pink cheek; winter.

Baldwin. Large, bright red; crisp, juicy; keeps till Christmas.

Dundee of Oldenburg. Fair size, yellow, streaked with red; late summer.

Delicious. Large, nearly covered with red; best quality; keeps well.

Early Harvest. Medium, pale yellow; very early.

Fauquier, or Snow. Medium, deep crimson; flesh snowy white; fall.

Grimes' Golden. Medium to large, golden yellow; very crisp, very good; winter.

Gano. Large, red; improved Ben Davis, winter.

Gravenstein. Very large, striped, roundish, first quality; summer and early fall.

Hubbardston. Large, yellow, striped red; very good; early winter.

Hyslop Crab. Large, bright red.

Jonathan. Medium, red and yellow; excellent quality.

King David. Introduced by Stark Bros. Co., of Missouri. Beautiful late red apple; the deep red; considered as a Watsonville apple.

King of Tompkins Co. Very large, red; best quality; winter.

Northern Spy. Large, striped red, deep crimson on sunny side; keeps late.

Opalescent. Large and very handsome, light striped; finest apple of origin; winter.

Red Astrachan. Large, red, with heavy bloom; very early.

Red Pearmain. Medium, roundish, mostly covered with deep red; winter.

Red Siberian Crab. Small, yellow, almost covered with red.

Red June. Medium, bright red; flesh crisp; early.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish-yellow; winter.

Strawberry. Medium; nearly covered with deep red; medium summer.

Skinner's Seedling. Large; best quality; striped red; fall.

Smith's Cider. Large; handsome, red and yellow; early winter or fall.

White Winter Pearmain. Large, greenish-yellow; aromatic; good quality; midwinter.

Winesap. Large, roundish; deep red; winter.

Wright's Late Fall. Large, crimson; flushing;

Yellow Bellflower. Very large; golden yellow, tinged red on sunny side; very fine; early winter.

Yellow Newton Pippin. Large, roundish, rather flattened; golden yellow when ripe; best quality; good keeper.

Yellow Transparent. Medium, roundish, pale yellow; flesh tender; early summer.

On Apricot, Peach, or Myrobalan Root.

Barry. Tree very vigorous; fruit large and early; the most promising new apricot we have seen.

Blenheim. Standard variety; our trees propagated from Payne's (Campbell) pedigreed orchard, all trees having originated from one selected tree.

Hemskirke. "Flickinger Strain"; recommended by Mr. Graham, president Flickinger-Canning Company.

Moorpark. Unexcelled in size and quality, but often a shy bearer.

Montmorenci. Handsome, best table apricot.

Royal. Standard variety for canning, drying, or shipping; heavy bearer; tree hardy.

Smyrna. Rather late; good quality; kernels sweet.

Superb. An extra hardy variety; of fair size.

Tilton. Originated in Tulare County, and becoming recognized as one of the very best and a regular bearer; ripens just after Blenheim.

CHERRIES.

Advance. Very early; large, black; seedling of Early Purple Guigne.

Bing. Best late; black shipper; vigorous grower.

Belle de Meurice. Mid-season; sour or pie cherry.

Belle Magnusique. Very late; handsomest and best of the sour cherries.

Bohemian Black. Very large and early.

Bedford Prolific. Similar to Black Tartarian; bears heavy, hardier tree.

Chapman. Seedling of Tartarian; earliest, very hardy, black, and enormous bearer.

Centennial. Very large size; seedling of Royal Ann; more highly colored.

Dr. Flynn. New cherry, highly recommended; flowers first fruit with us.

Burbank's Early. Said to be earliest black cherry.

Early Purple Guigne. One of the earliest black cherries.

Early Richmond. Very early sour cherry.

Early Rivers. Large, black, very hardy, early and sweet; small stone.

Guigne Annonay. Large, rich, black cherry; ripens early.

Guigne de Winkler. Bright red, sweet; very hardy; early winter.

Lambert. Similar to Royal Ann, but later; an Oregon variety.

Lewis (Black Republican). Black, firm, good shipper and heavy bearer.

May Duke. Early; dark red; very good; heavy bearer.

Monstreuse de Mezel. Very large, black cherry; very valuable; rather late.

Noble. Medium; dark red; very late.

Paul. Most valuable of all dark-colored shipping cherries.

Royal Ann. Well known as best canning cherry.

Schmidt's Bizarre. Very large, black; firm; late.

Tartarian. Most popular large, black cherry; mid-season.

Winter. Late; dull red; very good; great bearer.

Yellow Spanish. Light color; very popular for table and cherry; mid-season.

Our cherries are propagated mainly on Mahaleb root, making the tree much harder and causing it to bear younger.

CHESTNUT.

Italian. The best chestnut for California. Thrives best in warm localities.

Adriatic. Standard white fig for drying; green skin; red flesh.

Black Mission. Most popular table fig for eating fresh.

Calimyrna. Commercial drying fig.

IDAHO FIGS.

On Own Roots.

Black Hamburg. Large berries; fine table fig.

Chasselas de Fontainbleau (or Sweetwater). Very early; white.
French Prunes. The Largest is the Pedigreed Type Called “Coates.”

**OLIVE.**
- Manzanillo. Fruit large, blue black; irregular in shape; free stone, and much esteemed for pickling.
- Mission. Used for oil and pickling; ripens late, and therefore should not be planted in the Coast regions.
- Washington Navel. Well-known seedless variety, commencing to ripen in November.

**ORANGE.**
- Valencia Late. Vigorous grower; fruit large, fine quality; ripens in early summer.

**AMERICAN GRAPES.**
- Suitable for Arbors.

**OLIVE.**
- Malaga. Large, white; for table or shipping.
- Mission. Medium, black; late; sweet; great bearer.
- Muscat Hamburg. Black; muscat flavor; rather early.
- Rose d’Italie. Red; delicate flavor; mid-season.
- Rose of Peru. Large, purple; mid-season; very popular.
- Sultanina rosea. Red, seedless grape; bunches very large; early.
- Thompson Seedless. Early; white; large bunches.
- White Cornichon. White; rather late; good quality.
- Victoria. Fine table grape.
- Zante Currant. Very small; black; makes dried “currants” of commerce.

**AMERICAN GRAPES.**
- Suitable for Arbors.
- Brighton. Black, early.
- Delaware. Small, red; very sweet.

**OLIVE.**
- Malaga. Large, white; for table or shipping.
- Mission. Medium, black; late; sweet; great bearer.
- Muscat Hamburg. Black; muscat flavor; rather early.
- Rose d’Italie. Red; delicate flavor; mid-season.
- Rose of Peru. Large, purple; mid-season; very popular.
- Sultanina rosea. Red, seedless grape; bunches very large; early.
- Thompson Seedless. Early; white; large bunches.
- White Cornichon. White; rather late; good quality.
- Victoria. Fine table grape.
- Zante Currant. Very small; black; makes dried “currants” of commerce.

**AMERICAN GRAPES.**
- Suitable for Arbors.
- Brighton. Black, early.
- Delaware. Small, red; very sweet.
PISTACHE.

Or Green Almond.

PISTACHIA VERA. Seedlings; pistillate tree bears small nuts. Larger varieties sent out by Department of Agriculture being tested.

PERSIMMON.

Haycheya. Very large, conical; yellow.

Hakume. Very large, roundish; orange.

Taninashi. Very large, conical; light red.

PEACHES.

Freestone, On Peach and Apricot Roots.

Alexander. Very early; medium to large; greenish-white; good quality.

Acamo. Medium early; high color; yellow; good quality.

Brigg's May. Medium size; juicy and sweet; a valuable early variety.

Conkling. An improvement on Early Crawford.

Chair's Choice. Late white freestone.

Decker. Excellent table or shipping peach; early; California origin.

Elberta. Very large; one grain; juicy; good quality; unsurpassed for canning, drying or shipping.

Early Crawford. Large, yellow peach of good quality; good bearer.

Fitzgeral. Large, highly colored; very early peach freestone.

Poster. Very large; yellow; resembles Early Crawford, but a few days earlier and of better quality.

Pay Elberta. Said to be improved on Elberta.

Greenbush. Very large, greenish, pink apex; ripens after Hale's.

Hale's Early. Medium size and nearly round; skin greenish, mostly covered with red when ripe; flesh white, juicy, rich, sweet.

Heckel. The very latest really rich and good freestone we have tested; originated with Geo. Heckel, of Morgantown.

Late Crawford. Mid-season; better quality than Early Crawford.

Lady Palmerston. Large, greenish-yellow; very good, and a fine market variety; follows late Crawford in ripening.

Lovell. Large, almost perfectly round; firm; excellent quality; good canning and drying peach.

Muir. Good bearer; best drying peach.

Mayflower. Said to be the earliest ripening peach freestone.

Niagara. Very large, handsome, yellow freestone; quite early.

Peragro. The handsomest and best early peach; intensely brilliant crimson, smooth skin; white flesh; firm; follows immediately after Hale's; introduced by us from England and offered for the first time in the United States.

Picquocete's Late. Large; skin yellow with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet; ripens ahead of Salway.

Ray. Large; white flesh, pink cheek; early.

Strawberry. Medium size, oval; delicious flavor; white flesh.

Sneed. Very early peach of Alexander type, but a little earlier.

Sellers's Free. Very large, yellow freestone; dries very heavy.

Salway. Large; most valuable late variety.

Triumph. Large; yellow skin and flesh; best early freestone.

Wilbur. Very large, extremely handsome, yellow freestone, ripening in September; not being identified, have called it "Wilbur" from the owner.

Wheatland. Very large; roundish; skin golden, agreeing; very valuable for drying or market on account of its quality, size, and season of ripening; after Muir.

Blood Cling. Medium; skin and flesh deep red; quite good.

Henrietta (Ovulat) (Late). A most magnificent yellow cling of largest size; skin mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive, and ripe late.

McKevitt Cling. White cling.

Phillip's Cling. Large; yellow flesh; one of the best canning peaches.

Ravis Cling. Bright cling; very large, skin yellow, with dark crimson cheek.

Sellers's Cling. Very large, yellow cling.

Tuscan Cling. Large; yellow; very early; one of the best for canning.

Winifred. Best very late yellow clingstone; equal to Henrietta, but much later.

PEARS.

On Pear Root.

Bartlett. Best pear for canning, shipping, or drying; large; melting; best quality.

On Quince root the trees should be a little deeper, and not more than twelve feet apart; trees grow strong, and bear very young, often the third year; fruit is very large and easily handled; the quince root thickens on heavy, moist land.

Bartlett.

Duchess. Very large; late summer; good for canning, shipping.

Du Comice. Large; deep yellow, nearly covered with russety dots; fine shipper and keeper.

Glout Morceau. One of the best late shipping pears; of good quality.

Lawrence. Medium; bright red cheek; early.

P. Barry. Large; deep yellow, nearly covered with russet; best late pear.

Winter's Cling. Medium; russet; very rich and sweet; keeps well.

PLUMS.

On Myrobolan and Apricot Roots.

Autumn Comptoe. Oval, very large; red; late.

Admiral. Late; very large; purple; round.

Archduke. Very large; deep blue; late.

Burbank. Japanese; popular for shipping.

Bitter. Large; blue; mid-season.

Curlew. Large; deep blue; enormous bearer; early.

Clyns. Mottled red; very early; best.

Climax. Very large; early, and handsome; Japanese.

Denniston's Superb. Round; greenish-yellow; very delicious; earlier than Green Gage.

Diamond. Very large; blue; acid.

Denbigh. Very large; round; red; mid-season.

Early Favorite. Medium size; purple; very early.

Femmonzi. Californian; very large and handsome; is proving one of the very best shippers.

Green Gage. Round; sweet and rich.

Gland. Very large, red; good shipper; resembles Hungarian.

Golden Transparent. Very rich; beautiful good quality;

Guthrie's Late. Roundish oval; large; pale yellow; late; best quality.

Grand Duke. Very large; deep blue; rich and firm.

Heron. Very large; purple; early.

Hungarian. Very large; red; good shipper.

Jefferson. Very large; rich golden yellow; greatly in demand as the best canning plum.

Kelsey. Very large; pale color, crimson cheek; good shipper; Japanese.

King of Prussians. Improved Damson.

Kirke. Roundish; purple; very rich; rather late.

Late Rivers. Rather small; almost black; best very late dark plum.

Maynard. Hybrid of Burbank's; good quality; Japanese.

Monarch. Very large, roundish-oval; purple; late; very promising as a leading shipper.

October Purple. Burbank's best; very late Japanese type.

Preside. Very large, oval; deep purple; very late.

Peach. Very large, round; purplish; early.

Pippin. Ripens in a small, very early, red plum; leaves and flesh red.

Shipper's Pride. Originated in this country; good shipper, but rather late.

Santa Rosa. One of Burbank's latest and best; Japanese.
The Type of French Prune Called "Morganhill," a California Seedling; Has Been Tested 10 Years

Shropshire Damson. Unsurpassed for jams.
Sultan. Deep red in color through to seed; much resembles Satsuma, but rather earlier; large, round; very fine for preserving; Japanese.
Splendor. Cross of Burbank's; very valuable as a market prune to ship fresh; very sweet; perfect freestone.
Tragedy. Oval; blue; very sweet; valuable as a shipper.
Uncle Ben. Californian; large; rich orange; very sweet; latest of all.
White Damson. Great novelty.
Wickson. Very large; enormous bearer; Japanese.
Yellow Egg. Very large; yellow.

PRUNES.
On Myrobalan, Almond, Apricot, and Peach Roots.
Clairac, Mammoth, or Imperial. A distinct strain of "Imperial," being a much better bearer; imported by the late Felix Gillet.
Coates. Large "pedigreed" type of French prune; matures early.
French Prune. Budded from good trees, but not as distinct as the former.
Morganhill. Large type of French Prune, of which it is a seedling. This and "Coates" are simply "Improved French Prunes."
Sugar. Burbank's introduction; very heavy bearer; valuable for shipping fresh, and is also used largely for drying.

QUINCE.
Pineapple. Very large; fruit cooks tender rapidly.
Rea's Mammoth. Very large tree; productive.
Smyrna. Enormous size; tree great bearer.

WALNUTS.
Grafted on California Black Walnut.
Concord. Variety introduced by us and which fulfills highest expectations. Has fruited nearly twenty years and never has blighted. Tree very vigorous, extremely heavy foliage and enormous bearer. Nut round, good quality; one of the very best market sorts.
Franquette. Tree upright grower and vigorous; nut rather long, of best quality; mostly large planted of the French varieties during the last few years.
Mayette. Tree vigorous, spreading; nut large, round; of best market quality.
San Jose "Mayette," or "Wiltz." An improved Mayette, and which we consider the best walnut. Young trees bearing in our orchards. These four varieties are the best commercial walnuts for California.

WALNUT SEEDLINGS.
Ellwood. Strong grower; nut medium size, very good; reproduces very closely from seed.
Santa Barbara Soft-shell. The variety so much planted South, but which is being superseded by grafted sorts; fine grower, and bears well; nut good, but variable.

CALIFORNIA BLACK.
Planted for shade, or to be grafted in orchard.

Berries

BLACKBERRIES.
Himalaya. Recently imported. Strongest growing of all, and adapts itself to all conditions. May be trained on trellis, or over a building; continues to bear on laterals from older wood. Fruit large, very sweet, rather late, but has long season.
Mammoth. Largest berry; early; strong grower.
Lawton. Well known; mid-season.

CURRANTS.
Cherry. Most popular market red currant.
Comet. New; introduced by us from England; early, and very large bunches; best.
Black Currant. Esteemed for jellies.

GOOSEBERRIES.
Mayduke. Introduced by us from England; it has proved to be the earliest, largest and best mildew-proof gooseberry.
Portage. Carman. Two very large gooseberries of American origin.

LOGANBERRIES.
A cross between blackberry and raspberry. Strong grower; berry very large, red, acid.

RASPBERRIES.
Cuthbert. Very popular market berry.
Superlative. Recently introduced. Larger and firmer than Cuthbert.

STRAWBERRIES.
Lady Thompson. Early market variety.
Sharpless. Well-known market variety and good shipper. These are all pistillate varieties, and therefore good bearers. These varieties are about the best for California.

ASPARAGUS.
Conover's Colossal.
Rhubarb.
Australian Crimson Winter.
Linneas.

FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS.
Almond.
Apricot.
Myrobalan Plum.

Some growers prefer to plant these and bud or graft them afterwards in the orchard.
**EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.**

**ACACIA Armata.** Dark green foliage; very ornamental flowering shrub.

**Baileyana.** Feathery, blue-green foliage; profuse winter bloomers; strong grower. **Cultivars** (Knife-blade Acacia). Pale green flowering shrub; a beautiful contrast with Armitia.

**Cyanophylla** (Blue-leaved Wattle). Leaves very large and glossy; flowers yellow.

**Desbata** (Silver Wattle). Rapid growing tree; feathery foliage; blooms in winter; flowers golden yellow.

**Diversifolia.** Leaves pinnate. Similar to Dealbata, but leaves darker, and flowers almost white, appearing in May.

**Floribunda.** Tree drooping; long, narrow leaves; profuse bloomer.

**Latifolia.** Of spreading, shrubby habit; flowers open in summer and continue for a long period.

**Melanoxyylon** (Blackwood). Handsome, erect tree; for streets unsurpassed; very valuable for timber.

**Mollissima** (Black Wattle). Resembles Dealbata, but darker foliage; more largely planted than any other Acacia.

**Podalyriaefolia.** Recently introduced.

**Primrose.** Recently introduced.

**ARBOR VITÆ.** Thuya orientalis. (White Cedar). Roundish in form, and suitable for massing or windbreaks.

**ASPIDISTRA.** Foliage pot plant; leaves very large and long.

**BRACHYCHITON** or **Sterculia acerifolia** (Flame Tree). Very handsome street tree, with scarlet flowers. **Diversifolia.** Leaves glossy and bright, shape changing during the season. **Platanifolia.** Similar to preceding, but leaves papilary shaped.

**BROOM.** Scotch. Drooping branches; bright yellow, pea-like flowers in spring.

**CAMELLIA Japonica.** Beautiful winter blooming shrubs; various colors.

**CRATAEGUS pyracantha** (Burning Bush). White flowers; red berries.

**CRYPTOMERIA Japonica** (Japanese Redwood). Magnificent tree, growing faster than the California Redwoods. **Elegans.** Slower growing, and more drooping in habit.

**CYPRESS**. Monterey (Cupressus macrocaepa). Well-known native tree, much used for massing, hedges, or windbreaks, but is handsomer as an individual specimen.

**Lawsoniana.** Rather drooping, and more graceful in habit.

**Sempervirens** (Italian Cypress). Tall, tapering, erect. **Guadalupensis** (Blue Cypress).

**DAPHNE.** White and pink flowering; very fragrant; blooming in early spring.

**EUCALYPTUS** (Australian Gum Tree). Most valuable family of hardwood and orna-
ment. We have made a specialty of growing these trees and have large permanent plantations on our grounds, where over fifty species may be seen. We list only a few of those most desirable for ornament, for windbreaks, or commercial timber planting.

**Amygdalina** (Peppermint Gum). Tall growing, rather drooping; high percentage of oil; very hardy.

**Amygdalina angustifolia**. Variety of the foregoing, with very graceful, slender leaves; one of the most ornamental of the Eucalypts.

**Angophora subvelutina** (Turpentine Tree). Strong grower; ornamental.

**Botryoidal** (Bastard Mahogany). Handsome tree; valuable for timber; thrives near the coast.

**Citriodora**. Lemon-scented.

**Coccifera** (Alpine). Very hardy; leaves stiff, roundish.

**Corynocalyx** (Sugar Gum). One of the most valuable as well as ornamental; rather tender.

**Crebra** (Narrow-leaved Iron-bark). Hardy, tall growing; small, narrow leaves; valuable hardwood tree.

**Erythronema**. New; ornamental; pale-flushing foliage.

**Ficifolia** (Scarlet-flowering). Most handsome flowering of the family; requires warm climate to induce rapid growth.

**Globulus** (Blue Gum). Best known of all, and very valuable for timber, as wind-break, or for fuel.

**Gunnii** (Cedar Gum). Very hardy.

**Lまマン** or **Lamani**. Ornamental; seed pods grow together, forming a large ball.

**Melalioidora** (Honey-scented). Large, spreading, valuable timber.

**Polyanthema**. Very ornamental; pale, bluish-green foliage; very hardy, and about the best species for town ornamentation.

**Regnans** (Giant Gum). Said to grow 400 feet high.


**Rudis** (Desert Gum). Tall, but compact grower; hardy, and one of the most useful.

**Saligna**. Hardy, upright grower; valuable for timber.

**Sideroxylon** (Red Iron-bark). Moderate grower; hardy; valuable timber.

**Sideroxylon-rosea**. Pink-flowering; graceful foliage; ornamental.

**Stuartiana** (Apple-scented). Very hardy; strong, upright grower.

**Tereticonis** (Gray Green, Forest Red Gum). Similar to Rostrata, but broader leaves.

**Viminalis** (Manna Gum). Very handsome, tall growing tree, with drooping branches.

**EUONYMUS Japonica**. Ornamental shrub, dark green, glossy foliage.

**Silver Variegated**. Leaves with white edges.

**Golden Variegated**. Leaves dark green with yellow markings.

**GREVILLEA robusta** (Silk Oak). Erect, handsome tree; fern-like foliage; orange-scarlet flowers.

**GUAVA**. Strawberry; fruit much esteemed for jellies.

**HIBISCUS**. Tender shrubs, with immense, single flowers, of various colors.

**HONEYSUCKLE**. Evergreen.

**HYDRANGEA**. Well-known shrubs, requiring shade and plenty of water.

**LIBROCEDRUS decurrens** (Incense Cedar). Handsome Cedar; native of Sierra Nevada Mountains.

**MARGUERITE**. White, yellow, or blue flowers.

**MAGNOLIA grandiflora**. Grand tree; native of Southern States; leaves very glossy; immense, pure white, fragrant flowers.

**MYRTLE**. Handsome shrub, with small, aromatic leaves; flowers white.

**OLEANDER**. Handsome flowering shrubs; flowers of various colors; succeed best in abundant sunshine.

**PALMS**. Phoenix canariensis (Ornamental Date Palm). Succeeds almost anywhere if given plenty of room.

**Washingtonia filifera robusta** (California Fan Palm).

**PEPPER**. Schinus Molle. Great favorite all over California. Beautiful pinnate leaves; branches drooping; forms round head; flowers followed by very ornamental drooping clusters of red berries.
PHOTINIA arbutifolia (Christmas Berry, Tiny Handkerchief Bush), bearing the well-known scarlet “Christmas Berries.”

PINE, Austrian. Of robust, spreading habit. 

PINE, (Pitch Pine). Native of California; very large cones.


Sabinia (Digger Pine). Californian; cones large; seeds edible.

SPRUCE, (Monterey Pine). Well known, and most rapid growing native variety.

Fremontiana. Native of California. 

PINNUS flexilis lepidocephala (“Bird of Paradise”). Leguminous shrub or small tree, with handsome flowers; the long, crimsonanthemis, giving it the name, “Bird of Paradise.”

PRIVET ligustrum. Bright foliage; sweet-scented, white flowers; very popular as a hedge plant. 

Ligustrum Japonica. Golden variegated. 

PITICIA chinensis. Ornamental tree from China, recently introduced through the Department of Agriculture.

PLUMBAGO capensis. Shrub of climbing habit, with bright blue or white flowers.

PITTOSPORUM eugenioides. Highly ornamental shrub; resembling dry locations; bright, light green foliage. 

Ngicnaris. Smaller foliage than preceding; spiny black. 

Undulatum. Bearing fragrant blossoms; purple, pink, white, green. 

PHORMIUM tenax (New Zealand Flax). Handsome sword-like leaves, yielding valuable fiber; much used as decorative plant.

POLYGALA. Free blooming shrub; flowers crimson, pea-shaped. 


ROMNEYA Coulteri (Matthiola Poppy, California Tree Poppy). Semi-herbaceous shrub, resembling poppy, in dry locations; bright, light green foliage. 

SHRUBS. Very drought resistant.

POLYSPERONETIA papavera (Paper Mulberry). Handsome tree, giving dense shade.

CATALPA speciosa. Beautiful shade tree, with immense leaves; flowers fragrant, purple and white; also valuable for timber.

Kampferi, Japanese; foliage glossy. 

Bungei, Top-budded on Speciosa. Forms a beautiful, unique and beautiful ornamental tree with round, compact head, and highly recommended for street work or for avenues in private grounds.

CHESTNUT, Italian. Most desirable street tree.

CEDRELIA chinensis. From North China; feathery foliage, resembling Ailanthus, but without the disagreeable odor; flowers in long pendant racemes.

CHERRY, Floribunda. 

CORK. 

ELM, Cork Bark. Desirable street and avenue tree.

American White. Large tree, with rather small leaves and long branches.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata (Varnish Tree). Shiny foliage; panicle of golden flowers.


LOCUST (Robinia pseudacacia (Black Locust). Rapid growing, in driest locations, valuable for timber, posts, etc. 

R. decaisneana. Pink flowering. 

R. sempervirens. Flowers tinged pink; blooms in summer.


R. hispida (“Rose Acacia”). Top-budded common locust; it forms a most beautiful tree, with its large, deep rose-colored foliage.

MAIDENHAIR TREE, or Ginko Salisburia. Foliage fern-like.

MAPLE, English (Acer campestris). Common plant; does well in California.

SILVER, or Soft (Dascarpum). Strong grower. 

Scarlet. Rapid grower.

Sugar. Moderate grower.

MULBERRY, Russian. Very fine shade tree. 

White. Very fine shade tree.

PLANET (Platanus orientalis). Very desirable street tree, fine foliage.

PAGODA TREE (Sophora japonica). Beautiful tree, with dark green leaves, finely divided; flowers creamy yellow.

PEACH. Flowering. Pink and white.

PHILLODENDRON amurense (Chinese Cork Tree). Rare and handsome tree, with beautiful, palmate leaves and corky bark.

PITASCHE. Very handsome shade tree.

QUINTUS. Very handsome shade tree.

TEXAS UMBRELLA. Compact, round, spreading head. Succeeds best in warm climates.

TULIP. Poplar (Liriodendron). Glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves; yellow, tulip-like flowers.

WALNUT, California Black. 

Eastern Black.

WEEPING WILLOW.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

ALTHEA (Rosa) (Cornus). Bearing large, bell-shaped flowers late in the summer; colors from white to dark purple. We have five varieties.

Beuie de feu. Double pink. 

Albus. White, single. 

Bicolor. Single white, tinted red. 

Ardeens Purple. 

Alba plena. White, double. 

BARABARA (Berberis thunbergii). Foliage turning to coppery red in autumn.

CREPE MYRTLE. Pink and white flowering. 

CRAB. (Pamela Tree): from China.

DEUTZIA Profluse-flowering Japanese shrub.

Lavender White. 

Candidissima. Double white. 

Candidissima plena. Single white. 

Garnet-rosea. Pink. 

Pride of Rochester. White, tinged pink.

DOGWOOD. (Cornus Florida). Flowering Dogwood.

Siberian. Flowers creamy.

ELDER (Sambucus racemosa). 

Sambucus Aurea. Golden leaved.

FRINGE TREE (Rhus cotinus) (Smoke Tree). Flowers borne in purple, plummy masses.

HAWTHORNE (Crataegus oxycanth). White flowers.

Crimson. Red.

HYDRANGEA. Bearing large clusters of pink or white flowers.

HONEY Suckle (Lonicera grandiflora-rosea). Bush; red.

Lonicera Tartarica alba. White bush. 

LILAC (Syringa vulgaris). Purple. 

S. vulgaris alba. White. 

S. persica. Purple. 

S. chinensis. White.

MOCk ORANGE (Philadelphus Lemoine). 

SPIRAEA (Anthony Waterer). Flowers color varies. 

Van Houttii. Similar to Bridal Wreath. 

Thunbergii. Small, white flowers.

Dogwood. Flowers pink.

Callosa-alba. White; flowers all summer.

STEPHANANDRA fluocnsa. Graceful shrub, resembling the Spiraeas.
Cluster of “Coates” French Prunes

SYMPHOCARPUS vulgaris. Wax berry; red.
Racemosus. White wax berry.
SNOWBALL (Viburnum tomentosum).
V. lantana. Flowers smaller.
TAMARISK (Tamarix Gallica). Flowers pink.
T. odessa. Of stronger growth; very ornamental.
WEIGELA, Eva Rathke. Trumpet-shaped crimson flowers; small shrub.
Candida. White flowers; very desirable shrub.

CLIMBING PLANTS
AKEBIA quinata. Flowers “old rose” color; foliage bright; recommended for covering fence or tree stumps in an artistic manner.
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Foliage changing to deep red.
Veltchii (“Boston Ivy”). Leaves small; suitable for covering buildings.
Engelmanni. Clings more to walls.
Muralis. Climbs well over buildings without support.
AUSTRALIAN PEA. Crimson, pea-shaped flowers; covers building rapidly.
BIGNONIA grandiflora. Very large, red, trumpet-shaped flowers.
Sanguinea. Flowers not quite so large, but more vivid red.
BRIDGESIA spicata. New; glossy, green foliage; pink flowers, followed by scarlet berries.
CLEMATIS Jackmanni. Flowers purple.
Henryi. Almost white.
Ville de Lyon. Red.
Mme. Baron Veillard. Lavender-pink.
These are four of the finest imported Clematis.
HONEYSUCKLE, Woodbine. Flowers fragrant.
MUEHLENBECKIA complexa (Tasmanian Ivy). Small, wiry stems and foliage.
SMILAX. Used largely for indoor decorative purposes.
WISTERIA. White or purple.

ROSES.
Large, field-grown bushes; all on their own roots, thus avoiding the annoyance of suckers from the wild rose.
Anne de Diesbach. Shell pink; fragrant.
Baron de Bonstetten. Very dark velvety red.
Banksia. White; strong climber; evergreen.
Bride. White.
Caroline Testout. Pink.
Caroline Goodrich. Light red.
Capt. Christy. Delicate flesh pink.
Clio. Rosy pink.
Christine de Noué. Tinted, reddish.
Crimson Rambler. Strong climber.
Crimson Baby Rambler. Dwarf; blooms all summer.
Climbing Devoniensis. Creamy white, yellow center.
Devoniensis. Same, but not climbing.
Dorothy Perkins. Shell-pink; strong climber.
Duchess of Albany. Rose color.
Fisher Holmes. Scarlet, shaded crimson.
F. Kruger. Yellow; shaded pink.
Frau Karl Druschki. White; very fine.
Gruss an Teplitz. Vivid crimson; fragrant.
Gardenia. Creamy white; trailing.
Helen Gould. Rosy crimson.
Ivory. Pure white; long, pointed buds.
Jubilee. Maroon.
Lamarque. White; strong climber.
La France. Pink.
Meteor. Velvety crimson.
Marie Washington. White; flowers in clusters.
Maman Cochet. Rosy-pink.
Mad. A. Vatry. Crimson-scarlet.
Mad. de Watteville. Salmon-white, bordered rose.
Mrs. J. Lainé. Bright pink.
Mousseline. White moss.
Prince C. de Rohan. Very deep velvety crimson.
Paul Neyron. Very large, pink.
Papa Gontier. Dark crimson.
Queen Scarlet. Clear, velvety scarlet.
Rainbow. Coral pink, striped crimson.
Saffron. Apricot yellow.
Souv. de Pierre Notting. Creamy white; shaded pink.
Souv. de Prés. Carnot. Flush white, shaded fawn.
Wm. Allen Richardson. Deep orange-yellow; climber.
White La France. White; shaded pink.
White Maman Cochet. White; slightly shaded pink.
Wichuriana. Memorial rose. White, trailing.
Yellow Maman Cochet. Sulphur-yellow.
POT ROSES.

Of these we make a specialty; can be handled and planted at any time of the year without injury.

Antoine Revoire. Creamy-white, tinted pink.
Aennchen Mueller. Dwarf; pink; constant bloomer.
Baron de Bonstettin. Deep, velvety crimson.
Beauty of Glazenwood. Creamy yellow, shaded orange; climber.
Caroline Goodrich. Light red.
Clotilde Soupert. Dwarf; white, shading to pink.
Christine de Noae. Tinted, reddish.
Crimson Baby Rambler. Dwarf; constant bloomer.
Cherokee. Single white; strong climber.
Cherokee. Double white; very strong climber; evergreen.
Cherokee. Single pink; great novelty; nothing more gorgeous.
Devonensis. Creamy white, tinted yellow.
Dorothy Perkins. Shell-pink; strong climber.
Duchess of Albany. Rose color.
Flower of Fairfield. Ever-blooming crimson Rambler.
Gardenia. Creamy white; trailing.
Gruss an Teplitz. Vivid crimson; fragrant.

Helen Cambier.
Ivory. Pure white.
Killarney. Pink.
Karl Frau Druschki. White.
La France. Pink.
Mad. de Watteville. Salmon-white.
Mad. de Vaty. Crimson-scarlet.
Mosella. Chrome-yellow center; dwarf.
Mousseline. White moss.
Pink Rambler. Strong climber.
Pink Baby Rambler. Dwarf; constant bloomer.
Reine Marie Henriette. Crimson climber.
Souv. de pierre Notting. Creamy white, tinted pink.
Tausendschon (Thousand Beauties). Climber; flowers in clusters, and of many shades.
True Friend. Pink; strong climber; flowers resemble Cecile Brunner.
White Baby Rambler. Strong climber.
White Banksia. Strong, evergreen climber.
White Maman Cochet. White, pink flush.
Veilchenblau ("Blue Rose"). Violet-purple color.
Yellow Banksia. Strong, evergreen climber.

Dwarf Roses and Baby Ramblers should be planted in groups, or for hedges, or may be kept in pots for some months.

LAWN GRASS.

Lippia repens. A fine substitute; requires less water.

Well Hardened Eucalypts Ready for Planting

A Few Testimonials

All of 1911.

From Sunnyvale: "Trees are all doing finely, with the exception of one Apricot; we are highly pleased."
From Byron: "I am well pleased with them—Concord and San Jose Mayette Walnut tree."
From Bostonia: "If I should plant another year, I should certainly send for your catalogue with a view to ordering."
From Ukiah: "Trees you sent me are making a fine growth, and I got the smallest trees you had."
From Kenwood: "The trees you sent me were so good that somebody stole three while they were heeled in."
From Bakersfield: "Your stock is the best I ever received or saw, during an experience of a quarter of a century as a tree planter."
DWARF PEARLS. Pears on quince root in height, but larger than the average of most. So, they make the best of the agronomists.

PEREGRINE PEACH. Imported from England, and fruited two seasons in our experiment orchards.

WILBUR PEACH. First-class yellow free-stone, ripening just when such fruit is scarce.

PERSIAN MULBERRY. Top-budded on wild stock; very different fruit from the ordinary insipid mulberries.

PIERCE GRAPE. Not new, but overlooked, and not planted as it should have been.

ROBINEA HISPIDA. Rose Acacia, top worked on common locust; large, crimson, pea-shaped flowers.

POT ROSES. Grand assortment; can be transplanted any day in the year.

SINGLE PINK CHEROKEE ROSE. Hybridized with a Tea and first called "Anemone Rose." "

CHRISTMAS BERRY (Toyon). Fine plants.

REDWOOD (Sequoia sempervirens). Rake and transplant as rapidly as the nature of the ground will permit.

RACALYPUS trees for "Matilija Poppy." California Tree Poppy. "Queen of Flow-

ers."

And SEEDS grown by us of SWEET PEA. Thos. Stevenson, Maud Holmes, Kelway's Black. "THE THREE INCOMPARABLE REDS."

Kelway's Black was raised by Kelway & Sons, Langport, England, and is a decided improvement over the Black Prince and Black Knight; it is, in fact, the best of the "Blackas. We have a fine stock of well-matured seed, carefully rogued for two sea-

sons, and ours is the only stock in the United States.

Maud Holmes, raised by the well-known Sweet Pea expert, Robert Holmes, F. R. H. S., of Tuckwood Farm, Norwich, England, stands at the head of the bright, sun-proof crimson.

Thomas Stevenson, which is a pure Spencer type of orange-scarlet, and an excellent root on St. George, which created quite a sensa-
tion. In the same article, is described as "one of the best of the true orange or orange-scarlet section, and if it maintains its purity and immunit-
y to root-scaling, as it did last season, it is bound to become popular. It is a good grower and the size and form of the flower is all that could be wished for."

We should be glad to furnish a copy of opinions expressed on these Sweet Peas by a number of the most noted experts in Great Britain.

Number of Plants to the Acre

At Given Distances Apart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Number of Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4x 4 feet apart</td>
<td>2722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5x 5</td>
<td>1742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6x 6</td>
<td>1210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7x 7</td>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8x 8</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10x10</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12x12</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24x24</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30x30</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35x35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40x40</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50x50</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60x60</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule. To find the number of plants required for one acre when the square method is followed, multiply the distance in feet be-
tween the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees to the acre.

Orchard trees have often been planted too close. On rich land, no fruit trees should be closer than 24 feet apart, and for trees spreading habit, like apricots or apples, even more room is desirable. Walnuts require not less than 40 feet each way. Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants and Gooseberries are usually set in rows 6 feet apart and 4 to 5 feet apart in the rows. Eucalyptus trees for a permanent forest should be planted either 6x6 feet apart, and occasional rows omitted for avenues, or 8x8 feet if the soil is rich and a quick-growing variety is selected. Some varieties, like Globulus, root nearer the surface, and others, like Rostrata, root much deeper, often making 40 per cent more root than top the first few years.

When trees are received from the nursery, the bundles should be opened, roots spread carefully in a trench, and covered well with fine soil, firmly pressed down. The trees should be left on a ridge, however, so that water will drain away from the roots after heavy rains. If trees are thus treated, and are taken up and kept shaded as wanted while planting is progressing, all will start to grow vigorously. Broken or bruised roots should be cut off, and the trees pruned back to about 2 feet from the ground.

Trees should be planted about as deep or a little deeper than they stood in the nursery. The hole should be dug not less than 2 feet deep by 1 foot in diameter; the bottom being left convex, with earth well loosened. Spread the roots naturally, and fill in with fine soil, firming firmly around. Then keep the surface constantly loose by hoeing with a two-pronged vineyard hoe, and by continuous and deep cultivating. The trunk must be kept shaded, either with strips of burlap or with some other protector.

It is of the utmost importance that trees grown on a root suitable to the soil should be used, and it is better to vary the planting on a given tract of land rather than to plant large blocks of one variety irrespective of the varying nature of the soil.

Another point often overlooked is the cross pollination of varieties. Some varieties are strongly self-fertile, and others weak. It becomes often necessary to thus mix the varieties to insure regular or heavy bearing. Our long orchard experience enables us to give advice in this and the many other details of commercial orcharding.

We endeavor especially to make a satisfactory selection of fruits for the family orchard and which will give the very longest season in which ripe fruit may be picked.

We invite intending planters to visit our experimental grounds, orchards, and nurseries, as samples will be given in the selec-
tion of trees, plants, or shrubs for the smallest lot as cheerfully as for laying out of extensive grounds.