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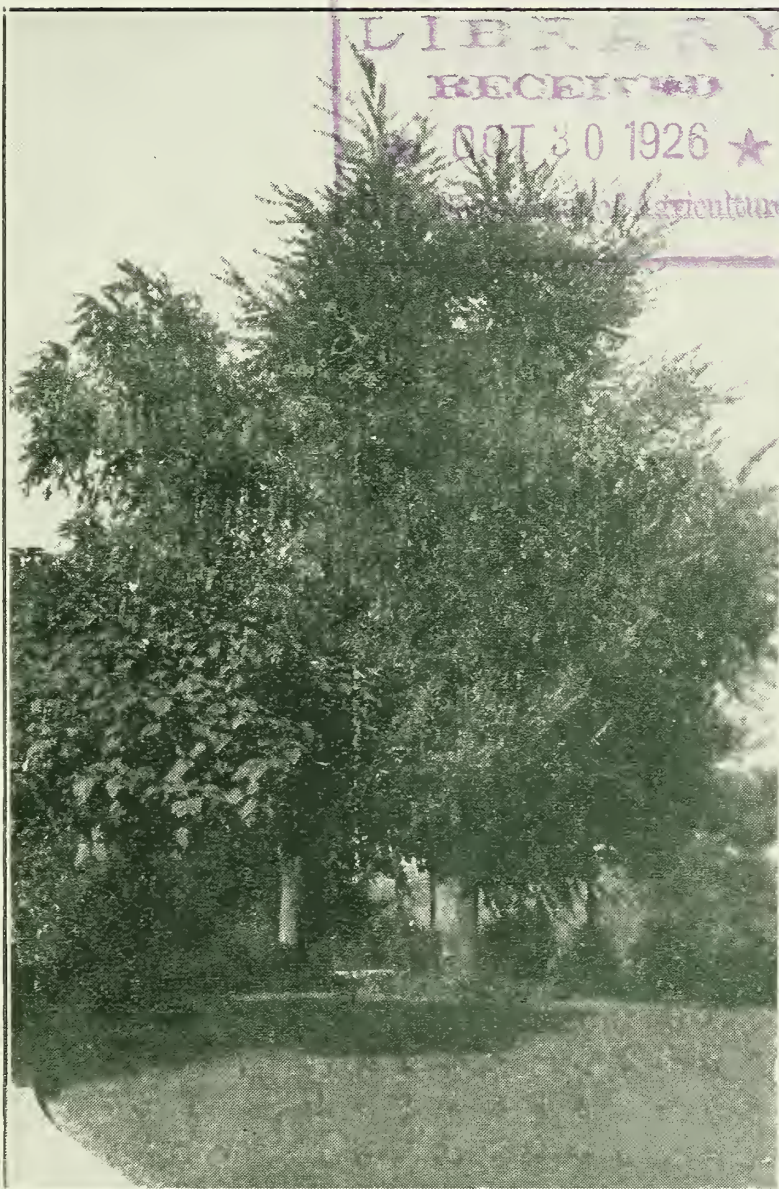
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62.73

BAKER BROS. NURSERY

Established 1884

Fort Worth, Texas



CHINESE ELMS

Six years old, 35 feet high, 12 inches in diameter. Growing at the residence of Mrs. E. J. Beall, Fort Worth, Texas.

PRICE LIST

Fall, 1926

Spring, 1927

PROSPEROUS TIMES

Holland's Magazine in its September 15th report speaks of the wonderful prosperity of Texas and the Southwest. It says the 1926 wheat crop was five times that of 1925, the oat crop six times and the corn crop four times that of 1925; that the cotton crop promises to be 5,000,000 bales, that 60,000 cars of fruit and vegetables have been shipped, that the oil wells are producing 400,000 barrels daily and that the livestock industry is flourishing. Same is true of manufacturing, merchandising, and almost every other line. The same thing is true of Oklahoma and other south-western states. No wonder this section is enjoying an era of prosperity heretofore unknown. In all probability this prosperity will continue. When people prosper they begin to improve their homes by planting orchards, shrubbery and flowers.

We look for a great demand for our goods, and we are prepared to supply it. Our stock is more than double what we have ever had before, and is the best in quality we have ever grown. The past season has been the most favorable for growth that we have had in our forty-two years' experience here. While we have a large stock and good assortment, our customers should place their orders early, before the stock is broken or picked over. Every season some of our customers are disappointed because they cannot get what they want.

WHY BUY FROM US.—In addition to giving better stock than is offered by most other nurserymen, we think we can sell good stock cheaper than others, because we do not employ agents or solicitors in any capacity. We do not publish an expensive catalog and do not maintain an expensive city office, but grow our own trees on our own land, and sell only for cash, thus eliminating much of the usual overhead expense and heavy losses from bad accounts. In this way we give our customers the benefit of these advantages in reduced prices and better stock.

OUR GUARANTEE.—We guarantee to send out healthy trees, true to name and free from disease, and if we fail in this we stand ready, upon proper proof, to replace such stock, or refund the purchase price, but we do not hold ourselves liable for an amount greater than the original price. **BUT WE DO NOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO LIVE.** We are unwilling to be responsible for improper planting, handling and cultivation; for droughts, freezes, bad soil, insects, rabbits, diseases or anything else that might prevent a tree from growing.

If goods are not accepted on these conditions they must be returned at once. Not in one case out of ten is the nurseryman responsible for the failure of trees to grow, and for this reason we are unwilling to assume any responsibility.

We are always glad to have visitors. If you come by auto, go out East Third Street and follow the street car line right to our office. If by street car, take any car and ask for transfer to the Riverside line, getting off at Third and Main; walk one block east where you get the street car which runs right through our nursery.

TERMS.—Cash with order. We deliver our trees in good condition to the transportation companies, but do not give any guarantee as to their **safe delivery** or as to **their growing**. All prices f. o. b. Fort Worth.

RELIABILITY.—We are members of the American Association of Nurserymen, and no one can obtain or retain membership in it who is not honorable and fair in his dealings. Address:

BAKER BROS. NURSERY

Established 1884

FORT WORTH, TEXAS



CHINESE ELM

Planted February, 1925, photographed September 18, 1926.
Height, 15 ft.; spread, 13 ft.; diameter, 3 inches.

CHINESE ELM

(*Ulmus Pumila*)

A few years ago we received a circular letter from the Government urging nurserymen to grow the Chinese Elm. We had seen a large tree of this variety in New Braunfels, Texas, and was impressed with its beauty and the rapidity of its growth, but did not know where to obtain a start. The letter went on to say that it promised to be the best shade tree for the southwest, that it would grow as fast as the cottonwood, that it was drouth-resistant, and other statements so extravagant that it sounded like the advertisement of an irresponsible nursery trying to foist some humbug on the people. But coming from Uncle Sam who was offering to give away young trees for test purposes we "bit," and forthwith received two or three little switches by mail. The letter advised that the elm seemed difficult to propagate in this country, that it would grow readily from seed if planted fresh from the tree, but in this country it bloomed so early in the spring that the crop was invariably killed by late frost. If the seed were imported from China, they would not likely germinate, as by the time they could reach this country they would lose their vitality. The letter stated also that the trees might be propagated from root cuttings in the greenhouse, and also from soft wood cuttings in the greenhouse and sometimes from hardwood cuttings. We tried all these methods and met with poor success, though we were able to grow a few. About the year 1924 a few trees on the Pacific coast produced seed and that fall we were fortunate enough to secure 4,500 young trees which we planted in our nursery in February, 1925. In April, 1925, we received six or eight pounds of seed from one of the experiment stations whose trees produced a good crop of seed. From this lot of seed we raised more than 50,000 trees. What the Government circular stated we have been able to verify by our own experience and by observation and reports from Delaware to Washington and California, in Ohio, Illinois, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana and in all the states of the middle west, west and southwest. The little trees we planted in February, 1925, grew six to ten feet the first summer and it was a very dry season. We sold the larger trees and left the smaller standing for another year. These trees now, October 1st, 1926, eighteen months after being lined out are most of them 13 to 15 feet high and some of them more than three inches in diameter with a spread of 12 to 13 feet. (See illustration.) A striking contrast is shown in this block of trees, where our men by mistake planted a row and a half with American Elm seedlings. Today these American Elms are 4 to 6 feet high and not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in diameter, while the trees on either side are 15 feet high. Both lots have

CHINESE ELM

(Continued from page 4)

had identically the same treatment. (See illustration.) The young plants we grew last year from seed were lined out in the field last March, and today many of them are twelve feet high. This year we had plenty of rain and they have made phenomenal growth. The Chinese Elm in our estimation is the most valuable new tree ever introduced by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture. It has discovered a tree, a really beautiful tree, for all parts of the United States, and perhaps the only one that is suited to the arid and semi-arid regions of the country. Various names are given to this tree—Chinese Elm, Asiatic Elm, Manchurian Elm and Siberian Elm. Also two distinct species are called by these names, the *Ulmus Pumila* and the *Ulmus Parvifolia*. We are growing both species, have gotten each kind from several different sources and feel sure that we have them straight, notwithstanding there is some confusion as to the identity of each. With us the *Ulmus Parvifolia* has the small dark heavy leaves, and the tree is a much weaker grower than the *Ulmus Pumila* which has larger leaves of a lighter green color and the branches are more open and graceful in their growth. Being seedlings they vary somewhat in the size of the leaves and the habit of growth. Most of them are upright in growth, others with drooping branches and occasionally one is found that is almost weeping. But all are graceful and pleasing. It is really an upright, stately and majestic tree, though some people think it is naturally a low-growing, bushy tree. The reason that many of the older trees are this shape is because all the earlier trees sent out by the department were small seedlings two or three feet high and when set out were allowed to branch low, thus forming a short trunk and low head. The fact is they can be grown so as to branch out six, eight or ten feet above the ground, and make a beautiful straight smooth trunk. As to hardiness they are growing successfully at the experiment station at Mandan, North Dakota, the coldest station in the United States. They seem to be in heavy demand in Minnesota, and the Dakotas. In Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and the other drouthy states, reports show they are giving satisfaction. In fact nothing but favorable reports come from all sections. It solves the problem of shade trees for the highways, because it will grow without water, and needs but little care after the first season or two. What the Government men say about it: Mr. Chilcott, superintendent of the experiment station at Woodward, Okla., writes: "So far as I know it is the most rapid-growing and most graceful shade tree we have for the semi-arid southwest, and is free from insect and disease enemies and any pronounced bad qualities." Mr. Karper, superintendent of the Lubbock, Texas, experiment station last year but now of College Station, wrote us a year ago: "We introduced the Chinese Elm into West Texas about six years ago and have about two dozen of them planted in the spring of 1919, which are the finest trees we have growing on the station grounds. These trees are from 20 to 30 feet high and have a body of six inches or perhaps better, and so far at least they seem to be the most promising tree for shade and windbreak planting which we have found for the western part of the state. We have made trial distributions of this Elm pretty well over the western part of the state and have received only favorable reports on its performance. It has an extensive root system of fibrous roots and is very easy to transplant. In transplanting several thousand from the seedling stage on up, I do not believe we have lost a tree. With us the tree makes a vigorous and rapid growth and a dense shade. It is the first to put on foliage in the spring and the last to lose its leaves in the fall."

Mr. D. L. Jones, present superintendent of the Lubbock station, writes us under date of September 27, 1926: "Concerning your letter relative to the Chinese Elm: We consider this our best shade tree for this section of the state. It also seems well adapted to other sections from reports we have here on file. During the spring of 1919, 25 3-4 ft. trees were set out on the station grounds. Fourteen were placed in a row spacing the trees 10 feet apart. By the spring of 1926 they averaged 25 feet high and had a trunk diameter ranging from 7 to 9 inches. These trees received no water after the first year. Another tree set out at the same time and receiving plenty of water was 34 feet high with a spread of 28 feet and a trunk diameter of 12 inches this spring. Our average precipitation is 20 inches



This Chinese Elm in Canyon City was planted in 1924, at the same time as the other trees shown in picture; however, the Chinese Elm was smaller than any of the others when planted.

CHINESE ELM

(Continued from page 5)

per year although in 1924 we received but 9.45 inches. We dug two trees about 27 feet high with a trunk diameter of 8 inches early this spring and set them out in front of Dr. Horn's residence. They were not pruned. They are both living and have made a little growth. A grove of Chinese Elms set out in the County Park on alkali ground where the water level is but two feet below the ground have made an excellent growth the past two years while other varieties have all died."

Mr. W. B. Lanham, chief of the Division of Horticulture, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, says: "The Chinese Elm seems to give great promise both for shade and windbreak in West Texas. It is growing in many parts of the state, but like the jujube seems to be particularly adapted to those portions of the state where it is difficult to get fruit trees or good shade trees to grow. It is very drouth-resistant, having an extensive surface root system. It is very fast growing and easily transplanted."

At a meeting of the Southwestern Association of Nurserymen in Oklahoma City, in September, 1925, Prof. Locke, of the Woodward Experiment Station, exhibited a photograph of a Chinese Elm in Pekin, China, that was said to be over two hundred years old and four feet in diameter. At the same meeting Mr. Gordon, state nursery inspector of Oklahoma, said he had examined many trees in different places, and had never seen them affected with any disease or insect pest. A year later, September, 1926, the writer asked Mr. Gordon, who has had great opportunity to observe Chinese Elms in many places, if he still had found no disease or insect pest on them, and he answered that he had not. If the eagle eye of a state inspector could find none, Oklahoma Elms must be clean. The bark on the young trees is as smooth as that of a birch, which perhaps accounts for the absence of borers, which so often attack other Elms. A correspondent writes us from Washington that he has some Chinese Elms growing close to some American Elms, and that his American Elms were affected with aphid, while none were on the Chinese. Reports of their wonderful growth are now so numerous that we could fill many pages with them, but we do want to mention one. It is the two trees growing at the home of Mrs. E. J. Beall in Ft. Worth, being the subject of the illustration on the front cover page of this catalogue. These trees, 35 feet high and 12 inches in diameter, were planted as little switches five years ago last spring. About the same time we planted some five-dollar Sycamores for Mrs. Beall on her sidewalk. The Sycamores today are not more than one-third the size of the Elms. Mention is made above of the

CHINESE ELM

(Continued from page 6)

ease with which it is transplanted. We have tested this in many ways. By way of experiment we have moved trees every month this summer without losing one. In July we sent a two-inch tree to Mr. J. Horace McFarland, the eminent author and lecturer, at Harrisburg, Pa. In ten days he reported that the tree was actually budding, and two or three weeks later he wrote that it was in full growth. A nurseryman told us that by oversight he left some Chinese Elms out of the ground two or three days exposed to the weather, but planted them anyway just to see what they would do, and to his surprise all of them grew. In Mr. Jones' letter quoted above, notice the remarkable statement he makes about moving trees eight inches in diameter and 27 feet high, bare-rooted **without even pruning them**, and they both lived. The writer saw these trees a few weeks ago and they seemed to be doing well. In moving large trees bare-rooted even in the most favored climate it is necessary to prune the trees severely. Lubbock is on the plains of West Texas where trees do not transplant as well as they do in most other localities. As far as the beauty of the tree is concerned both in foliage and form it is about all one could desire. In the above account several references have been made to its freedom from disease and insect pests. Our experience is that it is the healthiest tree we know of, and yet to give a faithful description of the tree we must say that it dies wherever Texas cotton root rot is prevalent, that it does not thrive in low marshy land, and we have occasionally seen the foliage affected with a fungus that causes the leaves to curl and turn brown. This however can be easily remedied with a spray of Bordeaux mixture. Chinese Elm should not be planted in land where cotton dies nor in wet places, but with these exceptions, they will grow on any kind of soil, and under the most adverse conditions. While the tree can stand neglect, it is always best to cultivate it for the first season or two, and give it water occasionally in dry weather.

PRICES ON CHINESE ELM

3 to 4 feet.....	Each
4 to 5 feet.....	\$.60
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.25
8 to 10 feet.....	1.75
10 to 12 feet.....	2.25
	3.50

10 per cent discount on lots of 100 or more.

A striking example as to the growth of Chinese Elm as compared is seen in the Court House yard at Canyon City, Texas. Mr. J. W. Jennings, County Agent of Randall County, writes us that in January, 1924, six Chinese Elms about four feet high were planted on the Court House grounds together with one hundred or so of other trees—Sycamore, Ash, American Elm, and Maples. Mr. Jennings writes: "Both the Elms and the other trees were planted in January, 1924, and have had the same care. The Chinese Elms are now approximately five inches in diameter and about fifteen feet high, with a spread of ten to twelve feet. The other varieties of trees have made no appreciable growth and will be many years making a shade. I consider the Chinese Elm well adapted to our West Texas or Plains conditions, being of very rapid growth, leaf out first in the spring and drop their leaves last in the fall. They will not split in our high winds and as far as we know are not subject to insect pests or diseases. I can heartily recommend this tree to anyone wanting a quick maturing shade tree."

Dr. E. H. Wilson of Arnold Arboretum, whose knowledge of trees and especially those of Asia, is probably not surpassed by any man, contributes the following interesting bit of information in a letter to J. Horace McFarland. It answers with authority the questions so often asked us, whether it is hardy in the North and if it makes a large tree.

"Jamaica Plain, Mass.,
October 2nd, 1926.

Mr. J. Horace McFarland, Mount Pleasant Press, Harrisburg, Pa.
Dear Mr. McFarland: In reply to yours of Sept. 27th, the specific name 'pumila,' as applied to the Elm you write of, is not only a misnomer but outrages a magnificent tree; however, it was given a century and a half ago when little was known about this Elm. As a matter of fact **Ulmus pumila** in northern Corea and Manchuria is often a tree 80 feet tall with a trunk 12 feet in girth. It grows very rapidly here and is said to do the same in the Middle West.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. H. WILSON,
Assistant Director."



A few trees and shrubs properly planted and cared for enhance the value of your property many times the expenditure.

ORNAMENTALS

The demand for ornamental trees for home beautification, for parks, etc., seems to be almost doubling every year. By confining our efforts solely to the nursery business we have been able in the past few years to increase our production many fold, so that now we are able to take care of almost any order, no matter how large or varied.

When carload lots of evergreens, shade trees and shrubs are needed it is always best to come to the nursery and pick out the trees. We make a specialty of supplying parks, cemeteries, subdivisions and large estates. In car lots the freight and packing are much cheaper, and we can sell at a lower price in quantities. In addition to what is offered in the following list, we have some specimens of much larger sizes, for quick effects in landscape planting. We can also furnish a few each of many kinds not listed.

SHADE TREES

Ash, Native

A good tree for some locations, but often attacked by borers.

	Each	Doz.
6 to 8 feet.....	\$.50	\$5.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	7.50
10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	10.00

SHADE TREES

(Continued from page 8)

Ash, Arizona

Very popular in the southwest from Brownsville to El Paso. It is the only shade tree allowed on the sidewalk in El Paso.

	Each	Doz.
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.25	\$2.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	5.00

Ash, European Mountain

2 to 3 feet.....	.50	5.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	7.50

China, Umbrella

While the Umbrella China does not live more than 10 to 20 years, it is the best tree to plant for quick and dense shade. A few large Chinas planted on a new place will begin making good shade the first summer. This will allow the permanent trees, like pecans, elms, etc., to become large when the Chinas may be cut down. They do well in almost any kind of soil, and seem to flourish in the hottest weather.

	Each	Doz.
4 to 5 feet.....	\$.50	\$5.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	7.50
6 to 7 feet.....	1.00	10.00
Heavy, well branched.....	1.50	15.00
Extra heavy.....	2.00	20.00

Catalpa

4 to 5 feet.....	.50	5.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	7.50
9 to 10 feet.....	1.00	10.00

C. bungei..... 2.50 25.00

Elm, American or White

5 to 6 feet.....	.50	5.00
7 to 8 feet.....	.75	7.50
9 to 10 feet.....	1.00	10.00
1¼ to 1½-inch caliper.....	1.50	15.00
1¾ to 2-inch caliper.....	2.00	20.00

Hackberry

8 to 9 feet.....	.75	7.50
9 to 10 feet.....	1.00	10.00



Our Sycamores, photographed Sept. 18th, 1926

SHADE TREES

(Continued from page 9)

Judas Tree, Redbud

The value of the Redbud does not seem to be appreciated until it begins to bloom in the spring, then everybody wants it. We advise our friends to order a few right now while it is on their minds.

	Each	Doz.
4 to 5 feet	\$.50	\$5.00
6 to 7 feet	1.00	10.00

Kolreuteria, Paniculata. Golden Rain Tree

One of the prettiest trees we know of. Grows about twenty feet high, has beautiful foliage and in the spring is covered with the loveliest golden flowers.

	Each	Doz.
3 to 4 feet	\$.50	\$5.00
4 to 5 feet . . . . .	.75	7.50

Locust, Black

4 to 5 feet . . . . .	.25	2.50
6 to 7 feet . . . . .	.50	5.00
8 to 9 feet . . . . .	.75	7.50
10 to 12 feet	1.00	10.00
2 to 2½-inch caliper	1.50	15.00
3 to 4-inch caliper	2.00	20.00

Maples, Soft or Silver

3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.25	2.50
5 to 6 feet . . . . .	.50	5.00
7 to 8 feet . . . . .	.75	7.50
9 to 10 feet	1.25	12.50
10 to 12 feet	1.50	15.00

Parkinsonia, aculeata (Ratama)

A beautiful small tree with pretty yellow blossoms. Not hardy north of Ft. Worth.

	Each	Doz.
5 to 6 feet	\$1.00	\$10.00
6 to 8 feet	1.50	15.00

Poplar, Silver Leaf

6 to 8 feet75	7.50
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P. Lombardy

6 to 8 feet50	5.00
10 to 12 feet	1.00	10.00

P. Bolleana

6 to 8 feet50	5.00
8 to 10 feet	1.00	10.00
12 to 15 feet	3.00	30.00

Sophora, Japonica

6 to 8 feet	1.00	10.00
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Sterculia Platanifolia, Japanese Varnish

3 to 4 feet50	5.00
5 to 6 feet	1.00	10.00
7 to 8 feet	2.00	20.00

Sycamore, American

Next to the Chinese Elm this is certainly the best all-around shade tree for the southwest. Every five or six years, the entire top of the tree should be cut off, leaving only a bare stem fifteen feet high and a few spurs two or three feet long. In a few months a beautiful new top will be formed. Treated this way, the leaves do not become small and yellow, and fall off in summer. If any one is afraid to do this, let him try one tree and be convinced.

	Each	Doz.
4 to 6 feet	\$.50	\$5.00
6 to 8 feet . . . . .	.75	7.50
8 to 10 feet	1.00	10.00
1¼ to 1½-inch caliper	1.50	15.00
1½ to 1¾-inch caliper	2.00	20.00
1¾ to 2-inch caliper	2.50	

Tulip Tree

3 feet . . . . .	.25	2.50
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.50	5.00

Willow, Weeping

Golden Laurel Leaf Pussy		
Small trees . . . . .	.50	5.00
Large trees	1.00	10.00



Our office, showing foundation planting of Evergreens

EVERGREENS

A year or two ago we stated in our catalogue that some people were prejudiced against evergreens and would not use them about their home grounds, thinking they should be planted only in graveyards. This feeling has now entirely vanished, and evergreens are growing in popularity every year. Our prediction is that they will always be popular because they are really a thing of beauty and hence will be a joy forever. The demand for them has been so great that we were unable to fill orders for thousands of them last season. We shipped them into nearly every state from New Jersey to Oregon, many solid carloads of them going to points in Kansas, Missouri, and other states. This season we have 500,000 to offer, including small plants which we sell to other nurserymen for "lining out" purposes. That is for growing on in their own nurseries. Most evergreens to be handled properly should be "balled," that is, dug with a ball of earth around the roots, securely wrapped in burlap. This makes it difficult and expensive to handle for long-distance shipments. While we are anxious to supply our customers with our balled evergreens, we would advise them not to buy direct from us unless they can send for them in their own cars or let us deliver them by truck. We can deliver in Dallas, Sherman, Wichita Falls, Abilene, Ardmore, Breckenridge, Brownwood, Temple, Waco, Corsicana and intermediate points by truck. We have dealers living in Amarillo, Enid, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Wichita Falls, Wichita, Kan.; Kansas City, Mo.; Shreveport, La., and other points, who buy our goods in car lots. People living in or near these cities can buy from them to better advantage than to have their heavy evergreens shipped by local freight or express direct from us. We shall be glad to furnish the names of such dealers on application.

The foliage of evergreens should be sprinkled every day or two during the first season. The roots should be watered once a week. If these directions are observed, evergreens may be grown with as much success as shade trees.

There are two distinct classes of evergreens, namely Broad-leaved and Conifers. Many of the broad-leaved are good bloomers, such as the Magnolias, Cape Jasmine, Abelias and some of the Ligustrums. These are useful for massing, for hedges and as individual specimens. The conifers may be used as individual specimens, or in groups on the lawn, for street planting and also for massing. The proper use of the finer evergreens, as foundation plantings around the house, will produce the very finest results, and this is the class of work that is certain to become very popular. Already many people are taking out their old shrubs that have grown too large and ragged, and in their places are setting the many colored Junipers, Cypresses, Arbor-Vitae, Pines, etc., or the various broad-leaves such as Euonymus-Abelia, Ligustrum nepalense, etc. With a proper use of evergreens the beds will look pretty the year around, and especially is this appreciated in winter when everything else looks bleak and bare.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Abelia grandiflora

A really fine evergreen and growing in popularity rapidly. Always in bloom. Flowers light pink and fragrant. Foliage dark glossy-green in summer, turning to a rich bronze in winter.

	Each
Balled plants, 12 to 18 inches.....	\$.60
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25
3 to 4 feet.....	2.00
If shipped bare-rooted, 25 cents per plant less.	



Buxus, Boxwood

Several kinds, including arborescens, sempervirens, japonicus and elegans. Natural shapes.

	Each
12 to 15 inches.....	\$1.00
15 to 18 inches.....	1.50
Sheared plants, 12 to 15 inches.....	2.00
Sheared plants, 15 to 18 inches.....	2.50
Sheared plants, 18 to 24 inches.....	3.50
Sheared plants, 30 to 36 inches.....	5.00

Cape Jasmine

These do well in Ft. Worth and to the south and east, but should not be planted north of the Red River or in the Panhandle. It makes a rich looking plant of the richest glossy green foliage and produces two crops of large double fragrant blossoms, one in the spring and one in the fall.

	Each
Large plants.....	\$1.00
Extra large.....	\$1.50 to 2.00

Creorum Tricoccon, Spurge Olive

A neat-growing compact little evergreen with light green foliage. Much admired. Should not be planted north of Ft. Worth.

Each.....	\$1.00
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Cotoneaster pannosa

A very satisfactory plant; a good strong grower with beautiful silvery foliage, and in winter covered with red berries. We recommend this highly to anyone living south of the Red River.

	Each
15 to 18 inches.....	\$1.00
18 to 24 inches.....	1.50
24 to 36 inches.....	2.00

Cotoneaster, Franchette

A good variety with dark green foliage. Upright grower.

12 to 18 inches.....	1.00
18 to 24 inches.....	1.50

Eleagnus pungens, Reflexa

2 to 3 feet.....	2.00
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BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

(Continued from page 12)

EUONYMUS

From Central Texas to Oklahoma City and from Shreveport, La., to El Paso, the Euonymus is one of the most satisfactory evergreens that can be planted. It seems to grow well in any soil, in sunshine or shade, transplants easily, and is free from disease, and can be moved any time of the year. It grows so easily we do not find it necessary to ball it and so prices on all Euonymus listed below are for bare-rooted plants which can be shipped anywhere.

E. Japonicus

The well known variety. Grows 10 to 12 feet, but can be kept down to any size or shape by pruning.

	Each
12 to 15 inches	\$.50
18 to 24 inches	1.00
2 to 3 feet	1.50
3 to 4 feet	2.00

E. japonica compacta

Neat, compact form. Fine for vases and tubs.

12 to 15 inches . . . . .	.75
18 to 20 inches	2.00

E. japonica aurea, Golden leaf.

18 to 20 inches	1.50
24 to 30 inches	2.50

E. japonica argentea, Silver leaf.

18 to 20 inches	1.50
24 to 30 inches	2.50

E. Japonica compacta, Silver leaf.

10 to 15 inches	1.00
15 to 20 inches	2.00

E. radicans

Each	50c to 1.00
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E. sieboldiana

Each	2.00
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Feijoa. See fruit trees, page 30.

LIGUSTRUM

In our opinion, the evergreen Ligustrums are the best broad-leaved evergreens for our territory. The different varieties furnish a wide range of color, form and size, they grow readily and the foliage is superb. For foundation planting around the house we know of nothing that surpasses the L. Lucidum, while for either foundation work or screens, or wherever dense rich evergreen plantings are desired, there is nothing better than the L. Japonicum or L. Amurense. Large specimens can be planted for quick results.

L. Lucidum, Wax Privet

Heavy waxy leaves, spreading habit, white flowers early in spring.

	Each
2 feet, bushy	\$1.50
3 feet, bushy	3.00
4 feet, bushy	4.00

L. Japonicum, Japanese Privet

Tall upright grower, with large heavy foliage.

2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.50
3 to 4 feet	1.00
4 to 5 feet	1.50
5 to 6 feet	2.00

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

(Continued from page 13)

LIGUSTRUM—Continued

L. Nepalense

Similar to Lucidum, but more upright in its growth.

	Each
2 feet	\$1.50
3 feet	3.00
4 feet	4.00

L. Amurense

Smaller leaves than the above varieties, but full, feathery and graceful. One of the easiest to grow and one of the best for all purposes.

	Each
2 to 3 feet, bare-rooted	\$.25
3 to 4 feet, bare-rooted . . . . .	.50
4 to 5 feet, heavy, balled	1.00
5 to 6 feet, heavy, balled	2.00

L. Quoihoi

2 to 3 feet75
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Mahonia aquifolia, Oregon Grape

Beautiful plant with bronze foliage; golden yellow blossoms followed with purple berries. Does best in a partial shade.

	Each
18 to 24 inches	\$1.00

Magnolia grandiflora

Our stately broad-leaved evergreen. Beautiful, fragrant white flowers. Makes a tree 40 feet high.

	Each
3 to 4 feet	\$3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.00
5 to 6 feet	6.00
6 to 8 feet	10.00

Nandina Domestica

One of the best of the fancy evergreens. Beautiful foliage changing from dark green through all the shades of bronze-green to red, and in winter the foliage is sometimes a brilliant scarlet or crimson. White flowers in spring are followed with large clusters of berries in the fall which are as red as Holly berries. Hardy as far north as Kansas.

	Each
9 to 12 inches	\$1.50
12 to 15 inches	2.00
15 to 18 inches	3.00
18 to 24 inches	4.00
24 to 30 inches	5.00

Rosemary

The well known herb, neat, compact plant with gray-green foliage. Aromatic.

	Each
Large bushy plants	\$1.00

Southern Laurel, Wild Peach or Cherry Laurel

One of the finest evergreens in existence. Bright glossy leaves, which remain bright all summer and winter. It can be kept any size desired by shearing, and if allowed to grow will make a handsome tree 20 feet high.

	Each
3 feet, balled	\$1.50
3 to 4 feet, balled	2.50
4 to 5 feet, balled	3.50
5 to 6 feet, balled	5.00

Youpon, Ilex vomitoria

A native of South Texas. Dark green foliage and red berries in winter. It is a variety of holly and well worth growing.

	Each
1½ to 2 feet	\$1.00
2 to 3 feet	1.50



Rosedale Arbor-Vitae on left; Baker's Arbor-Vitae on right

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

The following Coniferous Evergreens are especially suited to the climatic conditions of the Southwest, which, roughly speaking, comprises the territory west of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, and from Nebraska to the Gulf of Mexico. Not that all these will not grow well east of the Mississippi and on the Pacific slope, because they will, but that there are many evergreens that succeed in the other localities that will not stand the hot, dry summers and heavy winds of this section. For instance, we list below nine different varieties of arbor-vitae; all of these seem to delight in the heat and drought of our worst summers. But these are all of the Oriental or Chinese type of arbor-vitae, while all of the many varieties of the American type, which grow well in the North and East, will burn up in our section of the country. And so it is with the other evergreens of this list. The cypresses, cedars and cedrus deodora, and many of the junipers, seem to do better here than almost anywhere else. The moral is that planters in the southwest should use only such evergreens as are grown in the southwest. Then there will be fewer disappointments. All the arbor-vitae listed below are of the Chinese or Oriental type.

ARBOR-VITAE (*Thuja*)

Aurea nana

Dwarf golden.

	Each
12 to 15 inches.....	\$1.50
15 to 18 inches.....	2.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.75
24 to 30 inches.....	3.50
30 to 36 inches.....	5.00

Aurea conspicua

Tall growing, very golden.

24 to 36 inches.....	4.00
36 to 48 inches.....	6.00

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

(Continued from page 15)

Baker's

The best of compact pyramidal green forms.	Each
12 to 15 inches.....	\$.75
15 to 18 inches.....	1.25
18 to 24 inches.....	1.75
2 to 2½ feet.....	2.50
2½ to 3 feet.....	3.00
3 to 3½ feet.....	4.00
3½ to 4 feet.....	5.00
4 to 4½ feet.....	6.00
4½ to 5 feet.....	7.50
5 to 6 feet.....	9.00

Chinese

A rapid grower, attains a height of 25 feet. Somewhat open in its growth, but may be sheared into any shape or size desired. Fine for background, screen or hedge.

	Each
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50
4 to 5 feet.....	2.00
5 to 6 feet.....	3.00
7 to 8 feet.....	4.00
8 to 10 feet.....	5.00
10 to 12 feet.....	6.50

Chinese Pyramidal

4 to 5 feet.....	5.00
------------------	------

Chinese, compacta

Dwarf, bushy, green.	
18 to 24 inches.....	1.50
24 to 30 inches.....	2.00
30 to 36 inches.....	3.00
3 to 4 feet.....	5.00

Excelsa

Excellent new variety. In form midway between the globe-shaped and the pyramidal. Dark green lacy foliage, dense, compact, of perfect shape.

	Each
2 to 3 feet.....	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet.....	5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	7.00

Rosedale

Neat, compact grower; fresh, glaucous green color. Inclined to be dwarf. Very pretty when young, but loses its beauty after a few years or after it grows four feet high. Useful in mixed evergreen beds, and may be removed as the other plants grow and need more space.

	Each
12 to 15 inches.....	\$.75
15 to 18 inches.....	1.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00
24 to 30 inches.....	2.50
30 to 36 inches.....	3.50

Texana glauca

Another Arbor-Vitae of the Rosedale type, with fine, feathery, glaucous foliage, but it is a tall, rapid, open grower and will attain a height of 40 feet. By shearing, the foliage becomes dense. Easy to transplant. Useful for massing or as large specimens.

	Each
6 to 8 feet.....	\$6.00
8 to 10 feet.....	10.00

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

(Continued from page 16)

Cedrus deodara

Undoubtedly the prettiest and grandest evergreen for the southwest. In fact, many people consider it the handsomest evergreen that grows.

2½ to 3 feet.....	Each
3 to 3½ feet.....	\$5.00
3½ to 4 feet.....	7.00
4 to 4½ feet.....	10.00
4½ to 5 feet.....	12.50
5 to 6 feet.....	15.00
	25.00

C. atlantica

2½ to 3 feet.....	3.50
3 to 3½ feet.....	5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	8.00

Cedars

18 to 24 inches.....	1.00
30 to 36 inches.....	1.50
3 to 4 feet.....	2.00
4 to 5 feet.....	3.00
5 to 6 feet.....	4.00
6 to 7 feet.....	5.00
7 to 8 feet.....	6.00
8 to 9 feet.....	7.50
9 to 10 feet.....	10.00
10 to 12 feet.....	12.50

Cypress, Arizona

The most difficult to transplant but the easiest and fastest to grow if it once gets started. About one-half the trees we sell die the first week, but when they once make a start they will continue to grow without any trouble. We have set the price at about one-third the price asked a few years ago, so one can afford to take a chance. We have some plants, however, that are sure to grow. These we are growing in gallon cans. They are not quite so full and pretty as the field-grown plants, but they will soon grow and make beautiful plants. The can may be cut off without disturbing the ball which is a mass of roots.

12 to 18 inches.....	Each
18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.00
2 to 2½ feet.....	1.50
2½ to 3 feet.....	2.00
3 to 3½ feet.....	2.50
3½ to 4 feet.....	3.00
4 to 5 feet.....	3.50
5 to 6 feet.....	4.00
6 to 7 feet, beautiful specimen.....	5.00
	7.00
Plants in gallon cans:	
12 to 18 inches.....	1.00
18 to 24 inches.....	1.50
24 to 30 inches.....	2.00



Evergreens give the home grounds a touch of character not soon forgotten

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

(Continued from page 17)

Cypress, Italian

Tall, narrow, upright grower. Very fine and greatly in demand. Our plants are grown from cuttings from the best shaped plants, and are superior to many that are being offered by some nurserymen that are grown from seed.

	Each
2½ feet.....	\$2.00
3 feet.....	2.50
4 feet.....	5.00
5 feet.....	6.50
6 feet.....	7.50
7 feet.....	10.00
Grown in gallon cans:	
12 to 18 inches.....	1.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00

Cypress, Lawson's

A beautiful compact upright grower, but does not stand our summers as well as the other cypresses.

	Each
2 to 2½ feet.....	\$2.00
3 to 3½ feet.....	3.50

Juniper, Common

18 to 24 inches.....	1.25
24 to 36 inches.....	2.00

J. Japanese

18 to 24 inches.....	1.50
24 to 30 inches.....	2.50
36 to 40 inches.....	4.00

J. Irish

24 to 30 inches.....	1.50
36 to 40 inches.....	2.00

J. Columnaris

15 to 18 inches.....	1.50
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J. Pfitzeriana

15 to 18 inches.....	2.00
18 to 24 inches.....	3.00

J. prostata

12 to 18 inches.....	1.50
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00

J. Savin

12 to 18 inches.....	1.50
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00

J. Swedish

15 to 18 inches.....	1.00
18 to 24 inches.....	1.50

J. sinensis stricta

12 to 15 inches.....	1.50
15 to 18 inches.....	2.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50

J. scopulorum, Silver Cedar

3 to 4 feet.....	5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	6.00

J. Virginiana Glauca

3 to 4 feet.....	12.00
4 to 5 feet.....	15.00



Entrance planting of Shrubs and Evergreens

SHRUBS

While evergreens in many instances are taking the place of flowering shrubs, still they have a very important part in landscape work. Beside the beautiful foliage effect by the proper use of shrubs of different sizes, habits and color of leaves, the bright coloring of the blossoms produce a wealth of beauty that cannot be made by any other class of flowers. Especially in the southwest are they valuable where some of the very best kinds, like the crape myrtles and hardy lantanas, flourish to perfection, but will not grow in the northern and eastern states. By a proper selection an abundance of showy blooms can be had in this section from February to December. The first to bloom are the Exochorda, or Pearl Bush, followed closely by the Japan Quince, Forsythia, Spirea Thunbergii, and then come the Jasmine Nudiflora, Spirea Van Houttei, Lilacs, Deutzias, Weigela, Altheas, Poinciana, Philadelphus, Pomegranates, Tamarix, Vitex, Lespedeza, etc. The Hardy Salvia, Hardy Lantana and Crape Myrtle begin blooming early in the summer, and continue till frost. In fact, the Hardy Salvia is often at its best after frost. The present season (1926) has been the most favorable for growing nursery stock we have known in our forty-two years' experience, and most of our shrubs have grown as large in one season as they usually do in two. We are letting our customers share our good luck with us, and are offering shrubs at 50 cents each which we have usually sold other years at 75 cents each.

Price of all shrubs **50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen;** unless otherwise noted

Altheas

Always an old favorite, and it seems more popular today than ever before. Can furnish fine plants in the Single White, Double White, Single Pink, Double Pink, Double Blue, Single Red, Double Red, and Double Purple.

Berberis Thunbergii

The Barberries do not flourish as well in Texas as they do further north, but our customers in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and states to the north can grow them successfully.

Buddleia, Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac

This is one of the best of the newer shrubs and is covered with beautiful spikes of lilac-colored blossoms from early summer till late in the fall.

Caragana, Siberian Pea

Yellow pea-shaped flowers very early in the spring. Quite hardy everywhere.

SHRUBS

(Continued from page 19)

Chilopsis, linearis, Purple-Flowering Willow

Grows 10 to 15 feet high and is covered with blossoms from early summer till late fall. Especially desirable for drouthy situations.

Chilopsis, linearis alba

A pure white flowering variety. Plant is not quite as tall a grower as the purple.

Cornus Floridus

The large-flowered white dogwood.

	Each
2 to 3 feet	\$.75

Caryopteris mastacanthus, so-called Blue Spirea

A good, neat-growing shrub, covered with blue flowers in September and October.

Crape Myrtle

The peer of all shrubs for the south, and in fact it is the best flowering shrub we know of anywhere. It will make a tree 15 to 25 feet high if allowed to grow, but it is much better to grow it as a shrub, keeping it down to 6 to 10 feet high. If cut back to within two or three feet of the ground every season, it will throw out many branches and produce larger and better blooms than if allowed to grow naturally. If the soil is well cultivated, watered and fertilized, the size, number and color of the blossoms will be greatly improved. We can furnish the **Pink, Purple, Dwarf Blue, White, Lavender** and **Crimson** or **Watermelon Red**. The latter is the most popular. We sell twenty plants of the **Crimson** to one of any other color. In addition to the regular size at **50 cents**, we have a few extra heavy shrubs at **\$1.00 each**.

Callicarpa purpurea, French Mulberry

A good shrub with a profusion of purple berries.



Althea used as a hedge



Specimen Deutzia

SHRUBS

(Continued from page 20)

Deutzia, White

Each.....	\$.50
Extra heavy.....	1.00

Exochorda grandiflora

Pure white, very early, and one of the prettiest flowers we have. Also known as the Pearl Bush. 10 feet.

Small plants.....	Each \$.75
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Hardy Lantana

Perhaps our best low-growing shrub. Grows two to three feet high, and covered all season with orange-colored flowers.

Each.....	\$.75
Per dozen.....	7.50

Hypericum, prolificum

Rich golden flowers produced in great abundance.

Small plants.....	Each \$.50
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Japan Quince, Flowering Quince or Cydonia Japonica

Covered with red flowers very early in the spring. Often produces fruit which is fine for preserves.

Jasmine nudiflora

Yellow, very early flowering.

Jasmine Humile

Yellow, continuous bloomer, evergreen. **\$1.00 each.**

Jasmine, Grandiflora or Star

Very fragrant, white, star-shaped flower. **Strong plants, 75c each.**

Judas Tree or Redbud. 50c, large plants, \$1.00.

SHRUBS

(Continued from page 21)

Lespedeza, Bicolor

Lonicera, Bush Honeysuckle

A very useful shrub growing 6 to 8 feet high, with pretty fragrant blossoms in early spring followed by thousands of showy berries. We have two or three varieties, one with orange-colored berries and another with berries of a clear wine-red almost transparent. Quite a satisfactory shrub that should be more generally planted. **50c; extra large, \$1.00.**

Lilac, Purple Persian

The best bloomer here. **50c.**

Meehan's Mallows, Improved Hardy Hibiscus. 50c.

Peach, Double Flowering

White, Red, Pink. **\$1.00 each**

Philadelphus, Syringa or Mock Orange. 50c; extra large, \$1.00.

Poinciana Gilliesi. Bird of Paradise

Pomegranate

Double-flowering. Beautiful shrub.

Rhodotypos Kerrioides

Late, white. **50c.**

Russian Olive

Strong grower. Beautiful silvery foliage, small yellow flowers; very fragrant. Grows 10 to 15 feet high. **Large plants, 75c.**

Salvia Greggii

A native shrub from southwest Texas introduced by us and now a standard. Grows about two feet high, producing bright red blossoms all through the growing season. **50c.**

Salvia Greggii alba

A variety producing pure white flowers. **50c.**

Sambucus nigra

The well known Elder. **50c.**



Sambucus Nigra



Spirea Van Houttei

SHRUBS

(Continued from page 22)

Spirea Reevesii

White, double, early-flowering. 50c.

Spirea Billardii

Summer and fall-flowering. Rose pink. 50c.

Spirea Froebeli

A low-growing, neat, bushy plant with red flowers. Early. Very desirable. 50c; large plants, 75c.

Spirea Thunbergii

Another neat low-growing with fine foliage and very early white flowers. 50c; large plants, 75c.

Spirea Van Houttei

The well known white flowering bridal wreath. Blooms profusely in early spring, making a dense-growing drooping shrub. Very useful in landscape work. 50c.

Spirea, Prunifolia

Neat shrub with bright, shiny foliage, and small double white flowers in early spring. 50c.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris, Indian Currant or Coralberry

A neat, low-growing shrub, covered with pink berries all winter. An excellent shrub for a shady place. 50c.

Tamarix, Salt Cedar

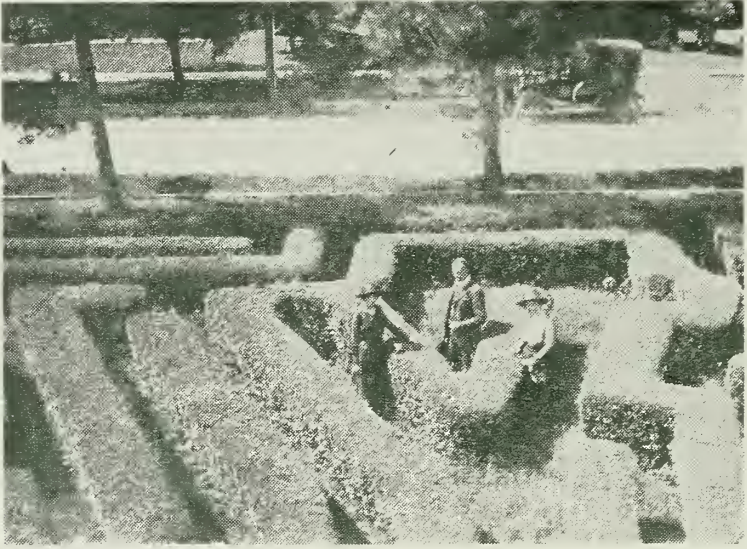
Grows well anywhere, even in salt or alkali soils and in dry desert places. Will grow into a tree 15 to 20 feet high if desired, or may be kept cut back as a shrub. Foliage is fine and feathery, and blossoms beautiful. A very useful plant. Can supply three kinds, *Hispidia*, *Aestivalis*, *Odessana* and *Japonica plumosa*. 50c each.

Vitex, Agnus Castus

A tall, rapid-growing shrub with beautiful spikes of blue flowers. Grow well in almost any soil or situation. If nothing else will grow, try a *Vitex*. 50c.

Vitex incisa

Similar to the *Agnus Castus*, but the leaves are very finely cut and the plant does not grow quite so rank. 50c.



Amoor River Privet Maize

HEDGE PLANTS

For Ornamental Fences

California Privet

Per 100

18 to 24 inches.....	\$8.00
2 to 3 feet.....	10.00
3 to 4 feet.....	15.00

Amoor River Privet

18 to 24 inches.....	\$10.00
2 to 3 feet.....	15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	20.00

Bush Roses and many of the flowering shrubs make beautiful hedges. If Roses are used it is best to plant only one variety. Pink Radiance, Red Radiance, American Beauty, Maman Cochet, etc., are good for this purpose. If shrubs are used, Crape Myrtles, Altheas, Deutzias and Spireas are fine, and the Salvia Greggii for low growing. Write for special prices on large lots.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

The stately and graceful ornamental grasses are very effective in landscape work. They grow easily almost anywhere, but seem to flourish in soil that is affected with cotton root rot. If you have a place where trees or shrubs die, plant grasses, and they will rid the soil of the root rot disease.

Pampas Grass

Beautiful evergreen grass producing immense lovely plumes in the fall. **Strong plants, \$1.00; divisions, 50c each.**

Arundo Donax variegata, Ribbon Grass

Almost white when the blades are young, but turn green in the summer, and produces plumes in the fall. Grows 10 to 15 feet tall. **50c.**

Erianthus Ravenna

Another stately grass, producing plumes and growing 8 to 10 feet high. **50c.**

Eulalia Japonica

Smaller than the others listed above. Graceful and easy to grow. **50c.**

HARDY VINES

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper. 35c.

A. Veitchi, Boston Ivy. 50c and \$1.00.

Antigonon leptopus, Queen's Wreath. Beautiful pink-flowering vine. 50c.

Bignonia, Trumpet Creeper. 35c.



Boston Ivy



Clematis paniculata

White. 50c; extra heavy, \$1.00 each.

Euonymus radicans

Trailing evergreen. 50c.

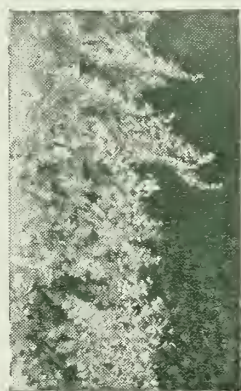
Clematis Paniculata

Gelsemium confederate Jasmine

An evergreen vine, producing large yellow flowers in great profusion. Must be balled. Small plants, \$1.00 each.

Honeysuckle, Chinese Evergreen. 35c.

H. Belgian. 35c.



Honeysuckle



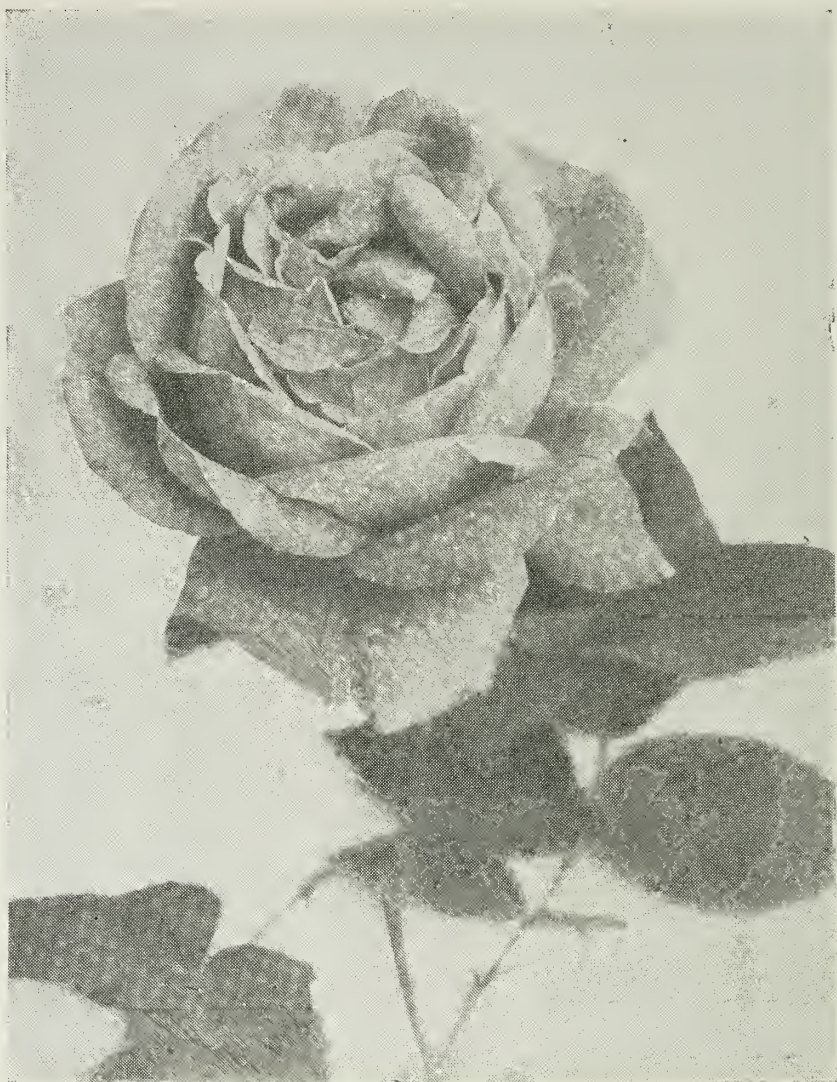
Wisteria

H. Red Coral. 50c.

Ivy, English. 25c and 50c.

Vinca, Trailing Evergreen; fine for shady places. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Wisteria, Purple. 50c each.



General Jacqueminot

ROSES

Roses should be planted extensively where they will do well, but they should not be attempted unless the conditions are just right. The Rose is worth nearly all other flowers combined where it succeeds properly, but unless it can be grown successfully, there are bitter disappointments in store for the planter. In the first place Roses are very selfish. They do not want anything else growing near them. They do best on new ground, preferably any heavy, rich native soil, whether black or red, though they do splendidly on sandy soil if the clay is not more than two or three feet below the surface. They should be planted in a solid bed by themselves out in the full sunlight, though they may be put on the east or west side of a building or fence. Do not plant them on the north, and especially avoid planting them near trees, shrubs or vines. And where Roses have been growing successfully a number of years, they should not be planted in the same soil again. Better make a new bed in the back yard or wherever an open place can be found that has no roots of trees nearby. If such a place cannot be found, then give up trying to grow Roses, and plant shrubs or evergreens. Roses are valuable only for the blossoms they produce. They are useless as a shrub, hence they should not be planted around the house, or in any other locality where a shrub effect is desired. Climbing Roses, however, may be planted around the porch if desired, but it is even better to plant these on trellises.

While Roses are great feeders, it is the safer plan not to use any fertilizer the first season. After they have made one or two seasons' growth and are well established, it is beneficial to put two or three inches of stable manure on the ground in November and leave it there all winter. In the spring it may be spaded in. Much of the so-called "dairy loam" that is sold is a light, porous, chaffy soil that often does more harm than good,

ROSES

(Continued from page 26)

especially where it is applied in the spring. Bush Roses require a good pruning every year or two, but this should not be done here until the end of February. If pruned early the young growth starts too soon and may be killed by the late freezes. Climbing Roses must not be pruned, except to remove unhealthy or undesired wood. The blossoms of Climbing Roses come from the previous season's growth, and if you cut this off, you cut off your crop of blooms.

Only everblooming varieties should be planted in this climate. In the North most of the everbloomers will not stand the severe winters, and so they have to use the hardier annual-flowering kinds. It is also a mistake to try to grow too many kinds. Too many varieties are selected on account of the color or perhaps the blooms are pretty, never taking into consideration that the plant may be a weak grower and a poor bloomer. For best results, it is well to confine your plantings largely to the varieties that bear an abundance of the largest and prettiest blossoms, full and double, on long stems, and are strong, vigorous growers and free from mildew and other diseases. Such a combination of good qualities can be found in the Pink Radiance, Red Radiance, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Lady Hillingdon, White Cochet, Pink Cochet and a few others. A solid bed of any one of the above varieties will look prettier than any bed of mixed varieties.

Prices:	Each	Doz.
Strong, 2-year-old, field-grown.....	\$.75	\$7.50

- American Beauty.** Deep rose.
- Antoine Revoire.** Salmon-pink.
- Bessie Brown.** White.
- Baby Rambler.** Crimson cluster.
- Columbia.** Pink.
- Etoile de France.** Crimson.
- Edward Mawley.** Crimson.
- Frau Karl Druschki.** White American Beauty.
- Francis Scott Key.** Red. **\$1.00.**
- General Jacqueminot.** Crimson.
- Helen Gould.** Bright watermelon-red.
- Hoosier Beauty.** Crimson.
- Jonkheer J. L. Mock.** Pink.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.** Best white.
- Killarney.** Pink.
- La France.** Silvery-pink.
- Los Angeles.** Copper-colored.
- Lady Hillingdon.** Golden-yellow.
- Luxembourg.** Fine yellow.
- Marie Delesalle.** Red.
- Maman Cochet.** Pink.
- Mlle. Cecile Brunner.** Cluster of small salmon-pink.
- Mad. Caroline Testout.** Silvery-pink.
- Mad. Jenny Guillemot.** Yellow and pink.
- Mad. Masson or Queen of Bedders.** Large crimson.
- Mrs. Aaron Ward.** Yellow.
- Mrs. Chas. Bell.** Shell-pink Radiance.
- My Maryland.** Pink.
- Mad. A. Chatenay.** Salmon-pink.
- Paul Neyron.** Large pink.
- Radiance.** Best pink.
- Red Radiance.** Best red.
- Sunburst.** Yellow.
- White Maman Cochet.** White, tinged pink.
- White La France.** Pearly-white.
- White Killarney.** Pure white.

Climbing Roses listed on page 28



The way our Climbing American Beauty Roses grow

CLIMBING ROSES

Prices: Strong, 2-year-old, field-grown, Each, 75c; doz., \$7.50.

- American Pillar.** Pink cluster.
Cl. American Beauty. Red.
Cl. Caroline Testout. Pink.
Cl. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White.
Cl. Meteor. Crimson.
Cl. Pearl. Yellow.
Marechal Niel. Yellow.
Paul's Scarlet.
Reine Marie Henrietta. Cherry-red; large.
Silver Moon. Large, single white.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

PEARS

	Each	Doz.
Large.....	\$1.00	\$10.00
Small.....	.50	5.00
Kieffer, Garber.		

APRICOTS

	Each	Doz.
Large.....	\$1.00	\$10.00
Small.....	.50	5.00

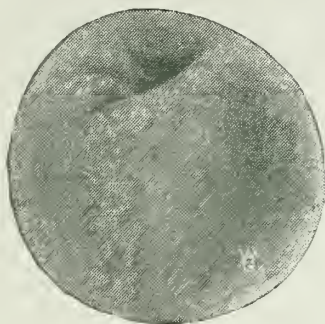
PEACHES

	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.50	\$25.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	2.00	15.00

We have a few extra heavy trees, 6 to 7 feet, at **75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.**

The time of ripening is given for the latitude of Fort Worth. South of here they ripen earlier and north of here later.

- Arp.** Yellow; freestone. June 15.
- Alexander.** Semi-cling. May 20.
- Belle of Georgia.** White; freestone. August 1.
- Chinese Cling.** Large white. August 1.
- Elberta.** Yellow; freestone. July 15.
- Early Wheeler.** White with red; cling; June 1.
- Gov. Hogg.** Semi-cling. White. June 20.
- Greensboro.** Semi-cling. White. June 10.
- Henrietta.** Yellow; cling. August 25.
- Heath.** White; cling. September.
- J. H. Hale.** Yellow; cling. July 20.
- Lemon Cling.** Yellow. August 20.
- Old Mixon Cling.** White with pink. August 1.
- Mamie Ross.** White with pink. June 15.
- White English.** White; cling. October.



J. H. Hale Peach

PLUMS

	Each	Doz.
Large.....	\$1.00	\$10.00
Medium.....	.60	6.00
Small.....	.35	3.00

American, Botan or Abundance, Burbank, Bartlett, Eagle, Early May, Red June, Early Six Weeks, Gold, Wickson.

FIGS

	Each	Doz.
Large.....	\$.50	\$5.00
Small.....	.25	2.50

The everbearing varieties of Figs should be planted by everyone, as they are about the most satisfactory fruit one can plant. If planted in rich ground and watered freely they will bear abundantly the first season.

CHERRIES

	Each	Doz.
Large.....	\$1.00	\$10.00
Small.....	.50	5.00

Early Richmond, Montmorency, Compass Cherry-Plum.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

	Each	Doz.
Large.....	\$1.00	\$10.00
Medium.....	.50	5.00

PECANS

	Each	Doz.	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$.75	\$7.50	\$60.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	12.50	
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	17.50	
4 to 5 feet.....	2.50	20.00	
6 to 7 feet (extra heavy).....	4.00		

Leading Paper-Shelled Varieties.

JUJUBE

Small trees Each
\$1.50

FEIJOA

Another interesting new fruit from China.

24 to 30 inches..... Each
\$1.50
 36 to 42 inches..... **2.50**

Should be balled and burlapped.



Austin Dewberries

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

	Doz.	100	1000
Austin Dewberry	\$.50	\$3.00	\$25.00
Thornless Dewberry	1.00	5.00	
McDonald Blackberry .....	.50	3.00	25.00
Dallas Blackberry .....	.50	3.00	25.00
Early Wonder Blackberry.....	.75	4.00	30.00
Haupt Blackberry.....	.75	4.00	30.00

GRAPES

	Each	Doz.	100
Strong, 1-year.....	\$.20	\$2.00	\$12.00
2-year.....	.35	3.00	20.00

America, Agawam, Black Spanish, Brilliant, Concord, Carman, Delaware, Herbemont, Niagara, Rommel.

RASPBERRIES

	Doz.	100
Blackcap and Red.....	\$.75	\$5.00

NESS BERRY

A cross between our native Dewberry and the Red Raspberry. Promises to be to Texas what the Loganberry is to the Northwest. Plant vigorous and hardy. Fruit dark red. Very large and of delicious flavor. Makes jam equal to that of the Red Raspberry. Developed by Prof. H. Ness of the A. & M. College. A few plants sent us by Prof. Ness three years ago have borne three good crops, but on account of the dry summer we have not been able to propagate many plants. To those who wish to test this interesting fruit we will sell a few plants at **50c each**.

STRAWBERRIES

	Doz.	100
Klondike. Very hardy.....	\$.50	\$3.00
Senator Dunlap. Late.....	.50	3.00
Progressive Everbearing.....	.75	5.00



Plant more fruit trees, enjoy their beauty in the spring and then, later, the luscious fruit

