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1927

Ross R. Wolfe, Manager

WOLFE'S PECAN NURSERY

HEADQUARTERS FOR

HARDY PECAN TREES THAT BEAR YOUNG

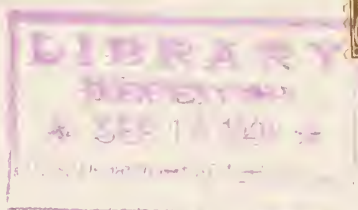
TREES, BUDS, BUDDING & PECAN LAND



TRADE MARK

Stephenville, Texas

*Mr. C. A. Reed,
Nut specialist
U. S. Dept of Agri.
Washington, D. C.*



POSTMASTER: RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED BY SENDER



A Few Letters from Our Many Satisfied Customers

Gorman, Texas, June 8, 1926.—Wolfe's Pecan Nursery, Stephenville, Texas. Dear Mr. Wolfe: I bought 84 trees from you in the Fall of 1925. I have not lost a single tree. Yours very truly,
(Banker and Farmer) E. L. HALE.

Breckenridge, Texas, June 8, 1926.—Wolfe's Pecan Nursery, Stephenville, Texas. Gentlemen: While I did not order any extra nice trees from you, every one you shipped me looks as though it had been selected from your choicest stock. Your trees have the best root system that I have ever seen on young pecan trees which accounts for the rapid growth after setting. I appreciate your promptness in filling my little orders and will recommend you and your nursery stock to anyone in the market for the same.
(Merchant) JESS AKERS.

Junction, Texas, June 14, 1926.—Wolfe's Pecan Nursery, Stephenville, Texas. Dear Sir: The pecan trees I purchased from your nursery last fall are all living, having runners two and three feet long, and are the thriftiest trees that I have ever seen. Again thanking you for the nice trees you sent me, and wishing your nursery much success, I am, Yours very truly,
(Sheep and Goat Breeder) N. H. SKAGGS.

Handley, Texas, June 11, 1926.—Ross R. Wolfe, Stephenville, Texas. Dear Sir: The trees I bought from you last December (125 Halberts), are all living and have made very satisfactory growth. These are the best trees I have ever seen.
(Railway Mail Clerk) J. T. HALBERT.

Fort Worth, Texas, Box 1051, June 9, 1926.—Mr. Ross R. Wolfe, Stephenville, Texas. Dear Mr. Wolfe: Every one of the 60 pecan trees that I got from you the past season are living and growing nicely. They were as nice a lot of trees as anyone could want. The root system is the most desirable I have ever seen anywhere. Very truly yours,
(Postoffice Clerk) R. A. BRIDGES.

Blackwell Sanitarium, Gorman, Texas, June 14, 1926.—Wolfe's Pecan Nursery, Stephenville, Texas. Dear Sirs: I bought 69 of your trees last February a year ago, all are living but four, 12 were 4-6 ft. trees, and seven of these have from 4 to 33 pecans to the tree. I am very much pleased.
(M. D.) Yours very truly, GEO. T. BLACKWELL.

Dublin, Texas, June 8, 1926.—Ross R. Wolfe, Stephenville, Texas. Dear Mr. Wolfe: In February, I bought 32 budded trees from you, I visited my orchard yesterday, and I have 33 living, you remember one tree had a double root, and we discussed the propriety of splitting this tree and making two. I did this, hence the extra tree. Yours truly,
(Methodist Pastor) J. B. CURRY.

Grandview, Texas, June 10, 1926.—Mr. Ross R. Wolfe, Stephenville, Texas. Dear Sir: I bought 50 trees from you all of which are living and doing fine. I think you have the best root system I have ever seen. I am, Respectfully,
(Farmer) W. S. WHITE.

Eastland, Texas, June 18, 1926.—Mr. Ross R. Wolfe, Stephenville, Texas. My Dear Sir: Last Fall I purchased from you more than 100 6-8 ft. pecan trees. I think I have not seen a finer collection of trees at any time or place. Recently I visited my farm and found that nearly all if not all of the trees are living. I am certainly very much pleased with them.

In fact after extended business dealings with you, I take pleasure in saying that I have every reason to appreciate the manner in which you have treated me. I am, Very truly yours,
(Attorney) J. R. STUBBLEFIELD.



Halbert, 6 months after we sold it. Set 9 pecans first year.
Our motto is: Hardy Pecan Trees that Bear Young.

Lipan, Texas, June 11, 1926.—Mr. Ross R. Wolfe, Stephenville, Texas.
Dear Sir: The 12 pecan trees I bought from you last winter are all living, one tree has 3 pecans on it. I think this hard to beat.
(Farmer) J. B. WILSON.

Colorado, Texas, June 26, 1926.—Wolfe's Pecan Nursery, Stephenville, Texas. Gentlemen: I bought 116 trees from you last Winter, have only lost one, which was caused by being planted too shallow. All the others are growing fine. When you get out a new catalogue, mail me one, as we want to plant 20 acres more to pecans this winter. Yours very truly,
(Merchant) H. L. LOCKHART.

San Antonio, Texas, June 23, 1926.—Wolfe's Pecan Nursery, Stephenville, Texas. Dear Sir: I purchased 100 pecan trees from you last fall, I do not think a single one missed growing. I am well pleased in every way with your service. Wishing you success I am, Very truly yours,
DR. L. F. ROBICHAUX.

Wichita Falls, Texas, June 22, 1926.—Mr. Ross R. Wolfe, Stephenville, Texas. Dear Sir: The man on my place advises me that of 100 pecan trees put out, which I purchased from you, 100% are living. Yours very truly,
(Oil Operator) J. C. STRAUS.





CHARLEY GOODNIGHT
Goodnight, Texas
Noted breeder. Plants our pecan trees of age of 50 years



LOOKING DOWN ON PART OF 200,000 PECAN TREES IN OUR NURSERIES



LEONA STEPHENS
Dublin, Texas
Our youngest customer, plants 12 acres to pecans

A Pecan Orchard is a Good Investment

- 1. BECAUSE the cultivated pecan is the best nut nature ever produced.
- 2. Pecan kernels are the richest food known to man. One pound containing as much human food as four pounds of beefsteak.
- 3. Budded pecan trees begin to bear the third year after being planted.
- 4. A pecan orchard comes into commercial bearing from seven to eight years from planting.
- 5. The land in the orchard can be used for truck growing and other crops including alfalfa.
- 6. Cultivated pecan orchards bear regular crops.
- 7. The improved pecan nut is the highest priced nut in the greatest demand of any nut in the world.
- 8. Pecan trees produce more pounds of human food than any plant known to man.
- 9. The pecan tree outlives the oak, often living supposedly from 500 to 1000 years.
- 10. The pecan orchard is a thing of beauty and a joy forever.
- 11. A pecan tree should be 15 inches in diameter and produce 100 pounds of nuts when 15 years old.
- 12. The pecan is deep rooted, gathering moisture and plant foods that many other plants can not get.
- 13. The pecan orchard increases in value with age and is estimated by good authorities to be worth \$100 per acre for each inch in diameter of the trees. Thus an orchard with trees 10 inches in diameter is worth \$1,000 per acre, and an orchard with trees averaging 20 inches in diameter, \$2,000 per acre.
- 14. Pecan trees on good soil and given proper care can be made to grow one inch in diameter for the first 20 years.
- 15. The pecan orchard will provide for the education of the children, a support for the family, and an insurance for old age.
- 16. Nuts are taking the place of meat on the American table.
- 17. Pecan nuts are not a perishable food, but can be kept from one year to another.
- 18. The pecan kernel contains 70 per cent fat, 12 per cent protein, 3 per cent carbohydrates, more iron than raisins, vitamins B and C, and less than 3 per cent water.

It is fine to own an orange grove; it is better to own a pecan grove. The trees grow larger, live longer and make more money. Burbank said, "The pecan orchard will be the most valuable orchard in the world on account of its longevity of life and immense earning power." Some trees have borne more than a thousand pounds of nuts in a single year which sold from \$50 to \$100 per pound. People are convinced that "money grows on pecan trees," so I am devoting this catalogue to the latest information on how to develop an orchard. I hope it may be of service to our customers. If you cannot plant an orchard plant enough trees to grow your own nuts to eat and enough to sell to pay your taxes. Every home should have pecan trees for pleasure and profit. We have no agents. Save the 40 or 50¢ agent's commission, and Buy From This Catalogue.

Planting, Types of Soil, Varieties, Etc.

DISTANCE TO PLANT. Pecans for shade should be set from 20 to 30 feet apart. In orchards from 45 to 70 feet depending on the quality of soil. We consider 30 feet by 60 feet, and removing one-half of the trees when they begin to crowd each other; an ideal method. This is better and more profitable than interplanting with fruit trees. 24 trees per acre are required at the above distance.

Square method other distances:

- 40 x 40 feet, 27 trees per acre
- 50 x 50 feet, 17 trees per acre
- 60 x 60 feet, 12 trees per acre
- 45 x 45 feet, 21 trees per acre
- 55 x 55 feet, 14 trees per acre
- 70 x 70 feet, 9 trees per acre

TYPES OF SOIL.—Good soil is the foundation of a successful pecan orchard. The following types of land should not be planted in commercial pecan orchards: (a) deep, poor sandy land (b) washed off hillsides (c) land under-

laid with hardpan or impervious clay (d) low wet lands, too wet for corn and cotton.

Good pecan land should be fertile, well drained, a fertile subsoil that can be penetrated with the tap root, and retain moisture well.

If pecan trees are to be set where the subsoil is hard the holes should be dynamited before planting. Pecan trees can be grown anywhere in the pecan belt if the necessary preparations are made, and they will not require any more water than any other tree that grows the same size.

VARIETIES. Varieties should be chosen wisely. On the coastal country of Texas, and in sections having heavy rainfall, Stuart, and Success should be largely planted due to their resistance to scab. Farther west where the rainfall is from 30 to 40 inches, Schley, Delmas, Burkett, and Western Schley should be used. In sections having less than 30 inches of rainfall the western varieties should be used exclusively. The most popular of these is the Burkett, Halbert, and Texas Prolific. Write us and tell us the kind of soil and subsoil you have, whether your land is bottom land or upland, how the air and water drainage is, and we will be glad to make recommendation on varieties to plant.

TREES COME TRUE TO SEED. The best way to start a pecan orchard is to buy good trees already budded or grafted from a reliable nurseryman. Nobody's fine pecans will come true to seed, and those advertising such are shysters in every sense of the word. I have visited thousands of trees where fine seed has been planted and in no case have I found a reproduction. The average has been about 90% of the resulting trees bore small seedling nuts of little value, about 10% of the resulting trees producing desirable nuts, of which less than 1% were of high class nuts. I have found the same wide variation in orchards planted from fine seed, as I found in the native groves. The grower in all cases has had to wait several years to find out what he had, and has invariably been disappointed. Good nursery trees planted along side of these nuts would have produced enough nuts to have paid for themselves ten times before these trees from seed would have come into profitable bearing. Every man who has started a pecan orchard by planting seed and by planting out nursery trees has found it pays to plant nursery trees.

TREES WE GROW. The nuts used in planting our nurseries have largely come from large, heavy bearing vigorous trees in Southwest Texas. These nuts are planted two inches deep in January, in 7-foot rows, and from 8 to 16 inches in the drill, one nut in a place. When the trees develop we cut out the weakly roots, leaving only the strong, healthy, thrifty trees. Each tree has plenty of room to develop good roots and sturdy tops. The bulk of our trees are four to five, five to six, and six to seven feet high when the roots are three and four years old and the tops of one summer's growth. These trees are budded with buds from bearing trees of known worth when two and three years old, the buds being set uniformly about 6 inches from the ground. These trees are dug by hand, care being taken not to damage the roots. We try to dig out trees the same day the order is to be packed. No matter what luck you have had with pecan trees from other nurseries, a trial order of our trees, planted and cared for as we outline, will add your name to our already long list of satisfied customers.

SIZES OF TREES TO PLANT. It does not pay to buy cheap questionable trees. Dwarfish stunted trees will never grow into an orchard. The best pecan trees to buy are one year tops on 3 and 4 year old roots. The tops should be from 3 to 7 foot for commercial orchards. Where a small number is to be planted, larger trees can be safely planted if proper pains is used in handling, and planting. A good practice is to come to the nursery and select your trees. If you will do this you will buy the better grades, as they are usually the same age of the smaller stock.

DIGGING THE HOLES.—The hole should be dug thirty inches deep and thirty inches wide, throwing the top soil on one side and the subsoil on the other. In the center of this hole a posthole should be dug at least two feet deep. If the trees are to be planted in the late Spring, or in deep river or creek bottom soil, the entire hole may be made with a post-hole digger. If rock or hard-pan is encountered dynamite should be used.

If the trees cannot be planted on arrival a trench should be dug at an angle of 45 degrees, sufficiently wide and deep to receive the roots. Separate the trees, placing them in a row in this trench and cover all the roots completely with moist soil, working it among the roots sufficiently to fill all the spaces.

WOLFE'S PECAN NURSERY

Headquarters for Paper Shell Pecan Trees, Buds, Budding and Pecan Land

STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS



This Mother Burkett pecan tree is growing in Callahan County. We are budding our hardwood trees from this tree. We have Genuine Burketts. This tree bore 183 pounds which sold for \$181.80.

Pecan Yields

List of some of the high yielding trees is given below, but we do not want the man who is planting a commercial orchard to believe he can develop trees that will average a production equal to these.

The original Halbert trees, about 110 years old, near Coleman, Texas, produced as much as 400 pounds of nuts in a year, and averaged 200 a year for 10 years. The original San Saba tree, about 100 years old, near San Saba, Texas, yields as many as 480 pounds of nuts in one year, and averaged 215 pounds for 28 years. The original Oliver tree, about 75 years old, near Junction, Texas, has produced 800 pounds in one year, and averaged more than 500 pounds for thirty years. The original Hollis tree, more than 100 years old, near Bend, Texas, has produced 1060 pounds in one year, and averaged 300 pounds for 17 years. The original Sloan tree, 150 years old, near Stacy, Texas, yielded 1000 pounds in one year, and averaged 700 pounds for 25 years. Eight seedling trees, 25 years old, on the place of W. J. Millican, Bend, Texas, gave a yield of from 450 pounds for the lightest bearer to 670 pounds for the heaviest bearer. J. C. Netherly of Junction, Texas, harvested 42,000 pounds of nuts from less than 12 acres in 1925. G. W. Lord, Richland Springs, Texas, harvested 280 pounds from a budded tree, 15 years old, which brought \$140.00. Prof. J. C. Pierce of the University of Texas, has a Texas Prolific tree that averaged an income of \$125.00 per year for six years.

IRRIGATION. Very little data is available on irrigation with pecans. But there is no question that irrigation will be very profitable for pecan trees growing in arid or semi-arid sections. Many records can be cited where pecan trees that are supplied by a moderate and constant moisture are producing a full crop of nuts every year. An irrigated pecan orchard on good soil in West Texas will be more valuable than an orange, lemon or walnut grove.

FERTILIZATION. Most river bottom soils need little or no fertilizer. On no soil do we advise the use of fertilizer in planting trees as it has come to our attention so often that the fertilizer is allowed to come in contact with the roots and cause injury. From one to two pounds of bone meal can be used to advantage if a large hole is dug, and the fertilizer is well distributed in the soil out beyond the roots.

Manure or commercial fertilizer or both may be used in pecan orchards. The formula for commercial fertilizer is 8-6-3 for young orchards, and 9-5-3 for bearing trees. The first number designates the percent of phosphoric acid, the second number designates the percent of nitrogen, and the last number designates the percent of potash. These are applied at the rate of not less than two pounds for each year of the trees are; i.e.: a 5-year-old tree will receive 10 pounds, and a twenty-year-old tree will receive forty pounds. Five times this amount of manure might be used. Manure should be applied in the Fall or early Winter, and the commercial fertilizer just before the buds swell in the Spring.

HOW TO APPLY FERTILIZER. It is a serious mistake to apply fertilizer too near the body of the tree. Soil food in solution is taken up by the hair feeders, which are on the ends of the branch roots. The branch roots are out as wide as the branch limbs. Most of the feeder roots are out beyond the branches and branch roots. Fertilizer should be applied in a circle beginning just under the drip of the branches, to a point several feet out, depending on the size of the tree. To illustrate, if the top of the tree has a spread of 30 feet, put little or no fertilizer under the spread of the top, but apply it evenly as possible about ten feet wide in a circle out beyond the spread of the top.

PLANTING THE TREE. Trees should be conveyed to the field for planting without allowing the roots to become dry from exposure to the sun or wind. It is a good practice to take the trees in the bundle as received from the nurseryman, on a wagon, taking out one tree at a time and plant it with the original moisture on it. Before planting cut off all the bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife. A great many trees are lost from planting too deep or too shallow. Each tree from our nursery has a white line painted on the trunk which marks the place on the tree which should be planted level with the ground. Use only good top soil in filling the holes. Put in small shovel fulls of soil and straighten each side root as you come to it, packing the soil as nicely as you can without bruising the roots. The large end of a baseball bat or a piece of wood made into this shape makes a good tamper to be used in firming the soil around the roots. When the tree is two-thirds planted, two buckets of water should be poured into the hole to more completely settle the soil around the roots. After the water has had time to soak in, the hole can be completely filled up with dirt. Always leave loose soil on top.

CULTIVATION.—The land in the pecan orchard should be broke four or five inches deep. This depth should be maintained each year as it is disastrous to break the orchard deep one year and shallow another. Clean, intensive cultivation should be maintained, beginning in the Spring prior to the time the buds put out, and continue into the late summer. From five to eight cultivations are not too many. A disc plow, or any type of harrow are among the best tools to use. The soil near the young trees should be mulched in April or May, with at least four pounds of dead grass or straw, which will make a mulch 2 or 3 inches thick and about 4 feet across.

WINTER AND SUMMER CROPS. A good percent of the crops grown in a pecan orchard should be legumes to maintain a high per cent of nitrogen in the soil. Corn, cane and maize should be avoided. Small grain might be used as a winter cover crop and turned under green. Cow peas, truck, peanuts, and cotton are among the best crops we have tried for summer. Cow peas should be used at least every other summer while the orchard is young, and the vines turned under green. Peas should not be used in a bearing orchard, as it harbors stink bugs which cause kernel spot. For the bearing grove the velvet bean is considered the best summer legume. Whatever is planted in the pecan grove, the land should be kept on a constant up-grade as far as fertility is concerned.

Young pecan trees will not thrive in Bermuda grass; it makes keen competition for large trees. Johnson grass makes a very satisfactory cover crop, if the land is broken often enough to keep it from making a soil, and kept harrowed. Alfalfa is a good winter crop in irrigated sections, but must be mowed and it pays to leave a strip 7 or 8 feet wide along the tree row in a newly planted orchard for intense cultivation. Interplanting with fruit trees is losing in popularity.

PRUNING. From one-half to three-fifths of the top of the newly planted tree should be removed at the time of planting. If you will so specify in your order we will be glad to prune your tree tops ready to plant before making shipment. There is no charge for this service. Three or four buds or shoots which grow on the budded part of this tree should be allowed to grow during the first Summer. All other buds should be rubbed off as soon as they begin to grow. The tree needs all the foliage it can produce the first Summer. The following winter all of these shoots should be removed except one. During the second Summer the upper branches can be allowed to grow, and the pruning work done again in the winter season, except branches getting top heavy because of rapid growth should be topped back while growing. Each winter the height of the tree will be increased until the third winter when the branches can be selected, the lowest of which is about forty inches from the ground, which are to make the permanent top. In the event a higher top is desired this same operation can be kept up, until the desired height is reached.

Pruning should be kept up in the pecan grove and the shape, density and character of the top and number of frame work branches and fruiting laterals controlled. Eat less fool. Select it better. Cut out meat (almost entirely). Mix pecans with fruits and vegetables and watch results. More vitality, more energy, more pep, more mental activity. Why? Because the body is receiving energy and storing it—not using it up in digesting heavy meals. Try it. You'll be amazed. Pecans are nature's food.

Importance of Proper Seed Stock

When I started out in the pecan business I did not know the need for Western root stock for Western conditions. My first planting was 300 budded and grafted trees of the Stuart, Success, Delmas and Schley varieties, on Eastern roots. These trees in the main have been a complete failure. I found pecans had divided themselves into two distinct families. The first: the Eastern family originated in low altitudes, where the rainfall is heavy and abundant; upright in growth, long straight branches with few side branches; leaves large, bark smooth; pores in the leaves large and abundant, giving off a great deal of moisture under hot conditions; wood soft and coarse grain, fragile and easily broken in high winds. "Eastern grove" trees should be avoided in Central and West Texas."—J. H. Burkett, Bulletin 81, page 24.

The Western family originates in the section where the rainfall is less than 30 inches; trees are not so tall, of spreading habit; the bark is rough, and the branches are more numerous, slender and willowy, and the foliage is light green in color. The leaves are much smaller, the pores in the leaves are smaller and do not give off excessive moisture.

The roots of your tree is the foundation of your orchard. Eastern root stock is not suitable for the dry condition of Central and West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and the major portion of Oklahoma. Trees grown on Eastern roots planted in the above section are more subject to die back, rosette, and are shy bearers. It is like planting magnolia in these sections; not acclimated to the arid conditions.

The pecan industry in the West will be built on Western varieties budded on Western roots. These trees will live, grow, and bear profitable crops. Don't plant pecan trees in the West unless you know the seed stock came from the West.

I have seen fine pecans from Fort Davis, Texas, altitude 3,800 feet; from El Paso, altitude 4,000 feet; from Roswell, New Mexico, altitude 3,600 feet. Altitude will only check pecan growing where the climate is such that the pecan will not get the necessary heat units necessary to mature the nuts. Pecans will likely grow any place that cotton will grow in the higher altitudes.

Please Observe When Placing Your Order

USE THE ORDER SHEET. It will save both your time and ours for you to use the blank order sheet, filling it out in detail. This will greatly eliminate the possibility of mistakes.

TERMS. Cash. Send post office or express money order, bank draft, or personal check. One-fourth the amount of order will be collected by Nov. 1, or if the order is placed after this date this amount will accompany the order. Balance may be sent in before shipment is made or we will ship c. o. d. The charges for collecting and returning the money to be paid by customer.

SUBSTITUTION. It often happens we can offer a better selection than the one named in the order. Mark the place for this in the order. We never substitute in large orders without consulting the customer.

PACKING. No charge is made for packing order to any point in the United States or Old Mexico. A charge for extra material used is made for shipments to Foreign countries.

INSPECTION. Our trees are closely inspected both by us and the State Inspector. Each shipment will carry a Certificate of Inspection.

ERRORS. We are human, hence, make mistakes. If our customers will notify us we will correct any mistakes we may make.

SHIPPING SEASON. Our shipping season for trees lasts from Nov. 15, to March 20th.


GUARANTEE. We do not guarantee our trees to live. We book all orders with the understanding that the same should be void should our stock be destroyed by hail, drought, or other causes beyond our control.

Wolfe's Pecan Nursery guarantees all trees and buds true to label, free from injurious pests and diseases, to give satisfaction on delivery, and will refund the original price paid, with transportation charges on stock that does not come up to this guarantee. Complaints must be made promptly.

VISITORS. You are invited to visit our nurseries. A courteous attendant will accompany you and give you any information you may want. The latch string hangs on the outside.

Sincerely,
ROSS R. WOLFE,
Manager Wolfe's Pecan Nursery.
Telephone Connection.

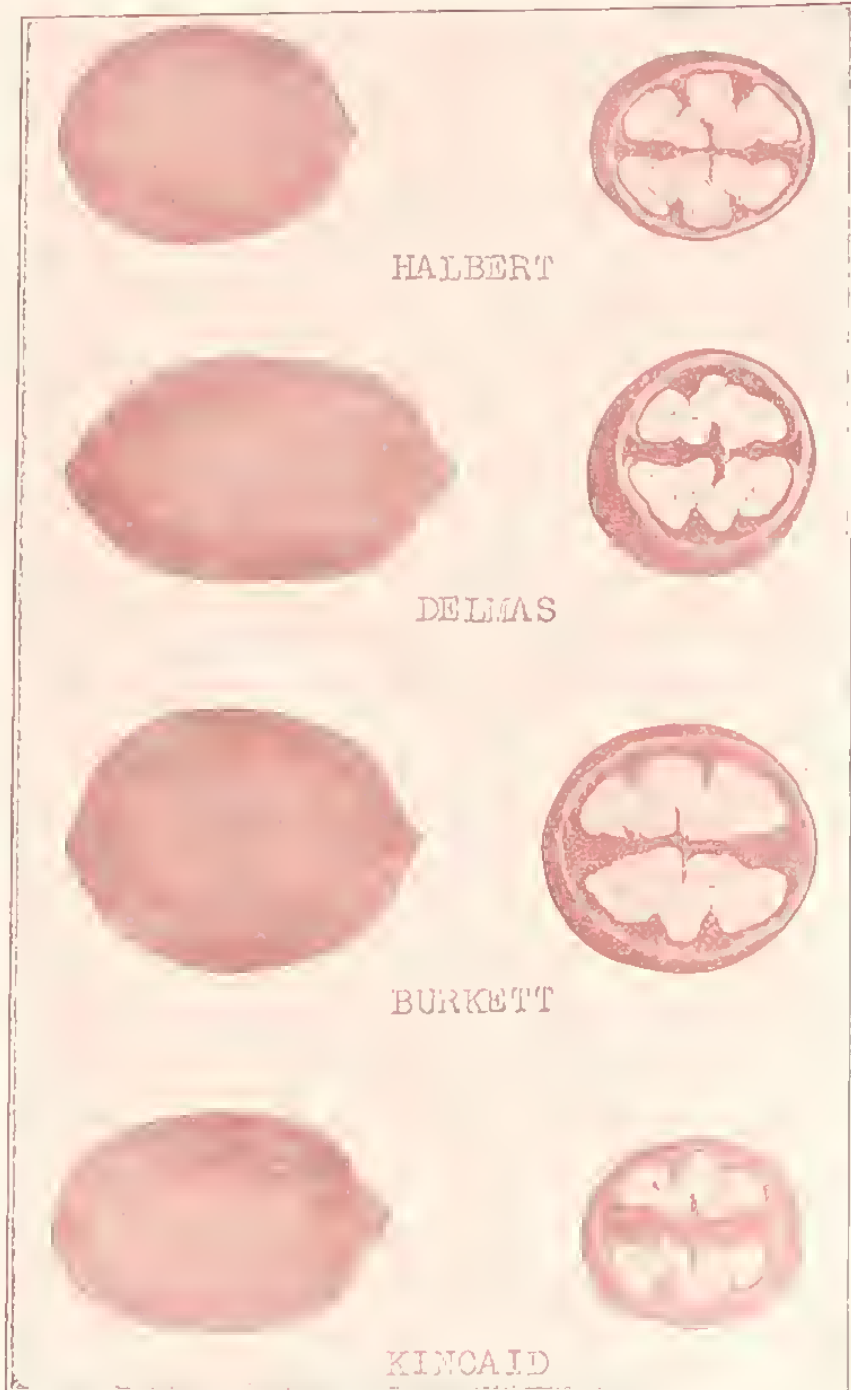
Stephenville, Texas.
Day or night: Telephone 4005.



Six-Year-Old Halbert, Produced 52 Pounds of Nuts Which Sold for \$58.00. Shelters the Owners MR. AND MRS. F. W. CRESWELL, YUMA, ARIZONA







GROW PECANS LIKE THESE

WESTERN

SOVEREIGN—(Texas Prolific)—San Saba, Texas: Number per pound, 52; per cent meat, 56. Nut very beautiful and attractive. In richness and flavor it is one of the best that ever came out of a shell, good enough for the Queen of England. The tree is beautiful, healthy and is in the heavy bearing class; often producing nuts in the nursery row. You can recognize its breeding by its silky foliage. We will likely never be able to supply the demand for Sovereign as it is difficult to propagate. Order early. We are budding our budwood trees from buds taken from the mother tree.

BURKETT—Callahan County, Texas: Burkett is our most popular pecan. It is a favorite most all over the State. The nut used in this folder is an exact reproduction of a nut sent us by R. B. Metcalfe, San Angelo, Texas, which weighed 37 nuts to the pound, and tested 58% meat. Buds of Burkett usually bear the second year. Tree very healthy, and regular bearer. We own the exclusive right to the Mother Burkett tree. We sell more Burkett buds and trees than all other varieties combined. Burkett should have another variety with it for perfect pollination.

HALBERT—Coleman, Texas: Halbert is the most prolific of all varieties I have seen except Alexander. It begins bearing in the nursery row. Nut is medium size, shell very thin, kernel unusually plump, quality rich, flavor excellent. Should be planted in West Texas and places of similar climatic conditions. Should be one of the best varieties for the Plains and Western Oklahoma, being early to ripen.

ALEXANDER—Coleman, Texas: Runs 57 nuts per pound, 56% meat. More prolific than Halbert. Nut larger, tree healthy, very promising.

WILSON'S WONDER ENGLISH WALNUT—A hardy variety we are introducing, 20 nuts of which weigh a pound. Can be budder or grafted on native or black walnut. Buds \$1.00 per dozen. No trees for sale yet.

KINCAID—From San Saba County, Texas: Size large; shell of medium thickness; kernel plump; quality very good; flavor sweet. Very prolific. Especially recommended for Western Texas.

SAN SABA IMPROVED—San Saba, Texas: Runs 61% meat. 55 nuts per pound. Thin shell, good cracking quality, well filled; excellent color and shape. Very valuable.

WESTERN SCHLEY—San Saba, Texas: Runs 59 nuts per pound, 60% meat. Thin shell; good cracking quality. Valuable for Western conditions. Very prolific.

ONLIWON—San Saba, Texas: Runs 60.7% meat. 59 nuts per pound. Very thin shell. Excellent cracking quality. Equal to the best.

SCHENK—Iredell, Texas: Runs 51 nuts per pound; 59% meat. Thin shell, good color and shape, good cracking quality.

MERIT—De Leon, Texas: Runs 53 nuts per pound; 54% meat. Medium thin shell, extra fine cracking quality; good color and shape. Desirable.
MOSTY—Center Point, Texas: Runs 65 nuts per pound. 55% meat. One of the most prolific of any variety yet observed. Very promising on account of its unusual production.

BUDS FOR SALE—We have more than 3000 top-worked trees on which we are growing more than 35 varieties. We can fill your order, large or small, for buds or grafts.

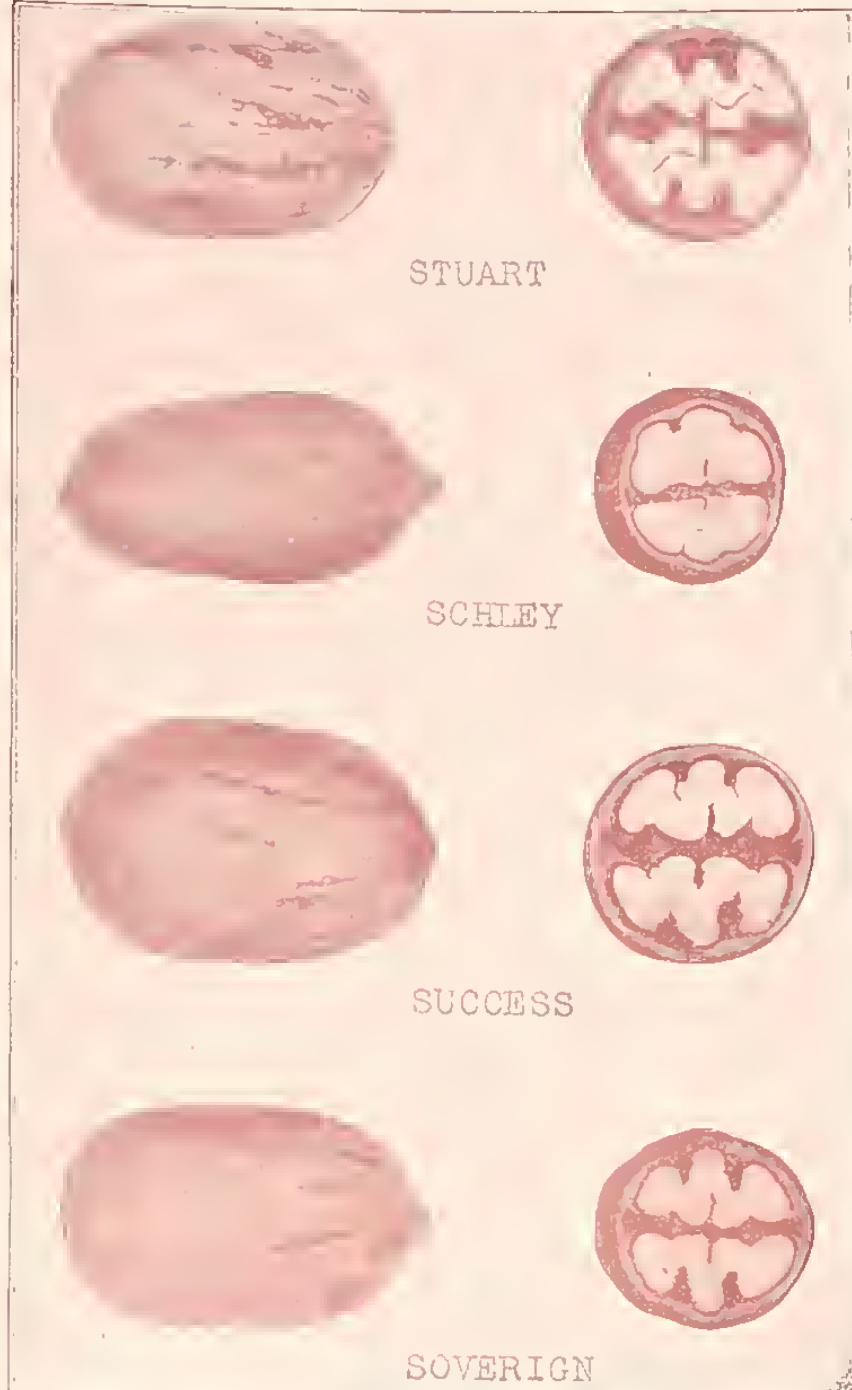
Burkett, Texas Prolific, Alexander, and Western Schley, \$3.00 per hundred; \$27.00 per thousand.

All other varieties of pecan, \$2.50 per hundred; \$20.00 per thousand. 4c per bud in quantities of less than one hundred.

10% off of the above prices to County Agents, Commercial Budders, and Nurserymen.

Count guaranteed, postage and express prepaid.

PATCH BUDDING KNIFE—Made with safety razor blades. The kind we use, 75c each.



ABOVE CUTS FROM ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPHS

WAXED CLOTH—Ready to use, 50c per 100 patches.

Write us for Free bulletin on budding and grafting.

SAMPLE filling

ORDER BLANK

Wolfe's Pecan Nursery

Stephenville, Texas, 192

GENTLEMEN: Please reserve for me the following bill of trees—buds to deliver to me during the shipping season of 192

Halbert,

1 to 2 1/2
 2 to 3 1/2
 3 to 4 1/2
 4 to 5 1/2
 5 to 6 1/2
 6 to 7 1/2
 7 ft. to
 Extra
 Selects

DELMAS
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 vigorous,

SCHLEY
 large,
 moderate
 Recomm

STUART
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SUCCESS
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No. Trees	VARIETY	SIZE	PRICE	TOTAL
	Burkett			
	Halbert			
	Texas Prolific			
	Kincaid			
	Onliwon			
	Western Schley			
	Alexander			
	Mosty			
	San Saba Improved			
	Stuart			
	Schley			
	Success			
	Delmas			
GRAND TOTAL				
CASH PAID				
BAL. DUE				

(PRUNE) (SUBSTITUTE)
 (DON'T PRUNE) (DON'T SUBSTITUTE)

HOW TO SHIP
 MAIL—EXPRESS—FREIGHT

Stuart, \$
 3 to 4-ft.
 \$3.50; Se.

The fo
 stock of
 Western

On delivery of this bill of trees—buds—in good condition I promise to pay in cash to Wolfe's Pecan Nursery, for value received, the sum of—

\$ (Dollars and Cents)
 This order is performable at Stephenville, Erath County, Texas

Signed
 Postoffice
 Street State Box No.
 Express Office County
 Date to ship

Wolfe's Pecan Nursery

By



ALEXANDER

Stephenville, Texas, Aug. 18, 1926.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We are acquainted with the business and management of Wolfe's Pecan Nursery, a growing, worthy concern of Stephenville, Texas, and beg to state that we unhesitatingly recommend them to be perfectly reliable in every respect.

(Actual Size)

BURKETT

(Signed)

W. H. FREY, President,
Farmers-First National Bank, Stephenville, Texas.

J. W. MOSS, President,
Stephenville State Bank, Stephenville, Texas.

BEN B. McCOLLUM, Cashier,
The First State Bank, Stephenville, Texas.