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Southwestern Horticulture
TEXAS NURSERY CO.
✓ Sherman Texas ✓



Spirea Vanhouttei



Our Fire-proof Office Building

Southwestern Horticulture

REVISED EDITION



HIS revised edition of "Southwestern Horticulture" we have endeavored to make of interest to fruit-growers and home-lovers everywhere, but of particular interest and benefit to the people of the Southwest, this great section that is blessed with soil and climate which will grow the finest fruits in the world, and which with a little effort on the part of the inhabitants can be made one of the most beautiful spots on earth.

While this catalogue is of course published in our interest, at the same time it has been prepared with a view to helping the home-builder to a fuller and more complete knowledge of the trees and plants adapted to the great Southwest.

FACILITIES

Visitors are always welcome. Our office and packing-sheds are located at the end of South Walnut Street, Sherman, Texas.

Our packing-houses contain more than 53,400 square feet of floor space and are practically frost-proof. Abundance of water is piped to all parts of the packing-houses and grounds. This gives us the best facilities for handling stock with least exposure.

Sherman is located on the following railroads: Houston & Texas Central; Texas & Pacific; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf; St. Louis & Southwestern; St. Louis and San Francisco, and Electric Interurbans. These lines carry Wells Fargo & Company, American, and Electric Express.

Telegrams are transmitted promptly to our office by telephone. We have the Western Union, Postal, and Mackay Telegraph Companies. Long-distance telephones are in our office.

Address all communications to Texas Nursery Company rather than to individual members of the firm, so as to insure prompt attention.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

The need of a competent landscape architect for the best results in planting the home grounds is becoming more and more apparent. We have two competent landscape architects in our office and are prepared to draw plans and submit estimates wherever work of this kind is desired.

"BLUE RIBBON STOCK"

We are very proud of our collections of Blue Ribbons awarded our nursery stock at the various state fairs where we have exhibited. We have never failed to carry off the "Sweepstakes" on nursery stock at the Texas State Fair, held each year at Dallas. Blue Ribbon awards for nursery stock mean just as much as blue ribbon awards for live stock; they mean that all the points have been considered and the stock judged carefully. If competent judges award us prizes on our stock, why cannot you who are not familiar with nursery stock afford to give us your order with a feeling of confidence that you will get first-class stock?



Bales of trees packed in "Safety First" style. They'll reach you in good order.

To Our Patrons

Terms. Cash with order, except where arrangements have been made to the contrary. Large orders, with request for us to hold trees for future delivery, should be accompanied by one-fourth the purchase price with instruction to hold.

References. Reference is made to the commercial agencies, to any bank in Sherman, and to nurserymen and orchardists generally.

Responsibility. We use every means to grow and supply the best stock, and also take every precaution to have our trees true to name. If, for any reason, nursery stock purchased of us fails to come up to specifications, we are to be held liable to replace the goods or to refund the money paid for same as we may decide, there being no further liability on us.

Numbers. 50 to 500 trees at the rate per 100, 6 to 50 at the rate per dozen, less than 6 at the single rate.

Shipping Season. Our shipping season covers the period from November 1 to about April 1. You can send in your orders at any time during the year, and if before the shipping season opens, we will reserve for you the stock wanted and ship it at the time desired during the shipping season.

Parcel Post. When ordering goods sent by parcel post, please add sufficient to the remittance to cover the postage, if the order amounts to less than \$5. As a rule, express is preferable to parcel post.

Prepaid Express. We pay the express or freight charges on orders amounting to \$5 or more within a distance of two hundred miles, an order of \$10 or more within a distance of five hundred to one thousand miles. For distances of over one thousand miles, and on orders amounting to less than \$5, freight or express is to be paid by the purchaser except by special agreement. The express companies are responsible for safe delivery of shipments after they have accepted same from us.

Division of Fruit Belts

To assist in deciding the adaptability of the different fruits to different portions of the United States, we have divided the map displayed on page 2 into sections as shown, and designated them as follows:

- SECTION A—The South Central or Red River Belt.
- SECTION B—The North Central or Ozark Belt.
- SECTION C—The Elevated Western, Semi-Arid Belt.
- SECTION D—The Coast Belt.

SECTION A—The South Central or Red River Belt

This includes the southern states from the Atlantic on the east to a line drawn through Abilene, Texas, as a western limit; it extends as far south as Brunswick, Georgia, and as far north as the northern boundary of Tennessee. It must be kept in mind, in considering this section, that the extreme eastern part has a much more moist and a milder climate than the western part, so that many half-hardy trees and plants will grow to perfection in the eastern part that cannot endure the western climate.

This Central Southern Fruit Belt contains some of the finest orchards in the world, and the lists of varieties which we give are of course only partial, covering the leading sorts.



SECTION A—Continued

Peaches (listed in order of ripening)—Victor, Arp, Sneed, Japan Dwarf, Early Wheeler, Alexander, Triumph, Kelly, May Lee, Hobson, Rogers, Mamie Ross, Sherman, Mountain Rose, Early Crawford, Belle, Family Favorite, Luton, Lee, Crosby, Chinese Cling, Matthews, Texan, Elberta, Champion, Oldmixon Free, Oriole, Oldmixon Cling, Chlow, Late Crawford, Late Elberta, Lemon Cling, Heath Cling, Salway, Ringgold, Henrietta, Late Pond, Bell's October, Stinson, November Heath.

Plums—Six Weeks, America, Red June, Shiro, Milton, Pool Pride, Gonzales, Wild Goose, Arkansas Lombard, Abundance-Botan, Eagle, Burbank, Satsuma, Wickson, Crimson, Pottawatomie, Golden Beauty, Irby's September, Reagan.

Apricots—Early May, Cluster, Early Golden, Moorpark, Toyahvale, Lampasas, Royal.

Cherries (Morello type)—New Century, Early Richmond, English Morello, Baldwin, Montmorency, Wood.

Plum-Cherry—Compass.

Apples—A great many varieties are successful in this section, but they are distinctly of southern origin; many of the old favorites of the North are not adapted. Oldenburg, Red June, Liveland, Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest, Cole Quince, Red Astrachan, San Jacinto, Striped June, Tioga, Summer Queen, Lincoln, Horse, Smokehouse, Bledsoe, Twenty Ounce, Rambo, Wetsel, Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Fall Pippin, Ben Davis, Gano, Warren, Texas Red, York Imperial, Winesap, Mammoth Black Twig, Kinnard, Shockley, Terry.

Crab Apples—Florence, Transcendent, Whitney, Quaker, Hyslop.

Pears—Early Ely, Early Harvest, Alamo, Koonce, Seckel, Bartlett, Clapp Favorite, Garber, Anjou, Flemish, Magnolia, Lincoln, Kieffer.

Grapes—Moore, Winchell, Campbell, Concord, Presley, Lindley, Niagara, America, Diamond, Brighton, Brilliant, Bell,

Herbemont, Carman, Fern, Scuppernong (eastern part), Gold Coin.

SEMI-HARDY FRUITS—These will all succeed in the southern part of Section A, but are only half hardy in the northern part; Japanese Persimmons, Figs, Pomegranates.

Blackberries and Dewberries—Austin, Rogers and Lucretia Dewberries; McDonald, Queen, Early Harvest, Dallas, Lawton and Robinson Blackberries.

Raspberries—Successful in the northern part of Section A; not so well adapted to the southern part. All leading varieties.

Strawberries—All leading varieties.

Gooseberries—Should be grown in limited quantities in this section. Houghton and Downing.

Shade Trees—The varieties that are native to the particular locality will always grow to perfection. Nursery-grown trees should be planted, however, to secure good root-system and freedom from disease. Particularly the western part of Section A is deficient in shade trees; they should be planted for comfort and health and also from the standpoint of an investment. Write the Department of Forestry, A. & M. College, College Station, Texas, for their bulletin on "Tree Planting Needed in Texas."

Evergreens—Magnolia grandiflora, Holly, Pines, Cedars, Arborvitae, Euonymus, Box, Juniper, Cape Jasmine, Cedrus Deodara, Cedrus Atlantica, Laurels, and many others.

Shrubs—In the more moist portions of Section A a great many of the more tender blooming shrubs attain perfection; in fact, there is an almost unlimited variety. In the other parts care must be exercised to choose such as will grow and thrive under more adverse conditions. Among the most hardy shrubs are Althea, Acacia, Flowering Almond, Elder, Crape Myrtle, Chaste Tree, Flowering Willow, Kerria, Flowering Peach, Ligustrum, Spirea, Tamarisk, Snowberry.



Sherman, Texas.



SECTION A—Continued

Vines—The same selection applies to these as to shrubs. The more hardy varieties are Ivy, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Kudzu, Wistaria.

Hedge Plants—All varieties which we show in catalogue will produce good results in this section.

Perennials—In the eastern section all of grandmother's favorites give truly won-

derful effects, but in the drier sections we must choose from these: Crinum, Amaryllis, Caladium, Cannas, Coreopsis, Daisy, Gladiolus, Golden Glow, Hardy Lilies, Heliopsis, Iris, Pentstemon, Plumbago, Gaillardia, Grass, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus.

Roses—The everblooming Teas as well as the Hybrid Perpetuals.

SECTION B—The Ozark Belt

Just north of the South Central Belt. South Central Belt flourish here, with considerable additions. There are variations of soil and climate in this section as in all other sections.

Apples—In this section the most important fruit. Practically all varieties may be used that are listed for the South Central Belt, as well as a large number of northern, eastern and northwestern important varieties, such as Fameuse, Albemarle Pippin, Banana, McIntosh, Rhode Island Greening, Roman Stem, Sweet Bough.

Pears—Koonce, Wilder, Alamo, Clapp, Bartlett, Lincoln, Flemish, Howell, Garber, Duchess, Worden, Anjou, Lawrence, Kieffer, Winter Bartlett, Winter Nellis.

Peaches—This fruit is not so important in this section as the apple. Varieties listed for Section A succeed to a large extent.

Plums—In this section a larger variety

of Plums succeed than in any other. Greengage, Prunes, Damson, Bradshaw, and many others in addition to the list shown for Section A.

Berries—All Berries are adapted to this section, including gooseberries.

Currants—All varieties are successful.

Grapes—Green Mountain, Campbell, Moore, Lucile, Brighton, Early Ohio, Diamond, Delaware, Worden, Concord, Lindley, Ives, Wilder, Niagara, Agawam, Salem, Vergennes, Clinton, Catawba, Goethe.

Nuts—Chestnuts, Hickory, Pecan, Walnut, Filbert.

Ornamentals—All of the hardier varieties reach perfection. In our description of varieties we give detailed information.

SECTION C—The Elevated Western, Semi-Arid Belt

This is the elevated western plateau, containing the plains country and the Pecos Valley. The same varieties flourish here as in Section B, with the addition of the Vinifera Grapes. The Pecan and the Walnut, including the English Walnut, give excellent results here.

Shade Trees—The Poplar family, the Locusts, Hackberry, Elm, Texas Umbrella, Mulberry (especially the non-bearing).

SECTION D—The Coast Belt

This section borders upon the Gulf of Mexico, with mostly fertile land.

Peaches—Victor, Sneed, Japan Dwarf, Early Wheeler, Angel, Early Bidwell, Best June, Arp, Mamie Ross, Carman, Greensboro, Rogers, Pallas, Waldo, Honey, Lee, Elberta, Onderdonk.

Plums—The Japan species are reasonably successful, but the best results are obtained from cross-bred varieties. Six Weeks, Excelsior, Red June, Shiro, Gonzales, America, Gold, Milton, Abundance-Botan, Satsuma, Burbank, Golden Beauty, Wickson.

Apricots—Early Cluster, Early Golden, Lampasas, Toyahvale.

Apples—Early Apples and a few native southern sorts and fairly successful. Oldenburg, Red June, Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest, San Jacinto, Lockhart, Jonathan, Kinnard, Warren, Terry.

Pears—Early Ely, Early Harvest, Angouleme, Magnolia, LeConte, Garber, Kieffer.

Grapes—The following varieties are mainly for that portion of Section D lying west of the Mississippi: Scuppernong, Carman, America, Goethe, Lindley, Brilliant, Delaware, Herbermont. West of Houston, Texas, the above are suitable, with the addition of Fern, Wapanucka, and other hybrids. In the extreme west-

ern part of Section D, the Vinifera Grapes are recommended.

Figs—These grow splendidly and bear abundantly: Magnolia, Brunswick, Celestial, Brown Turkey, Adriatics.

Japanese Persimmons flourish in the Coast Belt and are quite profitable.

Pomegranates are at home in this section.

Nut Trees—The finest Pecans in the world are grown in the Coast Belt. Here they attain a size not obtainable in any other section. Pecan groves in this section pay handsome dividends. Japan Walnuts thrive, as do Black Walnuts. English Walnuts can be grown in some portions.

Citrus Fruits—Satsuma and Dugat Oranges, Lemons, Kumquats, and Grapefruit.

Ornamentals—This section is the home of the Magnolia, the Live Oak, Holly, Long-Leaf Pine and Laurel; other evergreens mentioned for Section A will also grow splendidly.

Flowering Shrubs—Those mentioned for Section A, and in addition to Oleander and the Camellia attain perfection in the open.

Roses—All Roses thrive in this section, including the more tender varieties, particularly the Marechal Niel.

No Scale or Disease. Our nurseries are inspected annually by the Texas Department of Agriculture. A certificate from the State Inspector is attached to each and every package that leaves our establishment.



Mr. and Mrs. C. F. White's Early Wheeler Peach Orchard, three years old.

PEACHES

No home place in the Southwest is complete without one or more Peach trees. The small back yard can be made both attractive and profitable by planting a few fruit trees, and especially Peach trees. You pay 75c for a can of good Peaches at the grocery store—you pay a dollar for a well grown Peach tree, and you can have fresh Peaches, preserves and canned Peaches superior to those you can buy for years to come.

For a commercial orchard, plant heavily of Peaches, take proper care of the fresh Peaches, preserves and canned Peaches superior to those you can buy, for crop.

"Featherston, Okla.

"I am in the market for a few trees to fill in vacancies in my orchard. I have better luck with your trees than any other I have tried, but you have no agent here. I therefore ask you to send me quotations of prices and varieties of trees. I have the best fruit in the neighborhood this year. I have held two men from making orders with agents representing other nurseries, and they both want to start a new orchard."

SPECIAL VARIETIES

ARP BEAUTY—Yellow, with bright blush; a firm, juicy and excellent Peach of unusually good flavor; semi-cling; ripe the last of May.

CAMEO—Extra large; yellow; freestone; ripening in August. One of the finest of the late Elberta type. Better flavor than Elberta.



Early Wheeler. Originated by our president, E. W. Kirkpatrick, in his experimental orchards at McKinney, Texas. The most profitable Peach grown for commercial purposes. The fruit is large, very handsome, a clear cream overspread with crimson; cling; ripens with Alexander—May to June in the Texas Peach Belt. Very showy and always attracts attention on the market.

In marketing a large volume of Peaches, from 400 to 600 cars every year, our records show that the Early Wheeler Peach stands at the top for satisfactory and profitable returns.—Patterson-Pope Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ELBERTA CLING—Like Elberta, except that it is a cling. It is a seedling of Elberta, large yellow, round with a bright red cheek. Good for eating and especially fine for pickling, canning and preserving. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower and wonderfully productive.



SPECIAL PEACHES—Continued

EUREKA—One of the most hardy Peaches. White; freestone; very large size; delicious quality, and as beautiful as a Peach can be—a "sun-kissed beauty." The tree is vigorous, a heavy, regular bearer, and a good shipper. June.

Hobson Large; red cheeked; showy; cling; of excellent quality, firm; consequently a good shipper. Tree very vigorous and a heavy bearer. Ripe in June.

I have some thirty or forty bearing Peach trees of Hobson Cling in my orchard, and have gathered from some some four bushels per tree and sold all these in my orchard at \$1 per bushel. I think so much of this particular variety that I am giving you an order for three hundred trees for this fall's planting. I am fully convinced that one can make a success of an orchard in the black land as well as the sand if he holds to Early Wheeler and Hobson Peaches. These particular trees are ten years old and are in the best of condition at the present time.—J. P. Reneau, Weston, Texas.

LUTON—A large yellow cling of fine flavor; ripe one week ahead of Elberta. Originated by J. T. Luton, of Ector, Texas, and introduced by us.

MAYFLOWER—A "red all over" Peach; handsome, and of splendid quality. Fine for home orchards and finds ready sale on the market. Not so good for commercial orchards as Early Wheeler, but should be in every home orchard. Ripens in May; semi-cling.

MAY LEE—Another of Mr. Kirkpatrick's originations. A beautiful white and red cling, ripening last of May. No home orchard is complete without it.

MIKADO—The earliest and best yellow Peach; yellow flesh; red blush; semi-cling. A real "peachy" Peach; ripe last of May.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Alexander—This old, well-known variety is a standard among early Peaches. Medium size; round; red blush on white ground; flesh white, subacid; semi-cling; ripe in Section A, May 25 to June 10.

Angel—Originated in South Texas. Large; yellow splashed with red; very handsome; flesh white, juicy, and of fine flavor; freestone. Adapted to Section D. Ripe in July.

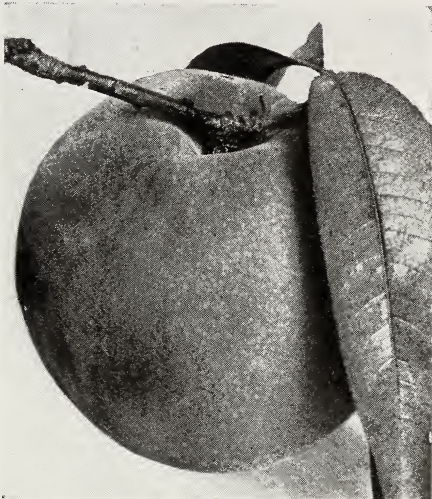
Belle—The best white Peach for home and commercial planting, after Early Wheeler. Ripens a week before Elberta. This is the famous Belle of Georgia; freestone; of splendid quality; very large; showy.

Cabler—Medium; mottled in shades of deep purple; flesh purple with deep purple veins; cling; originated in South Texas. Adapted to Section D. July to August.

Captain Ede—A handsome yellow freestone, resembling Elberta. Fine quality and a splendid shipper. Ripe June to July.

Carman—A white freestone of good quality and large size, ripening ten days

Originated by E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas.



Mayflower Peach

POND—Large, roundish oblong; yellow; freestone; flesh yellow; quality best; productive; sure. A fine late home and market Peach; ripe in September. Originated by our president, E. W. Kirkpatrick.

TEXAN—Very large, white cling, with decided blush. A very handsome Peach and quite an acquisition. Ripens with Elberta. Originated at Whitesboro, Texas, in the yard of the First National Bank.

TOGO—Earliest of all. Very prolific; red cheek; semi-cling; of good quality. One of our trade-marked varieties. Ripe in May.

before Elberta. A fine commercial Peach and ships well.

Champion—Freestone; white with red cheek. Large size; juicy, sweet, and delicious. Bears young and the tree is very vigorous. June to July.

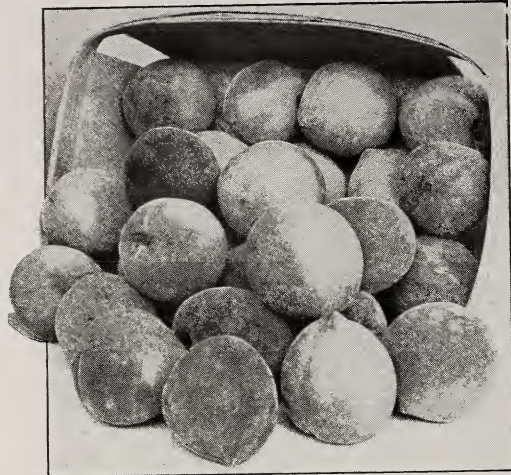
Chinese Cling—Oblong; creamy; occasionally tinged red; juicy; ripe in July. Well known, popular, good for home orchards and for nearby markets.

Dorothy—Adapted to Section D. Large; nearly round; fine quality; yellow flesh; perfect freestone. July.

Early Crawford—Large, yellow freestone, ripening in June. Best adapted to Sections B and C.

Elberta—The most widely known of all Peaches. Very attractive in appearance; large size; deep yellow, splashed crimson; perfect freestone; ripens in midsummer. Can be grown profitably in the North, South, East and West. Tree very vigorous and highly productive.

Engle—A handsome yellow freestone of large size. Excellent for canning. Ripe in June.



Belle Peach

STANDARD PEACHES—Continued

Family Favorite—A Texas seedling of Chinese Cling. Medium size; red cheek, white skin and flesh; juicy and exceptionally good flavor; freestone. Last of June.

Fitzgerald—Yellow freestone; ripe two weeks earlier than Elberta. A good shipper and a very hardy tree; succeeds best in Sections B and C.

Greensboro—Large, oblong, creamy white freestone, with red blush and a few stripes of darker red on one cheek. Flesh white and very juicy. A good Peach for its season—middle of June.

Heath Cling—An old favorite. Large; creamy white; thin skin; white flesh, very firm. Fine for preserves and pickles. Ripe in August in Section A.

Henrietta—A large yellow cling, shaded red. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy, and sweet. Ripe August to September in Section A.

Honey—Medium oval, with deep suture extending half way round and terminating in a peculiarly recurved point. White, marbled red; flesh white, juicy, rich, and very sweet; freestone. Adapted to Section D. June.

Japan Dwarf—Tree very dwarfish and highly prolific. Skin and flesh more or less red; quality good; freestone. Ripens about with Alexander, usually the latter part of May. Valuable in the South and West and even as far north as Kansas. Especially successful in Sections C and D.

Krummel—One of the best late freestone Peaches. A splendid shipper and keeps well; large; almost round; deep yellow with red blush. It is not only popular because of its beauty, but it is of splendid quality, fine texture, and free from bitterness. It bears very young and the tree is extremely hardy. It grows well in all sections.

Lemon Cling—Large; oblong, pointed; bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, and good. One of the best canning and preserving Peaches. Ripe in August in Section A.

Mamie Ross—One of the most widely planted of the white Peaches in the South. It is extremely hardy and very productive. Semi-cling; ripe ten days before Elberta. Cream-colored, often marked with red. Skin tough, though rather thin; ships well if picked before fully ripe. Flesh white, tinged with red near the seed; tender, juicy, sweet, and of good quality.

Matthew—A fine Georgia Peach; large; yellow; of fine quality; similar to Elberta but ripening two weeks later; freestone. A fine home and market Peach, especially for Section A, where it ripens the last of July.

November Heath—A Texas seedling of Heath Cling, but ripens much later. Large; creamy white with pink blush; clingstone. One of the very best late Peaches; ripe in October.

Oldmixon Cling—Large; round; white with distinct red blush; flesh white, red next the seed; firm and of excellent quality. Adapted to nearly all sections where Peaches

are grown. Ripens in August throughout Section A.

Oldmixon Free—Similar to Oldmixon Cling, except that it is a freestone. A standard of excellence in flavor and of fine appearance. July to August in Section A.

Onderdonk—Suitable for the coastwise section. A large, yellow freestone, ripening in June.

Oriole—Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh buttery, rich, firm; one of the best yellow clings for the South. August in Section A.

Pallas—Medium; nearly round; flesh white; quality excellent; freestone. Seedling of Honey; ripens June 20 to 30 in Section D, where it succeeds best.

Rogers—Large; creamy white with bright red cheek; oblong, pointed; flesh white and sweet; cling; very vigorous and productive; June 20. Succeeds in Sections A and D.

Salway—An excellent late Peach; large size; freestone; yellow with brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow; excellent flavor; very abundant bearer. Succeeds over a wide range. September.

Sneed—Medium; roundish; creamy ground, with carmine markings; semi-cling; quality fair. Ripe a week before Alexander.

Stinson—One of the best late Peaches. Large; oblong; white with red cheek; good flavor; clingstone. October in Section A.

Triumph—Medium; dark yellow, over-spread with deep red; flesh yellow and of good flavor; semi-cling; very productive. Ripe early part of June.

Victor—Originated in Smith County, Texas. Medium size; oblong; white splashed with red; tree vigorous and productive; semi-cling. Ripe middle of May.

Waldo—Medium; roundish; highly colored, yellow varying to dark red; flesh yellow, red at the seed; juicy, sweet; freestone. Suited only to Section D. Ripe first of June.



Burbank Plum Tree (see page 8)

PLUMS

The Plum is perhaps the most widely adapted of any fruit. Plums can be grown everywhere; there are varieties suited to every locality and to everyone's taste.

Plums are divided into three main groups—European, Japanese and American. The European group is composed of the prunes and the "Damson" type. These grow best in the northern and western United States. The Japanese are sweet, juicy, hardy, and succeed over a larger section than the European. This group consists of the Burbank, Botan, and others of their type. The native Americans have smaller fruit but have a more sprightly flavor and are the most popular of all in the South. There are many hybrid varieties, obtained by crossing the above types, and some of our very best varieties are these "hybrids" which combine the best qualities of the different groups. In the following list of varieties, we designate the particular group to which a variety belongs by a letter: E, European, J, Japanese; A, American; H, Hybrid.

Make room on your place for a Plum tree—it will richly repay you—and more trees in proportion. One of our customers in Whitesboro, Texas, gathered this season enough Plums from one tree for her own use in making jelly, preserves, and for canning, and in addition sold \$10 worth to her neighbors—all from one tree.

SPECIAL VARIETIES

AMERICA—H. Successful anywhere; particularly good in Sections A and B. The fruit is always in demand and prices are good. Bears very young and enormous crops of perfect fruit. This wonderful Plum should be in every orchard; or, where there is no orchard, there should be a few trees in every yard. It is as beautiful as a Plum can possibly be, a golden yellow with red cheek. Ripe in July in Section A. An improvement over the Gold.

ELSIE—H. A beautiful all-yellow Plum, of unusually large size. Truly a "black land" Plum, being as much at home on the black land as on the sandy fruit soils. Ripens in July. Introduced by us.

EXCELSIOR—H. Fruit medium to large; nearly round; bright red with decided bloom; flesh yellow; quality fine. Rapid grower, regular bearer. Recommended for Section D. June.

FRANCES—H. Originated by Mrs. Frances Johnson, of Denison, Texas;

trademarked and introduced by us. A large, handsome, yellow Plum, ripe last of June. This is the product of apricot seed, cross-fertilized in the bloom with Plum, the leaf, tree, and fruit resembling the Plum.

REAGAN—H. Medium-sized, red Plum. Vigorous grower, blooms late. Ripe in August. Trade-marked and introduced by us.

SIX WEEKS—H. The earliest of all Plums. Large; oblong; brilliant red; flesh pink; seed small. Ripe May 20 to June 1. The tree is vigorous, upright in growth, and very prolific. A hybrid, seed of Botan, pollinated with an early Chickasaw, combines the fine size and appearance of the Japan with the healthfulness, vigor, and prolificness of the native. Grows well in all sections.

Your Six Weeks Plum is a strong-growing tree, early, and a very heavy bearer. Fruit beautiful.—Booneville, Ark.



Abundance-Botan Plums

STANDARD VARIETIES

Here are the old-fashioned varieties which will do well in the Southwest, as well as some new ones originating in this section. You cannot go wrong in planting any of these.

Abundance-Botan—J. One of the most dependable of the Plums. Bears year in and year out. Large size; cherry-red; firm and sweet; carries well. Middle of June.

Arkansas Lombard—A. Medium round; light red; tree vigorous and very productive. A good all-purpose Plum. June.

Burbank—J. Extremely popular in all sections. Richly colored red mottled and dotted with yellow. A very heavy bearer. Ripe in July.

Crimson—A. Sometimes called "Crimson Beauty." Medium size; bright red; flesh yellow; excellent. Tree a very vigorous grower and an abundant bearer. July to August.

Eagle—A. A very prolific Plum; small size; bright red; juicy. Fine for preserves. Tree vigorous and grows anywhere.

French Prune—E. One of the leading varieties of California. Medium size; purple; sweet, rich, and sugary. Very productive. August to September.

German Prune—E. Medium; dark purple with bloom. Successful wherever prunes are grown.

Golden Beauty—A. An old favorite. Medium size; golden yellow when ripe; quality good. Very heavy bearer; ripens late. August to September.

Gonzales—H. Large; brilliant red; extremely attractive; good shipper. Tree enormously productive, but needs more careful attention than some varieties. Originated in Texas; ripe last of June.

Greengage—A. Medium; round; greenish yellow; firm but tender; mild; especially juicy. Adapted to Sections B and C.

Milton—A. Large; round; deep red. A valuable variety for the home orchard and profitable for marketing. Blooms late and is highly productive. June.

Omaha—H. A large, red Plum, very handsome and striking. Flesh rich yellow, firm, juicy. Tree hardy and productive. July.

Poole Pride—A. Tree very hardy and bears immense crops; light crimson fruit with delicate bloom, splendid for preserves and jellies. Last of June.

Pottawatomie—A. Abundant bearer; fruit small, red, and of fine quality. July.

Red June—J. One of the most popular of the early Plums. Ripe just after Six Weeks. A dark red color, showy and attractive; excellent quality. Tree hardy and a sure bearer.

Satsuma—J. Large; dull red; flesh blood-red, firm, acid, excellent. July. Very popular in the Northwest, where it is grown commercially.

Shiro—H. One of the finest. Extremely good for eating out of hand; sweet and delicious. A pale yellow; beautiful in appearance. Ripens last of May in Section A.

Wickson—H. Large size; heart-shaped; bright red with heavy bloom; flesh yellow, melting, and good. Tree an upright, vigorous grower. July.

Wild Goose—A. An old, well-known variety. Medium size; red on yellow background. Fine for preserves and jellies. June.

NECTARINES

This fruit is called a cross between a peach and an apricot; is very attractive and of fine flavor.

Breck—White with blush; flesh white; similar to Pallas Peach. An exceptionally good bearer.

Red Roman—Large; roundish; greenish yellow, red cheek; flesh golden yellow; good flavor.



APRICOTS

An Apricot tree is very attractive in its manner of growth, and is gorgeous when in bloom. Makes an ornamental tree for the yard, and the fruit gives the variety which every housewife wants. Fresh Apricots for dessert one meal and a quart of preserves each season are worth more than the initial cost of the tree.

Apricots succeed best in the West and should be planted only in limited numbers in other sections. All varieties listed ripen in June and July and a few trees are worth while in every orchard. In Section C Apricots are very profitable when grown commercially.

Alexander—A Russian variety; small; yellow; very early bloomer; of good quality.

Cluster—Medium; golden yellow; of excellent flavor. Originated in Texas from seed of Russian Apricot.

Early Golden—Medium-sized yellow freestone, rich, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Originated by Mr. Kirkpatrick at McKinney, Texas.

Giffin's Choice—The fine quality and the late-blooming habit of this Apricot give it a superiority and an attractiveness to planters not found among other varieties. This is a Russian seedling, originated in West Texas.

Lampasas—Of Texas origin; large; yellow with red cheek; quality good.

Moorpark—Large; yellowish green, with brownish red on sunny side, marked with dark specks; flesh bright orange; separates readily from seed. Grown largely for commercial purposes, especially for canning and drying. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Royal—A European variety; large; slightly oval; dull yellow with red next the sun; flesh orange with rich flavor. An important commercial variety, producing fruits freely, and of a quality that appeals to the buyer of high-grade stock.



Toyahvale Apricot Tree

Toyahvale—This is a remarkable Russian seedling, originated by C. W. Giffin of Toyahvale, Texas. Blooms very late; hence the best variety for general planting. Fruit medium size, yellow, and of fine flavor. The original tree stands 2 feet in diameter of trunk, 50 feet spread of limbs, and bears enormously.

PERSIMMONS, JAPANESE

Japanese Persimmons were first introduced from Japan some seventy-five years ago. They are the royal fruit of that country. Leaves are broad and burnished. Trees vary from shrubby growth of 8 to 10 feet high to much larger size; they are very prolific and often bear at three years. Grow and fruit well throughout Section A and are perfectly at home in Section D. The fruit is beautiful in appearance and has a mild, sweet, rich flavor. They ripen from August to November.

Kuro Kume—Large; round; dark red skin and flesh; very productive. Ripe in October.

Mino—Large; oblong, pointed; bright red skin and flesh; hardy; productive. Ripe in November.

Tane-Nashi—Very large; light yellow changing to bright red; flesh yellow; seedless; very fine when fully ripe. November.

Yemon—Large; flat; tomato-shaped; prolific. Last of October.

PERSIMMONS, NATIVE

In the Fall of the year nothing tastes better than the old-fashioned Persimmon, the kind that grew wild "in the hills of old Kentucky." We can furnish well grown, shapely trees of these.

We can furnish trees of the Native Persimmon, which is found wild in most of the Southern states.

POMEGRANATE

A large shrub or small tree from Asia, grown both for ornament and fruit. Highly appreciated for its showy habit of leaves and form, richly colored, red flowers, and peculiar, showy fruit. The Pomegranate is suited to Section D and to the southern half of Section A, also along the Pacific coast. May be grown as a shrub or as a tree by pruning to a single stem.



Our New Century Cherry Block

CHERRIES

Cherries are one of the most universally popular of all fruits. Section D and the southern part of Section A are rather far south for extensive cherry-growing. Section B and northward, Section C, the north part of Section A, and the Pacific coast are the home of the Cherry. The sour Cherries are more successful farther south.

Who doesn't like a rich, juicy Cherry pie? The only way to make a real Cherry pie is to gather the Cherries fresh from your own tree. Just a tree or two for family use will repay you over and over for the cost.

Baldwin—Round; red; of good flavor; suited to the Southwest. Originated in Kansas.

Black Tartarian—Large; black; heart-shaped; very juicy and sweet.

Early Richmond—Medium size, clear red, and quite acid.

English Morello—Medium size; dark red; flesh and juice dark; acid. Tree dwarfish.

Governor Wood—An old favorite; large; heart-shaped; light yellow, marbled red; juicy, rich, and sweet. Suited to Sections B and C, and northward and westward.

Montmorency—Large size; light red; flesh very light colored, moderately acid. Tree vigorous, spreading, and productive.

New Century Originated in Grayson County, Texas, where it has fruited successfully for years. A combination of the Morello and Duke types. Fruit-medium to large, light red, of good quality. Tree is a strong, upright grower; foliage rather broad. Having tested this variety for a number of years, we recommend planting it in every orchard and yard. The illustration shows some of the fruit.

Ostheim—Medium; dark red; roundish; flesh dark, tender, mild. Tree slender and spreading.

Wragg—Of the English Morello type, similar in fruit, but larger and slightly more acid. A dwarfish grower and bears regularly.

PLUM-CHERRY

Compass—This is a hardy fruit, supposed to be a cross between Miner Plum and one of the Cherries; originated in the Northwest. The tree is a vigorous grower, very prolific, hardy, and bears extremely young. Fruit black; especially fine for making jelly.

Every tree and plant that leaves our packing-shed has been carefully grown under conditions that put vitality into them.



New Century Cherries grown at Sherman



Our Apple Orchard near Pottsboro, Texas

APPLES

"An Apple a day
keeps the doctor away"

What tastes better than fruit picked from your own trees? The fruit-grower with a large commercial orchard should grow Apples; the farmer in his home orchard should have Apples; the owner of the small lot or suburban property should have a few Apple trees in his yard. There is a ready market for all the surplus fruit that a grower has. Our small town markets are never fully supplied with Apples.

SPECIAL VARIETIES

These are the varieties originating in the Southwest, the kind that are just suited to this climate. Everyone of them has a merit of its own.

BLEDSOE—A Texas seedling. An Apple of great merit for the Southwest. Large; roundish; greenish striped and splashed with red; flesh white, subacid; vigorous, prolific. August and later.

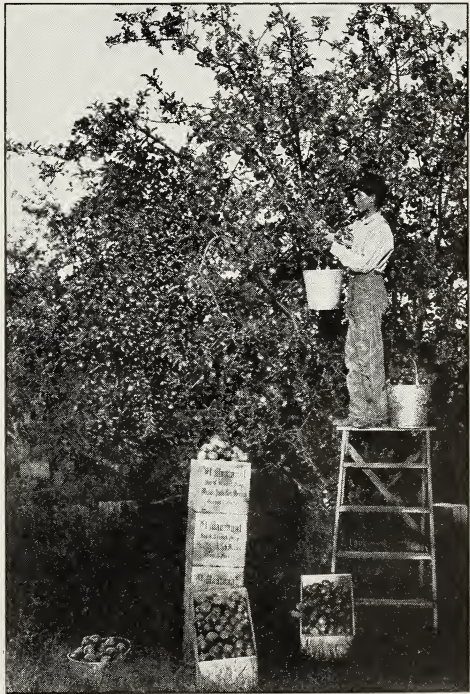
DIXIE—This beautiful yellow Apple originated from seed of some fine Apples from Kentucky, planted by Mrs. Emiline Burge, of Ector, Texas, in her garden in 1898. The fruit is a beautiful clear yellow, round, smooth, fine, subacid, and is excellent for cooking or eating. Ripe last of June. Trade-marked.

INDIAHOMA—Originated in the old Indian Territory. Large; oblong; of excellent flavor; red. Well adapted to southwestern planting. Ripe in July. Trade-marked.

IVANHOE—A light cream, oblong Apple of unusually fine quality. Ripens in late fall. Originated in Grayson County, Texas.

LIVELAND—The earliest good Apple. Succeeds everywhere. Clear, waxy white, striped and marbled crimson; flesh snow-white, often tinged pink next to the skin; tender and rich. Unusual beauty and fine quality combined with earliness and fine size.

LOCKHART—Large size; yellow; striped with red; ripens in July. Originated in Southeast Texas and is very valuable for that section.



Stewart's Orchard, Las Cruces, N. M.



SPECIAL APPLES—Continued

SAN JACINTO—A very large Red June, coming in just as Red June goes out. Very productive; a variety of the highest merit both for table and market. One of the best Apples for the Southwest. July.

SMOKEHOUSE—A native southwestern Apple; greenish yellow; a splendid cooking Apple; tree vigorous and productive. Should be in every orchard. August to October.

TERRY—Medium size; pale yellow, overspread with rich red and russet. A splendid keeper, especially for Section A and D. Ripe late in the fall.

TIOGA—Originated at Tioga, Texas. The fruit is oblong, large, of a beautiful orange, overspread with red, and of ex-

cellent quality. Has a habit of long, continuous ripening, over two months, there being fruit on the tree of different stages of maturity at the same time. June to September. Trade-marked and introduced by us.

I find your Tioga All Summer Apple to be to date the greatest Apple I ever saw. Strong-growing tree, early and extremely heavy bearer, and for cooking of the very highest quality.—Booneville, Arkansas.

WETSEL—Large; round; greenish; flesh yellow, firm, and good. Originated in the "black land" district of Texas and especially suited to that section. August to September in Section A.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Some of the good old-fashioned Apples which are adapted to Southwestern conditions, as well as some of more recent origin.

Arkansas Black—Dark red, almost black; medium to large size; of very attractive appearance; reaches perfection in the Pecos Valley of Texas and New Mexico. September to October.

Ben Davis—The well-known standard variety. Medium to large; yellowish covered with red; flesh white; tree vigorous and productive, carrying its fruit well through the warm, dry summers of the Southwest. Ben Davis Apples, grown in the Southwest, particularly in Texas, are much superior to those grown farther north. September.

Cole—Medium size; pale yellow with occasional faint blush; flesh yellow, tender, subacid, finest for cooking green or ripe, as well as fine for eating. June to July.

Colorado—Sometimes called "Colorado Orange." Round, yellow, finest flavor. A most popular Apple among the large Apple orchards in Colorado. Late fall.

Delicious—A beautiful red-striped winter Apple. Good quality and fine flavor.

Early Harvest—Medium; bright straw color; tender; subacid; fine dessert and cooking Apple. Must be handled very carefully for market. June in Section A.

Gano—Large; roundish; oblong; very similar in every respect to Ben Davis, but of a rich red color. Largely planted in

commercial orchards in the Southwest. September.

Grimes—A golden yellow Apple that is an old favorite over the United States on account of its beauty and size. The tree is very productive and long lived; a splendid variety for commercial plantings as well as for home orchards. September.

Horse—A popular southern Apple; large; oblong; yellow; fine for cooking and drying. July.

Jonathan—One of the surest varieties; it never disappoints. A brilliant red, with spicy flavor; a favorite with all lovers of a juicy, acid Apple. Highly profitable for markets and a splendid variety for the home orchard. Ripe in September. Bears young and is very prolific. If you have room for only one Apple tree, Jonathan is the one you want.

Kinnard—Winesap type; deep red on yellow ground; flesh yellow, crisp, and of fine flavor. The best of the Winesap seedlings. A superb southern winter Apple. October.

Mammoth Black Twig—Large; yellow, shaded red; flesh pale yellow, tender, juicy, mildly subacid, rich; tree vigorous and very productive when at full bearing age. A seedling of Winesap, succeeding

over a wide range. September to December in Section A.

Missouri Pippin—A great favorite in Section A, B, and C. Medium; roundish; yellow, splashed with red, sprinkled with dots; tender and good. Tree a very young and a very abundant bearer. Should be thinned. A splendid commercial Apple on account of color and appearance when offered on the markets. October to November. Should be stored in August and September in Section A.



Jonathan Apples in our orchard near Pottsboro, Texas



STANDARD APPLES—Continued

Oldenburg—A beautiful Russian Apple; large; streaked with red; juicy, with rich subacid flavor; tree very vigorous. June in Section A.

Rambo—An old, well-known variety; good quality; greenish yellow, mottled red. August to September.

Red Astrachan—Medium; flat; deep crimson, occasionally greenish yellow in the shade; flesh white, moderately juicy; flavor quite acid, rich; very productive. June.

Red June—One of the best early Apples for table and market. Medium; deep red; flesh white, crisp, excellent. June in Section A.

Rome Beauty—An old favorite. A good cooking Apple and especially fine for baking; uniform and smooth; striped red; tender, juicy, and good. August to September in Section A.

Shockley—Below medium; round; pale yellow overspread with red; good quality; tree upright, vigorous, and bears abundantly. September in Section A.

Stayman Winesap—The largest of the Winesap family. It resembles the Winesap in color, being striped and splashed with dark crimson, although the color is not quite so brilliant. It is larger in size than the old Winesap and of better quality. For table use, Stayman Winesap is one of the best Apples known. Late winter.

Summer Queen—Large; yellow ground with bright red stripes; good table and also good market Apple. Ripe in July.

Texas King—Large; yellowish splashed and striped red; juicy, crisp, subacid; very vigorous and productive. This has proven a very profitable Apple in the Red River Belt. July to August in Section A.

Texas Red—Originated in East Texas. Large; striped; ripe in September. A valuable keeping Apple in Section A.

Warren—A Winesap seedling, originated in Texas; a favorite among southern orchardists. Large, deep red, subacid, finely flavored. September in Section A.

Wealthy—Medium size; smooth; light yellow shaded red; flesh white, juicy, tender. August in Section A.

Winesap—One of the oldest of American Apples and still increasing in favor. Its size, color, and particularly its quality have given it the well-deserved popularity it has enjoyed. It is of medium size, vivid red, with a highly satisfying flavor. It is one of the best keepers of all the Apples. It is an all-purpose Apple and a good one. September in Section A; a month later in Sections B and C.

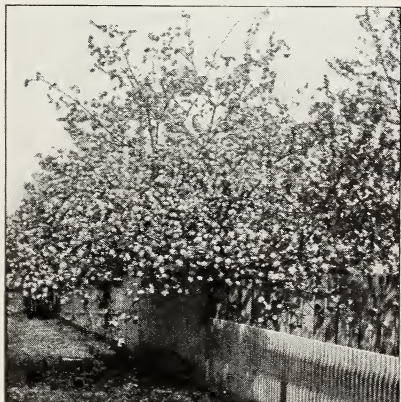
Winter Pearmain—Pale yellow, with brownish dots; juicy and of high quality. Especially good for home orchards. October.

Yellow Transparent—Widely known and well liked; large size; transparent yellow. Quality good, crisp, subacid, and very fragrant; an excellent cooker; fruit tender and requires careful handling. Tree bears young and is of rather dwarfish growth; is extremely hardy. June in Section A.

York Imperial—An attractive red Apple with faint stripes of darker red; good quality, crisp, firm, and of fine texture. The tree is long lived and bears freely and regularly. Succeeds well in the Southwest. York Imperial is an excellent Apple for the commercial orchard because of its good shipping and keeping qualities. We have an excellent stock. September in Section A.

CRAB-APPLES

It is hard to understand why more farmers do not have a few Crab-Apple trees in their orchards. The demand for the fruit is always good, and the price is high. On our local market here we get from \$4.50 to \$6 per bushel every year and can never supply the demand.



Apples in the springtime

There is no fruit which makes a more attractive or more delicious jelly than Crab-Apples. Don't deny your table this delicacy because of your failure to plant a few trees.

Florence—Bears very young, is exceedingly prolific, and a dwarfish grower. Fruit is striped, mottled crimson and yellow. Unsurpassed for jellies, preserves, and cider. June to July.

Hyslop—Large size; dark red; in clusters; very acid. August in Section A.

Quaker—Quite a vigorous grower; large size; greenish yellow. Medium ripening.

Transcendent—Medium size; pleasant flavor; very hardy; yellow, partly covered with red. July to August in Section A.

Whitney—A small Apple rather than a true Crab; green, striped and splashed with red; flesh firm, juicy, and of good flavor. A dwarfish grower and very hardy; exceedingly productive. August in Section A.

See page 1 to 3 for explanation of sections used in this list.



Pear trees in nursery row

PEARS

The Pear is adapted to widely varying soils and conditions. No home can afford to be without a few Pear trees. They are ornamental in foliage and in habit of growth, resembling the poplar tree in appearance. In the southern portion of Section A and in Section D, Pears are subject to blight and only certain varieties can be grown with any degree of success. Kieffer and Garber are the two commercial sorts. Duchess and some of the early varieties are successful on a small scale. Pears should be picked as soon as mature, wrapped in paper, and placed in a dry, cool place until they are colored and mellow. When allowed to ripen on the tree they become insipid and the flesh is tough.

RECIPE FOR MAKING PEAR HONEY

1 gallon Pears	4 cups sugar
4 cups water	½ cup lemon juice

Pare and grate in water; bring to boil and add sugar; boil forty-five minutes, or until consistency of honey; add lemon juice; put in glasses and cover with paraffin. Should be the thickness of honey.

Alamo—A Texas seedling of Bartlett, but earlier, smaller, and sweeter. Suited to Section C. Ripens in June.

Angouleme—Grown either as a standard or dwarf; succeeds well in the South. Very large; white flesh, rich, of high quality. Productive and long lived. August in Section A.

Anjou—One of the best commercial Pears in the North and East. Large, heavy, yellow, often shaded with dull crimson. Flesh white, fine grained, buttery, with a rich, high flavor. Bears young. August to September in Section A.

Bartlett—Clear lemon-yellow with soft blush. Buttery, juicy, and highly flavored. The most popular of all Pears. July to August in Section C. Successful in the El Paso section of the Rio Grande Valley as well as in Section B.

Clapp Favorite—Very large, yellow, summer Pear; splashed with crimson and russet spots. Flesh is fine grained, juicy, white, and of excellent quality. Ripe ten days before Bartlett.

Early Ely—Small, deep yellow in color, best quality for table and market. Ripe in June. Trade-marked.

Flemish—Pale yellow, almost covered with light russet. Large, melting, sweet, and rich; a beautiful Pear. One of the best Pears for the Northwest. July to August.

Garber—Should be planted in the South where other Pears will not grow, especially in connection with Kieffer. The Garber is a large yellow Pear with red cheek. It keeps remarkably well and is a splendid shipping Pear. August in Section A.

Kieffer—The best known of all the Pears. Very large; yellow; successful everywhere. Should be gathered when mature and allowed to ripen in storage. Tree very vigorous, resisting blight, ornamental, and immensely productive. Garber should be planted with Kieffer to insure best pollenizing. August to September in Section A.

Le Conte—Large, bell-shaped, smooth, rich, creamy yellow; quality better than Kieffer. Tree a rapid grower and a young and prolific bearer, but more subject to blight than Kieffer or Garber. July in Section A.

Magnolia—A beautiful yellow-russet Pear; globular; large and showy. Fine for canning, preserving, and when fully ripe for eating. A young and abundant bearer.

Seckel—Small, with a very delicious flavor. Brownish green with a russet cheek. June to July in Section A.

Wilder—Small to medium; bell-shaped, fine grained, tender and juicy; color greenish yellow with red cheek. Tree hardy and a young bearer of heavy crops. June to July in Section A.



DWARF PEARS

These are the ordinary Pears grown on quince roots. They never attain a large growth and bear younger than standard Pears. The fruit is the same. Varieties: **Bartlett**, **Angouleme** (Duchess).

QUINCES

Quinces are only reasonably successful in Section A, but very much at home in Sections B and C. The fruit is highly prized for preserves and jellies and for baking and serving with cream.

Angers—Fruit pear-shaped, dull yellow, firm, dry, but of good flavor. Used largely for stocks upon which to grow pear and other Quince. August to September.

Champion—Very large; dull yellow; rich aromatic flavor. Tree vigorous and prolific. July to August.

Meech—Large, bright orange-yellow; of great beauty and delightful fragrance; unsurpassed for jellies and preserves. July to September.

Orange—Medium size; rich orange-yellow. This is the most universally grown of the improved Quinces. August.



Garber Pears in our orchard near Pottsboro, Texas (see page 14)

CITRUS FRUITS

Citrus fruits will grow all along the Gulf Coast, but of course certain varieties must be selected if the grower is to attain the greatest success. The varieties listed here are worthy of your confidence. We shall be glad to give you further assistance if you will write us.

GRAPEFRUIT—We furnish the best variety of this popular citrus fruit.

KUMQUAT—The smallest of the citrus fruits—tiny golden oranges; both skin and pulp good for eating. Very attractive.

LEMONS—The commercial Lemons are not quite so hardy as Satsuma oranges; however they are very successful in the extreme South.

LEMON, PONDEROSA—Fruit of enormous size; fine quality; skin thin and firm; ships well and brings high prices. Tree dwarfish and bears young.

ORANGE, DUGAT—Originated and grown in South Texas where it succeeds well. Of fine quality and almost as hardy as Satsuma. Ripens after Satsuma. Fruit is very attractive and sells well.

ORANGE, SATSUMA—Medium size; flattened; rind loosely adhering; segments easily separated; deep yellow; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet, and delicious; seedless. Ripens September to November. The tree is of smaller growth than other Oranges and is thornless. Often grown on *Citrus trifoliata* stock with splendid results.

In Section A, many of the fall and winter varieties of Apples drop badly in the latter part of the summer owing to the hot dry weather. To obviate this, the fruit should be gathered as soon as it is fully grown and has begun to color, although still hard and apparently green. Pack carefully and place in cold storage at 32 degrees. The increased quality and price of the fruit thus stored will far exceed the cost of storage.

For the Panhandle and the Pecos Valley, the late Apples are the most profitable, while in South Texas, in the southern part of Section A, the early varieties should be planted.



FIGS

Fresh Figs are delicious when served as a dessert, with cream and sugar. Preserved, they keep well, and are a delightful addition to the preserved fruit list. The Fig is half hardy and luxuriant in growth, the blooms being inside of what we term the fruit. Largely grown commercially in California. Also in portions of Arizona, Mexico, and New Mexico, it is a profitable source of revenue, as well as in coastwise Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and on the South Atlantic coast. The United States consumes and pays import duties on more dried Figs than any other nation in the world. These could be profitably grown within the nation itself, if we willed. The south half of Section A grows Figs successfully, and in the northern half of Section A such varieties as Magnolia and Brunswick, though killed to the ground in winter, are still highly profitable.

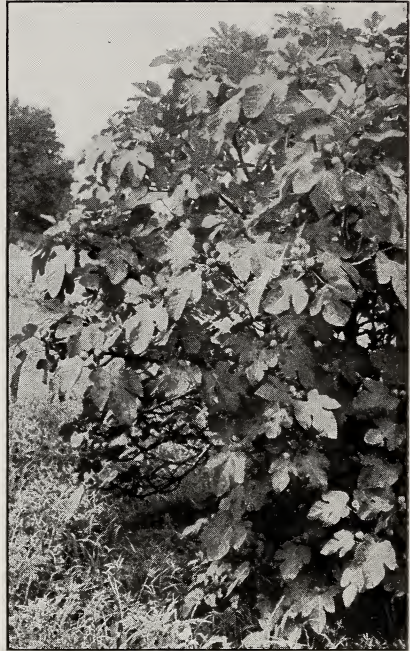
Brown Turkey—Adriatic. Medium; violet-brown; sweet and good. Has the habit of bearing on the new shoots, even in the nursery row, and is suited to Section A as well as farther south.

Brunswick—Large; irregular; light violet; quality excellent. Very reliable and prolific. Not only suited to the coast section, but even farther north it will send up new shoots each spring and bear fruit on the new wood.

Capri—This is the wild Fig of Asia and is not edible, but serves as a home for the minute insect, *Blastophaga grossorum*, the only insect which can carry the pollen from the Capri Figs to the flowers of the Smyrna types.

Magnolia—Large; pale violet; of the Adriatic class; flavor excellent; bears on one-year stems. Largely grown in Section D in commercial orchards.

Smyrna—There are several varieties of Smyrna Figs, the leading one being Calimyrna. The Smyrnas are the chief drying Figs in Asia and are grown to some extent in California. It is necessary to have trees of the Capri class grown with the Smyrna.



Magnolia Fig

MULBERRIES

Fine for shade and the fruit is quite valuable for hogs and chickens. An ideal tree for planting in the poultry yard. Another very excellent place for planting Mulberry trees is near your small fruit garden. The birds are fond of Mulberries and will eat them instead of the small fruits.

Downing—Large, rich, subacid; ripe in June and July.

English—Excellent flavor, fruit large; ripe early in June; tree hardy and very prolific. Excellent for general planting.

Hicks' Everbearing—In fruit for several months, ripening in June, July and August. Very prolific; fruit large, black, and sweet. Does well all over the South.

Non-Bearing—See under Shade Trees.

Sell Satisfaction

A satisfied customer is the best advertisement any business can have. If we sell satisfaction, our goods will sell themselves.

Ogden, Cottle County, Texas.

The box of trees and shrubs came in splendid condition and we are more than satisfied with the way you filled the order. All have been carefully set out and we hope to have a good showing here in the spring. Again thanking you for your pains and courtesy in this matter.



Nuts

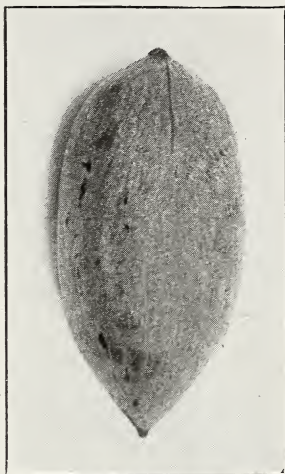
Nut-growing should be an important industry in all parts of the South. Our climate, soil, and moisture conditions are specially adapted to this phase of agriculture. One or two trees are worth having on a small place, while a large grove is one of the most valuable assets on a southern plantation. As a food product nuts rank with meats and cereals, and can be served in many appetizing ways.

We have a special nut catalogue, "Dollars in Nuts," which we have prepared for our patrons who are especially interested in nut-culture. Copy free on request.

Stuart—Introduced by the late W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Mississippi. A standard among high-class Pecans for commercial orchards. Nut large, well shaped, and of fine appearance; meaty;



Typical grafted Pecan, 2 years old



ALMONDS

The sweet, thin-shelled Almond, largely grown in California and along the Pacific slope, also farther eastward in Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas. We grow chiefly the Princess variety.

CHESTNUTS

Spanish—The best one for the Southwest. Small trees only.

FILBERTS

Resemble the hazelnut in origin, habit, and uses.

PECANS

Delmas—Large; good quality; shell medium; fills well. Tree strong, healthy, a young and prolific bearer. One of the best commercial varieties.

Frotscher—Originated in Louisiana. Nuts cylindrical, slightly tapering; shell thin, parting easily from the kernel; of delicate flavor and fine quality. Tree thrifty and productive. One of the best.

Schley—Medium long; pointed; shell thin; meat plump, full, separating easily; quality best.

reasonably thin shell; well flavored. The best Pecan for either commercial or home growing.

Van Deman—Large; oblong; shell moderately thin; cracks and separates well; meat plump, full, and of good quality.

WALNUTS

Black—There is no finer tree grown than our native Black Walnut, both for shade and for nuts, and as a stock on which to graft the English Walnut. Nuts are medium to large, crack easily; the flesh is tender and has a good flavor.

English—These are adapted to Sections C and D.

Japan—Highly ornamental as a shade tree and adapted to a great variety of soils. The roots are more fibrous than the Black Walnut, hence the trees transplant more readily.



BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

Every home-owner should grow Blackberries and Dewberries to some extent. They can be grown easily and they yield enormously. A few vines planted along the fence in the back yard or a row in the garden will prove wonderfully profitable. Every farmer should plant from one to five acres of Blackberries and Dewberries. The fruit is always in good demand. Profits of \$250 per acre are nothing unusual.

Austin Dewberry—The best Dewberry for the Southwest. Fruit very large, acid; vigorous grower and very prolific.

Dallas Blackberry—A Texas berry; large, black, firm, and a strong grower. Ripens in midseason.

Early Harvest Blackberry—Very early. Fruit medium in size; juicy, tender, mild, and good. It has a long fruiting season, carries well and is especially good for canning.

Haupt Blackberry—An "evergreen Blackberry"; berries of good size and of highest quality.

Himalaya Berry—An exceedingly strong grower, so much so that it must be grown on a trellis.

Hopkins Blackberry—Fine upright grower; abundant bearer; fruit large, firm, unexcelled in flavor; a splendid all-purpose Blackberry.

Logan Berry—A cross between the raspberry and blackberry. Fruit dark red and produced in clusters. Its flavor partakes of both raspberry and blackberry, is mild and pleasant, and peculiar to this berry alone. Excellent for the table, jams, or jellies, and for making "Lojuice."

McDonald Blackberry—One of the best Blackberries grown. It is really a cross between the Blackberry and the Dewberry, combining the firmness and quality of the blackberry with the size, earliness, and productiveness of the dewberry. The berries are large and of good quality; enormously productive, out-yielding any other known variety of Blackberry. Ripens very early, two weeks before Early Harvest. McDonald requires a pollenizer in order to develop perfect berries. Early Harvest is a good variety to plant with McDonald.

Robison Blackberry. Originated in Texas. Large, delicious berries; very prolific, and a valuable berry for the Southwest.

Rogers' Dewberry—A very early variety, ripening in April. Vigorous and prolific.

The Queen—A native of the "Black Land Belt" of North Texas. The largest and most abundant early berry we have found. Large size, free from core, and of fine flavor. A strong, upright grower after the first year. The first year it has a habit of growth like the dewberries. Succeeds well in black, waxy prairies as well as in the sandy soils. Trade-marked by us.



STRAWBERRIES

Every garden should contain at least a few plants of this delicious, satisfying fruit. We give special instructions for the handling of the plants in our booklet, "How to Plant and Care for Trees and Plants," which is free with each order. There are two classes of Strawberries, the perfect and the imperfect-flowering. The imperfect-flowering sorts will produce inferior fruit unless some of the perfect-flowering varieties are planted among them. These imperfect-flowering varieties, however, give splendid results when handled in this way. In the following list of varieties, we indicate the perfect-flowering sorts by "P," the imperfect by "I."

THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES ARE BEST SUITED FOR THE SOUTHWEST:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Aroma —P. Late. | Lady Thompson —P. Early. |
| Brandywine —P. Late. | Mitchell —P. Extra early. |
| Bubach —I. Mid-season. | Ozark —P. Extra early. |
| Crescent —I. Early. | Texas —P. Extra early. |
| Gandy —P. Late. | Warfield —I. Mid-season. |
| Klondyke —P. Mid-season. | |

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

The Everbearing varieties are proving reasonably successful in the Southwest. The best three varieties are Americus, Progressive, and Superb. All three of these are perfect flowering.

CURRENTS

This fruit can be grown with only fair success in the Southwest. They do best in a cool, moist, loamy soil where they must be well cultivated and fertilized.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing—Called "the Great American Gooseberry." The most widely grown Gooseberry. Bush is a strong upright grower and very productive; fruit roundish oval; color a pale green; very juicy.

Houghton—An early variety; fruit round and dark red when ripe; skin thin; juicy; sweet.



Picking Strawberries



St. Regis Raspberries

RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are not successful when grown for distant markets, but for nearby markets are highly profitable. A few bushes constitute a sure source of profit and a supply of rich, splendidly flavored fruit for your table. Plant them only on a small scale in the Southwest, but select a little spot of well-drained soil and plant a few.

Cardinal—Red. Extra large and fine.

Gregg—Black. Large size, vigorous, and productive.

Kansas—Black. One of the best; very hardy and prolific.

Mammoth Cluster—Black. Productive; hardy; berries of large size.

St. Regis Red. An everbearing variety whose ripening period covers four months. The main crop is borne in the spring and another good crop late in the summer and early fall. The berries are large, juicy, sweet, and of highest quality. The **Country Gentleman** says: "With the appearance of the St. Regis, one of the new 'everbearing' va-

rieties, the problem of growing Raspberries in the South seems to be solved. The St. Regis appears to be doing well in all parts of the South in which it has been tried. It bears a good crop of berries in the early summer, and in August the new shoots develop clusters of blossoms on their tips, which mature for the second crop. These tip clusters are sometimes a foot or more in length and are covered with berries. After the fall crops have been produced, the tips of the new canes are cut off below the bearing point, and the same canes produce the first crop of the next season." This season is a good time to set some plants.

GARDEN ROOTS

Asparagus—We offer varieties that are successful in the Southwest. 2 years old.

Garden Sage.

Horse-Radish.

Rhubarb—Valuable for the back yard of the city dweller or for the gardens of country folks. Rhubarb will grow anywhere in the temperate zone. Makes delicious pies and sauces.

Cleburne, Texas.

I sold one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of Lawton Blackberry off of one and one-half acres. I also sold five hundred dollars (\$500) of Plums off of one acre. I average about two hundred dollars (\$200) per acre on Peach.

Cleburne, Texas.

I made four hundred dollars (\$400) on one acre of Austin Dewberry three and one-half miles east of Cleburne.



GRAPES

A dozen Grape vines in your "Victory Garden," of assorted varieties, will help materially in the fight against the high cost of living. It is a pleasure to us to assist our customers in selecting the varieties which we know will produce good results for them. We want to help you succeed—your success is ours also.

The Grape is probably one of the first fruits, if not the very first, used and brought into cultivation, and yet we are continually adding finer varieties to the long list of successful kinds. There is scarcely a farm between the Gulf of Mexico and Canada on which some varieties of Grapes cannot be grown successfully. Grapes are wonderfully successful when planted for commercial purposes, and there is no fruit more satisfactory for home use. By chemical analysis good, ripe Grapes have been found to supply a greater percentage of sugar and muscle-building material per pound than any other fruit. Home-made wine, grape juice, jelly, and preserves can be made from a few vines in the back yard, if you have not space to grow Grapes in quantities for the markets. Profits of \$200 to \$500 per acre frequently result from Grape vineyards.

Agawam—Large; bronzy red; skin thick; pulp rather tender; vine vigorous and highly productive. Ripe with Concord.

America—Special. Growth very strong; must be pollinized by other varieties. Berry of medium size and black; a good combination wine and table Grape. Ripe July 20 in Section A.

Bell—Special. Vine vigorous, hardy, and a good, sure bearer; cluster medium, often with a shoulder, fairly compact; berry medium, round, greenish yellow; skin thin, sufficiently tough to prevent cracking under ordinary weather changes; pulp rather tender, juicy, very sweet, and agreeably flavored; ripens just before Concord.

Big Extra—Special. Extra-large bunch; berries black, of fine quality. A Post Oak hybrid variety, very hardy, and an extremely prolific bearer. Ripe in July.

Black Spanish—Small berry; large cluster; black; succeeds well in Southwest Texas. A fine wine Grape. Ripe in July.

Brighton—Large; red; fine for table; also makes good wine. Ripe a week earlier than Delaware.

Brilliant—Special. A very strong grower; endures Texas climate well. Clusters large, often shouldered, open to compact. Berries large, light to dark red, translucent with a thin bloom, and very handsome; skin thin, rather tender, but seldom cracks; pulp meaty, yet tender, melting, and delicious, having the taste of Delaware. Ripe in mid-season.

Campbell Early—Clusters very large with large shoulder; berry black; of somewhat less pulp and better quality than Concord; a very showy, salable Grape of the Concord type. Ripe with Moore Early.

Captain—Cluster very large, long and cylindrical, reaching 10 to 12 inches; berry large, black with white bloom; skin thin; pulp tender. Flowers of this variety are not sufficiently self-fertile, so should be planted near other Grapes for perfect pollinizing. Mid-season ripening.

Carman Special—One of the most profitable and popular varieties; splendid as a table Grape as well as for wine, grape juice preserves and jelly. Cluster very large, sometimes weighing two pounds; shouldered; very compact. Berries me-

dium size, black with thin bloom; skin tough and thin, never cracks, pulp meaty, firm, but tender when fully ripe; of splendid quality, far superior to Concord. Ripen in July.

Catawba—Found in the woods of North Carolina near the Catawba River in 1801. Vine is vigorous; cluster medium; berries above medium, clear dark red; skin tough; pulp juicy, rather tender, with a slight Muscat flavor. Ripens quite late. An excellent table and wine Grape.

Champanel—Special. Large; black with white bloom; juicy, sprightly, rather acid until fully ripe; ripens with Concord. A very strong grower; especially adapted to black, waxy soil.

Chasselas Golden—California. Bunch and berry medium; amber color, sweet, and agreeable. Latter part of July.

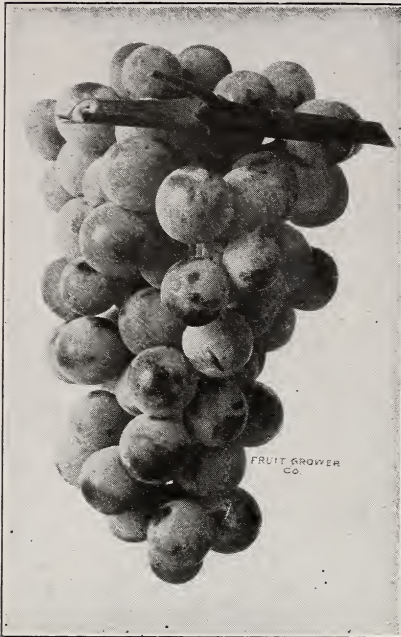
Concord—The best known of all varieties of Grapes; large, black; suited for table or market. Ripe in July.



Catawba Grape



GRAPES—Continued



Lindley Grape

Cornichon—California. Cluster medium to large; berry large, oblong, dark purple; quality fair. Late ripening.

Delaware—Small, clear red, and of the very finest flavor; a standard of excellence for table grapes and for marketing. Last of July.

Diamond—Large; white; of fine quality; one of the best of the American Grapes; a seedling of Concord, but superior to it.

Ellen Scott—Special. Vine a stocky, vigorous, healthy grower. Clusters large; berry large, round, dark violet color; skin thin but does not crack; a most delicious flavor; ripens late, after Catawba.

Elvira—Medium bunch and berry; white and of good quality. Makes a fine white wine.

Emperor—California—A strong grower and heavy bearer; bunch long, compound, loose shouldered; berry large, oblong, deep rose color with light bloom. Its firmness, good keeping qualities, and rich color make it a desirable market variety. Ripe in September.

Fern—Special. Medium to large; dark purplish red; firm, agreeable flavor; ripens late, in August to September. Growth very strong; a good drouth-resister.

Flame Tokay—California. Bunches large, rather compact; berries large, pale red with bloom; pulp firm, sweet, and

good. A standard variety, commanding good prices on the market. September. Vines are strong and productive.

Gold Coin—Special. Medium-sized cluster; berries large, globular, yellowish when fully ripe; skin does not crack; juicy and sweet. A medium grower and a very prolific bearer; succeeds well in most parts of the South. Mid-season.

Green Mountain—Above medium in size; berry medium, white, of excellent quality; very prolific; succeeds well from Texas northward. Ripens very early.

Grenache—California. A splendid grower and a very heavy producer. Makes a fine wine.

Hamburg, Black—California. Bunch and berry very large; berry round, dark red, black when fully ripe; flesh firm, juicy, and sweet. A good shipper. Ripens late.

Hamburg, Golden—California. Large, loose-shouldered bunches; berry large, oval, somewhat flattened, greenish yellow, melting, juicy, and rich. September.

Headlight. Special. One of the earliest varieties; clusters small to medium; berries clear red, medium to large size; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, very sweet; almost equal to Delaware.

Herbemont—Cluster large; berry small, purple; flavor mild, subacid; fine wine Grape; very prolific. Ripens in August; especially adapted to Southwest Texas.

Ives—Bunch and berry medium in size; dark purple color; very acid until fully ripe; a good ordinary variety. Mid-season.

James—Special. Of the Southern Muscadine family. Like all varieties of this class, it is a vigorous grower and very healthy; has the largest clusters of any of its species; 8 to 15 large, black, round berries to a cluster; skin thick; flesh pulpy, of fair quality; ripens here middle of August.

Jefferson—Vine fairly vigorous; clusters large, compact; berries large, red covered with delicate bloom; skin tough; pulp juicy, of good quality; ripens late.

Lindley—An exceptionally fine table Grape; large, red berries; skin tough. Ripe about with Delaware. Plant near Delaware and Brilliant for pollination.

Longfellow—Special. Vine free from mildew; bunches very long, often 18 inches; berry somewhat larger than Concord, black; ripens August 1 to 15 at Sherman, Texas. A splendid producer, often yielding as much as forty pounds to the vine.

Malaga—California. A strong grower and immense producer; bunches very large; berries oval, yellowish green; quality good. Can be dried as raisins.

Marguerite—A strong grower, resists mildew, endures southwestern climate well; berry medium size, purple, of fine quality. A splendid arbor Grape. Ripe in August and September.



Delaware

Niagara

Green Mountain

Brighton

GRAPES—Continued

Mission—California. Grown largely in West Texas as far east as Cisco. Bunches large; berries medium, purple, sweet; makes fine wine. August to September.

Moore Early—Very large, early, black, of fine quality; a fine market Grape; very healthy and prolific.

Muscadine—Special. These should be planted near the Scuppernongs for pollination, one vine to six or eight Scuppernongs.

Muscat—California. Bunches long, loose; berry oval to round, yellowish green. August.

Niagara—Large, greenish white, semi-transparent; quality good; a seedling of Concord; successful over a wide range of territory. Mid-season.

Palomino—California. Vigorous, prolific; bunches large and shouldered; berry large, round, greenish white.

Presley—Very early; red with bloom; larger than Delaware and partakes of the Delaware flavor.

Rommel—Special. Cluster medium size, compact, often shouldered; berry round, medium to large, greenish until fully ripe, then becomes a pale yellow; skin very thin and delicate, but rarely cracks; a most delightful flavor, liked by all. Too tender for shipping but splendid for local markets. Ripens with Concord.

R. W. Munson—Special. Medium to large bunch; berry black, does not crack; pulp tender and quality good; ripe just before Concord. Should be planted near Concord or Brilliant for pollination.

Scuppernong—Special. First found on an island in the Scuppernong River in North Carolina. It is the only white Grape ever found wild. The cluster bears two to eight yellowish amber-colored berries, with very thick skin; flesh pulpy, tender for its class; ripe in August and September. Much prized for making "Scuppernong wine," especially in the older southern states.

Sultanina—California. Sometimes called "Seedless Sultana" and "Thompson's Seedless." Clusters very large; berry medium, yellowish amber; seedless, making the finest of seedless raisins; vine vigorous, but sensitive to mildew and cold.

Vergennes—Vine hardy, vigorous, healthy, and productive; likely to mildew in the South; cluster medium; berry medium to large; color dull red; skin thick. Vergennes is an excellent Grape for all purposes. Late ripening.

Wapanucka—Special. Cluster medium to large, shouldered, compact; berries large, rich, yellowish white, translucent; more vigorous than Concord; better flavored than Niagara or Green Mountain; ripe with Delaware; an extra-fine table Grape and usable for nearby markets.

Worden—A splendid, large, black Grape of the Concord type, ripening earlier than Concord. A desirable sort and a favorite with many leading Grape-growers.

Wyoming—Cluster and berry somewhat resemble Delaware, but larger; like a big Delaware with all the richness taken out; ripens just before Delaware; berries of a brighter red; very prolific and attracts attention on the market; poor quality.



Ornamental Trees

"Trees are the arms of Mother Earth lifted up in worship of her Maker. Where they are, beauty dwells; where they are not, the land is ugly, though it be rich. For its richness is but greasy fatness and its gaudy raiment is but cheap imitation of forest finery. Trees are the shelter of man, beast, and bird; they furnish the roof above us, the shade about us, and the nesting places of love and song. They call children out to play; they entice sweethearts into leafy coverts to seal their vows with fond caresses; they console and gratefully reward old age. They are the fittest ornaments of wealth and the inalienable possessions of the poor, who can enjoy them without having title to them. They are the masts that fly the flags of all nations and the sails of all seas; they are the timbers that bridge forbidding streams; they bear the wires of the world's intelligence; they hold the rails that carry the traffic of the continent; they are the carved and polished furnishing of the home; they cradle the young and coffin the dead.

"Trees are nature's prime source of food; their fruits and nuts gave sustenance to the first tribes of men and are the sweetest and most nourishing of the earth's products.

"Trees herald the spring with glorious banners of leaf and bloom; they clothe the autumn in garments of gold and royal purple; bared to the winter's cold, they are the harp of the winds and they whisper the music of the infinite spaces.

"Before the earth could be peopled, it was set thick with trees; and when man has run his course and the race we know has disappeared in the completeness of its mission or perishes in the destruction of its trees, the earth will spring up again with new forests to shelter and sustain a new race of men and beasts and birds to work out a greater destiny. Perhaps if we are wise enough to replenish our wasting forests and to make ourselves worthy of the gift of trees, we may be permitted to accomplish that greater destiny which the Mighty Forester, the Perfect Orchardist, the Loving Father, requires in the fulfillment of His sublime purpose."

—CLARENCE OUSLEY.

SHADE TREES

One of the greatest needs of our Southwestern towns, cities, and country highways is Shade Trees. If you want to be a blessing to your community be a "booster" for the proper planting of Shade Trees along the streets and highways. Why is the capital of our country considered the second most beautiful city in the world? Because of its well-treed streets and avenues; every street is lined with trees of one variety. Civic Leagues and Chambers of Commerce can take up no better line of work than that of planting trees along the streets and highways. Write us if you have plans and suggestions for your particular section and we will help you in every way that we can.

There is no comparison between our nursery-grown, carefully cultivated and trained, and carefully dug shade trees and those dug from the forests, which have never been transplanted and consequently have not the root-system that will enable them successfully to withstand the shock of transplanting. It pays to plant a well-grown, well-rooted, vigorous shade tree. Every home-owner in the Southwest should read the bulletin, "Tree Planting Needed in Texas," prepared and distributed without charge by the Texas State Forester at College Station, Texas.



SHADE TREES—Continued

Ash, White (*Fraxinus Americana*)—One of our best native trees; leaves dark green, and effective throughout our long summers. Native throughout America.

Box Elder (*Acer Negundo*)—A large, rapid-growing native tree of spreading habit, belonging to the Maple family.

Bois d'Arc (*Toxylon pomiferum*)—The rugged endurance of the tree and the persistence of the glossy green foliage throughout the long summers until frost, makes this a very desirable tree.

Catalpa Speciosa—Broad, deep green foliage with large fragrant trumpet flowers in clusters in the spring. The Catalpa is a native of most parts of the South, and is valued for its durable timber and for ornamental purposes.

Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides canadensis*). One of the best of the Poplar family. Large and spreading, and used where the effects of the Poplars are desired. Does exceptionally well in the plains country.

Cypress, Deciduous (*Taxodium distichum*)—A beautiful pyramidal-shaped tree; very striking in appearance; branches from the ground, having the appearance of a cedar, though it drops its leaves in winter.

Elm, American White (*Ulmus Americana*)—The broad-leaved Elm; one of the best shade trees for the United States.

Elm, English (*U. campestris*)—This variety has the round-topped head, and is more compact than the American.

Elm, Scotch or Wych (*U. scabra montana*)—Attains a height of 100 feet, the spreading branches forming an oblong or broad, round-topped head. Not so desirable as American for the Southwest.

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)—Perhaps our best shade tree; highly satisfactory both as a lawn and as an avenue tree; extremely healthy and vigorous.

Locust, Black (*Robinia Pseudacacia*)—Popular both for shade and avenue trees, as well as for windbreaks and timber

belts. White, sweet-scented flowers in spring.

Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo (*Salisburia adiantiflora*; *Ginkgo biloba*)—A tall, sparsely branched, usually slender tree, attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet. Fruit cream colored, having a thin shell with a sweet kernel. The ripe fruit possesses a not very agreeable odor.

Maple, Silver or Soft (*Acer dasycarpum*)—A rapid-growing, beautiful tree; succeeds well in almost any soil.

Mimosa (*Acacia*)—The variety which we offer is a small tree of a spreading habit, bearing orange blooms in spring, and possessing beautiful foliage.

Mulberry, Non-bearing (*Morus alba*)—See "Special Shade Trees."

Mulberry, Russian (*M. alba tatarica*)—Hardy and vigorous; used largely for timber plantings.

Oaks—See "Special Shade Trees."

Pecans—See "Nut Trees."

Poplar, Bolle's Silver (*Populus alba Bolleana*)—A tall columnar tree, resembling Lombardy Poplar in growth, but more wide-spreading and with silvery leaves.

Poplar, Carolina (*P. monilifera carolinensis*)—Rapid grower; no cottony blooms. Especially adapted to the plains country.

Poplar, Lombardy (*P. nigra*)—Wonderfully effective when properly placed in a landscape, but like the exclamation point in printing, to be used sparingly. It is a very rapid grower and becomes more beautiful as the tree grows older.

Poplar, Silver (*P. alba*)—Of spreading habit; grayish bark; leaves light green above and white beneath. A very striking tree.

Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)—An excellent avenue as well as lawn tree; endures well the dust and smoke of cities; one of the best shade trees of America.

Texas Umbrella—See "Special Shade Trees."

Walnuts—See "Nut Trees."

Willows—See "Special Shade Trees."

SPECIAL SHADE TREES

Catalpa Bungei—A Chinese variety, with a beautiful, umbrella-shaped head of dense foliage. Splendid as a specimen and where formal effects are desired.

Empress Tree (*Paulownia imperialis*)—Large heart-shaped leaves; panicles of lilac-colored flowers in spring; rapid grower and a beautiful tree. Splendid as a specimen.

where it grows naturally; a most effective evergreen.

Oak, Pin (*Q. palustris*)—A graceful tree of spreading, pyramidal habit; leaves bright green above, lighter on the under side; semi-evergreen.

Oak, Texas Red (*Q. texana*)—Beautiful deep green foliage, turning brilliant scarlet in fall.



Weeping Mulberry



Catalpa

Japan Varnish, or Chinese Parasol (*Sterculia platanifolia*)—A strong-growing, green-barked tree of tropical appearance, native of Japan and China. Leaves broad, deep green; appearance very tropical; large panicles of yellow flowers.

Mulberry, Non-bearing (*Morus alba*)—This is one of the best shade trees for the West; a rapid grower and withstands drought.

Mulberry, Teas' Weeping (*M. alba tatarica pendula*)—A rapid-growing dwarf tree with drooping stems, forming a rounded shower of branches, hanging to the ground; formal in effect and suitable for specimens.

Oak, Live (*Quercus virginiana*)—One of the most beautiful of the American Oaks; much planted as a shade and avenue tree in the South. Easily transplanted and of fairly rapid growth in the moist sections

Oak, Willow (*Q. Phellos*)—C o n i c a l, round-topped head; leaves glossy green.

Texas Umbrella (*Melia umbraculiformis*)—Considered a distinct species from the common China tree; originally found near the San Jacinto battlefield; distinctive umbrella shape, giving very dense shade.

Willow, Weeping (*Salix babylonica*)—Leaves and bark both a beautiful shade of green; exceedingly graceful.

Willow, Thurlow's Weeping (*S. elegantissima*)—Similar to *S. babylonica*; leaves narrower; well suited to the South.

In Texas and the rest of the states in the Southwest there is not a home that should not have more shade trees on the grounds. In this section, where it is so hot in summer, shade is especially welcome. Another thing about trees: In addition to giving shade they also add much to the attractiveness of both home and

SHADE TREE SEEDLINGS

Over the greater portion of Texas every farmer should be concerned with the problem of growing at least part of his home wood supply. The United States Forest Service estimates that 2,500,000 acres in the prairie and plains sections of Texas should be devoted to woodlot planting in order to preserve the balance between woodland and farm. Eight Panhandle counties, in which approximately 100 per cent of the entire area (5,100,000 acres) is farm-land, are wooded to the extent of less than seven-hundredths of one per cent of their entire area. That wooded areas do not interfere with the best agricultural development is shown in the black prairie section of the state, where ten counties with approximately 74 per cent of their total area (5,800,000 acres) in farm-land, 58 per cent of which is improved, devote more than 18.9 per cent (808,862 acres) of the farm area to woodlots. No soils are too poor in plant food to support a tree. On every farm are areas which cannot be profitably used for growing crops. A woodlot on the farm means more acres producing revenue and fewer idle acres. Plant the corners, the rocky areas, and those places where erosion will result if the land is not protected. Material benefits may be derived from the woodlot as well as from the garden and orchard. (From Bulletin 2, Department of Forestry, College Station, Texas). Plant your woodlot with any of the following seedlings:

Ash, Black Locust, Bois d'Arc, Box Elder, Catalpa Speciosa, Maple, Russian Mulberry, Sycamore and Umbrella China.

DECORATIVE SHRUBS

Nothing can more quickly make a "home" out of a house and lot than the judicious planting of shrubs, trees, vines, and evergreens. There are a few rules to govern all plantings: Keep an open lawn; mass your shrubbery at the back and along the boundary lines, also against the foundation of the house; plant the taller-growing sorts at the back and those of low growth in front; use care in selecting the plants with the most dainty flowers and leaves where they will be most closely observed; avoid too many straight lines and geometrical angles except in a real formal garden; use enough plants of a given kind to produce a good effect.

In the Southwest there are numbers of beautiful flowering shrubs that are well adapted, but do not attempt to grow the more tender sorts, such as rhododendrons, azaleas, etc., which while magnificent in the more favored climates, will, if they grow at all, produce only a weak, sickly effect. Select the varieties that you know will do well, and, if you do not know, find out from competent authority before planting. The varieties we show will grow practically anywhere in the great Southwest.

Acacia rosea (*Robinia hispida*)—A very desirable shrub for the Southwest, but must be planted where the numerous sprouts which come from the roots will not interfere with the growth of other plants. The flowers are a soft rose color, in panicles like the wistaria; blooms in early summer for a period of about four weeks.

Almond, Flowering (*Prunus sinensis*)—An old favorite; blooms early in the spring before the leaves appear; very attractive in borders and foundation plantings; in two colors, either pink or white. Valuable because of its early flowering period.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*)—An upright grower; flowers of different colors, somewhat resembling the hollyhock; very hardy; withstands drouth; blooms from July till frost. Suitable for planting at back of shrubbery beds and in foundation plantings where foundations are high. We offer the following colors in both single and double flowers:

Pure White	Red
Pink	Variegated (pink and white)
Lavender	
Purple	



Althea (*Hibiscus*)



DECORATIVE SHRUBS—Continued

Althea—Besides those mentioned on page 27, which are the best of the assorted blooming kinds, we have a number which have been bred up to the highest standard of blooming qualities as to size and color of flowers, and offer the ones mentioned below.

Admiral Dewey—Double; pure white; medium.

Amplissima—Double; deep purplish pink, carmine center; tall.

Carnea plena—Semi-double; flesh; medium.

Granville—Semi-double; flesh, crimson center; medium.

Lady Stanley—Double; white, shaded rose, crimson center; medium.

Meehanii—Single; lavender, variegated leaves; dwarf.

Pompon Rouge—Double; red; medium.

Totus albus—Single; pure white; dwarf.

Barberry, Common (*Berberis vulgaris*)—Yellow flowers in early spring, followed by red fruits in the fall. Branches arching.

Barberry, Japanese (*B. Thunbergii*)—Dense, low-growing shrub, branches spreading; pale yellow flowers with bright red fruit; leaves scarlet in fall; fine for borders; does best in partial shade in the Southwest.

Barberry, Purple-leaved (*B. vulgaris purpurea*)—Foliage dark, reddish purple; bright red fruits; in other respects similar to Common Barberry.

Bastard Indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*)—Of spreading habit, with fine, feathery foliage; flowers in long panicles, dark purple in color.

Bird of Paradise (*Caesalpinia Gilliesii*)—Leaves long and narrow, similar to indigo; flowers orange with brilliant red stamens protruding 3 to 5 inches. Good for dry sections.

Blue Spirea (*Caryopteris Mastacanthus*)—A showy, fall-flowering plant about 2

feet high; lavender flowers in numerous clusters.

Bush Honeysuckles (*Lonicera*)—These vigorous, tall-growing shrubs are invaluable for planting in masses or in borders; exceptionally well adapted to the Southwest.

White Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle (*L. tatarica alba*)—Large white flowers.

Pink Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle (*L. tatarica rubra*)—Rose-colored flowers.

Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia Veitchiana*)—Blooms continuously throughout the summer; flowers resemble the lilac.

Calycanthus (*Calcanthus floridus*)—Low-growing shrub, with very sweet-scented flowers; sometimes called "the Sweet Shrub." Must be planted in partial shade, as it cannot stand the hot dry summers of the Southwest without special care.

Chaste Tree (*Vitex Agnus-castus*)—A very rapid grower, splendid for use in backgrounds and to hide high fences; foliage grayish green, resembling sage to a degree; flowers in spikes of pale blue.

Crab, Bechtel's Flowering (*Pyrus ioensis Bechtelii*)—Flowers large and very double, of a beautiful shade of pink; of other dwarf growth than some of the other varieties of Flowering Crab.

Crab, Double-Flowering (*P. floribunda Scheideckeri*)—A small tree, beautiful in early spring, with its rose-colored blossoms.

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia*)—The most gorgeous of all blooming shrubs for the Southwest. Blooms throughout the entire summer; withstands drought wonderfully. Crape Myrtle is very effective for hedges, and is at its best when pruned every winter and not allowed to grow in tree form. We can furnish pink, light pink, red, purple, and white.

Deutzias (*Deutzia*)—A very showy shrub in early spring; may be used to advantage in the shrubby border, in masses and groups as specimens.

Candidissima—Double white flowers; tall growing.

Crenata—Single white flowers; tall growing.

Gracilis—Pretty, small white flowers; dwarf growing; very dense.

Pride of Rochester—Double flowers, white tinged with pink.

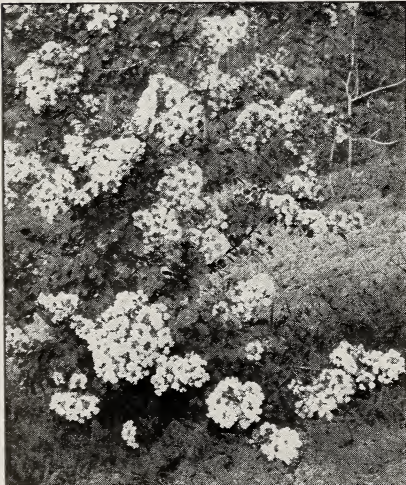
Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)—Shrub or small tree with spreading branches. White flowers.

Dogwood, Red (*C. stolonifera*)—Red bark; white flowers; splendid for planting near lakes or streams.

Elder, Fern-leaved (*Sambucus laciniata*)—A European variety of the old-fashioned Elderberry, its finely cut foliage and white flowers rendering it very attractive.

Elder, Golden (*S. aurea*)—Golden leaves; black berries; very attractive, especially in connection with the deep green of other shrubs; must be planted in sunlight to secure the best color effects.

Fringe, Purple, or Smoke Tree (*Rhus Cotinus*)—Masses of grayish purple blooms during the summer; not so hardy as Crape Myrtle.



Crape Myrtle



DECORATIVE SHRUBS—Continued

Fringe, White (*Chionanthus virginica*)—Dark green foliage and clouds of snowy blossoms; not a rapid grower. Blooms in spring.

Golden Bell (*Forsythia intermedia*)—A very graceful shrub, with slender, arching branches; yellow flowers in great profusion in early spring.

Golden Bell, Drooping (*F. suspensa*)—Particularly adapted to planting at the top of a retaining wall or along a bank; spreads in a low tangle; yellow flowers in early spring.

Golden Bell, Green-twigged (*F. viridissima*)—Not quite so graceful as *F. intermedia*, but a very desirable shrub; flowers somewhat greenish yellow; attains a height of 10 feet.

Hardy Hydrangea, Lawn (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*)—Immense panicles of pure white flowers in July, lasting for several weeks. This is universally considered one of the best shrubs for lawn planting. Attains a height of 12 feet.

Hardy Hydrangea, Hills of Snow (*H. arborescens grandiflora*)—Has the appearance of a low-growing snowball; large clusters of white flowers from June till frost.

Hardy Orange (*Citrus trifoliata*)—Green bark, thick rugged thorns; white, fragrant blossoms in spring, resembling orange blossoms; yellow seed-balls, having the appearance of small oranges, lasting until fall. Used chiefly for hedges, but quite effective as a shrub.

Indian Currant (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*)—Rather dwarf-growing native shrub; white flowers in spring followed by profusion of red berries in fall; very hardy and drought-enduring.

Indigo Shrub (*Indigofera australis*)—Of very dainty appearance; flowers in racemes of a beautiful shade of rose; very hardy and extremely effective. Blooms from June until frost.

Japanese Oleaster (*Elaeagnus longipes*)—Grows about 6 feet tall; grayish foliage; red fruits in the late summer.

Japan Quince (*Cydonia japonica*)—One of the most popular shrubs. Usually has bright red flowers, but the color varies from bright red to almost white. The plant has a rather twisted form of growth giving a decided Japanese effect. Blooms in early spring; fine for massing and pleasing for hedges, making a close growth that forms an effective barrier to small animals.

Jasmine, Yellow (*Jasminum nudiflorum*)—Planted in a warm, sunny corner, this low-growing, spreading shrub will give a wealth of bright yellow flowers in February. It can also be trained on a trellis and grown as a vine.

Kerria, White (*Rhodotypos kerrioides*)—A splendid shrub from Japan. Plant covered with white flowers in May, followed by jet-black seeds; a very good shrub for semi-shaded positions, though it will give good results even in hot sun.



Hardy Hydrangea

Lilac (*Syringa*)—The old-fashioned Lilacs, loved by the generations that are gone. We offer the purple and white of these old acquaintances, as well as the following:

Lilac, Persian (*Syringa persica*)—A graceful shrub with finely cut foliage and delicate lavender blossoms. Blooms are not so large as the Common Purple, but it is a more graceful shrub.

NAMED VARIETIES OF LILACS

There is no comparison between these named varieties and the Common Lilacs. Their richness of coloring is wonderful, as well as the size of each blossom and of the panicles. Once seen, they cannot be resisted. We know they are well adapted to the Southwest, for we have had them blooming for several seasons in a field unprotected from the western sun.

Alphonse Laval—Double flowers, bluish lilac in color.

Belle de Nancy—Double flowers, pink with white center.

Frau Bertha Dammann—Single flowers, white.

Ludwig Spaeth—Single flowers, dark purple.

Mme. Abel Chatenay—Double flowers, white.

Marie Legraye—Single flowers, white.

Missouri Currant (*Ribes aureum*)—Holds its foliage well and is of spreading growth; profusion of yellow flowers in spring.

Mock Orange, or Syringa (*Philadelphus coronarius*)—The old-fashioned "Sweet Syringa," with fragrant white flowers. The long branches covered with a profusion of starry white flowers are exceedingly beautiful; blooms in early spring. Suitable for massing with other shrubs or planted as specimens.

Mock Orange (*P. grandiflorus*)—Same as above, except the flowers are larger and not sweet scented.

New Jersey Tea (*Ceanothus americanus*)—Low, erect-growing shrub, reaching about 3 feet; leaves bright green; flowers small but in large, showy panicles; blooming season short.



SHRUBS—Continued



Bridal Bower (*Spirea Vanhouttei*)

Peach, Flowering (*Prunus Persica*)—A very pretty specimen tree, or for use in the shrubby border. Similar to the ordinary Peach tree in appearance, except that the blossoms are double, resembling small roses. The blooming season is short, but this tree is worthy of being planted for its extreme beauty during even so short a time. We offer white, pink, and red.

Pearl Bush (*Exochorda grandiflora*)—A rapid-growing, tall shrub, entirely covered with large white blossoms in May.

Plum, Purple-leaved (*Prunus Pissardii*)—An upright-growing small tree; foliage of a decided purple hue.

Privet (*Ligustrum*)—A number of the numerous varieties of Privet are especially suited for use as shrubs, particularly where a mass of green is wanted. It is fine for foundation plantings, as well as for borders and massing, and especially good when combined with other flowering shrubs.

Privet, Amoor River (*L. amurense*)—The best of all, as it is almost an evergreen, retaining its leaves all winter except under unusual weather conditions. Is also used for hedges, but for this purpose we offer a different grade of plants. See under "Hedge Plants."

Privet, California (*L. ovalifolium*)—Used chiefly as a hedge plant.

Privet, Chinese (*L. sinense*)—A very handsome shrub, with spreading, slender branches; white flowers followed by clusters of black berries; semi-evergreen.

Privet, Nepalense (*L. nepalense*)—Extremely graceful evergreen shrub.

Privet, Regal's (*L. Ibota Regelianum*)—A low-growing plant with spreading branches, and white flowers followed by black fruit.

Red Bud, or Judas Tree (*Cercis canadensis*)—One of the most showy of the early, spring-flowering, small trees or shrubs. The branches are completely covered with the rose-pink flowers before the leaves appear. Very effective when planted with a background of evergreens.

Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)—A tall-growing shrub, with silvery foliage and yellow berries.

Salvia, Hardy (*Salvia Greggii*)—A native of Texas and Mexico. Dwarf grower; blooms throughout the summer; flowers a rich rosy red.

Snowball (*Viburnum Opulus sterile*)—An old-time favorite. Rather tall growing; foliage large and coarse; showy flowers in large white "balls" in April.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarx pos racemosus*)—Of rather dwarfish growth; very graceful branches; the large white berries are very attractive.

SPIRÆA

Everblooming Common (*S. Bumalda* var. *Anthony Waterer*)—Dwarfish in growth; foliage variegated; blossoms a deep pink lasting throughout the summer.

Billardii—Medium height, upright in growth; flowers in panicles of delicate pink.

Fortune's White Spirea (*S. Callosa Alba*)—Dwarf in growth; flowers white and blooming at intervals through the summer.

Bridal Wreath (*S. prunifolia flore-pleno*)—A vigorous-growing, old-fashioned shrub, with slender branches entirely covered with pure white flowers in early spring.

Fontenaysii (*S. Fontenaysii alba*)—Grows about 6 feet high; branches slender and upright; flowers in white panicles; June and July.

Douglasii—Tall growing with deep pink flowers in June and July.

Snow Garland (*S. Thunbergii*)—Low growing; finely cut foliage; plant entirely covered with tiny white flowers in early spring.

Bridal Bower (*S. Vanhouttei*)—The grandest of all the Spireas and one of the most magnificent shrubs. The branches are exceedingly graceful, making it a most attractive shrub throughout the entire year, and, when in bloom, with each slender branch carrying its load of white blossoms, it is unsurpassed.

Tamarisk, African (*Tamarix africana*)—Tall, upright growing, with soft, feathery foliage and panicles of pinkish lavender flowers.

Tamarisk japonica (*T. juniperina*)—Splendid for use in the background of a shrubby border; tall and slender; foliage bluish green and flowers pink.

Weigela, Carmine (*Diervilla japonica* var. *Eva Rathke*)—A shrub of spreading habit with arching branches; flowers deep carmine.

Weigela, Pink (*D. florida*, or *rosea*)—Flowers rich pink, in May and June.

Willow, Flowering (*Chilopsis linearis*)—A tall-growing shrub; leaves resembling the Willows; blooms throughout the summer; flowers trumpet-shaped, tube and throat lilac with two yellow stripes inside. We also have the pure white variety.



VINES

Without the climbing vines many beautiful homes would present a sad and unprotected picture during our hot summers. They grow quickly, covering porches, arbors, walls, and fences with a living green that is far more beautiful than any artificial structure. Then too, the creeping vines for covering bare spaces under trees and draping retaining walls add a touch of beauty that we could not afford to lose.

Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*)—Rapid growing; foliage light green; flowers orange-yellow in June with crimson fruit in the fall.

Bittersweet, Japanese (*C. orbiculatus*)—Especially valued for its brilliant-colored fruit in the fall.

Clematis, Japanese (*Clematis paniculata*)—A rapid, vigorous grower; foliage dainty and pleasing; flowers small but in great profusion; the best Clematis for the Southwest.

Clematis, Large White (*C. Henryi*)—Large white flowers.

Clematis, Purple (*C. Jackmanii*)—Large, deep purple blossoms; does not grow so rank as *Paniculata*.

Clematis, Red (*C. Mme Edouard Andre*)—Large red flowers.

Clematis, Star of India (*C. Jackmanii* var. *Star of India*)—Large purple flowers, barred with red.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*)—There are a number of varieties of this old-time favorite vine, of which we offer the following:

Honeysuckle, Chinese (*L. chinensis*)—Leaves very dark green; flowers white and yellow; an everblooming sweet-scented variety.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan (*L. japonica Halliana*)—A late-flowering variety, holding its foliage all through the winter.

Honeysuckle, Japanese (*L. japonica*)—Distinguished by its very dark green foliage; fragrant yellow flowers; almost an evergreen.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet (*L. sempervirens fuchsoides*)—Semi-evergreen; scarlet flowers followed by berries of the same hue. A special favorite with all lovers of old-fashioned flowers.

Ivy, Boston (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*, or *Veitchii*)—The best known of all the vines. Clings to brick and stone, clinging very closely to the surface. Foliage a deep green all summer, changing to rich crimson in the fall.

Ivy, English (*Hedera helix*)—A beautiful dark green evergreen vine. Splendid as a ground-cover in shady places where grass will not grow; beautiful on trellis; very effective for covering graves in our cemeteries; wonderfully softening when draped over retaining walls and rockeries.

Kudzu, Japanese (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*)—A very rapid grower with immense leaves; makes a thick shade; especially desirable for covering porches where the home faces the west. We advise cutting back each winter, as it grows so rapidly, but if not cut back, leaves will come on the old wood. A splendid vine where quick shade is wanted.

Matrimony Vine (*Lycium*)—Grayish green foliage; violet flowers in spring, followed by scarlet fruit. Must be grown on trellis.

Myrtle (*Vinca minor*)—A spreading evergreen, growing best in cool, shady places; splendid for carpeting the ground under trees. It blooms early in the spring, making a mass of star-shaped violet-blue

flowers, which continue at intervals throughout the summer.

Pipe Vine, or Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia Sipo*)—A very strong grower with large, thick, shining leaves of a light green color; flowers purplish, resembling a pipe.

Queen's Wreath (*Antigonon*)—Leaves and flowers heart-shaped; blossoms pink.

Trumpet Vine (*Bignonia grandiflora*)—An early bloomer, bearing large flowers of brilliant orange-red.

Trumpet Vine, Scarlet (*B. radicans*)—A rapid-growing vine with rich green foliage and flowers of a rich crimson.

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*)—A native American vine; extremely rapid grower; leaves are deeply cut and turn to a beautiful shade of crimson in the fall.

Wistaria, Chinese (*Wistaria chinensis*)—The wonderfully beautiful flower of Japan. It grows rapidly, being particularly well adapted for covering pergolas and porte-cocheres. In April when in bloom immense clusters of pale blue flowers are beautiful beyond description.

Wistaria, White (*W. chinensis alba*)—Similar to the above except that flowers are white.



Wistaria



California Privet Hedge

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 formal hedge is desired the ones listed below will give best results:

Berry, Japanese (*Berberis Thunbergii*)—Fully described under "Shrubs." Fine for hedges, especially when planted in a partially protected position.

Box, Dwarf (*Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*)—This is the old-fashioned Box so much used in southern homes of long ago. Especially good for edging flower beds and bordering walks when a low growth is desired.

Box Tree (*B. sempervirens*)—The bush-shaped Box.

Evergreen Euonymus (*Euonymus japonica*)—Makes a very attractive evergreen hedge; leaves broad with glossy surface.

Hardy Orange (*Citrus trifoliata*)—A very ornamental hedge plant and espec-

ially desirable because of the fact that it answers the purpose of a hedge and stock will not break through it. Both foliage and twigs are green; white flowers in spring followed by small orange-like fruit. One of the best hedges.

Privet, Amoor River (*Ligustrum amurense*)—The finest hedge plant for the Southwest; grows rapidly; withstands drouth; holds its foliage well, frequently during the entire winter. Can be kept sheared to any height and in any shape desired.

Privet, California (*L. ovalifolium*)—A very rapid-growing hedge plant, giving beautiful effects; does not hold its foliage so late as Amoor River Privet.

CLIPPED SPECIMENS

For use on verandas, planted in pots or tubs, or as formal specimens, **Box** trimmed in different shapes is very effective. The pyramidal and globe shapes are most attractive. We can ship these either in the cedar tubs or simply balled and burlapped.

The sheared specimens of *Ligustrum amurense* (Amoor River Privet) are also splendid where formal effects are desired. We can furnish these in plants 2 to 3 feet high and about 2 feet across.

Standard **Bay Trees**, with or without the cedar tubs, can also be supplied.



EVERGREENS

The home-builders of the Southwest have not yet realized the importance of the proper planting of evergreens. We have such a long growing season that the temptation is great to plant the more rapid-growing deciduous trees and plants. A visit to the North and East, particularly to our national capital, cannot fail to impress the observer with the wondrous beauty of evergreen plantings. While we cannot grow here all of the varieties that are so beautiful there, still we have our own kinds that are just as effective. Every landscape should contain a few evergreen trees and shrubs to give an effect of life in the dead of winter.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

For many years we have been deprived of the beauty of Coniferous Evergreens in our home grounds because we thought they "looked too much like a cemetery." They are beautiful for cemetery use, but none the less beautiful when properly placed in the home grounds. For some types of houses an entire foundation planting of Coniferous Evergreens is most attractive. Locate your Evergreens properly, give them the right kind of treatment, and you will be delighted with the results.

Arborvitae, Chinese (*Thuja orientalis*)—Tall growing and of spreading habit; foliage coarse and dark green.

Arborvitae, Compact (*T. orientalis compacta*)—A more compact form of the Chinese.

Arborvitae, Golden (*T. orientalis aurea*)—Very compact growth; foliage golden.

Arborvitae, Dwarf (*Biota aurea nana*)—A low-growing variety whose foliage has a decided golden tint.

Arborvitae, Pyramidal (*Thuja orientalis pyramidalis*)—Forms a tall narrow pyramid; foliage dark green.

Arborvitae, Rosedale (*T. orientalis var. Rosedale*)—Foliage pale green, feathery in effect; very pleasing when combined with other shades of green.



Arborvitae



EVERGREENS—Continued



Austrian Pine

Cedar, Red (*Juniperus virginiana*)—The well-known Cedar. Really gives the best effect when allowed to branch from the ground, though it is frequently trimmed to about 10 feet above the ground. Foli-

age a dark green; seeds in silvery blue pods.

Cedar, Mt. Altas (*Cedrus atlantica*)—Similar to *C. Deodara*, but the leading shoots are more upright in growth and the foliage is of a darker green. Prices same as for Himalayan Cedar.

Cedar, Himalayan (*C. Deodara*)—The finest of the coniferous evergreens for the South; resembles the blue spruce in color of foliage; pyramidal in growth, attaining a height of 50 to 100 feet. No group of evergreens in the Southwest is complete without a specimen of this beautiful Cedar.

Cypress, Lawson's (*Cupressus Lawsoniana*)—A beautiful cone-shaped evergreen; horizontal, spreading branches; tall growing; foliage bright green.

Juniper, Irish (*Juniperus communis hibernica*)—Slender, tall growing; foliage a bluish green. A good evergreen for planting in cemeteries or other places where a formal effect is desired.

Pine, Austrian (*Pinus austriaca*)—Needles very dark green; reasonably quick growth; tall, pyramidal shape.

Pine, Scotch (*P. sylvestris*)—Needles a yellowish green, blending beautifully with the bluish green of *Rosedale Arborvitae*; slow grower of rather dwarf habit.

Yew, English (*Taxus baccata*)—A dark green evergreen; slow in growth; branches spreading, forming a broad, low head. It has been giving excellent results all over the South.

Every park in Texas and Oklahoma should have one or more specimens, according to the size of the park, of Himalayan Cedar (*Cedrus Deodara*). It is wonderfully effective. Here in Sherman it is customary to use a large size specimen of *Cedrus Deodara*, dug with a large ball of earth, as a community Christmas tree, then after the holidays, to plant the tree in some one of the city parks. This custom could well be followed by other towns and cities.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Arbutus-flowered Shrub (*Abelia rupestris grandiflora*)—Leaves a glossy dark green, rather small; flowers small, white, tinted pink; blooms profusely from June until frost.

Barberry, Holly-leaved (*Berberis trifoliolata*)—Spiny gray-green leaves, turning to rich purple in the fall; small orange-yellow flowers and deep purple berries.

Box Tree (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*)—Tall-growing Box; grows gracefully with loose branches.

Cape Jasmine (*Gardenia jasminoides*)—Medium height; foliage thick, dark green in color; large, white flowers, with extremely sweet odor; blooms in early spring.

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GENERAL ORDER FROM CATALOGUE

Quantity	Age	Size	Name of Varieties	Class—state whether peach, plum, apple, pear, cherry, etc.	Price Each	Totals

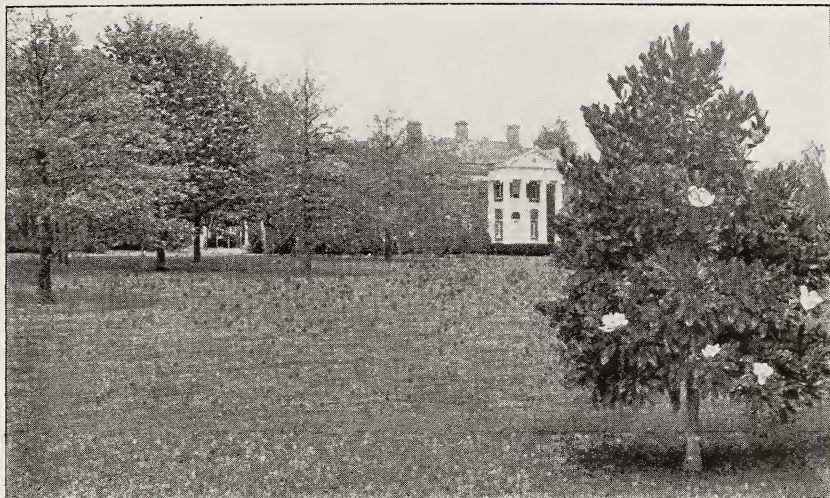
LIST OF ROSES ON HAND

Name	No.
Bessie Brown	550
Captain Christy	250
Caroline Testout	850
Clg. Kaiserin	380
Dudley Cross	110
Dorothy Perkins	1500
Etoile de Lyon	150
General Jack	1070
Gen. Washington	450
Kaiserin	750
Lady Hillingdon	150
Mad. F. Kruger	520
Mad. Jenny Guillemot	120
Paul Neyron	1460
Pink Cochet	150
Pink Killarney	740
White Am. Beauty	5000
White La France	150
Yellow Cochet	720

TEXAS NURSERY COMPANY.

SHERMAN, TEXAS.

January 31, 1922.



Magnolia grandiflora planted on lawn

EVERGREENS—Continued

Evergreen Euonymus (*Euonymus japonica*)—Broad, deep green, glossy leaves; erect growing.

Holly, American (*Ilex opaca*)—The familiar "Christmas Holly."

Japan Privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*)—A strong, upright grower with luxuriant foliage; evergreen in Section D.

Jasmine, Italian Yellow (*Jasminum humile*)—Small, deep green leaves; bright yellow flowers.

Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)—Perhaps the finest Magnolia. Reaches height of 80 feet. Its dark, glossy evergreen foliage and immense white, fragrant flowers followed by bright red seed pods, make it one of the finest ornamental trees we have.

Mahonia (*Mahonia Aquifolium*)—Leaves resemble those of the Holly; large bunches of small flowers in spring, followed by showy clusters of blue-black berries; low growing and spreading.

Photinia (*Photinia serrulata*)—Slow growing; bushy; foliage dark green, leaves resembling the leaf of a pear; clusters of small white flowers.

Rose Box (*Cotoneaster Simonsii*)—Myriads of small leaves on wide-spreading branches; white flowers, followed by red berries.

Wild Peach (*Prunus caroliniana*)—A beautiful evergreen tree; foliage dark green and glossy, leaves small; attains a height of from 20 to 40 feet. May be pruned or sheared in any desired shape.

GRASSES

Barred Eulalia (*Miscanthus sinensis zebra*)—The long leaves are marked across with bars of yellow.

Giant Reed (*Arundo Donax*)—Very tall growing, sometimes 12 to 15 feet high. Especially effective along the banks of streams or lakes and also used in shrubbery plantings and to screen unsightly objects.

Giant Reed, Variegated (*Arundo Donax*

variegata)—Similar to above, except that the leaves show creamy white stripes.

Lyme Grass (*Elymus*)—Hardy perennial; grows 3 to 5 feet high; excellent for edging shrubbery beds.

Pampas Grass (*Gynerium argenteum*)—Leaves 6 to 8 feet long, plums 8 to 10 feet high. Excellent for use in the center of canna beds or other perennials.



BULBS AND PERENNIALS

Amaryllis Belladonna—Pink, lily-like flowers; good bloomers.

Amaryllis equestris—Flowers pure orange and lily shaped.

Amaryllis vittata—Pronounced the finest of all the Amaryllises. Petals thick, crisp, and velvety; open lily-like flowers, rich red and white.

Blazing Star (*Liatris pycnostachya*)—Very striking purple spike-like flowers on wand-like racemes. A mass makes a wonderful display in the hardy garden. July and August.

Boltonia, White (*Boltonia asteroides*)—A profusion of dainty white flowers resembling daisies, from July till frost. 3 feet.

Boltonia, Lilac (*B. latisquama*)—Same as above, except the flowers are lilac colored.

Bouncing Bet (*Saponaria officinalis* fl. pl.) Low-growing, flower slightly tinged pink, double and fragrant, from July till frost. Can be grown with great success in any soil or situation.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy (*Chrysanthemum*)—Small flowers in clusters. We have red, yellow, and white. They make a gorgeous show in late summer and fall. They are especially valuable for prolonging the season of bloom in the garden.

CANNAS

Austria—Green leaves; lemon-yellow flowers. 3½ to 4 feet.

Alfonse Bouvier—Green leaves; deep carmine flowers. 5 to 6 feet.

Buttercup—Green leaves; profuse bloomer; buttercup-yellow flowers; fine for bordering beds. 2½ to 3 feet.

Egandale—Bronze leaves; red flowers. 3 to 3½ feet.

Hungaria—Green leaves; flowers the same beautiful shade of pink as the well-known Paul Neyron rose. One of the most attractive Cannas on the market. 3 to 4 feet.

J. D. Eisle—Green leaves; fiery orange-red flowers. 4 to 5 feet.

Koros—Bronze leaves; flowers orange-scarlet streaked and dotted with carmine. 4 to 5 feet.

Louisiana—Green leaves; flowers glowing scarlet with orange markings. 5 to 6 feet.

King Humbert—Bronze leaves; flowers orange-scarlet. One of the showiest Cannas grown. 4 to 5 feet.

Madame Crozy—Green leaves; flowers orange, mottled scarlet and edged bright golden yellow. 3 to 4 feet.

Shenandoah—Bronze leaves; flowers salmon-pink. 3 to 4 feet.

Chinese Bellflower (*Platycodon grandiflorum*)—Resembles the Texas Bluebell. Flowers deep blue. June to October. Low growing.

Chinese Bellflower (*P. grandiflorum* album)—Same as above, except the flowers are white.

Crinum augustum—Large-growing plants, with large umbels of pinkish mauve, light-striped, very sweet-scented flowers.

Crinum fimbriatum—Milk-and-Wine Lily. Grows well in almost any soil; flowers in umbels, striped white and carmine.

Crinum Kirkii—Lily of the Orinoco. Flowers large white with reddish purple stripe on outside of each petal; free bloomers.

Crinum Kunthianum—Confederate Lily. Vigorous grower and abundant bloomer; flowers dull white tinged with rose-red.



Perennial Planting



BULBS AND PERENNIALS—Continued

Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*)—Leaves very slender; flower bright yellow, blooms in early spring. Bulbs must be planted in the fall.

Dahlia—Flowers measure 1 to 4 inches across. We have the various colors—red, white, and yellow. 2 to 3 feet.

Day Lily, or Homestead Lily (*Hemerocallis fulva*)—Beautiful orange-colored flowers on tall stems in June and July. Clumps subject to dividing into 6 to 12 plants.

Day Lily, or Yellow Day Lily (*H. luteola*)—Fine large orange-yellow flowers in June and July; dwarf growing; free blooming. Clumps subject to dividing into 4 to 10 plants.

Day Lily, or Lemon Lily (*H. Thunbergii*)—Latest blooming of the Lemon Lilies. Flowers bright lemon color in June and July, on stems about 3 feet tall. Clumps subject to dividing into 4 to 10 plants.

Eupatorium (*Eupatorium purpureum*)—Purple flowers in clusters; low growing. About 2 feet.

False Dragon Head (*Physostegia virginiana alba*)—Spikes of white flowers in July and September; grows in clumps 3 to 4 feet.

Gaillardia (*Gaillardia aristata*)—Sometimes called Indian Daisy. Flowers deep yellow, shading to orange and red. About 2 feet.

Gas Plant (*Dictamnus albus*)—Old garden favorite, having odor of lemon; will sometimes cause a flash of light on sultry summer evenings when a lighted match is held near the flowers.

Gas Plant (*D. rubra*)—Same as above, except the flowers are rosy purple.

Gladiolus—Spikes of very showy flowers in assorted colors. Splendid for cut-flowers. By planting the bulbs at different times a succession of blooms may be secured. After flowering, bulbs should be stored in winter.

Golden Glow (*Rudbeckia laciniata*)—Bright yellow, double flowers in late summer, continuing till frost. 2 to 7 feet.

Goldenrod (*Solidago*)—The golden beauty of the autumn. An excellent variation of this almost national flower.

Hollyhock (*Althea rosea*)—Large, rounded, heart-shaped leaves; long, wand-like racemes of flowers in many forms and colors.

Hyacinth, Dutch (*Hyacinthus orientalis*)—Thick green leaves with racemes of bell-like blossoms in early spring. Assorted colors; must be planted in the fall. 3 to 18 inches.



German Iris

Hyacinth, Roman (*H. orientalis albus*)—Leaves and flowers fewer and smaller than the Dutch. Plant in the fall. White only.

Iris, German (*Iris germanica*)—Leaves in pale green spikes; flowers stand well above the foliage; one of the earliest perennials to come into flower. The variety of coloring is almost endless, comprising every shade of purple, bronze, blue, gold, and white. Clumps subject to dividing into 6 to 12 plants.

Iris, Japanese (*I. laevigata*)—Leaves and stems of flowers much more slender than the German. In color they range from white through various shades of blue to deep purple. Clumps subject to dividing into 4 to 10 plants.

Iris, Snow Queen (*I. sibirica alba*)—Same white flowers but not so tall growing as the Japanese; leaves and stems rather slender. Clumps subject to dividing into 4 to 12 plants.

Larkspur (*Delphinium formosum*)—Long spikes of deep blue flowers in June and July. Good plants for borders.

Lavender Cotton (*Santolina Chamaecyparissus*)—A hardy, well-branched half-shrub. Small silvery gray leaves and small yellow flowers in summer. 1 to 2 feet.

Lespedeza (*Lespedeza Sieboldii*)—Slender willow branches with rather dense clover-like foliage; purplish red pea-shaped flowers in profusion in summer and autumn.

BULBS AND PERENNIALS—Continued

Marguerite Daisy (*Chrysanthemum frutescens*)—Single white flowers, lemon centers; dwarf. May to frost.

Narcissus (*Narcissus poeticus*)—Old-fashioned favorite; single white waxen flowers in early spring. Plant in fall only.

Orange Sunflower (*Heliopsis Pitecheriana*)—Flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, yellow all over. 2 to 3 feet.

Pentstemon (*Pentstemon laevigatus Digitalis*)—Large purplish white flowers somewhat resembling foxglove. June and July. 3 feet.

Peony (*Paeonia*)—Assorted colors of this old-fashioned flower. In Section A plant where they will be protected from the afternoon sun.

Perennial Pea (*Lathyrus latifolius*)—Flowers as large and varied as the sweet pea but having no odor. Specially good for covering wild, rough places.

Perennial Phlox (*Phlox paniculata*)—This old-fashioned flower should also be planted where it will be protected from the afternoon sun, and for best results should have the flower-stems cut off short as soon as the first flowers begin to fade.

Plumbago Larpentae (*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*)—Low growing, very hardy, and produces a profusion of deep blue flowers from June until frost. Very fine for borders.

Red-Hot Poker (*Kniphofia Pfitzeri*)—Foliage low growing with long spikes of blazing red flowers, presenting a very striking appearance in August and September.

Sea Lavender (*Statice latifolia*)—Hardy; deep-rooted; low growing; profusion of blue flowers in midsummer; wants plenty of sun.



Phlox

Shasta Daisy (*Chrysanthemum maximum*)—Large white flowers, yellow center; rich soil and reasonable moisture required for best results.

Stokes' Aster (*Stokesia cyanea*)—Hardy, well-known plant; lavender blossoms. 2 to 3 feet.

Stonecrop (*Sedum spectabile*)—Low growing; showy clusters of light pink flowers in September; leaves pea-green, waxy.

Stonecrop (*S. spectabile roseum*)—Same as above, except the flowers are darker pink.

Tickseed (*Coreopsis lanceolata*)—Clear yellow flowers, through June to August.

Tuberose, Mexican (*Polianthes tuberosa mexicana*)—Its great wax-like flowers from July till frost make this one of the most desirable of the bulbs, especially as they will bloom in rather dry soil, but flourish and produce heavily in rich, moist soil.

Tulips—Both double and single. Assorted colors. Plant in fall only.

Upright Virgin's Bower (*Clematis recta*)—Flowers white, scented; June to September. 2 to 3 feet.

Violets (*Viola odorata*)—The well-known sweet Violets.



Narcissus

ROSES

Every garden should provide a space for Roses, though that space may be small. For the reason that the roots of some Roses do not penetrate the soil to a sufficient depth to maintain their growth during the trying summers in the Southwest, some of our Roses are budded on thrifty stocks, but many are grown on their own roots.

The Rose requires a well-drained soil and will grow on almost any kind, but for best results should be planted in a good, rich, deep loam which is well drained and fertilized. Roses require a full light, and should be planted in an open sunny space. Practically no results are obtained from planting Roses under large trees or in ground which is occupied by roots of other plants or trees. Thorough cultivation is also necessary for Roses and the ground should always be level. Never mound the earth around a Rose and expect it to live. A light coating of leaf-mold or thoroughly rotted manure worked into the soil in late spring and at intervals of about six weeks will be found very beneficial. Use only a fork or pronged hoe in the Rose bed and use frequently for best results. An occasional application of hardwood ashes will be found to be excellent.

For successful transplanting, all the wiry growth must be cut out, leaving only the stout canes, and these must be cut back to within 3 to 6 inches of the ground, depending on the vigor of the plant. Have holes of sufficient size to accommodate the roots without crowding and set the plant about an inch deeper than it grew in the nursery row if on its own roots. If budded, it should be set about 3 inches deeper than it grew in the nursery row. The soil must be well firmed around the roots and well watered.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) usually bloom only once each season.

VARIETIES

American Beauty—The Queen of Roses. Deep pink; extremely fragrant; perfection for cut-flowers; stems with foliage close up to flower; very few thorns.

***Anna de Diesbach** (Glory of Paris)—Lovely shell-pink; pointed buds.

Antoine Rivoire—Creamy white, delicately tinged with salmon-pink; exceptionally good for cut-flowers.

Baby Rambler—Dwarf Crimson Rambler, with the same brilliant color.

Bessie Brown—White tinged pink, center deep pink; full deep blooms, with large petals.

***Blue Rambler**—The nearest approach to a blue Rose; flowers open a reddish lilac, changing to blue.

Blumenschmidt—Yellow, tinged pink.

Bon Silene—An old-time favorite; deep pink.

Bridesmaid—Clear shiny pink; profuse bloomer.

***Captain Christy**—Magnificent double flowers of delicate flesh-pink.

Catherine Mermet—Light rosy flesh; large, full, and globular.

Champion of the World—Very deep pink; free bloomer; deliciously sweet; effective bedding Rose.

***Cherokee**—Large, single, fragrant, white flowers in spring; usually evergreen; good for trellis or pergola.

Christine de Neve—Fine buds of rich red, shaded maroon.

Climbing American Beauty—Same as its namesake in size, fragrance, and color, in addition to its climbing habit.

Climbing Bridesmaid—Like Bridesmaid, but with climbing habit.

Climbing Devoniensis—Creamy white, yellow center; abundant bloomer.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Same as Mrs. Robert Peary.

Climbing Killarney—Same as the beautiful Pink Killarney, except as to its climbing form.

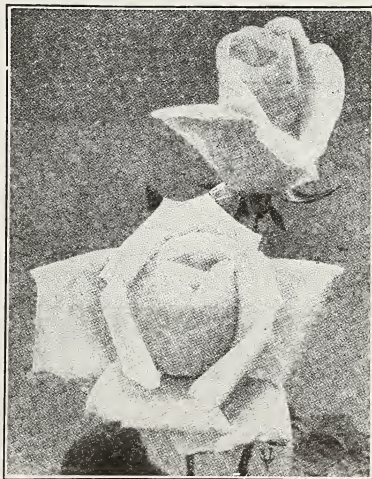
Climbing Perle des Jardins—Same as the famous Perle, except as to its climbing habit.

Devonlensis (Magnolia Rose)—Creamy white, yellowish center.

***Dinsmore**—Cherry-red; very fragrant and double.

***Dorothy Perkins**—The best climbing Rose for the Southwest. Shell-pink in large clusters; sweet scented.

Duchesse de Brabant—Exceptionally healthy and vigorous; very fragrant; a soft shade of light rose, salmon markings.



Killarney



ROSES—Continued

Duchess of Albany (Red La France)—Two shades darker than the well-known Pink La France; similar in growth and blossom.

Edward Mawley—Special. Deep velvety crimson, never off color; large flowers.

Etoile de France—A brilliant shade of clear red; large flowers on long stiff stems.

Etoile de Lyon—Golden yellow; very sweet scented; sometimes called the bush Marechal Niel.

***Excelsa** (Red Dorothy Perkins)—As fine a grower as Dorothy Perkins; flowers a rich deep red.

Flower of Fairfield—The Everblooming Crimson Rambler.

***Frau Karl Druschki**—White American Beauty. Very vigorous grower; magnificent white flowers; stems long and thorny.

Freiherr von Marschall—Deep red; long, well-shaped buds.

***General Jacqueminot**—An old favorite; brilliant scarlet crimson.

General MacArthur—Large; profuse; fragrant; crimson-scarlet.

Golden Gate—Long, beautiful, pointed buds; creamy white, tinted soft yellow at base, bordered clear rose.

Gruss an Teplitz—Rich velvety crimson; continuous bloomer; fine for mass planting.

Helen Gould—Rosy pink; long, pointed; fragrant buds; a remarkably free bloomer.

Hoosier Beauty—Glowing crimson; large, fragrant; fine for cut-flowers.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Ivory-white; large; superb; double; probably the very best white Rose grown.

Killarney Brilliant—Sparkling pink; large pointed buds; semi-full flowers.

La France—Silvery rose, satin-like petals of unsurpassed beauty; deliciously fragrant.

Lamarque—A vigorous climber; large clusters; double; sweet; pure white.

Laurent Carle—Special. Brilliant velvety carmine; long buds on long stems, opening into large full flowers; vigorous; erect; splendid dark green foliage.

Mme. Caroline Testout—Brilliant satiny rose, deepening at the center; large broad petals and flowers.

Mme. de Wattville—Creamy white, edged carmine; fine bedder.

Mme. F. Kruger—Coppery yellow, tinged pink.

Mme. Masson—Long; double; intense red, with crimson hue; very fragrant and profuse.

Mlle. Cecile Brunner (Sweetheart)—Rosy pink on rich creamy white, shaded light salmon; miniature flowers.

Mlle. Helena Gambier—Orange-yellow, coppery at center shading to almost white on outer edges, with a shade of salmon on reverse side; very fragrant.

Maman Cochet—Rich rosy pink, shading silvery on outer petals; graceful and delightfully fragrant.

Marechal Niel—Beautiful golden yellow blossoms in rich profusion, with a fragrance peculiar to Marechal Niel alone; finest of all yellow climbers for the South.

***Marshall P. Wilder**—Deep rich red; large, strong grower and free bloomer.

***Mary Washington**—Pure white; medium in size; in large clusters; strong-growing climber.

***Memorial Rose** (Wichuraiana)—Shiny white, bright golden center; profuse single blossoms in June; glossy dark green leaves.

Meteor—Intense velvety crimson; large; fully double; on long stems.

Milady—Rich scarlet; full; well formed; on stiff erect stems; very fragrant and a fine keeper.

Mrs. Aaron Ward—Special. Indian yellow, shading to lemon-cream at edge of petals; large and full; fine form, cupped and deep, effectively disclosing a golden heart.

Mrs. B. R. Cant—Bright, clear rose-pink; a beautiful bedder; free grower and profuse.

Mrs. Robert Peary (Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria)—Ivory-white; identical with Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, except as to its climbing habit.

My Maryland—Salmon-pink of soft and pleasing shade; long, pointed buds, and very fragrant.

Ophelia—Special. Brilliant salmon-flesh, shaded with rose on outer edge of petals with a heart of glowing pink and orange-yellow blendings, all passing finally to lighter shades; fragrant; faultless form; erect, long stems; free and continuous bloomer; handsome bright foliage.

Papa Gontier—Dark, passing to glowing crimson; semi-double; vigorous; constant bloomer.

Paul Neyron—Probably the largest blossom of any Rose; bright, shining, clear beautiful pink; very double, full, and finely scented.

Perte des Jardins—Clear golden yellow; large, globular form; richly perfumed.



American Beauty

Perle von Godesberg—Special. Canary-yellow of a rich shade, passing toward white; large superb buds; full; double; choice for cut-flowers; sturdy grower; long flowering season.

Pillar of Gold—Apricot-yellow flushed with coppery pink and old-gold; fragrant.

President Taft—Shining shell-pink; intense; distinct; globular form; glossy foliage.

***Prince Camille de Rohan**—Rich velvety crimson, passing to maroon; large; fragrant.

***Queen of Prairie**—Bright rosy red; globular; in clusters.

Radiance—Special. Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with rich opaline pink tints in the open flower which has large, finely formed and cupped petals; a constant and fragrant bloomer; good keeper; strong stems.

Reine Marie Henriette—Rich, brilliant crimson climber; large; full; sturdy.

Rhea Reid—Special. Described thus by its introducers: "Large as American Beauty, double as Bridesmaid, fragrant as La France, continuous as The Bride, and red as Richmond in winter."

Richmond—Scarlet-crimson of brilliant hue; long, pointed buds; semi-double dark foliage; constant producer.

***Rugosa alba**—Fine in masses or hedges; large, single, white, fragrant flowers, followed by bright attractive berries.

***Rugosa rubra**—Same as above, except that the flowers are crimson.

Safrano—Bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange-fawn; reverse of petals tinted flesh-pink.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Flesh-pink, elegantly shaded rosy peach; large; full; double.

Souvenir du President Carnot—Delicate flesh, white, shading a trifle deeper at center; thick petals.

Striped La France—Color same as La France, except for its delicate stripes and shades of white.

Sunburst—Special. Orange-copper, or golden orange and golden yellow—all intense shades giving an extremely brilliant effect; long, pointed buds on long stems, with splendid keeping qualities as a cut-flower; also fine for bedding.

Sweetheart—Rosy pink on rich creamy white, shaded light salmon; miniature flowers.

***Tausendschon** (Thousand Beauties)—Varying shades, from a delicate flushed white to a deep rosy carmine, its clusters of blossoms almost covering the foliage.

The Bride—Pure white under glass, but takes on a delicate pink tinge out of doors.

***Ulrich Brunner**—Brilliant cherry-red; large; globular; strong grower.

***White Dorothy Perkins**—Same as the well-known Dorothy Perkins, except that it is pure white.

White Killarney—Same as its parent Killarney, except that it is pure white.

White La France—Large and finely formed buds; broad petals; silvery white with very delicate pink shadings; fragrant; free bloomer.

White Maman Cochet—Pure waxy white under glass, faint pink-flush out of doors; beautifully formed buds; vigorous.

William Allen Richardson—Deep orange-yellow; coppery yellow center, faintly tinted rose.

William R. Smith—Creamy white with shadings of pink; beautiful in form and color; glossy foliage; long stiff stems.

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OUR HOMES



HOME, a human habitation, is unequipped fully to enjoy life and to understand life in all its joys and pleasures, in its relations, its obligations, its responsibilities, and its duties, when that home is not supplied with delicious fruits, beautiful flowers, rich vegetables, and shade and ornamental trees and plants.

A home without a horticultural setting is like a fine painting lodged in the sands of a desert or a rich gem lost in the recesses of an ocean.

A setting of human life, unadorned and unblessed with the floral children of Mother Earth, is sad enough in times of peace. Then what shall we say of these desert homes when comes the blazing torch of deadly war?

Every living American should enter the service of his country by planting trees, plants, or seeds.

If the peach and other fruit and nut-tree seeds that go to waste each year were planted in the waste places where poisonous weeds now grow, they would, if cared for, grow into millions of wealth and would give unmeasured health and comfort to people everywhere. This could be done without money and without price.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

Texas Nursery Co., Sherman, Texas