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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Munson Nurseries

DENISON, TEXAS.

1925-1926



AN INVITATION

PLEASE do us the honor by accepting this catalog as a cordial and sincere invitation to come in and spend a few moments. We do not want you to buy unless you find that we have something that you need, and you are sure that our stock is superior and well fitted to satisfactorily fill your needs. By looking over the catalog, it may suggest many items that will make your home and home grounds more beautiful and your orchard more fruitful by planting the best that is to be had both in selection of varieties and quality of stock.

If you do find something that you want, and we are sure that you will, we want the pleasure of supplying that want.

In order that you might get the very best results, we give on following pages some general cultural directions that are very important. Then on the page listing books we point out some special information for those who desire to go more thoroughly into getting the very best out of what they plant.

Location—Denison is 75 miles north of Dallas, and has the best of transportation facilities. The following railways enter Denison: The M-K-T. Railway from five directions; The Frisco Railway from two directions; the K. O. & G. Railway; the So. Pac. Railway; the Texas Electric Railway.

Yours for better fruits and more beautiful homes,

THE MUNSON NURSERIES

Established 1876 by
T. V. MUNSON

Now owned by
WILL B. MUNSON.



Brief, But Very Important

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Which are more or less amplified
throughout catalog.

We send out planting instructions with each order. Some cultural hints are given under each heading throughout the catalog. Briefly this is what you should do.

On arrival of trees, place in a protected place, keeping moist if held for a day only, else bury roots in ground at once.

Pruning is necessary. General rule is to cut off one-half to two-thirds the length of the lateral branches. This balances loss of root system necessary in digging the tree. Remove all label wires.

Plant carefully. Dig ample holes to take roots without crowding. Plant not

more than an inch or two deeper than they formerly stood. Work fine soil into the roots, be sure there are no air pockets and tamp earth solid to insure contact with every root. Water, if possible, before applying the top three inches.

Mulching or cultivation is necessary if good growth is expected. Both conserve the moisture, which is very essential.

Watering. Sprinkling and spraying are of little value during times of drought. Remember the roots of most plants are buried 8 to 18 inches in the soil and it takes a good soaking to reach them. Let the hose run slowly for an hour or so, or several hours.

Planting Information

Many do not realize the importance of giving trees a little care upon arrival. For this reason we are giving this space in our catalog for your benefit. Failure to get satisfactory results can be largely avoided by observing the few simple but important instructions here given.

CARE UPON ARRIVAL

On arrival of the trees from the Nursery, **if unable to plant immediately**, and if the trees are dug without a ball of earth intact (Balled) they should be taken from the bale or box at once, counted and the individual tree examined. **Should there be a shortage it should be reported at once.** Bare-rooted stock should immediately be heeled in a well-drained, moist piece of **sandy ground** in order that the soil may thoroughly pulverize between the roots, keeping them from **air-drying**. The soil should be thoroughly packed around the roots. **Water freely and frequently** until the trees are planted.

STOCK ARRIVING IN FREEZING WEATHER

If frozen when received, do not open the bales or boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room, bury the box or bales in sawdust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

Time of Planting. In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in the early winter will, by the ensuing spring, have grown sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter when the ground is not too wet or frozen. Planting can be continued until the middle of March, or until just before the buds begin to swell.

Preparation of the Soil. The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Peaches and plums must be planted on high, well-drained soil. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a sub-soil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelfuls of thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure, or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

We strongly advocate digging holes with dynamite whenever feasible.

Preparation of Trees and How to Plant. Before planting, remove the broken roots; cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. The trees should be set about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Cultivation. You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept free from grass and weeds, and this portion of the orchard should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed.

FERTILIZING

Do not use unrotted stable manure or compost fertilizer when trees are planted. A few pounds of bone meal or a few shovels full of **well rotted** stable manure can be used at the bottom of the hole with good results at the time trees are planted. When filling the hole after placing the tree, put the **top soil** in the bottom of the hole at the surface. Best results with unrotted manure are attained by using it as a **mulch**, after the trees are planted. Commercial fertilizer should be used when trees start to bud out. It is applied by digging a trench around the tree or plant, a few inches past the **end of the newly planted roots**. Then fill trench to cover fertilizer. For the first two years cultivate the orchard during summer in some crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans, giving the preference to leguminous crops. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard.

It is always advisable to sow in the fall a cover crop, such as clover, vetch or rye, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in early spring. When soils are deficient in lime and potash supply this deficiency with an application of lime, bone meal, hardwood ashes or high grade commercial fertilizer, as the soil requires. Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food and receives careful cultivation.

Selection of Trees. For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year trees of thrifty growth (except peaches, only one-year trees of which should be planted) are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

PROTECTING THE TREES

If trees are planted near the **walks or drives** or where cattle are likely to rub them, place posts about the trees until they get **thoroughly established**.

FUTURE CARE

While plants **may live** and thrive satisfactorily without proper attention, it is imperative for **best results** that planting care be followed by continued attention. Insects and diseases must frequently be combated. Further information concerning care of plants is found in the Farmers' Series of Bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Extension Service Departments of our State Agricultural Colleges. We suggest that all interested planters write for lists of these bulletins.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

from which the latest spraying and similar information may be obtained through correspondence:

Arkansas—Fayetteville
Colorado—Fort Collins
Illinois—Urbana
Indiana—Lafayette
Iowa—Ames
Kansas State College—Manhattan
Kansas University—Lawrence
Kentucky—Lexington
Michigan—East Lansing
Missouri—Columbia
Nebraska—Lincoln
New Mexico—Agricultural College
Oklahoma—Stillwater
South Dakota—Brookings
Texas—College Station
Also see list of books on next page.

Horticultural Information

In the various pages of this catalog we give a few important facts about the fruits, shrubs, etc., listed, but it is impossible to give any limited amount of information even in a catalog many times this size.

So, in order to place at the disposal of our customers a fund of horticultural information, we have listed below a select list of books bearing upon the different classes of fruits as found in the catalog. We could name many other very valuable books but space forbids.

We do not keep these books in stock, but will be pleased to order them for our friends and patrons without further cost than the publishers' prices, which are the prices mentioned with each book. If we kept the books in stock here, a higher price would have to be charged to offset the extra expense of maintaining a stock.

All you have to do is to send us the money as per price listed and we will take pleasure in forwarding the order to the various publishers without further cost to you. The prices are net, postage included. No discounts.

GENERAL FRUITS

American Fruits. By Samuel Fraser. 900 pages 6x8 inches. Illustrated.....	\$4.75
American Fruit Culturist. J. J. Thomas. 800 illustrations, 756 pages.....	\$3.50
Beginner's Guide to Fruit Growing. F. A. Waugh. 120 pages.....	\$1.25
Successful Fruit Culture. S. T. Maynard. Illustrated. 274 pages.....	\$1.75
Fruit Harvesting, Sorting, Marketing. F. A. Waugh. 232 pages.....	\$1.75
The Fruit Garden. P. Barry. Invaluable to all Fruit Growers, 516 pages.....	\$2.25
The Home Fruit Grower. M. G. Kains. Heavily illustrated. Cloth.....	\$1.50
Fruit Growing in Arid Regions. Paddock and Whipple.....	\$2.60
Popular Fruit Growing. S. B. Green. 300 pages.....	\$1.50
Principles of Fruit Growing. L. H. Bailey. Up-to-date Revision.....	\$2.50
Modern Fruit Marketing. R. S. Brown. 304 pages.....	\$1.75
Making Horticulture Pay. M. G. Kains, 288 pages.....	\$1.75
Productive Orcharding. F. C. Sears. 316 pages.....	\$2.50
Systematic Pomology. F. A. Waugh, 288 pages.....	\$1.75

APPLES

The Apple, by Albert E. Wilkinson. Illustrated, some in color, 492 pages.....	\$3.25
The American Apple Orchard. F. A. Waugh. Illustrated, 226 pages.....	\$1.75

PEACH

Peach Culture. J. A. Fulton. Best Work on Peaches. 204 pages.....	\$1.60
Peach Growing. H. P. Gould. A fine work, illustrated.....	\$2.50
The American Peach Orchard. F. A. Waugh.....	\$1.75

CITRUS AND DATES

Date Growing—In the Old and New World. P. B. Popenoe. Illustrated.....	\$2.50
Citrus Fruits. J. E. Coit. Illustrated.....	\$2.50

NUTS

Nut Growing. R. T. Morris. Latest up-to-date book on this subject. Detailed methods of successful propagation, illustrated.....	\$2.50
The Nut Culturist. A. S. Fuller. Illustrated. 290 pages.....	\$2.00

GRAPES

Foundation of American Grape Culture. T. V. Munson. Out of print.	
Manual of American Grape Growing. U. P. Hedrick. Extra fine on grapes.....	\$3.00
Grape Culturist. A. S. Fuller, 282 pages.....	\$2.00
American Grape Growing and Wine-Making. Geo. H. Hermann. 270 pages.....	\$2.00

SMALL FRUITS

Productive Small Fruit Culture. F. C. Sears, 368 pages.....	\$2.50
Small Fruit Culturist. A. S. Fuller. 298 pages.....	\$1.75
Making a Garden of Small Fruits. F. F. Rockwell. Illustrated.....	\$0.75
The Book of the Strawberry. Edwin Becket. Also other berries.....	\$1.25
Strawberry Culturist. A. S. Fuller.....	\$0.40
Strawberry Growing. S. W. Fletcher.....	\$2.50

PRUNING—PROPAGATION

The Tree Pruner. Samuel Wood.....	\$1.00
Principles of Plant Culture. E. S. Goff.....	\$2.00
Propagation and Pruning of Hardy Trees. J. C. Newsham.....	\$3.00
Pruning Manual. L. H. Bailey.....	\$2.50
Principles and Practice of Pruning. M. G. Kains.....	\$2.50

SHRUBS AND ORNAMENTALS

How to Make a Flower Garden. Many Experts. Illustrated.....	\$2.50
Let's Make a Flower Garden. Hanna Rion.....	\$2.00
Evergreens and How to Grow Them. C. S. Harrison.....	\$0.75
Farm and Garden Rule Book. L. H. Bailey.....	\$3.25
Home Floriculture. E. E. Rexford.....	\$1.75
Practical Floriculture. Peter Henderson. 325 pages.....	\$2.00
Shrubs of the United States. A. C. Appar. Profusely illustrated.....	\$1.75
The Book of Shrubs. George Gordon.....	\$1.25

ROSES

Practical Outdoor Rose Growing. Geo. C. Thomas, Jr., 104 plates in color, 47 in black and white. DeLuxe edition.....	\$7.50
New Garden edition, having 15 plates in color.....	\$3.00
How to Grow Roses. Robt. Pyle. Very complete. Colored plates.....	\$1.50
Roses, Their History, Development and Cultivation. J. H. Pemberton.....	\$5.00
The Rose in America. The newest work on American Roses for American Rose Lovers. By J. Horance McFarland. 245 pages with 20 full page photographic plates.....	\$3.00

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Drainage for Profit and for Health. Geo. E. Waring, Jr.....	\$1.60
Irrigation Farming. L. M. Wilcox. 510 pages.....	\$2.25
Irrigation for Farm, Garden and Orchard. Henry Stewart.....	\$1.60
Irrigation and Drainage. F. H. King. 502 pages.....	\$2.50

LANDSCAPE AND FORESTRY

Landscape Gardening. F. A. Waugh. Treating General Principles.....	\$1.25
The Landscape Beautiful. F. A. Waugh.....	\$2.50
Ornamental Gardening for Americans. Elias A. Long. 300 pages.....	\$2.00

INSECTS, PLANT DISEASES

Diseases of Cultivated Plants and Trees. Geo. Massee.....	\$3.00
Agricultural Entomology. Herbert Osborne.....	\$2.50
Economic Entomology. J. B. Smith. 481 pages.....	\$2.50
Fruit Diseases. Hessler and Whetzel. 460 pages.....	\$3.00
Insect Pests of Farm, Garden and Orchard. E. D. Sanderson.....	\$3.50
Insects and Insecticides. C. M. Weed.....	\$1.75
Insects Injurious to Fruits. Wm. Saunders. 445 illustrations.....	\$2.00
Practical Tree Repair. Albert Peets.....	\$2.50

SOILS, FERTILIZERS, MANURES

Soils. C. W. Burkett, 300 pages.....	\$1.75
Physical Properties of Soil. McCall.....	\$0.90
Soil Management. F. H. King.....	\$2.00
Right Use of Lime in Soil. Alva Agee.....	\$1.25
Principles of Soil Fertility. Vivian.....	\$1.40
Farm Manures. Chas. E. Thorne.....	\$2.00
Talks on Manure. Joseph Harris.....	\$2.00

Our Policies, Service and Business Information

(The paragraphs are numbered for easy reference in case of correspondence.)

1. The **ORDER BLANK** accompanying this catalog is for the convenience of customers, and its use will facilitate the filling of orders. Any other matter should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

2. **ALWAYS GIVE FULL ADDRESS** every time you write. This is important. Please write your name and address very plainly, so that nothing will have to be deciphered or guessed.

3. **TERMS.** Our terms are Cash with Order. The prices are Net Cash. All prices have been so figured and discounts deducted. If we extended any credit or opened accounts, it would be necessary to have higher or increased prices.

4. **REMITTANCES** should be made payable to THE MUNSON NURSERIES, and best way to send them is by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order. Money if sent by registered mail is all right. Checks will be accepted from responsible parties.

5. **RESERVATIONS** of stock will be made when one-half of the price accompanies the order. This is to accommodate those who are not ready to plant early in the season but wish to secure the stock before same is sold.

6. **THE PRICES** named in the catalog are for the stock at Denison and include free packing on all orders of \$4.00 or more. The prices do not include paying of express or freight charges. We have found that by pricing the stock free on board cars at Denison, secures for the purchaser a lower price than if quotations included payment of transportation charges. **ACTUAL COST OF STOCK** plus **ACTUAL COST OF TRANSPORTATION** is lower than **DELIVERED PRICES** of most concerns, for in making delivery prices, an extra amount must be necessarily included to pay for long distances, and those who live nearer pay more for their stock than is just.

7. **FREE PACKING** is given all orders of \$4.00 or more. But on orders of less than \$4.00 50 cents should be added to partly pay for the packing. Our packing is the best to carry the stock in the best manner and is expensive.

8. **SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.** Customers will please state whether they wish their order to be sent by Parcel Post, Express or Freight.

OUR SUGGESTIONS

8a. **PARCEL POST.** For shipments of grape vines, small shrubs, roses, and trees under three feet high, and not exceeding 50 in number, we find Parcel Post will be cheaper to points within 300 miles. If over 300 miles express will be cheaper than Parcel Post on all packages weighing 12 pounds or more. Within 150 miles, Parcel Post is cheaper than express on packages up to 40 pounds. Parcel Post is also convenient for making Rural Route deliveries, and even if cost is more, it is offset by the free Rural Delivery service.

8b. The Size Limit of Parcel Post is 84 inches in **combined girth and length.** For this reason no tree over four feet high can be sent, unless cut back, even if it weighs only a pound or two.

8c. **PARCEL POST CHARGES HAVE TO BE PREPAID,** and for this reason money will have to be sent to cover cost of postal charges.

9. **EXPRESS.** For all shipments up to 300 pounds the express is the more satisfactory, and not any more costly than freight. Even in heavy shipments express may cost more but the quicker service pays.

9a. **FREIGHT.** For very large and heavy shipments, and where quick delivery is not an element. All our shipments are so packed that they will carry several weeks by freight without injury to stock.

9b. **EXPRESS AND FREIGHT SHIPMENTS** can be sent "Charges Collect," and such charges are no more than if "Prepaid." For this reason no money has to be sent to cover Express or Freight charges.

10. **ERRORS and COMPLAINTS.** We want every order to be satisfactorily filled, and the deal is not complete until satisfaction is given. So if there is any error or dissatisfaction, we will appreciate it very much if you will let us know, and will appreciate it all the more if you will let us know as soon after receipt of stock as possible, or not later than five days to admit of adjustment. We will immediately and cheerfully correct any errors of our own.

11. **IT IS TO OUR INTEREST** to send out the very best stock possible, true to label, healthy and packed to arrive in good condition, and this we will do. But as we cannot prevent droughts, freezes, ravishes of insects, rabbits, diseases, planting in unsuitable soils, or locations, careless or improper planting, indifferent or ignorant cultivation, **WE DO NOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO LIVE** that arrived in good condition, after passing into other hands. Nor do we insure or replace any stock sold at the prices quoted.

12. OUR GUARANTEE:

We guarantee to send:

- (a) Healthy stock.
- (b) Free from insects, diseases, etc.,
- (c) TRUE to Label.
- (d) Delivered in Good Condition.

Then our responsibility ceases. If we fail in these, we will

- (a) Replace with other stock of same value, or
- (b) Refund the purchase price of stock in question.

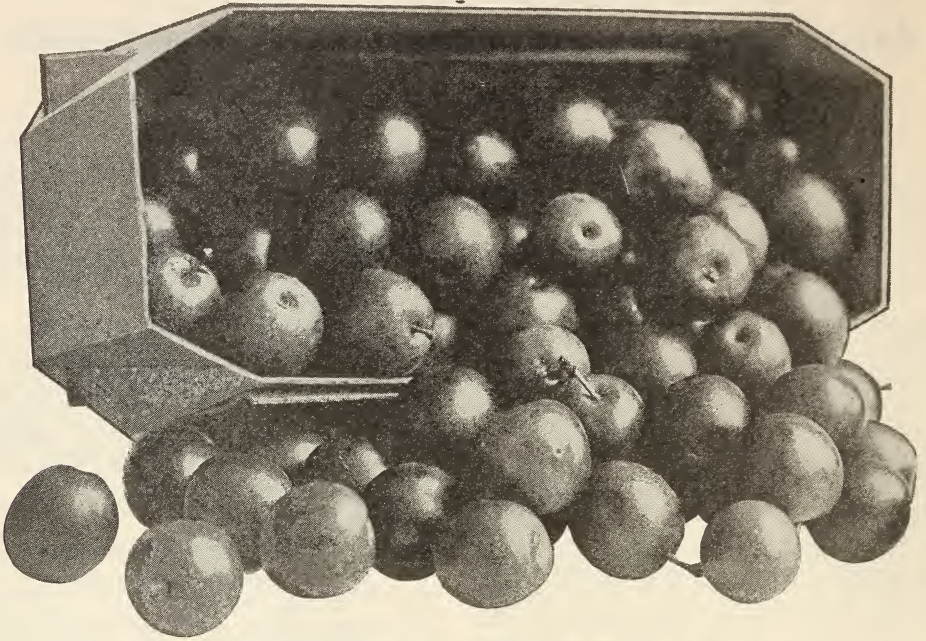
But it is mutually understood that we will not be liable for any greater amount or damages. If stock is not accepted on these terms, we should be notified at once, not over five days after receipt, and we will refund the money remitted and advise disposition of stock in question.

13. **SUBSTITUTION.** We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect and have found that when our supply of stock ordered is exhausted, our customers ordinarily want us to substitute to the best of our judgment. We, therefore, substitute when necessary, unless instructed to the contrary. Please note in specified blank on our Order Sheet if you do not wish us to substitute in your order and we will gladly refund for shortages, if any. Selection of varieties suitable to your locality is of first importance to us and our services to you can often be of more value, if you will leave the selection to us.

14. **NO AGENTS.** We do not employ any agents or salesmen, and have no connection with any other nursery. We deal direct with all our customers and are directly responsible to them and no one else. Many nurserymen, dealers and others buy stock of us to re-sell. Such buyers re-sell the stock in their own account and responsibility.

15. **SERVICE.** We are so equipped that we can get out, pack and ship most orders the first or second day after receipt of order. In some cases on account of character of stock, it may take longer. We leave most of our stock in the ground and dig fresh as wanted, so this takes longer to assemble an order than if the stock was all ready "cellared." There is a period of about two weeks late in the spring, that we are rushed with orders from those who wait until the last minute. Under such conditions we will do our best to get out as quickly as possible, but in order to be fair we will wait upon each order in its turn. It is better to order a few days, or better, several days in advance of time stock is wanted; then we will not disappoint you with a tardy delivery.

16. **SHIPPING SEASON** opens November 1st and closes March 15th. Will accommodate late orders after March 15th if selections are still in stock and not too far advanced in new growth. Best months in which to plant are November, December and February.



Compass Cherry-Plum (Description page 10)

Fruit Department

We believe and are sure that our list of Fruit Trees as found in this catalog cannot be excelled for the Southwest. In the nearly fifty years of business we have tried out many varieties, and as any appear to be not suited, they have been discarded. True there are some kinds not found listed in this catalog that are successful. But there must be a limit to any list and it is impossible to grow all varieties that are adapted. But we have not listed any variety that generally has proved a failure. At same time it must be remembered that all varieties successful in the Southwest are not successful in other parts of the United States, and there are some that are just as good or even better in other parts than here. In compiling our list, we

have tried to get a good assortment of dependable varieties without listing too many varieties. Oftentimes we receive inquiries asking that we name a list of successful varieties for the Southwest or points within that territory. In answering such questions, we will only be repeating the lists as named in our catalog. For the reason that Goose berries, Currants, and some other Fruits are not successfully and generally grown in Texas and Southwest, we do not grow them. We do not grow Citrus Fruits or any Sub-Tropical Fruits as our winters will not permit of such fruits; such fruits are limited to area near the Gulf Coast in the United States. We are 400 miles North of nearest point to the Gulf.

PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED

As next year will be our Golden Jubilee year, we desire to illustrate our catalog for that year with a few select photographs of fruits or shrubs taken from stock purchased from us.

So if you should have any fine specimens of fruit, either individual specimens, or the fruit on trees or vines, or an extra fine specimen of a shrub or evergreen, or a fine landscape scene from shrubs or trees purchased of us, have a good photograph made of such and send us one with suitable description.

Should the photograph be acceptable, we will be glad to pay double cost of having same made. In event we cannot use the photograph, we will return it and in addition allow you to select stock from our catalog in your next order to cover cost of same.

The photographs can be taken any time from March to August 30th, 1926, whenever the subject is at its best.

Apples

It is a mistaken idea that apples cannot be grown in the South, especially in North and Central Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico, and other parts of the Southwest. Only the RIGHT varieties must be selected. After trying out many varieties, we find the following list is well adapted for the Southwest. You will note that we have not included Baldwin, Northern Spy, McIntosh, Rhode Island Greening, and many other varieties that are the leaders in the North and East, because they are not adapted.

Apples will grow on any good loamy land that is well drained, and hillsides are often the best locations. Any land that produces corn successfully will grow apples. Plant from 20 to 30 feet apart. When planting Two-Year old apple trees permit three to five branches to remain, but shorten these to 6 to 8 inches. Cut one-year old apple trees back to 30 inches high, leaving only the single trunk.

For Apple Literature, see list of books, page 2.

PRICES ON APPLE AND CRAB APPLE TREES.

Quantity	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.
1 to 5, each.....	\$.20	\$.35	\$.60
6 to 40, each.....	.18	.30	.55
40 to 300, each.....	.17	.25	.50
Over 300, each.....	.16	.24	.45

FALL AND LATE VARIETIES

Ben Davis. Tree healthy, vigorous, an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid, only fair in quality. Popular on account of its good bearing quality.

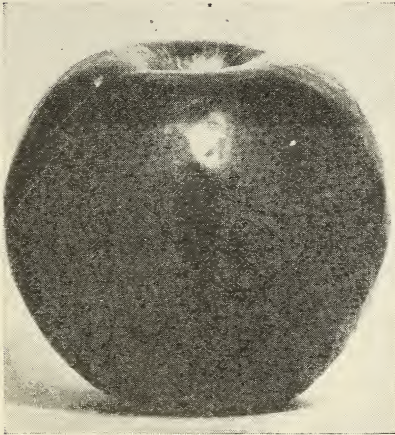
Stayman's. (Stayman's Winesap.) Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red, with numerous medium gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap originated in Kansas; is much larger, more beautiful in color and better in quality and equal or better keeper.

Delicious. Of peculiar and distinctive shape;—brilliant dark red, shading off to golden yellow at the blossom end; flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp and melting; flavor sweet, with a slight acid taste. Tree vigorous, thrifty and a good, dependable cropper.

Gano. Similar to Ben Davis, but deeper in color, and better in quality. Tree very hardy and vigorous. A rapid grower. An early, annual and prolific bearer. A valuable late winter apple.

Arkansas Black. Vigorous, abundant, dark red, medium; excellent market; seedling of Winesap.

Kinnaird. Strong, spreading tree, prolific; red, large; a superb Southern winter apple; the best of all Winesap seedlings. Flesh pale yellow, crisp, fine grained; of fine quality. Tree longest lived of all varieties tested with us; originated in Tennessee.



San Jacinto Apple

EARLY SUMMER VARIETIES

Early Harvest. Medium, bright straw-yellow. Tender flesh, sub-acid. Fine eating and cooking apple. Good for local market but rather tender for shipping.

Red June. Tree slow grower but bears young. Small to medium size; bright red skin; flesh tart and quality good. Fine table and market; best shipper of extra early varieties.

Fanny. Vigorous and productive. Large, red, with flattened ends. Most excellent quality for eating and cooking. Well adapted for North Texas, where it originated.

San Jacinto. This variety first came to notice at Pilot Point, Texas, some thirty years ago in the orchard of the late Dr. Ragland. It is like an enormously large Red June, of same shape and color. Ripens just after Red June. Of best quality and fine keeper for an early ripening variety. This variety has become very popular and is regarded as one of the best varieties in North Texas, New Mexico and Southern Kansas.

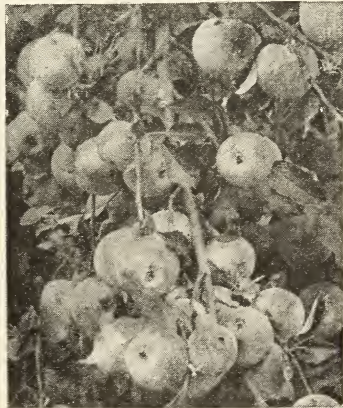
MID-SUMMER VARIETIES

Jonathan. Of American origin. Medium, if thinned on the tree grows larger. Roundish, conical, rich bright red on light yellow ground, few minute white dots; flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, a standard of excellence in market apples. Tree has a drooping, pendant habit; very productive, and requires rich soil. Universally popular. Should be gathered in August and stored to obtain best results.

Crab Apple

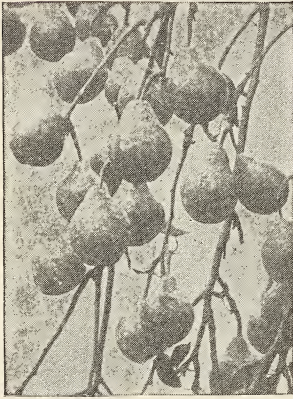
Hyslop. Medium in size, very bright red skin. Delicious for jelly and preserves.

Whitney. Large, striped, not so juicy as Hyslop but better for eating.

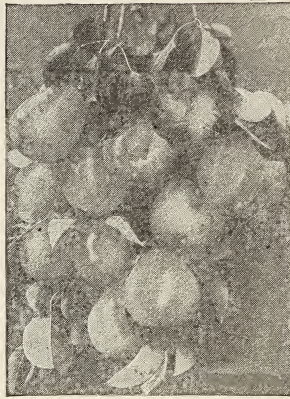


Stayman's Winesap

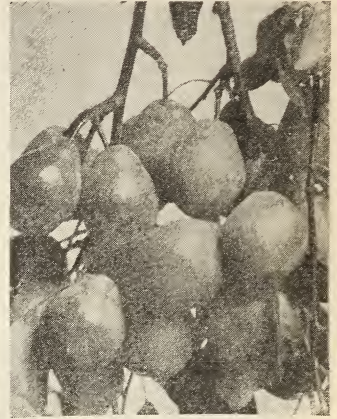
Plant Pears for Profit



Bartlett



Kieffer



Garber

We have shortened our list of Pears down to three varieties, the most successful we have found after testing out many varieties. Many of the European varieties, while of fine and extra fine quality, will fruit here for a season or two, but are so subject to blight, that we have ceased to grow them. Those listed are as free from blight as any we have grown. We are trying out a variety that is being advertised as Blight Proof, but have not given it sufficient time to prove up its merits in this respect, and we will not list it unless it proves up to its claims in our own place, so that we can back it up with our reputation.

Pears do well on a variety of soils—clay loam, sandy, gravelly and red soil. The soil must not be wet. should be drained, if not naturally drained. The knife is the best remedy for blight. Keep it cut off as fast as it appears. Cut back 3 or 4 inches below where the twig or limb has blighted. Keep this up from time to time as the blight appears, and you can keep it down. We have found here and there that there is less blight where the trees are not cultivated after the second year, but weeds kept mown off. Plant 20 feet apart each way, requiring 110 trees per acre.

At planting time prune to 3 to 5 well developed branches distributed evenly about the main stem. Shorten these to 6 or 8 inches.

On one-year unbranched trees, cut back the single trunk to 30 inches high.

For Pear literature we suggest the Special Chapters in American Fruits and American Fruit Culturist, (see list of books, page 2.)

PRICES ON PEAR TREES—KIEFFER AND GARBER.

Quantity.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	5 to 6 ft.
1 to 5, each.....	\$.30	\$.50	\$.75
5 to 40, each.....	.28	.46	.70
41 to 300, each.....	.26	.44	.65
300 and over, each.....	.24	.42	.60

Bartlett Pear, 10 cents higher per tree than above prices on Kieffer and Garber.

Bartlett. Large, clear, bright yellow, with blush on sunny side, oblong shape, tapering gradually toward stem end. Flesh white, buttery and rich, juicy.

Garber. A hybrid of the Chinese Sand Pear, with one of the fine French varieties. Ripens a month earlier in season than Kieffer; round, with smooth skin. Will ripen fairly well on the tree and is ready for eating at picking time.

Kieffer. (J). September 10-15. This today is the most popular pear for our section. On account of its productiveness and freedom from disease it stands out pre-eminently. The fruit is a large golden yellow, sometimes tinted red on the sun exposed side. The flesh is very firm, crisp and juicy, and for canning purposes it is especially prized. From the tree it is not good to eat and to properly ripen, gather carefully and place in a warm place of even temperature. The quality improves and it is then desirable. For keeping longer, pack in shallow trays or wrap the fruit in paper and store in a room free from frost. It can be frequently kept until Christmas in this manner.

Quinces

In the South Quinces are not planted for commercial purposes. They require deep rich soil and three years time to bear. Plant 12 feet apart.

We only grow one variety, **The Meech**, large and fine and best of any for growth of tree and quality of fruit.

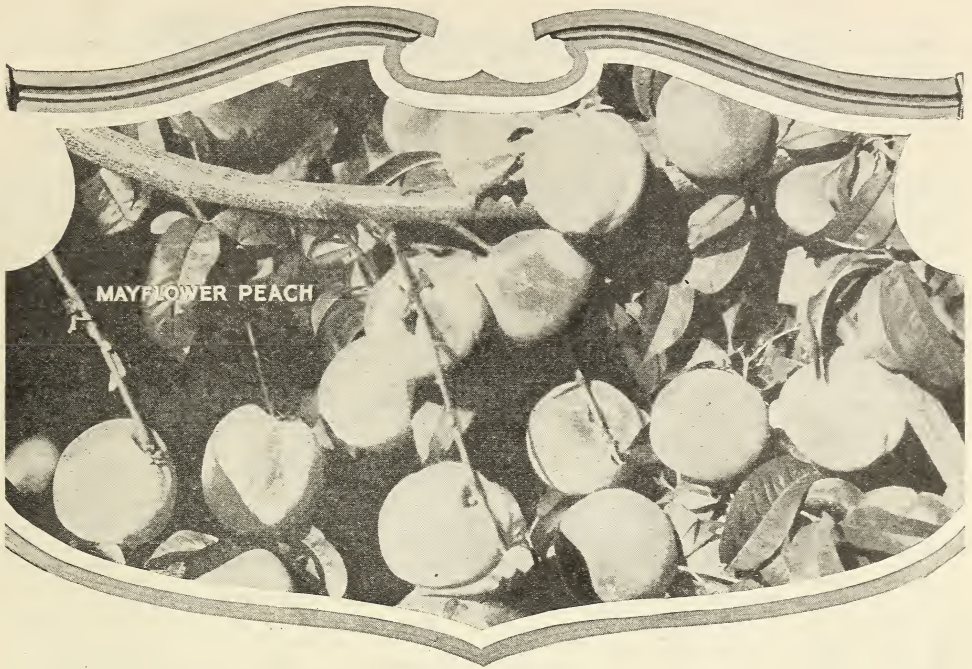
Prices: 1 year trees—20 cents each, \$2.25 per doz.; 2 year trees 35 cents each, \$4.00 per doz.

Figs

Like a rich garden soil. Hardy in South Texas. In North Texas unprotected tops will sometimes winter-kill. Cut off all frozen tops, new shoots will come and bear fruit late in same season.

Magnolia. The most popular and successful fig in Texas. Bears younger than any other variety, second year after setting and same season on new shoots that come up afterwards. Medium size, or amber skin, of best quality. Fine for eating and preserves.

Prices—6 to 8 inch, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per 12. 12 to 15 inch, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per 12. 18 to 24 inch, 50 cents each, \$5.00 per 12.



MAYFLOWER PEACH

Peaches

Directions for Cultivating. A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18x18 feet; cut the tree back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air.

Borers. Go through your orchard in March and where you find gum around the surface clean away the dirt and, with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument, follow up the borers and remove them, then throw around the tree a small quantity of lime and ashes. This plan, if rigidly enforced, will keep borers down, give you better fruit, and greatly extend the life of the trees.

There is a preparation now made that is claimed to kill borers, and is so recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 796. It is sold under the name of "KRISTAL GAS."

Thinning. When a tree sets an overload, it pays to thin out the fruit, even if two-thirds of the crop has to be taken off. It relieves the tree, and the remaining fruit will grow to be large, fine flavored and handsome, whereas if the tree is left overloaded, the fruit will be small, inferior, of poor flavor. The thinning should be done just when the young fruit is about the size of marbles, and thinned out so that the peaches will not be less than 3 to 4 inches apart on the tree. The extra price for the thinned fruit will more than pay for the fruit destroyed.

To prevent wormy peaches, spray with arsenate of lead.

To prevent brown and other rots, spray with lime-sulphur.

To eradicate San Jose and other scales, spray with lime-sulphur solution, or scalecide.

For good books on The Peach and Its Culture, see page 2.

The varieties are named as near in order of ripening as possible. Dates mentioned are for North Texas. They will be from four to six days earlier for each 100 miles Southward, and same ratio later for corresponding distances North.

(Stubenrauch varieties in separate list, see page 9.)

PRICES ON PEACH TREES.

Quantity	15 to 24 in.	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.
1 to 5, each.....	\$.15	\$.20	\$.25	\$.50
6 to 40, each.....	.13	.17	.23	.48
41 to 200, each.....	.12	.15	.21	.46
201 to 600, each.....	.10	.13	.20	.43
Over 600, each.....	.09	.12	.19	.40

Peaches continued on pages 8 and 9.

JUNE 1ST OR EARLIER

Mayflower. The earliest of all peaches. Medium size, red skin all over, white flesh. Considering its extreme earliness the quality is very good; much better than the old Alexander. Originated in North Carolina.

FIRST PART OF JUNE

Early Wheeler. Originated in Collin County, Texas. A large showy white cling, with red cheek. Very firm, of fair quality. It is valuable as a variety to reach distant markets as it is as good a shipper as any of the later ripening varieties, and its uniform large size and showy skin makes it a most attractive market variety.

Red Bird Cling. Although of a different origin than the Early Wheeler, it is almost identical with it in size, color, and shipping qualities.

Early Rose Cling. White cling, with red in flesh under the skin. Very sweet and juicy. Prolific and sure.

Triumph. A yellow Freestone originated in Georgia. Medium size, firm, good quality, very prolific.

LATTER PART OF JUNE

Mamie Ross. Originated in Dallas County, Texas. A very successful and sure bearing variety, very prolific. Large, white with cream blush on one side. White flesh, semi-cling.

Early Elberta. Rich yellow skin, with red cheeks, giving a rich effect. The quality is of the best, in fact superior to Elberta. It does not contain blood of the Elberta, but its quality and color indicate a mixture of some Crawford or St. John blood. It is very prolific and sure. There are other early freestone varieties of yellow flesh called Early Elberta, but the type we have is superior to any, and we know will please.

Carman. Originated in Limestone County, Texas. Has become a nationally famed variety. White flesh, semi-cling. Very sure and prolific. Skin white, with blush over two-thirds of surface. In appearance like a highly colored Mamie Ross but later in season.

Slappy. Originated in Georgia. A yellow freestone of the highest quality. Rather shy in bearing but this fault is made up in the rich buttery eating quality. Skin lemon-yellow more than half covered with crimson.

Dr. Burton. (Dr. E. L. Burton, Grayson County, Texas.) Very vigorous and prolific. Small tit with sharp apex. Skin rather fuzzy, clear light creamy, mostly covered with pinkish red in dots, pencilings and blushes; brighter and more attractive than Mamie Ross. Flesh white, streaked with pink, much firmer and better in quality than Mamie Ross.

Grimes. A white clingstone of extra large size. Originated in Anderson County, Texas. Quality good, very juicy.

FIRST PART OF JULY

Hiley. (Hiley Belle). This is an extra fine peach of a true freestone type of white flesh. Skin white with red on one side. Shape slightly longer than round. Of best quality and flesh inside has a crispness much desired. Sure and prolific.

Champion. A large white-flesh freestone of exceptionally good quality. A fine variety for home or home market but not a good shipper for distant market.

Belle of Georgia. Large size, white, freestone. A good mate in a white variety for the Elberta in the yellow. Of finer quality than Elberta and a good shipper.

J. H. Hale. A large yellow freestone of fine quality, coming in before Elberta. Round and not pointed like Elberta. Originated in Georgia and doing well over the South.

Family Favorite. A fine dependable variety that originated in Fannin County and introduced by us over forty years ago. White, freestone, very prolific and sure.

General Lee Cling. White, medium size, prolific, juicy and of best quality.

LATE JULY AND EARLY AUGUST

Elberta. Originated in Georgia. Well known for its regular bearing of large crops of large size peaches. The size, however, dependent upon the soil, as are all varieties. In good, well prepared soil and when thinned, you get a fine crop of extra fine show peaches, but if tree overbears and on thin soil, the size and appearance are accordingly lowered. Flesh yellow, freestone, large in size and of good quality while not the richest. A standard for shipping and canning.

Chinese Cling. (Originated from seed brought from Shanghai, China.) Spreading habit, healthy, not very prolific. Probably the largest peach in cultivation. Skin creamy with short fuzz, mottlings of dull red covering one-third to one-half of surface next stem. Flesh white with little red at seed, tender, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid. It is the parent of more fine commercial varieties than any other peach in cultivation, and yet not a valuable commercial variety itself.

Sylphide Cling. A very prolific white clingstone. Very sweet and juicy, of best quality. Medium to large in size.

Munson Free. A seedling of Elberta originated by us. Of best quality. Very large, much larger than Elberta. Yellow, firm flesh.

Bequett Free. A large, fine, round freestone. White of best quality.

Superb. A white freestone, large, of best quality. Very sure and prolific.

Ben Munson. A very large, fine yellow freestone.

LATE AUGUST

Tarbell. A pale yellow, of Spanish type, free, fine.

Columbia. A rich yellow freestone, buttery large. Contains some Indian blood.

Mathew Beauty. Large light colored yellow, of best buttery flavor. Skin yellow ground with red cheek, making it a very handsome appearing peach. Freestone.

Old Mixon Cling. Medium to large size, white cling with blush cheek. Flesh firm, good quality, sure bearer.

SEPTEMBER AND LATER

Salway. Brought from England many years ago. A yellow freestone of best quality, and fine for canning. Skin rich yellow covered with red.

Henrietta. A most attractive yellow clingstone. Skin rich yellow with red cheek. Quality of the best. Fine for eating and for sweet pickles.

Indian Cling. Has mottled brown reddish skin, flesh white with red streaks. Juicy, and fine for sweet pickles.

Raisin Cling. Has Indian blood, white flesh, streaked with red, very sweet and juicy. Medium size.

Dulce. A rich yellow freestone, following the Salway. Best quality and large.

Success. Latest yellow clingstone. Large.

Bonanza. Our latest variety. Medium size, white freestone, mealy flesh, good quality. Sometimes does not ripen until near November. But variable, depending on season.

The Stubenrauch Peaches

It is with a great satisfaction to us to offer several of Mr. Stubenrauch's Originations in Peaches. We know it will add to our reputation already gained for introducing varieties of only proven merit. Many know of these productions by reading of them in the Horticultural Press, especially the Farm and Ranch, which at different times during the past few years have full-page accounts to these new varieties of Mr. Stubenrauch's productions.

The proprietor of the Munson Nurseries visited the orchards of Mr. Stubenrauch in the summer of 1923, for the purpose of selecting three or four of his best varieties to propagate and introduce. But it was a hard choice as so many had so many good points, no one could stop with three or four varieties. So after careful selection, buds of TEN of his best varieties were taken direct from this orchard. So the trees we are offering are propagated direct from the bearing trees in the Stubenrauch orchard.

Before describing each variety, a general history and description is given which will apply to all the varieties. We cannot better do this than to quote from a letter written to us by Mr. Stubenrauch, as follows:

"Growing fine peaches has been with me almost a lifetime hobby. I started my first peach orchard in Texas (right where I am now), in the late '70s. Had at one time over 100 distinct varieties in bearing.

"Out of these but few possessed real merit and general value. After experimenting for a number of years with the best of those of early days, shipping them to different markets, etc., the fact became clear that unless we got more reliable bearers and get the fruit to ripen after the usual early summer glut, the business would never be a paying one. I loved the work too well to quit, and yet to keep on the way I was going would lead me eventually at the poor farm. As 'necessity is the mother of invention,' in my case something had to be invented or else go back to raising cotton.

"Among a lot of Elberta trees along the early '90s, there was one tree superior to all the rest, growing finer fruit, more of it, and producing more regular than the average of them. The thought occurred to me then, 'Why not cross pollenate this better type with some fine later peaches, and thus get some fine seedlings that ripen intermediate?' The work was started by planting some healthy Indian seedling peaches into which were inserted buds from that fine Elberta, and buds from Bells October, a very fine high quality late yellow freestone. When these fruited the seeds from the finest specimens were planted, and when these seedlings came into fruit many of them produced fruit superior in their makeup of both parents, the large size and fine appearance of the Elberta blending with the high quality in color and flavor of the Bells October. By selecting a dozen of the best were able to cover the entire season from Elberta to September in Central Texas."

PRICES OF BARBARA, FRANK, KATIE, LIBERTY, LIZZIE AND TENA.

Quantity	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.
1 to 5, each.....	\$.30	\$.40	\$.75
6 to 30, each.....	.27	.36	.70
31 to 100, each.....	.24	.30	.65
100 or more, each.....	.22	.28	.60

PRICES OF ANNA, EMILE CLING, FREDERICKA, GOLDEN CHINESE CLING, GOLDEN CHINESE FREE, IMPROVED CARMAN, IMPROVED VICTOR AND CARRIE.

Quantity	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.
1 to 5, each.....	\$.40	\$.60	\$1.00
6 to 20, each.....	.35	.50	.90
21 to 40, each.....	.32	.45	.85
40 or more, each.....	.30	.42	.85

Described about in the order of ripening.

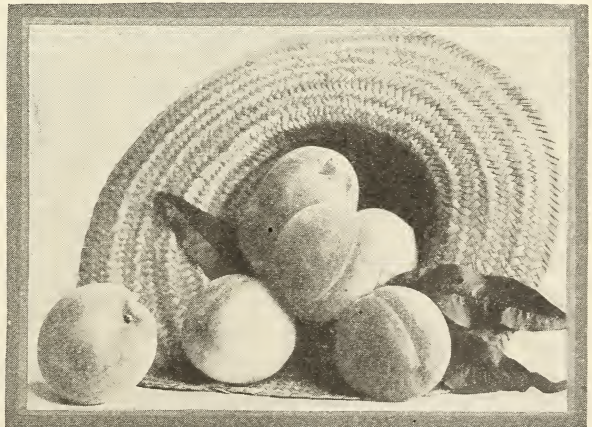
Improved Victor. A seedling of Carman containing blood of some extra early variety, ripens fully three weeks ahead of the Carman, and right after the Victor. Much larger than Victor and fully as large as Carman, same appearance but skin has more red. Quality better than Victor.

Anna. Evidently a seedling of Carman, but ripens a week earlier than Carman, fully as large, has less fuzz, and looks smooth like a nectarine. Very good quality for such an early peach.

Improved Carman. Is a near reproduction of the old, reliable Carman, a little larger in size, richer in color, and quality equally as good. Ripens in same season as Carman.

Tena. A week to 10 days in advance of Elberta. Color a brighter red and yellow than the Elberta with quality much better. It is a cross of Mamie Ross with Elberta. It blooms late with Mamie Ross and rarely injured by cold. It is a high class yellow freestone.

Liberty. Is a large handsome yellow cling. A cross of a selected superior Elberta with Bell October. (Bell October is a handsome large yellow freestone ripening late in September, and contains some Indian blood.) Full of red juice of best quality. Ripens close after the Tena.



Frank Peaches

(See next page for description.)

THE STUBENRAUCH PEACHES—Continued

Frank. Has already made quite a record as many have testified. It was first introduced by us in fall of 1915. Begins to ripen as Elberta is passing out, about August 10th in Central Texas and August 20th in North Texas. The past summer makes its twentieth year it has fruited without a miss in the Stubenrauch orchard. It is a rich yellow and red cling, above medium in size, of very fine eating quality. In shape and color it resembles its mother parent, the Bell October.

Lizzie. Closely follows the Frank in ripening, and a full sister to it, but a freestone, yellow flesh, of high quality and of large size.

Emile Cling. A seedling of the Frank. Will average larger in size, the yellow skin almost entirely covered with red. Flesh yellow, juicy, of fine quality. Begins to ripen just as the last fruit of Frank is gone.

Carrie. (The variety listed last season as "Stubenrauch North Row No. 15.") Another Frank seedling, equally productive and certain. A yellow cling. Round, and larger than Frank, with beautiful red cheek.

Barbara. A freestone ripening with the two clingstones Emile and Carrie. Barbara was introduced by us in fall 1916. It is a Bell October and Elberta cross. Round, large. Excellent quality, extra fine for canning. A fine grower and immense producer. A fifteen-year-old tree in the Stuben-

rauch orchard has a spread of limbs of 37 feet, and has borne ten-bushel crops at several different times.

Katie. Can well be called the September Elberta on account of its large size and shape similar to Elberta. It begins to start ripening as the Barbara passes out. Large size, yellow flesh, freestone, with yellow and red skin. Of best quality. Blooms late and rarely injured by frosts or winter colds. It is an Elberta and Bell October cross.

Fredericka. One of the younger generation originations of the Stubenrauch productions. A fine companion for Katie. A large yellow freestone of very fine flavor. Skin yellow and red of high color.

Golden Chinese Cling.

Golden Chinese Free.

Both of these are seedlings of Lucille which is a full sister to Frank. Of very large size, yellow and red skin. Round with slightly pointed tips. Both begin to ripen as Katie goes out, making a fine pair of varieties to close up the peach season.

By planting out an orchard of the above varieties, one will have a succession of the most sure cropping varieties as well as fine flavored and handsome peaches ripening from July 20th to last of September. By adding some of the earlier varieties such as Mayflower, Early Rose, Mamie Ross, Early Elberta and Carman, one then will have an orchard of best peaches from May until close of peach season.

Plums

For best results plums demand a rich soil and additional fertility given after a few years proves beneficial. While plums like good soil they will thrive on thinner soil than peach. In a combination orchard, plant the plums on the higher land if on a slope, and then follow with peach, then apple and pear. This may not do justice to the plum by giving it the thinner soil, and they would do better on the better soil yet the method of planting just stated is best for all the fruits mentioned, thereby getting best average results. If plums are planted on the better soil, you will get better results, but this forces the peach on the thinner soil, which will not respond as readily to the thinner soil as will the plum.

Prune Plum trees in same way as Peach, (which see page 7.)
Plant same distances as peach.
Curculio and Brown Rot are worst enemies of plum. To prevent curculio, spray with Arsenate of Lead just as petals are falling, and repeat twice, 15 days apart. Brown Rot is prevented by spraying with summer strength of lime-sulphur when fruit is one-third grown, and again two weeks later.

PRICES ON PLUM AND APRICOT TREES.

Quantity	18 to 30 in.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.
1 to 5, each	\$.20	\$.35	\$.60
6 to 40, each	.18	.32	.55
41 to 80, each	.16	.30	.52
80 or more, each	.15	.28	.50

Varieties named in order of ripening.
May Beauty. A hybrid of Abundance with some Chickasaw variety. Tree spreading, heavy cropper. Fruit bright red, medium size, ripening and coloring uniformly all over. Ripe here May 20th.

Munson. A variety originated by W. B. Richardson of Lukkin from seed of the Normand and crossed with American or some similar variety. It is a very large yellow plum, juicy, and when full ripe has tinge of pink in the skin. Tree is spreading and sets very full every year. Our trees have never failed. Its size and color makes it a very showy plum, both on the tree and in the basket. While it ripens early, it blooms late thus escaping freezes that kill the earlier blooming varieties. In quality it is of the best.

Endicott. Medium size, pale pinkish in color, flattened at both ends. Very sweet. Tree upright and smooth without thorns.

Schattenburg. A variety from among the many originated by late G. A. Schattenburg. It is large, red, similar to Red June but larger, and inclined to be heart shaped.

Abundance. Medium if allowed to mature as the fruit sets on tree, but large when fruit is properly thinned. As this variety is inclined to overbear, it is best that the fruit be thinned by taking at least one-half to two-thirds the fruit off when size of small marbles; the remaining fruit will be of extra size to more than make the same yield. Roundish, skin yellow, washed with purple with a bloom, flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid with apricot flavor, quality superb.

Gonzales. Fruit very large, meaty, of brilliant red; finest of flavor; good shipper and keeper. Tree very strong and immensely productive. Very valuable.

America. A hybrid of Robinson with Abundance. Tree very thrifty, symmetrical, spreading; fruit medium to large, bright golden ground with pink cheek, dotted white; flesh firm, stone medium to large, cling.

Burbank. Large, clear purplish red, flesh deep yellow, very sweet and agreeable flavor. Very prolific.

Minco. Seedling of Wayland pollinated by Miner. Tree very vigorous, free from disease. Fruit large, red, very late. This is one of the best late plums, fine for jellies, preserves, etc. Very rarely injured by late frosts.

Satsuma. A Japan variety. Tree upright. Fruit large round, dark purple skin, with intense blood red flesh. Fine for fancy preserves.

Gold. A variety that is becoming quite popular in the Southwest owing to its good tree and reliable bearing qualities. Large, yellow skin with light yellow flesh, round.

"Yellow Iowa" or "Try Me". An unknown variety, possibly a seedling that came in a lot of trees received by a neighbor as a subscription premium. Large, slightly heart-shaped, yellow skin and flesh of best quality.

Ward. Of the Americana type, medium size, red, peculiar distinctive flavor of the wild plum. Ripens in September. Fine for jellies and comes after all other plums are gone.

Apricots

Apricots are not a successful commercial fruit in North or Central Texas on account of their tendency to early blooming; but when they do set a crop, there is no nicer fruit. In West Texas, New Mexico, and on high grounds they are more successful in setting crops. While the fruit is smaller in the Cluster and Nellie they are more hardy in flower here than the Moorpark or Royal which have larger and more showy fruit. Apricots succeed best in semi-lime soils, and good rich sandy loam with clay subsoil. Cultural methods the same as for peach. Apricots ripen here in May and Early June.

Prices same as for Plum trees. See page 10.

Nellie. One of a selection of varieties discovered in Mexico by the late Gilbert Underdonk and sent to this country through the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Medium size, good quality, and one of the most sure bearers of any apricot.

Cluster. This variety originated in Texas several years ago from seed of the Russian apricot. Medium size, good quality. In Central West Texas it is claimed it never misses setting a crop. Here it sets better than the average apricot though it misses some seasons.

Superb. A variety better adapted in Ozark section of the United States. Large, best quality, late season.

Moorpark. Large, yellowish green with brownish red on sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks, flesh bright orange, parts readily from the seed; grown largely for commercial purposes, in those sections adapted for apricots, especially for canning and evaporating.

Royal. European, large, slightly oval, dull yellow with red next the sun, flesh orange yellow with rich, vinous flavor. An important commercial variety.

Cherries

Require very best drouth-resisting soil. Peculiarly adapted in the South for planting in back yard of town lots, as they succeed better in such situations than in orchard planting. In Oklahoma and northward they are successful for orchard planting. They like the slightly limy soils better than the sandy soils, and do quite well on mixed soils. Plant 18 to 20 feet apart.

We grow only varieties of the Duke and Morello class (Sour Cherries), as they are the only classes that will succeed in this part of the South. The Sweet Cherries (Hearts and Bigarreaus) are not successful here.

Prices. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cents each, \$6.00 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 85 cents each, \$8.00 per doz.

Early Richmond. Light pinkish red, medium size, round. Successful over a greater range of country than almost any other variety.

New Century. Thought to be a combination of the Duke and Morello types. Originated in Grayson County, Texas. Fruit medium to large, light red, of fair quality. Tree strong, upright, foliage rather broad, and free from mildew.

English Morello. Latest to ripen of the sour cherries. Very dark red, size small. Hangs on tree well after ripening. Tree dwarfish.

Cherry-Plum

Compass. This is a hybrid of a plum and cherry. In size larger than the largest cherry but rather a small plum. Shape of plum with cherry quality. It will succeed where the true cherries will not and thus afford one with the best possible substitutes for the cherry. The tree is vigorous, bears young. The fruit is red, rather tart. Fine for jellies and preserves. Rippens early in June.

Price same as for Plum.

Persimmons

Cultural Note. Many fail to get satisfactory results in the transplanting of the pecan and persimmon, because they do not plant the trees in the right manner. Both the persimmon and pecan have long straight tap roots, with few or no side roots and almost no fibrous roots; so it is difficult for such roots to get a hold of the soil unless one takes care and plants the tree in the right manner. A hole should be dug at least three feet deep; a post-hole digger is a good tool to use. Set the tree so that the entire root is under ground. (One great fault is that some leave two to five inches of the root above the surface). Then fill in with nice, moist, pulverized soil and tamp same so that the soil is forced into the pores of the bark of the root, being careful not to bruise the root while thus tamping. After the hole is thus filled up, then mound up about the tree with a mound of earth about a foot high and two feet across. This mound will gradually work away by cultivation. Then be sure and keep the tree cultivated all summer. If a post-hole digger is used, it would be well to spade up the ground about 8 inches deep in a radius of three feet around the tree before the mound is made.

Prices. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cents each, \$5.00 per doz.; 3 to 5 ft., 75 cents each, \$8.00 per doz.

Japanese Persimmons. These were introduced from Japan about seventy years ago. They are royal fruit of Japan, their best native pomological product. Leaves are broad and burnished, the trees vary from shrubby growth of eight to ten feet high to a much larger size in different variety. Usually very prolific, often bearing at three years or age.

The following are the best Japanese varieties and all hardy here: **Costata, Hyakume, Hyachia, Triumph Okame and Dia Dia Maru.** If no particular variety is wanted, just order Japan Persimmon and we will send best assortment.

Kawakami Persimmon. A hybrid between Yemon, a Japan variety and the Josephine, an American variety. Fruit shape of the American but twice or more larger than the Josephine, flavor like the American but flesh more abundant with fewer seeds. Has large leaves and tree similar in shape and habit of Yemon.

American Persimmon. There have been collected and isolated and introduced several superior native persimmons, but the best of all we believe is the **Josephine.** It is above the average in size of the American native persimmons, quality of the very best.

Mulberries

Mulberries flourish in any soil or situation. If space is given the trees they make fine individual specimens. They make fine trees for the poultry yard, as the fowls will eat all the fruit that falls from the trees so none will go to waste.

PRICES.

Quantity.	Not Branched.	
	4 to 5 ft.	6 to 7 ft.
1 to 5.....	\$.50	\$.80
6 to 30.....	.45	.75
30 or more.....	.40	.70

Hicks' Everbearing. Profuse bearer of fruit for three months; fine grower for shade; the best of all trees for the fowl yard, as the fowls greedily eat the berries.

Note. We do not have any trees of the MALE RUSSIAN or the MUNSON to offer this season.

Pecans

Of all the horticultural products adapted to the South and Southwest, there is no doubt but what the Pecan is the leader of them all.

There are pecans and **Pecans!** The Paper Shell Pecans are THE PECANS. They are the ones that should be planted, for they are just as productive as the thick-shelled varieties, but bring higher prices.

The industry is no longer speculative nor experimental, for the old planters, the reliable nurserymen, and the state experiment stations have made careful investigations, learning which types of soil are the most suitable, the best methods of propagation, and which varieties give the best returns. All of these facts are available to the novice who is considering the planting of a Pecan orchard.

Pecans are commonly considered hard to transplant. We find the difficulty is slight, if the tops are cut back, leaving only three or four eyes or buds above the point of the bud or graft which can be told by a slight off-set on the body of the tree. Plant trees two to four inches deeper than they stood in nursery, according to the size of trees, which are usually one to six feet tall. Dig holes at least two feet square and deep, and then put down a post hole in center of large hole one to two feet deeper, or as deep as may be necessary to hold the long root.

After trees are set and well watered, mound dry soil on stem of tree a foot or more above level of ground, or even to top of the stem or trunk, after it has been cut back, as directed above. Leave a ditch around this mound to hold sufficient water to soak down to end of root. New growth will come through the mound of soil in the spring or summer, and the soil will work down gradually to a level.

Time of Bearing. The time of bearing depends upon the care given and the method of fertilizing. It is better to have the tree make a good, sturdy growth and attain fair size before it bears; then the method of care should be changed so as to produce short twigs upon which the nut clusters are borne. This can be done by decreasing the amount of nitrogen and adding phosphate.

You will usually find a few nuts on some of the trees any time after the third year, but a profitable crop will not often be borne before the tenth year. From that time on the increase is rapid.

NEW PECAN BULLETIN READY FOR MAILING

Austin, Texas, Aug. 2.—George B. Terrell, Commissioner of Agriculture, is informed that the Department of Agriculture has issued a new pecan bulletin No. 81. This is a revision of Bulletin No. 77, "The Pecan in Texas," and is the most complete and comprehensive bulletin ever issued on this subject.

It has been carefully prepared by J. H. Burkett, chief of the horticultural division in the Department of Agriculture, who has given forty years' study to the propagation of pecans in Texas, and who probably is the best informed man in the state on all phases of the pecan industry.

This bulletin contains a vast store of information on the pecan industry in Texas and is sent free to citizens of the state. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Austin, Texas, will send a copy of this bulletin on request.

PRICES OF PECAN TREES.

Quantity	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
1 to 4, each.....	\$.80	\$1.20	\$1.60
5 to 20, each.....	.75	1.00	1.50
21 to 60, each.....	.70	.90	1.40
60 and over, each.....	.65	.85	1.35

Delmas. Nut large, shell moderately thin; quality very good, flavor excellent. Tree quite vigorous. Quite successful in Central to North Texas.

Schley. A good grower, symmetrical in shape, and a profitable and early bearer. It is widely grown and recommended for the entire Pecan belt. The nut is medium to large, oblong, oval, flattened shell thin and easily cracked, kernel plump and of the finest nutty flavor. It is the standard of quality for Pecan nuts and brings the highest prices on the market.

Stuart. Nuts large or very large, 1½ to 2 inches long, oblong with brownish shell, strongly marked with dark color. Shell of medium thickness and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, bright colored. In quality one of the best, the flavor being rich and sweet. A heavy bearer. Tree a strong grower, reaching an immense size, with large foliage.

Success. A strong, healthy grower, somewhat spreading, and an early and very prolific bearer. Nut is large, oblong, tapering to apex, kernel is full, plump and of good quality. One of the standard varieties and is highly recommended.

Van Deman. Large to very large, from 1½ to 2½ inches long, rather slender, pointed at both ends. Color reddish brown with purplish markings. Shell of medium thickness; cracking quality excellent. Kernel full and plump, bright brownish yellow; flavor sweet and good. Tree is vigorous, healthy, with large bright foliage. Altogether one of the most desirable varieties.

Moneymaker. A variety adapted over a large range. Medium in size, about 1½ inches long, tapering at both ends. Bears young, and generally a sure cropper.

Other Nut Trees

While the English Walnut and the Japan Walnut Trees are not planted in the Southwest for commercial purposes, they will succeed in the more Southern parts where temperature will not go too low in winter to injure them. The English Walnuts will endure about 20 degrees above zero and the Japan Walnuts about zero. They are suggested for home plantings, and to accommodate those wishing to try these nuts, we are having grown for us a limited number.

PRICES.

	Each	Per doz.
English Walnuts, 2 to 3ft.....	\$1.20	\$12.00
Japan Walnuts, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.00

Blackberries and Dewberries

These fruits are easily grown and very valuable. The vines bear the second year after planting and yield fruit that is profitable for both home and market.

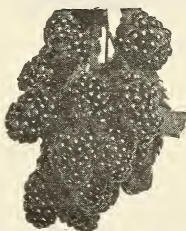
Blackberries thrive almost in any soil, but give far better results on good rich ground and good cultivation. The ground should be manured each season. Blackberries (and Raspberries) bear their fruit upon the canes grown the prior summer. Then the canes that bore their fruit will die that fall, while new canes that come up during the spring and summer are the ones to bear next spring. In pruning in the fall the old canes that bore the fruit should be removed by cutting off at the ground, and the new canes cut back at the point where they want to bend downwards, so that the canes after pruning, will stand erect and firm. See books on small fruit culture on page 2.

VARIETIES—PRICES.

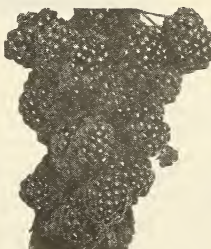
	Doz.	50	100	300	1000
Mayes Dewberry. (Austin's Improved, Austin-Mayes.) This is about the only dewberry grown commercially in North Texas. Very large, fine flavor, early and prolific. Fine for home use and local market. Makes preserves and jelly of a different flavor than blackberries. (The dewberries found in South Texas are not suited in North Texas.)	\$.40	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$5.00	\$12.00
Thornless Dewberry. This is a sport of the Mayes Dewberry, bearing berries as large in size and in a great quantity, with quality of flavor about the same. Otherwise like the Mayes except as the name indicates it is without thorns, which makes it quite desirable.	.75	3.00	5.00	12.00	35.00
Early Harvest. This is one of the best early blackberries grown in the Southwest. It has a perfect flower. In order to get best results it should be pruned close as it is inclined to set more fruit than it can ripen in case season is drouthy. Does best upon rich, well manured land.	.75	2.50	4.00	10.00	25.00
McDonald Blackberry. This appears to be a hybrid of a blackberry and dewberry. Large and of good quality. Earliest of all blackberries and begins a very few days after the Mayes dewberry. Having a pistillate or purely female flower, it will not set fruit alone as it must get its pollen from a staminate or perfect flowering kind growing near and blooming at same time. The Mayes Dewberry, Sorsby or Early Harvest Blackberry are good.	.50	1.50	2.50	6.00	16.00
Dallas. This is one of the most sure of all blackberries and endures Texas climate well. Ripens after McDonald and before the Robison. Has rather drooping vine, thorny, very productive, medium size berry of fine quality.	.50	1.50	2.50	6.00	15.00
Robison. This is the best of all blackberries and the very best of late ripening varieties for the Southwest. On good soil produces heavy crop of large berries almost as large though not so juicy as the old Kittatinney (which we dropped years ago on account of its poor resistance to rust). Best canning variety.	.75	2.50	4.00	11.00	30.00



Austin-Mayes



Robison



Dallas



St. Regis

Raspberries

All varieties of raspberries are not successful in the Southwest. The finest varieties of the North and East are failures here as they will not endure the long, drouthy summers that we sometimes have. But those varieties named below after testing over many years are found to be quite successful in the Southwest, especially so on favored locations and soils. Raspberries require the best drouthy resisting soil, and if possible in a location where the soil is kept cool. They suffer more during the hot drouthy days of August than any other period of the season. For this reason it will be beneficial to mulch the ground about the plants with straw after the crop is off to keep the soil moist and cool.

VARIETIES—PRICES.

	Doz.	50	100	300	1000
Kansas. This is one of the best blackcaps that we have grown, being the largest and very prolific.	\$.65	\$2.40	\$4.50	\$12.00	\$30.00
Cardinal. A very large, dark red, prolific variety of best quality of the successful Southwestern varieties.	.75	3.00	5.50	15.00	35.00
St. Regis. Large, firm, red sort. Bears from April on to hot weather in the South, and it is claimed it will bear on to frost in the North.	.85	3.50	7.00	18.00	40.00

Strawberries

Set the plants as you would tomato or potato plants, one foot by two or two and a half feet apart. Give each plant a pint or quart of water. Straw (free of seed) or leaves should be spread as a mulch over the ground to cover partially or entirely the plants through the winter. During warm spells, rake the mulch of straw or leaves away from the plants. This can easily be done with a small home patch, and the mulch raked back to the plants during freezing weather.

Plant in rows 3 1/2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row, which will require in round numbers 8,000 plants per acre. Or if in rows 3 1/2 feet by 2 feet apart in row, 6,000 plants per acre. In garden plot where cultivating is to be done entirely by hoe, plant 2 feet by 2 feet each way, at this distance a plot of ground 50 by 50 feet will take 600 plants. A good loamy sandy soil about 10 to 12 inches deep over clay subsoil is best. They respond wonderfully to fertilizing. See books on Strawberry Culture as listed on page 2.

Owing to extreme heat and drouth here, we will not have any strawberry plants of our own growing to offer; but have made arrangements with reliable grower in Arkansas, where weather has been favorable, to secure plants. On large orders, shipments can be made direct from the grower to our customers.

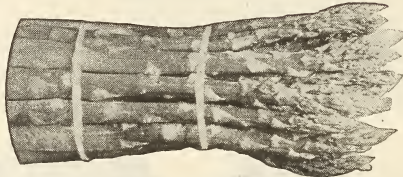
No order for less than 25 plants of a variety.

VARIETIES—PRICES.

	25	100	300	500	1000
Lady Thompson. An extra early variety and fine to have to open season, and ripens off in few pickings. Large, light red.	\$.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00
Klondike. The best all-round mid-season berry and well adapted generally over the Southwest. Prolific. In season for two or more weeks. Large, bright red, with prominent golden seeds.	.40	1.25	2.75	4.00	7.00
Aroma. A very large, dark red, fine to follow Klondike and to close the season.	.50	1.50	3.50	5.00	8.00
Progressive Everbearing. This is one of the best known and popular of the Everbearing sorts. While we do not think Everbearing varieties are commercially successful in the South, this variety is giving satisfaction as a variety so that one can have berries over a longer season. It bears about six weeks in spring in South and then again in the fall. In the North it bears from June until September. Medium size, fair quality.	.85	2.50	6.00	8.00	14.00



Progressive



Conover's Colossal Asparagus



Klondike

Asparagus

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the earliest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for many years if it is properly attended to and is well manured. See that the ground is well manured and well drained; work it up fine and deep, and make it very rich with well rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants 8 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with 3 to 4 inches of mellow dirt. Give bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals.

Conover's Colossal. Produces large, tender shoots. Well known and largely planted.

Columbian Mammoth. A distinct variety of mammoth size and superior quality. Remarkable for the clear whiteness of its stalks. **Price, both varieties, two-year-old plants: 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2; 1,000 for \$18.**

Chinese Jujube

(Zizyphus Jujuba)

A fruit from the high interior of China, to which the United States Department of Agriculture has given much attention in recent years. We have tried it carefully, and are sure it will prove to be one of the most valuable of fruits for our country. It is adapted to a wide range of territory and all kinds of soils.

Tree is very hardy, slightly resembling Prickly Ash. Fruit is chocolate colored, some varieties round, some olive-shaped, and some pear-shaped, of the texture of an apple. Size, one to two inches long. Fruit can be eaten fresh, preserved, or cured like dates. Ripens July to November.

It likes a clean back yard, that is not cultivated, but will grow anywhere.

The trees we offer are sucker-grown trees coming from roots of the tree bearing the Large Round Fruit, ripening here in September. Price, 75 cents each.

Currants and Gooseberries

Currants and Gooseberries are not fully successful in the Southwest, so we do not grow them.

We have also tried out the Hymalaya, Phenomenal Thornless Blackberries of different types, and all failed to prove satisfactory here in North Texas, though some are reported as most excellent on Pacific Coast and elsewhere. We are not propagating any for the reason that they failed to make good here.



FIRST CROP OF MY CARMAN GRAPES BOUGHT OF YOU

It might be of interest to you to know that the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture has taken a moving picture of my Carman Vinyard; also of the loaded vines and bunches for the purpose of showing them to the different farm agencies in this state.

W. L. ALEXANDER—Oklahoma.

Grapes

The Universal Fruit

A. This ancient fruit is at home on any character of soil and there is not a place that should be without it. Whether in the vineyard or arbors, backyards, or trained on fences, porches or buildings, the grape bears with astonishing regularity.

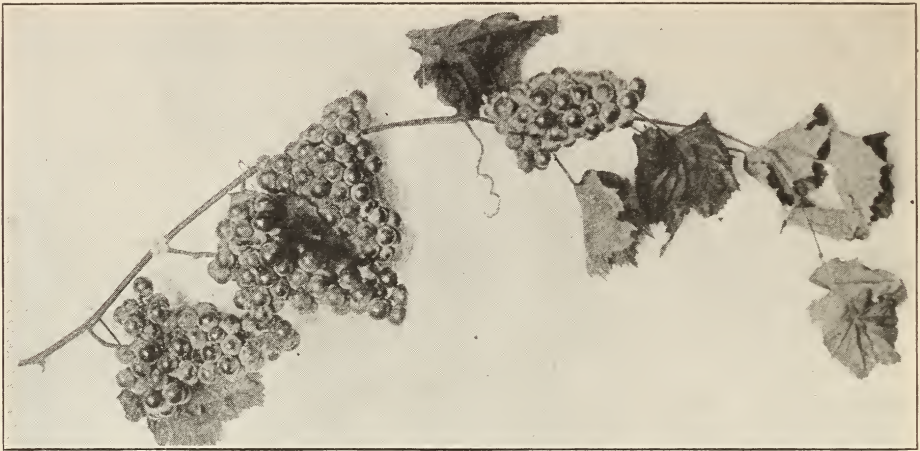
B. All bearing grapes have one of two kinds of flowers—both kinds are pistillate, but one has perfect stamens and will bear alone; the other has imperfect stamens and will require a perfect stamen variety blooming at the same time planted near to render the imperfect stamen variety fruitful. Some of the best varieties are those having imperfect stamens. In the following descriptions characters are given after the name of the variety, which will indicate to the reader the kind of flower and date of flowering. So in selecting mates for the imperfect stamen kinds, select those varieties with perfect stamens, blooming within three days earlier or at same time. The perfect flowering kinds are indicated with (†) and the imperfect flowering with (*). In respect to date of blooming, A is for April and M is for May, and the figure following is the date as A9 means April 9th. The dates mentioned are for Denison for the average period of years. They will vary in other sections and vary from year to year in any place.

C. All the varieties possessing Post-Oak blood, in order to get best results in cropping, should be treated the same as Herbemont, that is, plant wide apart, as much as twelve to sixteen feet in the rows, and have long arm pruning. They do especially well upon the Munson Canopy Trellis mentioned in Foundations of American Grape Culture, page 224. Distance apart to plant are mentioned with each variety, just by mentioning the number of feet, as "8 feet." Those mentioned to be planted 8 feet should have SHORT ARM pruning, say 3 to 4 feet. Those mentioned to be planted 12 feet should have MEDIUM ARM pruning, say arms 4 to 6 feet long; and those mentioned to be planted 16 feet apart should have LONG ARM pruning, say with arms 6 to 8 feet long. The distances mentioned are for the vines in the row. All rows can be uniformly 10 feet apart regardless of distance in the row. What is meant by Short, Medium and Long Arm pruning is fully described in FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN CULTURE.

D. Regret to state that "FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE" is now out of print, and unable to supply any more. The two best books on grapes, tho not written for the South, are "MANUAL OF AMERICAN GRAPE GROWING" by U. P. Hedrick, and "GRAPE CULTURIST" by Andrew Fuller. See page 2 for prices. Some of the Experiment Stations have issued valuable bulletins on the grape, as well as the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Write to them for lists of such bulletins.

E. On sandy, loamy and mixed soils nearly all the varieties will succeed. But on very limy or black waxy soils only a limited number will succeed. Those varieties that succeed best in the limy soils are those we have bred from the native species, Vitis Champini. These are Lomanto, Champanel, Valhalla, Lukafata, Ladano, Salamander, Nitodal and Sabinal. Also we find from reports these same Champini hybrids are about the only varieties that will succeed in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, where most other kinds suffer from root trouble that develops in that soil, unless grafted on resistant stocks.

Grapes continued on pages 16, 17, 18 and 19.



Prices on Grape Vines

VARIETIES—QUANTITIES.

	1 to 4	5 to 20	21 to 60	61 to 300	300 to 1000	Over 1000
Group A.						
Concord, Delaware, Headlight, Fern.....	\$.15	\$.14	\$.12	\$.10	\$.09	\$.08
Group B.						
Carman, Edna, RONALDA, R. W. Munson.....	.20	.18	.16	.14	.13	.12
Group C.						
Albania, America, Bell, Brilliant, Captivator, Cloeta, Columbian, Catawba, Elvican, Champanel, Herbmont, Jacquez, Last Rose, Lukfata, Lomanto, Manito, Mericadel, Niagara, Rommel, Salem, XLnta.....	.25	.22	.20	.18	.16	
Group D.						
Blondin, Ericson, Extra, Ladano, Longfellow, Mathilda, Minnie, Marguerite, Salamander, Wapanuka, Winchell.....	.40	.35	.32	.30		
Group E.						
Armalaga, Bailey, Beacon, Ellen Scott, Muench, Volney, President, Wine King.....						

All vines we grew of these are sold, hence unable to quote or supply this season.

Above prices are based on vines we have in stock, and not on merits of the variety. From this it means that we have a limited supply of varieties in Group D.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Described in the Order of Ripening as near as it is possible. For key to abbreviations used in the descriptions, see paragraph "B" on page 15.

PERIOD I—LAST OF JUNE.

Headlight. (*A19. 8 feet.) Hybrid of Moyer with Brilliant. Vine slender, but more robust than Delaware, and making much longer vines, less attacked by mildew, leaves resembling those of Brilliant, but not so large; clusters small to medium, very compact, shouldered; berries clear, dark red, globular, medium or above in size, very persistent. Skin thin, tough; pulp tender, very sweet, almost equal to Delaware in quality and the finest in quality of any American grape ripening so early. **Price, Group A.**

PERIOD II—JULY 1 TO 10.

Brilliant. (†17. 8 feet.) (Lindley x Delaware.) Growth strong. Vine endures winters anywhere up to 15 degrees below zero. Clusters large, cylindrical, or somewhat conical, often shouldered, open to compact. Berries large, globular, light to dark red, translucent, with a thin bloom, very handsome when well ripened; skin thin, rather tender, but seldom cracks; pulp meaty, yet very tender, melting and delicious, usually preferred for table and

eating fresh to Delaware. Ripens just before the Delaware and yields on an average fully twice as much. It ships about equally as well or better than Concord. **Price, Group C.**

Manito. (*A20. 12 feet.) Hybrid of America and Brilliant. Growth very similar to America, endures extremes of climate very well. Clusters long, cylindrical, rather open, with long peduncle; flowers perfect, bears well alone, but better among other kinds blooming with it, very prolific; berries medium, globular, persistent, dark purple, with white specks; very distinct and unique in appearance; skin thin and tough, pulp very tender, juicy, sweet and agreeable, parting from the seeds with ease. Ripens very early, about with Moore Early. **Price, Group C.**

Lomanto. (†A20. 12 feet.) Hybrid of Salado and Malaga. Vine vigorous, prolific, healthy, no rot nor mildew; leaf medium, having little pubescence; cluster above medium, conical, properly compact berry, very persistent, medium to large; spherical, dark purple or black, skin thin, tough, pulp melting, excellent quality; juice, claret red. Valuable for limy soils and hot climate. **Price, Group C.**

PERIOD III—JULY 10 TO 20.



Brilliant

Winchell. (†A17. 12 feet.) A well known Northern variety doing fairly well here. Large cluster and berry, good quality, and a fine showy white grape. **Price, Group D.**

President. (†A18. 12 feet.) Pure seedling of Herbert. Has a much better vine, which is strong, healthy, and prolific. Flower perfect. Cluster medium, compact; berry large, black, persistent, does not crack. Ripens with Moore's Early and of far more value in the South than that variety. **All Vines sold in 1925.**

Captivator. (†A18. 12 feet.) A cross of Herbert with Meladel, that is a combination of Rogers No. 44, his best black grape, Delaware, Goethe, and Lindley. The growth is fairly vigorous. Very prolific. Cluster above medium, cylindrical. Berry large, round, very persistent of a beautiful bright translucent pinkish red. Skin thin, tough, without cracking. Pulp melting, of exceedingly delicious flavor, nothing superior. **Price, Group C.**

Delaware. (†A20. 8 feet.) Originated in Ohio. Full historic description, page 143, Foundations of American Grape Culture, and illustrated on page 145, same book. Cluster medium, berry medium, bright red, juicy and of high quality. Succeeds well in the South. Does not rot, but needs spraying to ward off Downy Mildew. **Price, Group A.**

Ladano. (*M4. 12 feet.) Hybrid of Salado and Headlight. Vine vigorous, healthy, foliage similar to that of Headlight; cluster medium, compact; berry medium or above dark, clear purplish-red, translucent, round; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, melting, rich, pure and sweet; seeds few. Fine for hot climate and limy soils. **Price, Group B.**

Rommel. (†A18. 8 feet.) Hybrid of Elvira and Triumph. Growth medium, endures climate better than Concord. Prolific. Clusters medium to small, ovate or cylindrical, often shouldered, compact, peduncle short. Berries large, globular, persistent, greenish yellow when fully ripe, skin very thin and delicate, too tender for long shipment, carries well 50 to 100 miles; very profitable for a home market grape, as it is always in demand on account of its most agreeable and fine eating qualities. Pulp melting and perfectly delicious when well ripened, but acid when under-ripe. **Price, Group C.**

Bell. (†A15. 12 feet.) A hybrid of Elvira with Delaware. Vine vigorous, healthy, free from mildew and leaf folder, very hardy, a good sure producer; cluster medium, cylindrical, often with a shoulder, fairly compact; berry medium, round, greenish, yellow, rarely attacked with Black Rot; skin thin, sufficiently tough to prevent cracking under ordinary weather changes; pulp rather tender, juicy, very sweet and agreeably flavored; ripens just before Concord. **Price, Group C.**

Wapanuka. (†A22. 8 feet.) (Rommel x Brilliant.) Growth medium to strong. Clusters medium to large, cylindrical, shouldered, properly compact. Berries large, globular, persistent, rich yellowish white, translucent; skin very thin and delicate. **Price, Group D.**

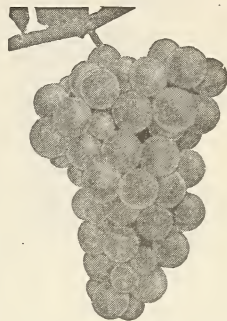
Brilliant good pollinators for it. In Florida the Carman is reported as being an excellent pollinator. **Price Group B.**

Mathilda. (†A25. 12 feet.) (Record symbol-RSP3V3.) Seedling of Violet Chasselas, probably crossed with Brilliant. Large, handsome clusters of medium red berries. The berry is firm but very tender pulp. The quality of the very best. **Price Group D.**

Salem. (*A17. 12 feet.) One of many Rogers hybrids that succeeds well in the South. Clusters large, berry very large, pink. Quality very best. **Price Group C.**

Niagara. (†A18. 12 feet.) The mate for a white grape for Concord in the North. Large cluster and berry, white of good quality. Quite handsome. **Price Group C.**

Cloeta. (*A25. 16 feet.) America x R. W. Munson. Vine vigorous and healthy. Fruit quite handsome with its medium size conical clusters, with rich black medium size berries. Fine for wine. **Price Group C.**



Niagara

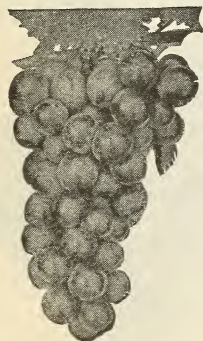
PERIOD IV—JULY 20 TO AUGUST 1

Salamander. (†M3. 12 feet.) A combination of Salado, Delaware, and Lindley. Vine very vigorous and healthy, enduring drouth perfectly and 15 degrees below zero of cold. Prolific, of medium, handsome, compact clusters of good, medium translucent red berries, having thin tough skin, melting pulp of quality about equalling Delaware, seeds small. A variety adapted to all soils and to a wide range of climate. **Price Group D.**

Lukfata. (*A20. 16 feet.) (V. Champini x Moore's Early.) Growth strong. Endures heat, drouth and cold remarkably well. Succeeds in black, limy soils. Not injured by mildew. Cluster medium, ovate, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries globular, large, persistent; does not crack; pulp about same as Moore's Early, more juicy and very sweet and agreeable. **Price Group C.**

Concord. (†A18. 12 feet.) This is the standard variety of the North where it does well and ripens up evenly. In the South it does not ripen up so evenly, especially after the vines get old. It ships well and is a good market grape. Fine for jellies. Cluster medium to large, berry large, black with foxy flavor. Pulp not as tender as many other varieties. It is a good variety to use for pollinating R. W. Munson, Fern, and some other of the extra fine but imperfect flowering varieties. **Price Group A.**

R. W. Munson. (*A3. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong. Clusters medium to large, cylindrical, often shouldered, peduncle medium. Berries when well grown, medium to large, globular, persistent, black without bloom; skin never cracks; pulp tender, juicy and of a very good quality, better than Concord or Beacon. Gives good satisfaction on market. Bears heavily on long pruning and when pollinated by other erect stamened varieties flowering at same time, its own pollen not being fully adequate, although its flowers are perfect. Concord and



Cloeta



R. W. Munson

PERIOD V—AUGUST 1 TO 10

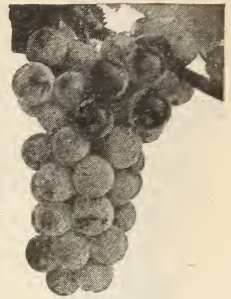


Mericadel

Mericadel. (A26. 12 feet.) A hybrid of America with Delaware. Vine very vigorous and very productive; clusters large, berry medium, purple, very persistent to cluster; skin thin and tough; pulp tender and meaty, of very best quality; fine for table and market. Ripens late, just after Concord. **Price Group C.**

Champanel. (A20. 16 feet.) (V. Champini x Worden.) Growth rampant, exceedingly resistant to heat and drouth, growing well in limy black soils. Clusters large, conical, with long peduncle, rather open. Berries gobular, large, black, with white bloom, persistent. Does well in any soil, but especially valuable for very limy soils of the South. **Price Group C.**

Extra. (M1. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong cluster oblong to cylindrical, sometimes shouldered, moderately compact. Berries persistent, globular, medium to large, dark purple to black, with moderate bloom; skin



Extra

tough, never cracks; pulp tender, juicy, sprightly, agreeable, sweet. **Price Group D.**

Bailey. (A26. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong. Clusters large to very large, cylindrical or often branching, generally compact. Berries persistent, large, black, with little bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, but not tough, juicy, sprightly, of pure very good quality, considerably above Concord; seeds readily parting from pulp. A valuable market grape, easily superseding Concord, especially in South-Central and Southwest Texas, where it has done remarkably well. **No vines this season, as all were sold before this catalog went to press.**

PERIOD VI—AUGUST 10 TO 20

America. (*A23. 16 feet.) (Seedling of Jaeger, No. 70.) Growth very strong. Cluster conical sufficiently compact. Berries very persistent, medium size, globular, black, with little bloom, and scattering dotted jet black, with white speck in center of dots; skin thin and tender, but does not crack; pulp melting, juicy, easily freeing the slender seeds, when fully ripe very rich in sugar; also rich in agreeable acid; possesses a very distinct peculiar flavor, much liked by some; not "foxy," making a good combination market and wine grape. A very good port wine has been made from it without "fortifying." Very prolific with long arm pruning and when pollinized by other varieties, as it does not thoroughly pollinize itself. **Price Group C.**

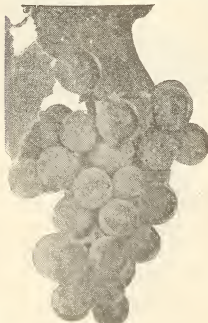
Catawba. (A18. 12 feet.) Cluster medium, conical. Berries above medium, clear dark red. Skin thin but tough to make good shipper. Pulp rather tender, juicy and sprightly with fine flavor. Fine for table, market and wine. A good variety to plant among America, R. W. Munson and Fern to pollenate them. **Price Group C.**

Blondin. (A30. 16 feet.) Combination of Ten-Dollar-Prize-Post-Oak, Norton Virginia, and Herbemont. Cluster large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, white translucent; skin very thin and tough; pulp very tender, juicy, sprightly, quality excellent, nearly best. Very vigorous, prolific. Late, with Triumph and Catawba in season. Very valuable as a late market and white wine grape. **Price Group D.**

when fully ripe, of pure, rich quality, much superior to Concord; seeds easily leaving the pulp. This variety has become popular and is a standard along the Coast from Corpus Christi to Florida. **Price Group B.**

Volney. (M2. 12 feet.) This is a seedling of Ellen Scott apparently crossed with Muscat Rose. The color is about that of Ellen Scott. The cluster very large, berry large and slightly oval. The flavor is much like that of the Vinifera type and very delicious. A week later than Ellen Scott. **No vines for sale this season.**

Edna. (*M3. 16 feet.) This is one of the handsomest grapes that we have. Large clusters of white berries. Of best quality. A hybrid of Armlong with Malaga. Has that flavor of the Muscat that is so good, but in this variety is superior owing to the peculiar combinations. It sets its fruit well though has recurred stamens. Ronald, Ellen Scott and Armalaga are good pollinators for it. **Price Group B.**



Lukfata



Edna

Wine King. (A26. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Winona and America. Winona is a pure seedling of Norton Virginia and quite an improvement on that celebrated variety, hence Wine King is a thoroughbred pure American blood of the finest wine properties. Cluster large, berry medium, black, very persistent. Skin thin, never cracks, pulp tender and juicy, rich and sprightly, intensely red juice. **No vines this season as all were sold.**

Armalaga. (M2. 12 feet.) A hybrid of Armlong (which is a hybrid of native Post-Oak grape with Black Eagle) and Malaga. The vine is vigorous and healthy. Flower perfect. Cluster large and compact. Berry large, yellowish-green, translucent, persistent to cluster. The skin is thin tough, yet pleasant to taste, without astringency. It endures shipping as well as Tokay. In quality equal to the best foreign grapes. This promises to be very valuable in all of the drier portions of the Southwest, as it is much harder than pure Vinifera kinds. **No vines for sale this season, as all we grew were sold before this catalog went to press.**

PERIOD VII—AUGUST 20 TO 30

Ellen Scott. (M3. 12 feet.) Armlong hybridized with Herbemont. Vine beautiful, healthy, vigorous, prolific. Cluster large to very large, conical, berry large, translucent, violet covered with delicate bloom. Skin thin and tough. Pulp tender, very juicy and sprightly, of pure high quality, remaining one of the best foreign grapes. A very handsome table and market grape. Ripen after Catawba. This grape is especially valuable in West and Southwest Texas where the European varieties will grow, and we believe will become a valuable commercial variety for those regions. **No vines for sale this season, as all were sold before this catalog went to press.**

Carman. (A26. 12 feet.) (Post-Oak No. 1 x Triumph.) Growth vigorous; foliage never attacked by leaf folder or mildew, very prolific. Cluster large to very large, have reached two pounds in rare instances, shouldered or branches, conical very compact. Berries persistent, medium, globular, black with thin bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, firm, yet tender

PERIOD VII—SEPTEMBER.

Grapes in this period, while ripening here the last week of August, and first week in September will hang on for several weeks without deteriorating, as the nights are cool and birds have left.

Minnie. (†M4. 12 feet.) Minnie is a seedling of Edna, probably crossed with Longfellow. The cluster is large, conical and handsome. The berry is white covered with a peculiar bloom that makes the fruit look as though it were frosted, which adds much to its attractiveness. The berry is large. The pulp is tender and the quality of the very best. **Price, Group D.**

Columbian. (†M10. 12 feet.) Seedling of Isabelle, and first introduced as Union Village. Cluster small; berries immensely large, purple. Quality fair. Ripens unevenly. Its extreme large berries make it a novelty for those who wish large grapes to be the prime object. Fine for jelly. **Price, Group C.**

Ronalda. (†M4. 16 feet.) Armlong-Malaga hybrid. Long, large clusters of white berries. As handsome as the Edna. The berries are round while slightly elongated in Edna. The Edna and Ronalda are full sisters. **Price, Group B.**

Elvicand. (†M4. 16 feet.) Elvira-Mustang hybrid. Clusters small, berries medium, red. A fine vine for grafting stock, and also a fine variety to use as basis for breeding. A very interesting historical account is given on page 173 Foundations of American Grape Culture. **Price, Group C.**

Munch. (†M2. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Neosho (a Missouri Post-Oak grape found by H. Jaeger) and Herbemont. Vine very vigorous and free from all diseases; cluster large to very large; berries above medium, purplish black; pulp very tender and meaty, of fine quality. Sells readily in the market, also fine for table. Well adapted to the South. **No vines for sale this season, as all we grew are sold.**

Jacquez. (†M2. 16 feet.) (Le Noir, Black Spanish.) Very prolific. Cluster rather open, but long and large. Berries small, very juicy and sprightly. Fine for red wine. Does well in South-west Texas in semi-arid regions. In moister regions requires spraying to keep off mildew and black rot, to which it is subject. **Price, Group C.**

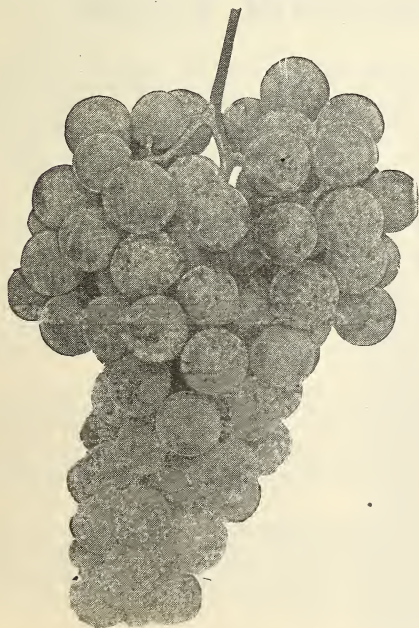
Herbemont. (†M5. 16 feet.) Vine very vigorous, healthy and long-lived in the South. Clusters large; berries small to medium, brownish red or translucent purple, not coloring much when in dense shade of foliage. Juicy and sprightly. Fine white or amber wine. Much subject to black rot, which will have to be kept in check by spraying. Well adapted for the South and only as far north as Kansas, as winters with 15 degrees below zero and colder will damage it. **Price, Group C.**

Albania. (†M2. 12 feet.) Parentage: Post-Oak x Norton x Herbemont. Cluster large to very large, shouldered; berry medium, translucent white; skin thin and tough; pulp very tender and juicy, sprightly, with Herbemont character, but sweeter; very vigorous and prolific; uses, late market, table and white wine. **Price, Group C.**

Fern Munson. (†M4. 16 feet.) (Post-Oak No. 1 x Catawba.) Growth very strong. Cluster medium to large with long peduncles. Berries globular, medium to large, very persistent; very dark purplish red to nearly black; skin thin, tough; pulp firm, but not tough; very juicy, sprightly, with very agreeable Catawba flavor when fully ripe; seeds leave the pulp readily. Very profitable, as it ripens when all old varieties are gone. Free from black rot. Has endured 27 degrees below zero and has borne well the following season. It endures drouth excellently. This is one of our very best varieties for general market when grapes are in greatest demand. It shows up well, ships well, and the vines are so vigorous, long-lived, and very prolific when well pollinated. Catawba, Munson, Herbemont, are good pollinators. **Price, Group A.**

Last Rose. (†M5. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Armlong and Jefferson. Vine vigorous, healthy and prolific. Cluster very large, compact, long, peduncle, conical, with heavy shoulder. Berry medium to large, dark bright red, round. Pulp tender, of very good quality. Ripening very late with or later than the Fern Munson, probably the latest grape in the list. Adapted to the same regions as the Ellen Scott. A very handsome market grape. **Price, Group C.**

Marguerite. (†M18. 16 feet.) A Post-Oak grape and Herbemont hybrid. Cluster medium, berry medium. Pulp very tender and juicy, of best flavor. Dark purple in color. Very late to ripen. Most excellent wine variety. **Price, Group D.**



Fern Munson

Southern Muscadines

Succeed in deep rich soil throughout the South. Require much high trellis room. Plant 16 to 20 feet apart in rows. Require little or no pruning. Fruiting varieties, to render them fruitful, need male vine growing near to pollenate them.

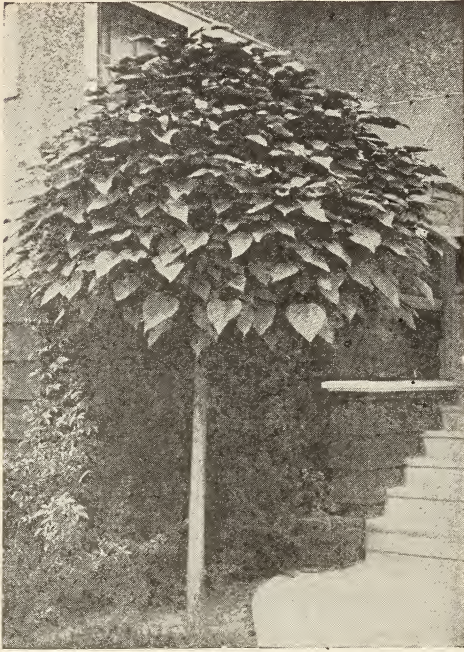
A most excellent work on the Muscadine Grape has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled THE MUSCADINE GRAPES by Geo. C. Husmann and Chas. Dearing. It is a bulletin of 60 pages with numerous high grade halftones and colored plates. We have no copies of this bulletin for distribution, but if you send 25 cents to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and ask for "Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin No. 273, Muscadine Grapes," a copy will be sent you if still in print. Also Farmers' Bulletin, April, 1916, No. 709.

James. Black, of large size, 5 to 7 berries, which seem to hold in cluster better than most pure muscadines. Skin thick but flavor good.

Thomas. Very large, black, two to five berries to cluster, not persistent. Best of the pure black muscadines. Good wine.

Scuppernong. Large bronze yellow, juicy, good wine. Four to six berries to cluster.

Male Muscadine. To pollenate the bearing varieties to render them fruitful, one male for each six or less bearing vines will answer if all are in the same plat. At least one male should be in each plat, and one male for each six bearing vines when there are many bearing vines in the row. **Price of above varieties, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per doz.**



Umbrella Catalpa



Sycamore

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Many fine shade trees die the first season, after being carefully planted, from neglect of cultivation during the summer. Dig extra large holes, 4 ft. across and 2½ ft. deep. It would benefit to dynamite the bottom of the hole. In filling up roots use only good loamy moist soil. Then every two weeks during the summer cultivate the ground whether weedy or not, whether wet or dry, by digging up the soil two inches deep for a radius of four feet. Allow no Bermuda or other grass closer to the tree than four feet for two years. It will be well to mulch the trees with rakings of grass or old leaves. All these points are important. Many start to cultivate during the cool days of spring, but neglect during July and August, just the very time young set trees should have attention.

Directions for Planting and Pruning. Before setting out, cut off the broken or bruised roots, should there be any. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base; but, when a tree has an abundance of roots, and a small top, and few branches, then the pruning need not be so severe. However, when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. In many cases remove every lateral limb, preserving only the leader, and this, if too long, may be cut back to the proper height. Frequently large trees are transplanted without pruning. This neglect will often cause the tree to die. Dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant about two inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, pour in a bucket of water, so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, mulch with five to six inches of well-decomposed stable manure, or totted leaves; this should extend over the circumference of the hole. Keep free from grass and weeds, and loosen up the soil every 15 days.

We do not advocate planting extra large shade trees, say above 2 inches in caliper measurement at top of ground. While larger trees can be planted and seemingly give a quicker effect, in reality they do not after five year's time. The larger trees are slower to start off and often remain stationary, if they do not die, so a younger, thrifty tree will be growing all the while and at end of five years will overtake the oversized tree, and also be a far better tree. The 6 to 8 ft. tree up to the 2-inch caliper tree is the ideal size, and for this reason we do not quote larger, although we have many much larger.

(Owing to expense in packing we make no lower rate for quantities, except that 12 trees will be supplied for price of ten.)

	3 to 4 feet Each	4 to 6 feet Each	6 to 8 feet Each	8 to 10 feet.		
				1 ¼ inch caliper Each	1 ½ inch Each	1 ¾ inch Each
Elm, American White. (<i>Ulmus Americana</i> .) Our tall wide spreading, native broad-leaved, white or American Elm. The new growth long and switchy, sometimes pendant at the ends, often, however (forming the vast type), limbs gracefully upward. Attains one hundred feet or more. Indispensable in all Southern plantings.	\$.30	\$.50	\$.75	\$ 1.25		
Hackberry. (<i>Celtis Occidentalis</i> .) Perhaps the healthiest, most vigorous, most durable of our native trees, in all soils and conditions. Invaluable as street trees or as single specimens on the lawn and in grouping. We have found the hackberries, four to seven years old, transplant better than younger trees, which is very uncommon, the opposite of most trees. Plant with the view of their standing and growing for generations.	.40	.75	1.00	1.50		
Locust, Black. (<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i> .) A well known species, largely planted throughout our country as shade and street trees, windbreaks and timber belts. Very popular in the treeless prairies, especially west of the 100th meridian. Of rapid growth, reproducing itself quickly after cutting, and the timber is very durable.	.15	.20	.35	.50	.80	1.20
Besides the sizes priced we can supply larger trees from 2 inches, 2 ¼ inches; 2 ½ inches, and 3 inches at \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Our stock of locust is large in all sizes and those wanting large numbers will be glad to make special quotations.						
Poplar, Carolina. (<i>P. Caroliniensis</i>) Considered as distinct from the Cottonwood, it differs in its strict, straight appearance, making a more upright, uniform head. A very rapid growing, effective tree, much planted throughout our country.	.25	.35	.50	.75		
Sycamore. Very symmetrical, quick growing. Easy to transplant. Older trees have white underbark. Large leaves. Adapted equally well to black and sandy soils.	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.25	
Maple. (Soft or Silver Leaved.) Quick growth, spreading and makes a beautiful tree on soils where it succeeds. Like a drouth resisting soil, a good loam that holds moisture. Not adapted to dry situations.	.20	.30	.50	.75	1.25	
Texas Umbrella China. Has umbrella shaped head 4 feet from ground. Dark green foliage of dense amount of compound leaves. Full of sweet sented blossoms in spring. Will winter-kill at zero temperature.	1.00	1.50	2.00			
Tulip Tree or Yellow Poplar. A very handsome tree with attractive shaped and peculiarly lobed leaves. After it is several years old, it bears a very attractive large flower the shape of a tulip bloom. Very large trees do not transplant well, but success can be obtained by planting the smaller sizes from 3 to 4, to 6 to 8 ft. sizes.	.25	.50	.75	1.25		
Umbrella Catalpa. (<i>C. Bungei</i> .) This tree has become popular because of its straight stems, and symmetrical roundish heads which resemble an umbrella. The tops are dwarf and while they do not grow very rapidly their wide leaves give them the appearance of much larger trees. The foliage is very pleasing and the effect obtained when planted in pairs along walks, drives or entrances is greatly admired. Heads grafted 6 to 7 ft. above ground, \$2.00 each.						

MINT TREE AND FLOWERING WILLOW

See under Tree-Like Shrubs, page 25.

NORWAY POPLAR, GOLDEN POPLAR, SILVER POPLAR.

These are grown more for ornamentals than for shade. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; 4 to 5 ft., 50c each.



“A bald spot on prairie changed to a spot of beauty by the planting of adapted trees and shrubs”



Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

Largely in demand for massing or grouping effects in landscape, parks or other ornamental planting and also as single specimens. Much depends upon the skill of the artist or planter in the proper selection, grouping or massing of Flowering Shrubs, to bring out the most pleasing and artistic effects. It is scarcely practicable to define set rules. Good soil and good culture will be amply repaid.

We have grown a large stock of shrubs to meet the growing demand which is increasing. As the Southwestern country is getting older, more attention is being paid to ornamentation of Homes, Yards, Parks, etc. To be successful, plant only those shrubs that are adapted. Do not make a mistake of planting some shrub that makes a fine show 1,000 miles away, for it may not endure the climate conditions here. All those listed by us are fully successful in the Southwest.

See page 2 for valuable books on Shrub Culture and Landscape Gardening.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING SHRUBS

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous fruit trees apply to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot, however, too strongly emphasize the necessity of keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequently stirring, after being planted.

Do not fail to properly prune your shrubs as soon as planted. The success of your plants depends upon proper pruning. All deciduous shrubs should be pruned annually. The tops and branches should be cut back one-third or one-half if necessary; all dead branches and weak growth should be removed, and care must be exercised not to cut off the blooming wood. All shrubs that flower on the previous year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, or after the blooming period has passed. To this class belong the Altheas, Cydonias, Deutzias, Forsythias, Philadelphus, Spirea, etc., but such varieties as Ceanothus, Hydrangea, Lonicera, Lilac, etc., which produce flowers upon the young growth, should be pruned during winter. Do not fail to fertilize your shrubs at least once a year.

FOR YOUR BENEFIT

We have bought several copies of "THE AMATEUR'S GUIDE TO LANDSCAPE GARDENING," by E. G. Hilburn of North Dakota. This is an attractive book of 48 pages, printed upon the best of paper and well illustrated, and gives the best ideas of how to plan your home grounds, planting to get best results both from viewpoint of effect as well as to growth of the shrubs, evergreens, and trees that are planted.

WE GIVE THIS BOOKLET FREE ON ALL SHRUB ORDERS OF \$10.00 OR MORE, Provided you make request for same, at time of sending order.

STILL BETTER

Get This Book Before You Order.

In order that you may have the opportunity to read this booklet before you make out your order, and thereby get the helpful knowledge it contains and which will assist you in making proper selections, and get valuable suggestions, we will send you the book first. This is how you can get it before making an order. The price of the Booklet is 75 cents. Just send us Fifty Cents, and we will send you the Booklet. Then when you send us an order for Shrubs, Evergreens, or Roses, amounting to \$10 or more, deduct the fifty cents you first sent, and this makes the book free to you. In case your order is under \$10, but over \$4, then deduct 25 cents, which makes the book to you for 25 cents. In case you do not order, we will not redeem the book, but you retain it, and you get a mighty fine little work on Landscaping costing only fifty cents.

PRICES

After each variety of Shrub, we give the single price. No other quantity prices are mentioned, but we will sell six plants of same kind for Price of FIVE; Twelve plants of same kind for price of TEN. Thirty plants of same kind for price of TWENTY-FOUR.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

A hardy, free blooming shrub with shiny, purplish, evergreen leaves; bears a profusion of clusters of tubular shaped flowers about one inch long, white inside, delicate pink outside. Fragrant. Very desirable. For best results in transplanting, it is best to cut tops off to within four inches of crown. **12 to 18 inch, 50c each; 2 ft., \$1.00 each.**

**ALMOND (Amygdalus)**

Bloom very early before they leaf out. Growth dwarf, bushy, compact. When in bloom completely hidden by beautiful double globular flowers snuggling tight to the twigs.

White Double Flowered Almond. 60c each.
Pink Double Flowered Almond. 50c each.

ALTHEA

Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus)—Upright grower; different colors, resembling the hollyhock; withstands drouth; blooms July till frost. Suitable for planting in foundation plantings where foundations are high. We offer the following colors:

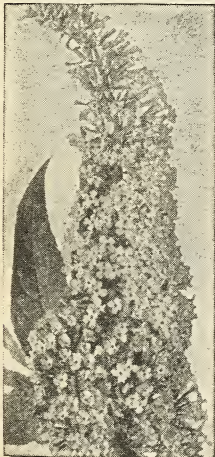
Double White; Banner, Light Pink, Double; Duchess de Brabant. Reddish lilac color; very large and double. **1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 25c each; 3-year, 60c each.**

**BARBERRY (Berberis)**

Barberry Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry)—There is no shrub in existence so generally planted or more practical for all purposes where beautiful foliage effect is desired than this. It is dwarf growing, uniformly bushy and rounded in form, numerous leaves densely covering the thorny twigs. These give a paramount importance for us, as a filler and edging for shrubbery groups; as a foundation screen in front of porches and above all, as a compact, impassable, hardy, low hedge for confining lawns or dividing properties. **8 to 10 inch, 25c each.**

BUDDLEIA

Butterfly Bush (Summer Lilac)—One of the most admired and sought-after shrubs in the trade. Of quick, bushy growth. The lovely bloom spikes appear in July and bloom profusely until cold weather. The blossoms have the tint and the shape of the Spring Lilac and their delightful perfume attracts numerous large and gorgeously colored butterflies that swarm about it as though vying with it in brilliancy of color. Flower spikes ten inches in length by three inches in diameter are not unusual. **1 year, 35c each.**



Buddleia

DEUTZIA

Valuable self-sustaining shrubs which vary considerably in height and habit, but bloom alike in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and the background of shrubberies; the dwarfier, for borders or for planting near the house.

Deutzia Crenata, tall light pink. **1-year 35c.**
Deutzia Watsonii (Pride of Rochester) tall, pure white. **1-year, 25c; 2-year, 40c.**

Deutzia Lemoinei—Flowers pure white; shrub dwarf and free flowering; excellent for forcing. **1-year, 40c; 2-year, 60c.**

Deutzia Gracillis—Pretty, small white flowers; dwarf growing; very dense **2-year, 1 foot, 65c.**

ELEAGNUS

Eleagnus Umbrellatta (Japanese Oleaster). A large shrub with spreading, often spiny branches, clothed with yellowish-brown scales. Leaves silvery-white beneath. Flowers fragrant, yellowish-white. Berries scarlet when ripe in early summer.

The fruit is borne more in clusters and not singly as in case of **Eleagnus Longipes (Goumi)**. Makes good jelly. **35c each.**

Eleagnus Longipes (Goumi) No plants this season.

Eleagnus Angustifolia. Better known as Russian Olive. Makes a large shrub almost shade tree form. Olive green leaves above and wooly beneath. Fine for making shade in corners, and desired where a tall shrub is desired. **1 to 2 feet, 25c each; 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.**



DEUTZIA

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

A valuable genus of shrubs from China and Japan, blooming very early in spring. Flowers yellow, drooping, borne in great profusion. Entirely hardy here and of the easiest culture.

Forsythia Fortunei. Desirable, vigorous growing shrub of 8 to 10 feet, producing golden-yellow blooms in March **1-year, 40c; 2-year, 60c.**

JASMINIUM

Semi-climbing or vine-like shrubs

Jasminium Humile. The Italian Jasmine. Nearly evergreen in the South. Has yellow flowers in terminal peduncles. Can be grown as a shrub among a group or trained up on side of porch, or under window. **50c each.**

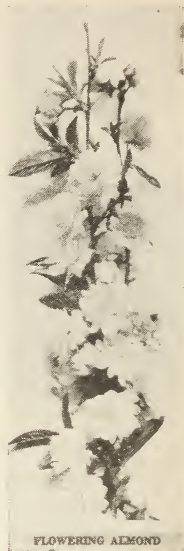
Jasminium Nudiflorum. Glossy green leaves until late in fall. After stems have become naked the shrubs will bloom nearly all winter, having small yellow flowers. **50c each.**

KERRIA JAPONICA

Kerria Japonica (Japan Corchorus). A handsome, green-leaved shrub, growing 4 to 5 feet. Graceful, slender, drooping branches, painted with a wealth of rich dark yellow flowers in June, and to some extent all summer. Does better in partial shade out of hot sun. **1 year, 60c**



HONEYSUCKLE



FLOWERING ALMOND

PHILADELPHUS

Very handsome and vigorous growing shrubs with large foliage and beautiful flowers, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May in North Texas. Often called Syringa or Mock Orange.

Philadelphus Coronarius. Sweet Mockorange. A highly scented species, the pleasant fragrance being noticed at quite a distance. **1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each.**

Philadelphus Grandiflorus. The big scentless Mockorange. Larger white flowers than Coronarius, but not so sweet scented **35c each.**

SPIREA—MEADOW SWEET

This family contains more attractive varieties than any. They range in height from very dwarf to tall, color of blossom from white to red, and period of bloom from early April to August. It contains a large number of species and those we catalog are really the choicest. All are very attractive and they are not particular as to soil.

Spirea Anthony Waterer. Bright rose pink. June and July. A compact low growing shrub with dense foliage usually deep green with occasional variegated leaves of pink and white on young growth. Flowers are borne in full flat clusters on erect stems. If these are cut away when they fade

Spirea Lindleyana. Very tall growing, resembling Elderberry in habit. Large cluster or heads of white flowers blooming in early summer. **2 to 3 feet, 30c each; 4 to 5 feet, 50c each.**

Spirea Van Houttei (Bridal Bower or Bridal Wreath.) White. This is the most useful of the hardy shrubs. It has grown so popular that we sell more of it than any other variety we grow. The flowers are in flat clusters usually an inch or more across produced on spreading, pendulous branches often drooping to the ground. In full bloom they are a mass of white and never fail to attract attention. The foliage is an attractive green which it retains late in the year. **1-year, 20c each; 2-year, 35c each; 3-year, 60c each.**

Spirea Thunbergi. Forms a dense feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high, the foliage, which is a peculiar but pleasing shade of yellowish green, changing in autumn to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring. **1-year, 40c each.**

the shrub will usually bloom intermittently during the summer. Very valuable for edging in front of shrubbery or sometimes used as a dwarf hedge. **1-year, 40c each.**

Spirea Billiardii rosea (Billiard's Spirea). Bright pink. July and August. Erect in habit of growth, red-brown branches and dull green foliage. The terminals always crowded with dense spikes six inches long; bright pink. Grows anywhere and is found especially serviceable on hill sides and dry places. **1-year, 15c each 2-year, 25c each; 3-year, 40c each.**

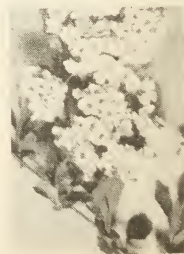
Spirea Callosa alba. In habit and shape of flower cluster very similar to Spirea Anthony Waterer, except the color of flowers are white. **1-year, 35c each.**

Spirea Douglasi. Deep pink, July. Slightly taller and a little more branched than Spirea Billiardii. Flowers a shade deeper, otherwise in character of growth, habitat and general characteristics like Billiardii. **1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 35c each.**

Spirea prunifolia (Plum-leaved Spirea). White. April-May. This is an old-fashioned variety, flowers borne close to the slender erect branches in the spring before foliage appears. The individual flowers resemble miniature roses and are usually borne in great profusion. The foliage is shiny dark green and in the fall turns bright red. **1-year, 25c each.**



Spirea Billardii



Spirea V. H.

**POMEGRANATE (Flowering)**

Punica Granatum. Shrubs with glossy green leaves with large, waxy-like, beautiful flowers about two inches across. Generally hardy in North Texas, but fully hardy from Waco, Tyler and south. One of the brightest and most popular flowering shrubs in the South. When pruned becomes spiny and makes a defensive hedge.

Double Salamet. 1-year, 20c each; 2-year, 35c each.

Double Scarlet. 1-year, 25c each.

PYRACANTHIA

Pyracantha coccinea (California Hawthorn, Burning Bush). Originally from Europe. Large thorny shrub, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet in ten years time, and spreading. With small ovate leaves. Bears a great profusion of pinkish-white flowers in flat corymbs, followed by a mass of orange-red berries in fall and hanging on for several weeks. A very attractive shrub especially for fall effects. **1-year plants, 8 to 10 inches, 35c each; 10 to 15 inches, 50c each.**

PRIVET

(See under Hedging Plants.)

SALVIA

Salvia Gregii. A new shrub found native in Southwest Texas. Blooms from early spring to late fall. Always covered with bright red flowers. Makes a neat, compact, graceful shrub 2 to 4 feet high. Endures heat well. **50c.**

SYRINGA (Lilac)

Lilacs. Popular old-time garden shrubs, that fill in early spring with their fragrant beautiful conical cluster blossoms. They require two or more years to bloom, but live a long time.

Common Purple Lilac. 25c each.

Common White Lilac. 35c each.

Purple Persian Lilac. 60c each.

White Persian Lilac. 60c each.

Large Red Lilac. 75c each.

SYMPHORICARPOS

S. Racemosus (White Snowberry). (F) 4-5 ft. This shrub has small pinkish flowers in July, followed by white berries which remain on well into the winter. **1 to 2 feet, 25c; 2 to 3 feet, 40c.**

S. Vulgaris (Red Snowberry). (Coralberry, Buck Bush, Indian Currant.) 4-5 ft. A very hardy, tough shrub that can be established where others fail. Its wealth of coral-like berries are quite showy during winter. **25c.**

WEIGELIA (Diervilla)

Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are among the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

Weigelia Rosea. Rose-pink flowers, green foliage. **35c each.**

Weigelia Variegata. Variegated green and white foliage, light pink flowers. **40c each.**

HYDRANGEA

When given a rich, moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer,

**Weigelia Rosea**

and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubs. In the South most Hydrangeas will not grow well in the open, and for this reason we list the most hardy, and even it will not stand the direct hot rays of the afternoon sun of July and August. We list it for those who wish to try it out.

Hydrangea Arborescens. Hills of Snow. Blooms very large and snowy white, and continuous throughout summer under favorable conditions. **50c each.**

TREE-LIKE SHRUBS

While these do not grow, with tall straight trunks to make suitable sidewalk or large shade trees, they are fine to plant in groups covering large space, or as single specimens in any part of the yard.

Red Bud (*Cercis Canadensis*). Bears large clusters of pink flowers in early spring, before tree leaves out. **2 to 3 feet, 50c.**

Mint Tree (*Chase Tree*) (*Vitex Agnus Castus*.) Will grow to height of 20 feet in five or six years, but has shrub-like shape, globular in form. Leaves are deeply five-fingered. Has spikes of blue flowers all summer. Foliage has mint-like fragrance. Attractive to bees and fine for honey. **1-year, 25c; 2-year, 40c; 3-year, 75c.**

Flowering Willow (so-called) (*Chilopsis linearis*). A tall tree-like shrub, with narrow leaves resembling willow, also the branches have the willow drooping effect. Blooms all summer in hottest of weather, and fine for arid regions as well as moist. Has tubular flowers, 1½ inches long. We have two colors.

White Flowering Willow. 1-year, 40c.

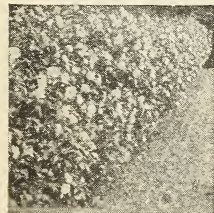
Purple Flowering Willow. 1-year, 40c.

TAMARIX

Tamarix Plumosa (Salt Cedar). Fine willow foliage. Foliage resembles cypress. Flowers red, small flowerlets in large terminal spike. Blooms March and April, over short season. This variety blooms ten days earlier than next (Japan). To get graceful effects, trim severe yearly. Fine for hedging. While it will grow most any where, it is used along the sea coast where but few other trees will grow, as the salt atmosphere does not injure it. **2 to 3 feet, 15c each; 3 to 4 feet, 25c each.**

Tamarix Japonica. Like the Japonica except that the flowers are pink instead of red. **2 to 3 feet, 35c each; 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.**

Pussy Willow. In early spring the Catkins are odd and used for flowers by florists. **35c each.**

**Althea Hedge****Hydrangea**



Roses

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING

Soil and Preparation of Same. The rose will adapt itself to almost any well-drained soil, but will give best results when planted in a good, rich, deep loam which has been thoroughly drained and well fertilized. If, however, the soil is thin and sandy it is advisable to add a good portion of heavy soil. It is best to plant roses in an open, sunny place where the plants will be exposed to a full light. Never plant roses under large trees or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. You can never expect to get good results unless the ground is kept free from grass and weeds and thoroughly cultivated. A mulching of straw, leaf mold, leaves, or thoroughly rotted cow manure is beneficial. During the growing season it is advisable to fertilize roses from time to time, using bone meal, well rotted cow manure or liquid manure; apply at intervals of a month or six weeks. So soon as the fertilizer is applied it should be worked into the soil.

Never use a spade in rose beds, but use a digging fork, as this is less likely to cause injury to the roots. After the beds have been cultivated, rake the surface smooth and even. Frequent stirring of the surface is beneficial. A top dressing of hardwood ashes is excellent.

Planting. We cannot emphasize too greatly the necessity of pruning all roses before transplanting. All weak growth should be cut out, leaving only the stoutest and most vigorous shoots, and these must be cut back to within 3 to 6 inches of the ground. Of course, the length to which these branches are to be cut back depends upon the vigor of the plant. The hole in which the plants are to be set must be of ample size. Place the plant in the hole about 1 inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row, provided it is on its own roots. Budded roses should have the budded portion set 2 to 3 inches below the level. Fill the hole half-full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed.

Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

The best time to plant Field Grown Roses in the South is in the Fall, from November 10th to December 20th. They will then have opportunity for roots to get hold of soil and thus make earlier and larger blooms in Spring. Next best time is in February. They can be planted up to March 15th, but the late planting will not give as satisfactory results. It is too late after March 25th, as they are in new growth which will wilt and weaken plants on moving. If roses are wanted later, then secure the potted plants which can be found in Greenhouses. The potted plants, of course, will not bloom as soon as the two-year field grown plants.

The Assortment is complete at opening of season in the fall, but as spring approaches, many varieties will be sold out and at close of spring we are cleaned up on most varieties, which of course pleases us from a business point of view. But we wish to make every order satisfactory, and this is why we advise fall planting.

Be sure to look over the list of books on Roses on page 2. Best to plant in fall.

PRICES

On all varieties listed except Baltimore Belle, Silver Moon and Thousand Beauties.

TWO YEAR FIELD GROWN—50c each; six for \$2.75, 12 for \$5.00, 30 for \$12.00, \$35.00 per 100.

On Baltimore Belle, Silver Moon, Thousand Beauties. 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

WHITE AND BLUSH

Antoine Revoire. Hybrid Tea. Creamy white, delicately tinted with pink; extra large petals.

Bessie Brown. Hybrid Tea. Creamy white flowers, distinctly beautiful bud. Sweetly scented.

Frau Karl Druschki. Hybrid-Perennial. Upright vigorous grower with bright large green leaves. Large snow white blooms. Called White American Beauty.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Hybrid-Tea. Pure white, splendid large buds. Fine for cut flowers.

White Cochet. Identical in shape of flower and habit of plant with the Pink Cochet except the flowers are white, with outer petals turning pink after blooming out.

BUFF AND YELLOW

Jennie Guillimot. Hybrid-Tea. Deep saffron yellow, opening canary, with dark shadings. Long bud.

Lady Hillingdon. Tea. Buds of remarkable quality and elegance, of good size, opening into handsome flowers of clear apricot-yellow. Plant relatively hardy, of much vigor, and with an autumn-blooming habit.



K. A. Victoria

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. Hybrid-Tea. Well shaped buds of deep apricot which open to graceful, loose-petaled flowers of the utmost elegance, the color paling to orange-salmon.

Sunburst. Long and lovely buds, which open to large and full flowers of distinct and beautiful sulphur-yellow, which stand the sun reasonably well.

PINK

President Taft. Hybrid-Tea. Shell pink of shining, intense distinctive color. Fine stem; glossy foliage.

Pink Maman Cochet. Tea. Rich rosy pink, shaded with silvery rose on outer petals. A most satisfactory grower and bloomer for the South.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Hybrid-Tea. Clear Imperial pink, large fine buds on stiff stems. One of our best for cut flowers.

My Maryland. Hybrid-Tea. Salmon pink of a soft pleasing shade; sweet scented. Long pointed bud.

Pink Radiance. Hybrid-Tea. Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with opaline-pink tints in the open flower. Strong grower and profuse bloomer.

William R. Smith. Tea. Seedling of Maman Cochet pollinated with K. A. Victoria. Creamy white shaded with pink. Glossy foliage, stiff stems.

Caroline Testout. Hybrid-Tea. Brilliant satiny-rose, deepening at center; broad petals, large flowers. The famous rose of Portland, Oregon.

Paul Neyron. Hybrid-Tea. Largest of all rose blooms. Bright shining pink, clear and beautiful. Strong upright growth. Flowers on long stems, almost thornless.

as they develop to lighter shades, and eventually to almost white. The plant is of strong growth, and almost thornless. The variety merits its name of "Thousand Beauties."—35c each.

Silver Moon. Hybrid-White. To the Rose-lover who has not enjoyed Silver Moon, a delightful experience is in store in contemplating this extraordinarily vigorous climber, decorative all through the growing season by reason of its great canes and deep, rich foliage but literally a wonder at bloom-time for its long, well-shaped buds of faint yellow which open into immense pure white flowers, often reaching 4 inches or more in diameter. These blooms are semi-double and with very distinctly curled and curved center petals which surrounds the bright yellow stamens and add piquancy to the whole effect. An indispensable white rose. 35c each.

Climbing Guss an Teplitz. Very vigorous. Crimson, very profuse, with sheet of crimson in Spring. 50c each.



Pink Maman Cochet

CRIMSON AND RED

General McArthur. Hybrid-Tea. Vivid crimson scarlet, flowers larger than Meteor.

Meteor. Hybrid-Tea. Intense velvety crimson, large buds on long stems. Foliage deep green.

Hadley. Hybrid-Tea. Deep rich velvety crimson, with beautiful large buds, sweetly scented.

Madame Masson. Hybrid-Perennial. Massive double full flowers of intense red with crimson hue, equaling the American Beauty in size.

American Beauty. Hybrid-Perennial. Large rose color. Bush upright.

Red Radiance. Hybrid-Tea. Bright even shade of pure red, bearing most beautiful blooms on strong bush.

Etoile de France. Hybrid-Tea. Brilliant shade of clear red-crimson velvet. Large flowers on long stems, remarkably free blooming and vigorous.

Francis Scott Key. Hybrid-Tea. An American rose that differs from any other Hybrid-Tea in its immense size, the regular arrangement of its petals, and its rich crimson-red color. The plant is sturdy and a good bloomer, both in spring and fall.

CLIMBING ROSES

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush passing to white, double flowers in beautiful clusters. Vine very vigorous and of rapid growth. 35c each.

Crimson Rambler. Vivid crimson blooms borne in clusters, covering the entire vine during its blooming season. Vine vigorous, making strong canes covering 20 feet or more in a season. 50c each.

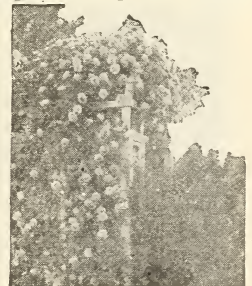
Climbing Meteor. Deep rich velvety crimson. Does not mass blooms but blooms constantly during blooming season. 50c each.

Dorothy Perkins. Similar to Crimson Rambler in forming mass of bloom, except the color is a shell pink fading into a deep rose. 35c each.

Thousand Beauties. Hybrid-Tea. The buds on first opening are bright cherry-pink, changing



Red Radiance



Thousand Beauties

Perennials

HYBRID HARDY PERENNIAL HIBISCUS

By hybridizing the native species *Hibiscus Moscheutos*, *Hibiscus Militaris*, and *Hibiscus Coccineus*, we have obtained from the common Marsh Mallows a most remarkable lot of splendid varieties in numerous shades from pure white with crimson eye, through most delicate and rich pinks from blush to dark pink, crimson or many shades, and glowing scarlet, as though glossed with varnish. The colors all are of clear, fresh, lively shades. This group of wonderful flowers, rich enough for the garden of any king, eclipsing *Cosmos* and *Shasta Daisies* a thousand times, we have produced in a few generations of selecting and crossing. The flowers are often 8 to 12 inches in diameter and glow like suns of various colors. As soon as known these new creations will become exceedingly popular, as the plants are of the easiest culture and are perpetual bloomers throughout the summer in the driest seasons. They grow 5 to 6 feet tall. The tops die down in the fall, but roots live for many years, sending up many stalks to flower each season. The seeds sown early in spring will produce blooming plants the latter part of the first season.

Of all the wonders produced by hybridization, none is more remarkable or strikingly beautiful for bedding in borders or in the garden than these.

The flowers are not double, but though single, are gorgeous. They bloom out full in early morning and fold up during heat of afternoon.

In sending plants, we leave a part of the last season's (dead) top as a handle by which to lift and otherwise handle the roots. The roots should never get dry, and plant so the crown is covered up. New top will come out from same crown as indicated by the dead top.

The plants do not come true to color from seed, but in an assortment of few or many, there will be all colors, either white, pink or scarlet. When plants are in bloom we mark the colors so we can send roots of the marked colors at a price in advance of those not so marked.

	Each Doz.	100
One-year roots, colors not marked.....	\$0.10	\$1.00 \$7.00
Two-year roots, colors not marked.....	.20	2.00 15.00
Two-year roots, scarlet.....	.40	4.00
Two-year roots, pink.....	.35	3.50
Two-year roots, white.....	.25	2.50

Seed saved from all colors, 25c per packet.

SHASTA DAISIES

We can supply division roots of these at 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

PEONIES

In the Southwest the Peony has not been given the attention it has received in the North, perhaps that it was not given proper attention in selection of site and richness of soil. The best situation is on North or East side of building so as to protect roots throughout the summer from excessive heat of afternoon sun. Also a partially shaded situation among higher shrubs, is good. They are easily grown and once planted do not have to be replanted each season.

Wisteria. American purple. Hardy; fine for arbors, porch screens, etc. Profuse in early spring. **20c each.**

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.) Five lobed or fingered leaf; bright green in summer, turning scarlet in fall; completely covers dead trees, brick walls, fences. Not poisonous. **20c each.**

Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*.) **35c each.**

Antigonon Leptopus. (Pink Vine, Rose-on-the-Mountain, or Queen's Crown.) The most beautiful vine. A mass of pink with not a day's intermission, from the time it starts to bloom until frost. In South Texas it will start in June, in Central Texas in July and in North Texas it does not start until August.

Plant the roots in spring after ground warms up, or earlier if protected by mulch. The roots are slow to start, and vine first year will not show above ground until quite late in spring, but develops rapidly and covers well by midsummer. Dig up roots in fall, or cover ground with frost-proof mulch.

Price of Roots—35c each; \$4.00 per doz.



Festima Maxima Peonies

Prices given for 3 to 5 live eyed divisions from blooming plants.

Edulis Superba. Beautiful deep rose pink; large, of good form. One of the earliest and blooms over a long season. Vigorous and blooms profusely. **35c each; \$3.60 per dozen.**

Duchess d'Orleans. Large carmine pink guards, center soft pink, interspersed with salmon. Large. Mid-season. **35c each; \$3.60 per dozen.**

Festima Maxima. Of enormous size and wonderful beauty; pure paper white, some center petals flecked carmine. Early, very long heavy stems. **50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.**

Duchess de Nemours. Superb Ivory white becoming pure white, finest midseason white. **40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.**

Red. Unnamed variety. **40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.**

Mixed. A good selection of mixed named but unlabeled varieties and grown mixed. **25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100.**

Ornamental Vines

Climbing Roses. See list under Roses.

Honeysuckle, Chinese Evergreen. Foliage light green, dense, rapid grower; flowers white and buff. **15c each.**

Honeysuckle, Fuchsia Leaved. Of the coral type, vine upright, flowers red on outside of corolla, with yellow inside, perpetual bloomer, very fragrant, generally evergreen, one of the best climbers. Foliage dark green. **25c each.**

Honeysuckle, Halls. Flowers very fragrant, white in opening, becoming buff. Very profuse, perpetual from early spring until fall; evergreen. **20c each.**

Trumpet Creeper. A stout, woody, handsome vine, with compound leaves and perpetual, waxy, large, tubular orange flowers in clusters; fine to ornament outhouses, tree bodies, etc., as it climbs by aerial roots. **10c each.**



Honeysuckle Vine



Wisteria



View in Munson Nurseries

Showing by comparison the growth of three kinds of hedge plants. That on the right of the drive is the California Privet; that on the left is the Amoor River Privet; that in the center of drive at forks is the Euonymus Japonica. The large tree in the center is American Elm.

Hedge Plants

Where boundary markers are necessary, hedges are most attractive. Many of the deciduous shrubs are suitable for hedges; also the coniferous evergreens are frequently used. For an informal hedge use the deciduous shrubs, conifers, or any of the following, but where a close-clipped hedge is desired the ones listed below will give best results.

Privet, Amoor River (*Ligustrum amurense*). The finest hedge plant for the Southwest; grows rapidly; withstands drought; holds its foliage well, frequently during the entire winter. Can be kept sheared to any height and in any shape desired. When left unshaped, it develops the most beautiful specimens for planting singly or in groups. Has beautiful frond-like branches and of spreading growth.

	Each	Doz.	100
1 year, 8 to 15 inches.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$8.00
1 year, 12 to 18 inches.....	.20	2.00	10.00
2 year, 2 to 3 ft.....	.30	3.00	16.00
Sheared in globe from 2 ft. in diameter, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 per pair.			

Privet, California (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). Of upright growth, rapid. Foliage of lighter green than the Armour. Most popular for hedging purposes, as well as single specimen plants. Holds its foliage through to spring in mild winters, but a severe freeze will cause its leaves to drop.

	Each	Doz.	100
1 year, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$.10	\$.75	\$4.00
1 year, 12 to 18 inches.....	.15	1.25	6.00
1 year, 2 to 3 ft.....	.20	2.00	9.00
2 year, 2 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.25	12.00

Privet, Ibolium. With leaves larger than in California, perfectly hardy. 18 inch to 24 inch, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Privet, Japan (*Ligustrum Japonica*). Has large leaves, beautiful and glossy. Will grow to very large trees in South Texas. In North Texas hardy when temperature does not go below 5 degrees above zero, when younger plants will be partly killed to ground but older established specimens will only have branches killed back. Fine for massing, grouping, foundation planting, as well as hedging and specimen plants.

	Each	Doz.	100
12 to 18 inch.....	\$.15	\$1.50	\$8.00
Bush Type, 2 ft.....	.40	4.00	30.00
Tree Type, smooth bodies up to 4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	9.00	

Lodese Privet (*Ligustrum Nanum Compactum*). This is a new dwarf and distinct form of Privet of extremely compact and low growing habit. It has been under observation for the last four years and its habits of growth are unquestionably fixed. The foliage is rich dark green and of extreme hardness. It is particularly useful for low hedges and borders as it stands shearing very well and can be kept low and compact very easily.

	Each	Doz.	100
6-inch size.....	\$.25	\$2.50	\$20.00

Ligustrum Lucidium. The Waxy leaved Privet; broad glossy green leaves. Handsome as specimen plants as well as for hedge. **Specimen plants 18 inches, 75c each.**

Hardy Orange (*Citrus Trifoliata*). This has proven by test here one of the most beautiful and efficient hedges known. In three years will turn stock. Does not sprout. As tap roots go straight down, does not exhaust soil any great distance away. Has proven perfectly hardy at 15 degrees below zero. In spring is full of beautiful white flowers, and full of yellow fruit in fall. It is easily transplanted.

	100	1000
3 to 4 inch seedlings.....	\$2.50	\$20.00

Euonymus Japonica. An evergreen similar in appearance to Box, but with larger, more glossy leaves and more rapid grower than the Box. Fine for single specimens. Also makes pretty hedging plants for walks and borders, as it does not grow near so rapidly as the privets.

See under evergreens for prices.

Tamarix Plumosa. A very pretty feathery foliage tree that is evergreen. Used for making windbreaks as well as for ornamental hedging. (See also under Tree-Like Shrubs.)

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$7.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.20	1.75	12.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.25	2.50	16.00

Evergreens

Are Important in Any Planting

Much care should be exercised in transplanting Evergreens not to allow the roots to be exposed to sun or air. Our rule is to coat the roots, as soon as dug, with a puddle of earth or mud, and pack with moss.

Evergreens will be much benefited in transplanting if protected from wind and sun until they begin to take hold of their new soil. This can be done by placing barrels or boxes over them. The spring winds are especially very hard on transplanted Evergreens. Little care and good judgment will insure their success, while neglect will mean failure.

Coniferous Evergreens

(Cone-bearing Evergreens.)

Chinese Compact Pyramidal Arborvitae (Baker Type). Tall growing, forming a pyramidal shape. Foliage dark green, compact. Excellent for single specimen or group plantings with other Evergreens.

	Each
10 to 12 inch.....	\$.75
12 to 18 inch.....	1.00
18 to 20 inch.....	1.50

Golden Nana Arborvitae (Berckman's Type). Round or Globe shape, compact, heads tipped with golden color. One of the best types.

	Each
8 to 10 inch.....	\$.75
12 to 18 inch.....	1.00
12 to 15 inch.....	1.50

Italian Cypress (Cupressus Sempervirens)—Tall, erect branches, forming a columnar head. A very fine plant where a slender upright evergreen is desired to bring out some specific effect. This is the classical Cypress of Greek and Roman history.

	Each
12 to 18 inch.....	\$1.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.50
2 to 3 ft.....	3.50

Monterey Cypress (Cupressus Macrocarpa)—One of the most beautiful and desirable evergreens. Foliage dark green and feathery. In old age it becomes very picturesque, forming a broad flat top. Will attain a height of fifty to seventy feet.

	Each
12 to 15 inch.....	\$1.50

Rosedale Hybrid Arbor Vitae (Rosedale Hybrid)—Bluish gray, feathery foliage, giving a soft effect. Fine to use in connection with either shrub or evergreen planting.

	Each
10 to 12 inch.....	\$.50
12 to 15 inch.....	.75
15 to 18 inch.....	1.00
18 to 21 inch.....	1.50



Berkman's Golden Arborvitae

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

The same precautions must be observed in transplanting as with Conifers, and it is far safer and better in addition to these precautions to have the leaves removed, from most kinds, when taken up, and let them put out a new set of leaves. After being carefully planted and properly watered, it is well to mulch with coarse material to prevent rapid drying out.

Euonymus Japonica. An evergreen similar in appearance to Box, but with larger, more glossy leaves and more rapid grower than the Box. Fine for single specimens. Also makes pretty hedging plants for walks and borders, as it does not grow near so rapidly as the privets.

	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 6 inch.....	\$.20	\$2.00	\$16.00
6 to 8 inch.....	.35	4.00	30.00
8 to 12 inch.....	.60	6.00	45.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	8.00	65.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	10.00	90.00

Euonymus Japonica Compacta. A special form originated by J. B. Baker, which grows and forms without shearing a perfectly formed conical specimen.

6 to 10 inch.....	Each	\$1.00
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Dwarf Evergreen Box. Small green glossy leaves. Perfectly hardy. Excellent for cemetery planting and to edge walks and beds.

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 inch.....	\$.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
6 to 8 inch.....	.50	5.00	40.00

Magnolia Grandiflora. The grandest of all evergreens and flowering trees. Has large, glossy, bright green leaves. Succeeds throughout Texas and Oklahoma, as well as in other Southern states. By clipping off all but a few of the tip leaves when taken up, and treated as in our handling, they are readily transplanted.

	Each
10 to 12 inch.....	\$1.00
12 to 18 inch.....	1.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00
24 to 30 inch.....	3.00
30 to 36 inch.....	4.00

Cape Jessamine. A beautiful plant with dark green glossy leaves, and in spring has most fragrant beautiful white flowers with wavy-like petals, from 1½ to 2 inches long in the bud. It is not full hardy in North Texas but is easily carried through the winter out of doors with some protection. Full hardy Central and South Texas.

Bushy plants, 18 to 24 inches.....	Each	\$.75
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EVERGREEN WILD PEACH or WILD CHERRY (So-called)

A tree-like shrub having numerous dark shiny green leaves about an inch long by three-fourths inch broad. Very attractive both in summer and winter. Large specimens are difficult to transplant and for this reason we suggest securing plants under three feet in height. Will attain a height of twenty feet in fifteen years and can be trimmed up to straight trunk, or branches left to grow from ground up as in the Magnolia. **12 to 15 inches, 50c each; 16 to 20 inches, 75c each.**

Abelia Grandiflora. See first item in Shrub list, page 23.

Sprayers and Supplies

We are not in the SPRAYER BUSINESS nor INSECTICIDE BUSINESS, but on account of the great importance of spraying we are listing herewith a few of the essential items. We are glad to supply these at the regular prices without profit to ourselves. We keep in stock the smaller sprayers and supplies which can be sent out on short notice. Barrel and larger size sprayers will be ordered from the factory. If interested in larger sprayers write to E. C. BROWN COMPANY, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, for their complete catalog, mentioning the fact that you saw the notice in our catalog.

THE ARMSTRONG STANDARD SPRAY PUMP A One-Man, One-Hundred-Purpose Pump

As supplied for spraying from bucket.
The Armstrong Standard Spray Pump is simply a very carefully designed and accurately made "squirting" provided with a proper outfit of nozzles. Its simplicity largely accounts for its unusual power.

Its plan of operation is so simple and so different from other types of spraying apparatus. This permits the use of the hose on the suction end instead of on the discharge end. That is why it is possible to use the Armstrong Standard either with a bucket, barrel or knapsack, depending upon the number of trees or the kind of spraying to be done.

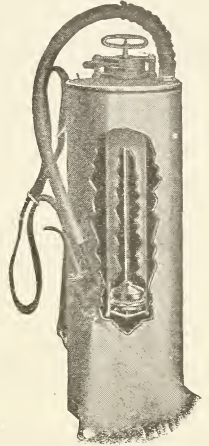
For bucket use, a short length of hose is supplied. To use it with barrel or tank for a larger orchard, a longer length of hose up to 25 or 30 feet is desirable. The work of spraying is always done from the ground.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 26 Continuous Atomizer

The Auto-Spray No. 26 is so designed that the pressure generated on the down stroke of the plunger allows this sprayer to produce a continuous mist-like spray. This is a decided advantage over ordinary atomizers, which are intermittent, in that spraying can be done more rapidly and with much less exertion. This sprayer has a number of advantages which other Atomizers lack. Note the two nozzle caps yoked together to prevent loss, one straight and one angular.

THE AUTO-SPRAY NO.1 The World's Standard Compressed Air Sprayer

Adapted for every variety of spraying where a hand sprayer can be used. Made in heavy brass or galvanized iron as desired and has tank capacity of three gallons of solution. The pump is of heavy brass, 2 inches in diameter, and two or possibly three pumpings will empty the tank under higher and more constant pressure than any other knapsack sprayer. The brass tank will withstand chemical solutions, and is recommended; also the Auto-Pop shut-off, which is automatic in action and operates a self-cleaning wire through the nozzle.



Net
Cash

- Auto-Spray No. 1-B, brass tank, auto-pop. \$11.00
- Auto-Spray No. 1D, galv. tank, auto-pop. 7.50

THIS SPRAYER SHOULD BE IN THE HOUSE OF EVERY FLOWER LOVING FAMILY

Prices of barrel and large size sprayers on application.

DUSTER BROWN NO. 2

Single Acting Hand Duster

A very practical, inexpensive duster of new design. It is of simple construction, single acting and of one-half pint capacity. Being demountable, it is conveniently and economically packed for shipment.

USES — For spraying dust on small garden plots, rose bushes or in any place where dust is to be applied in small quantities. It is especially adaptable for use in applying insect powders.

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IMPORTANT: This trial Coupon must be sent direct to The Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa. (If you live in Philadelphia, Canada or a foreign country, send 50 cents.) See Other Side

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Prices f. o. b. Denison Postage extra.
Scalecide. The complete dormant spray for San Jose and all kinds of scale, insects and winter-spores of all fungus diseases.

- 1 quart cans..... \$.60
- 1 gallon cans..... 1.45
- 5 gallon cans..... 6.50

Prices on barrel lots on application.

Sulfocide. For prevention of all fungus diseases such as rots, mildew, leaf spot, canker, etc.

- 1 pint cans..... \$.50
- 1 quart cans..... .75
- 1 gallon cans..... 2.25
- 5 gallon cans..... 9.00

Dry Lime-Sulphur. For eradicating all kinds of scale, preventing apple scab, peach leaf curl, brown rot of peach and plum, and other fungus trouble.

- 1 lb. cans..... \$.40
- 5 lb. cans..... 1.75

Bordea-Fungi. (A dry form of Bordeau Mixture and ready when diluted in water. Fresh Bordeaux Mixture can be made at home from many of the formulas published.)

- 1 lb. cans..... \$.50
- 5 lb. cans..... 2.00

Arsenate of Lead. For killing Curculio, Canker Worm, Codling Moth, Tent Caterpillar, Slug, Leaf Roller, Fruit Worms, Berry Moth, and other Eating Insects:

- 1/2 lb package..... \$.30
- 1 lb..... .50
- 5 lb..... 2.00

Black-Leaf 40. A concentrated Sulphate of Nicotine for killing all forms of aphids and all SUCKING INSECTS. A contact spray.

\$1.60 per 12 oz. can. Will dilute for 50 gallons spray. 1 oz. will make 4 gallons spray.

Krystal Gas. For killing peach tree borers

1 lb. tins..... \$1.00

Volck. A prepared Spray used in California for killing scale insects, mealy bugs, white flies, red spider, rist mites, and can be used without injury on delicate plants. **Price.....**

PLANT FOODS

For large areas it is best to secure the recognized formulas by the hundredweight or by ton. But for a few plants, trees or vines, we suggest the following concentrated forms which can be diluted in water and applied with satisfactory results.

Oyama is fine for all kinds of plants, ferns, shrubs, roses, bulbs, lawns, berries, fruits and flowers. Gives seedlings a wonderful start and PRODUCES EARLY VEGETABLES.

Oyama contains 17% nitrogen. It keeps the soil rich but odorless. Highly concentrated, easily applied and economical to use NEVER FAILS TO PRODUCE WONDERFUL RESULTS.

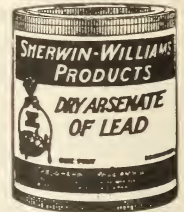
Full directions with every package.
 House Plant Size, makes 6 gallons..... \$.30
 Garden Size, makes 32 gallons..... 1.10

Red Snapper Plant Food. A concentrated preparation that is easily applied, pleasant to use, and we are pleased to recommend it. By far the richest, most nutritious and yet harmless organic fertilizer for house plants and small fruits, climbing vines and shrubbery ever placed on the market. It is made from specially prepared and finely ground fish bonemeal and nitrogenous cartilage mixed with pulverized tobacco snuff. Put up in a concentrated form.

By Express, Charges By Parcel Collect, or packed Post, with trees Prepaid

- 12 oz. can..... \$.25
- 2 lb. can..... .50
- \$.35
- \$.65

For solving your fertilizer problems, we suggest you write your Experiment Station and get direct information for your particular needs or case.



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Send this with 25 cents to The Farm Journal

The price of The Farm Journal is \$1.00 for 4 years; but since we believe that to read this wide-awake home, farm and garden paper is the greatest benefit to our friends and patrons, and so indirectly to us, we have arranged this trial offer with the **“Mutual Benefit”** publishers so you can try it one year—12 big issues for only 25c.

The Farm Journal, published monthly; beautiful color covers; fine pictures; 128 to 52 pages; 48 years old; over 6,000,000 readers from Maine to California.

Suits Them All—Will Suit You Full of gumption—full of sunshine; boiled down; clean; truthful—stands for the right—kow-tows to no one.

All the world-famous old favorites: Aunt Harriet, Farmer Vincent, Tim Webb, Peter Tumbledown, Walt Mason, Sam Loyd, Boyer, Ross and many others. Gardening; poultry; radio, tractors, engines, autos; livestock, fertilizers, field crops, orchard; insect pests; farm organization, taxation, legislation, transportation, co-operative selling. Big department for women, patterns, embroidery, recipes; pages for young folks; absorbing stories of love, adventure and mystery; poetry; Bird Club; National Service, etc., etc.

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Please do not send this coupon to us, but to the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa. Be careful to cut out on line shown, so as not to destroy matter on opposite side.

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Table for Obtaining Approximate Parcel Post Charges

As stock can be sent by Express or Freight "Charges Collect," it is not necessary to send money for Express or Freight. But Parcel Post Charges have to be Paid in Advance, and the following table is given so one can ascertain the probable cost of Parcel Post and remit accordingly. (See paragraph 8c, page 3.)

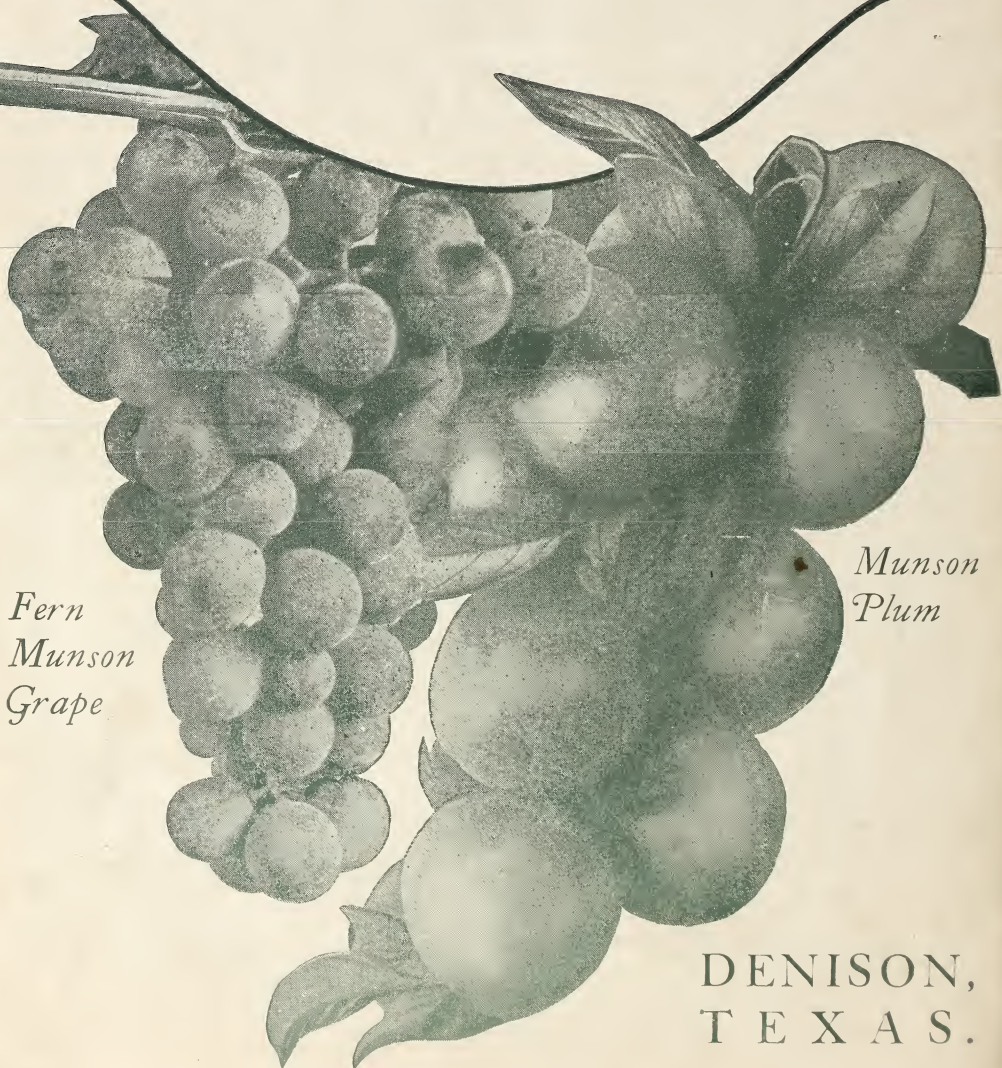
Class of Stock.	Distance your place is from Denison.			
	Under 150 miles.	150 to 300 miles.	300 to 600 miles.	Over 600 miles.
For first three Grape Vines, 2 to 4 ft. Fruit Trees, Roses or 1-year Shrubs.....	\$.10	\$.15	\$.30	\$.50
Add for each additional tree or vine above 3 and up to 10....	.01	.02	.03	.05
Add for each additional tree or vine above 10.....	.01	.01	.02	.03
For 2-year shrubs, Evergreens, 4 to 5 ft. trees, double above amounts. Figure 25—Strawberry plants same as 1 grape vine. Figure 12—Blackberry or Raspberry plants same as 1 grape vine. Example—Suppose your order contained 20 Grape Vines, 4 Roses, 2 Evergreens and 24 Blackberry. Taking the 24 Blackberry as equal to 2 Grape Vines, we have 26 items plus 2 Evergreens, which is figured double, so in all we have a thirty-item order. Now if you are—				
the order would be figured as follows:	Less than 150 miles	150 to 300	300 to 600	Over 600
For the first 3.....	\$.10	\$.15	\$.30	\$.50
For the next 7 at rate given.....	.07	.14	.21	.35
For remaining 20, at rate given.....	.20	.20	.14	.21
Total Parcel Post charge for each zone.....	\$.37	\$.49	\$.65	\$1.06



HIBISCUS—See Page 28.

The MUNSON NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1876



*Fern
Munson
Grape*

*Munson
Plum*

DENISON,
TEXAS.