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INDEXED,

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Stockwell
**GULF COAST
NURSERY**

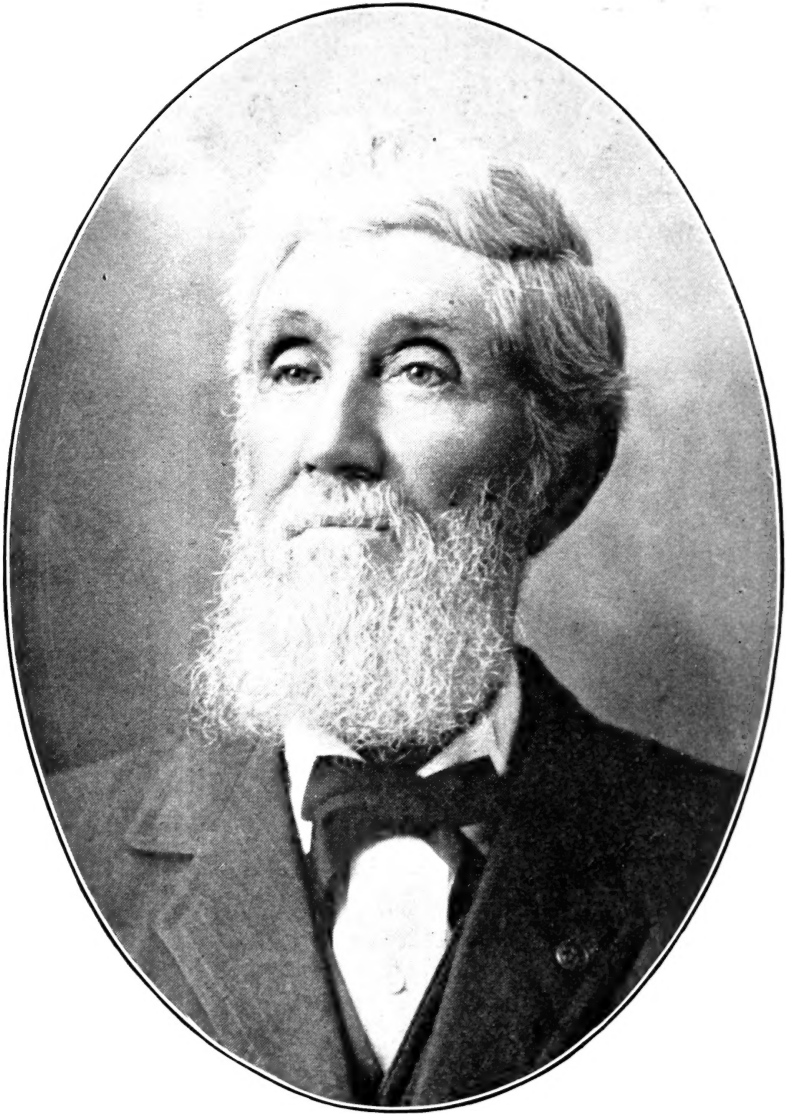
1910-11



E.S. Stockwell & Son.

Alvin, Texas.

Established 1889. ≡



Mr. E. S. Stockwell, of Alvin, Texas

Gulf Coast Nursery

CATALOGUE 1910-1911

No. 175

STATE OF TEXAS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock.

This is to Certify that in accordance with the provisions of the Orchard and Nursery Inspection Law of the State of Texas, the nursery stock grown for sale, exhibited and held for sale, by the GULF COAST NURSERY, W. A. Stockwell, Manager, at Alvin and Genoa, Texas, has been inspected by J. B. Wolfe, a duly authorized agent of this Department, and at the time of the inspection said nursery stock was found apparently free from dangerous insect pests and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

A printed copy of this certificate on any shipping tag attached to any shipment of nursery stock is authority to any freight or express agent in Texas to accept said shipment for transportation. This Certificate is void after July 1, 1911.

Austin, Texas, August 22, 1910.

Approved:

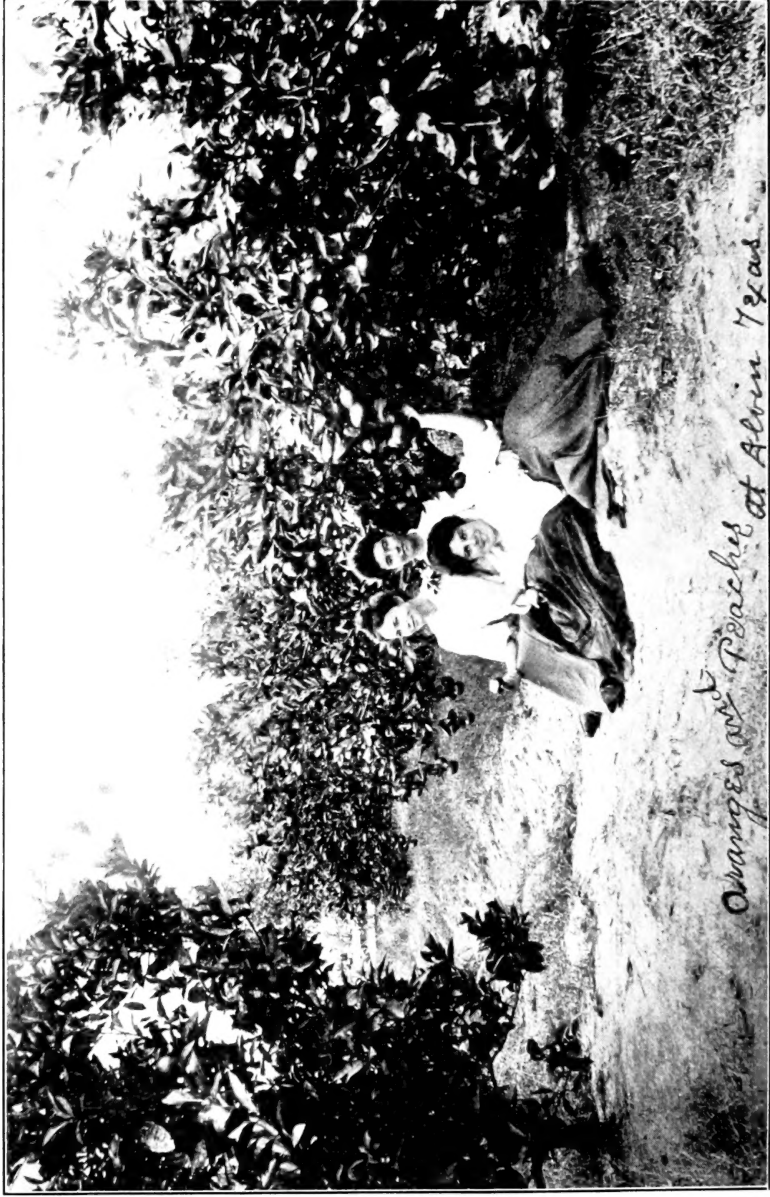
ED. R. KONE,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

SAM H. DIXON,
Chief Inspector of Orchards
and Nurseries.

E. S. Stockwell & Son

Established 1889

ALVIN, TEXAS



Five Year Old Satsuma Oranges in Orchard of Stockwell & Son, Alvin, Texas

INSTRUCTIONS

Write your name and address plainly, giving both Postoffice and Express Office.

Be sure to take your trees promptly from the express office. Open the bundle or box and heel them in carefully in a shady place; wet them well and take only a few trees at a time, wrapped in wet sacks, to the field for planting.

Any mistakes or shortage will be cheerfully corrected if reported promptly.

We exercise all the care possible in filling orders, but if mistakes are made we will not be liable for a greater amount than purchase price of trees, and purchaser, in ordering, accepts this condition.

Order early and you will have an unbroken stock to select from.

If we are out of any variety of trees you order, please state if you wish us to substitute some other variety. If you grant this privilege we agree to send you something equally as good for your location and at no greater price.

Kindly let us know several days in advance when you want your trees shipped, as we are very busy and can not always ship on short notice.

Send cash with order, or satisfactory references.

Trees will be shipped C. O. D. only when one-fourth of order has been advanced.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

This is our 21st year in the nursery business at Alvin. During these years we have striven to furnish our customers with the very best quality of trees that the variable seasons would permit. We have also planted extensive experimental orchards, including almost every known variety of fruit and shade tree. We have gained much valuable information from this work and are in a better position to assist you in a selection than is any other nursery doing business in South Texas.

We were among the first to plant the Satsuma orange, and it is owing largely to our efforts that the attention of the public has been attracted to the wonderful possibilities of growing oranges in Texas. Also, we planted the first commercial fig orchard in Texas, and it is from this orchard that the present enormous industry has grown.

We have borne our share of the burdens and misfortunes of an undeveloped country; have made mistakes and learned our lessons from experience. While we have as large and fine a stock of trees as any nursery in the South, we have also a very extensive trade, and the demand will more than consume our stock this season; therefore we have no selfish motive in warning the public to be careful in the purchasing of trees.

The original cost of a tree is of no importance compared with the after cost and final results.

There are being a vast amount of trees imported into Texas from foreign countries that have no proven value, and the results are sure to prove disastrous to those who plant them. Careful examination shows many variations in trees that were sold as genuine Satsuma oranges. Also, the fumigation that was necessary to kill the insects on these trees, together with six to eight weeks in packing and transportation, so nearly sapped the vitality that 50 to 75 per cent of all that were imported last winter are now dead.

Go slow and buy only home-grown trees from a nurseryman who has had experience enough to grow a good tree and a reputation to maintain.

We propagate our trees from scions cut from bearing trees of exceptional merit in our own orchards. Our orchards are extensive enough to permit this, while almost all other Texas nurseries cut their propagating orange wood from young trees and from various orchards with no definite knowledge of the correctness of the variety or the responsibility of the owner. We are sure that it is better to plant a few trees of the best quality than many trees of a doubtful quality.

The following table will be of great advantage to those setting out trees and plants:

VARIETY	Proper Distance for Planting	Number Trees for One Acre
Pecans.....	40x40 feet	27
Peaches.....	16x16 feet	170
Plums.....	16x16 feet	170
Pears.....	25x25 feet	70
Apples.....	25x25 feet	70
Oranges, Lemons, Pomelos.....	20x20 feet	108
Kumquats.....	15x15 feet	193
Figs.....	16x16 feet	170
Blackberries.....	3x 8 feet	1815
Strawberries.....	1x 3½ feet	12160
Jasmines.....	8x10 feet	545

The following uniform grading scale for orange trees was adopted by the Texas Gulf Coast Nurserymen's Association, and will be followed by us in all our grading:

GRADING SCALE—For Orange Trees (Caliper taken one inch above bud.)

	Caliper	Usual Height	Number Branches	Age Top	
No. 1..	1-4 —5-16	1½—2 feet	1— 2, light	1 year	Transplanted
No. 2..	5-16—7-16	2 —3 feet	3— 4, light	1 year	"
No. 3..	7-16—9-16	3 —4 feet	5— 6, heavy	1½ years	"
No. 4..	5-8 —7-8	3 —4 feet	8—10, heavy	2 years	"

We have found an entirely unsatisfied demand for knowledge of how to grow an orchard, and we are accordingly incorporating with this catalogue a few words on orange and fig culture, these being the principal trees planted in the Coast Country of Texas, and the ones with which few people are familiar.

HOW TO GROW AN ORANGE ORCHARD

Select well drained land, free from salt or alkali, with a good red or yellow clay subsoil. An excess of lime is to be avoided. If prairie land, be sure to break the sod early in the spring or summer, if you intend to plant the following winter, as it takes our Coast Country sod six months to rot. Be sure your land is in a good state of cultivation before planting.

Place your order early with a reliable nursery for the best grade of home-grown trees obtainable. Try to get your trees fresh from the nursery. Do not heel them out for two or three months and expect them to live. An orange tree suffers worse from abuse than any other tree with which we are acquainted. If they are so handled as to lose their fibrous roots, there is a great loss of vitality, and it will require a whole year for them to recover, and begin to grow.

When you receive your trees, plant them at once, 20 feet each way. If it is early in the winter (before February 15), leave nearly all the foliage on the trees, but if it is later than February 15 take off nearly all the foliage, for the reason that trees planted before February 15 will begin to grow if defoliated, and are in danger of freezing, while if planted after February 15 they are in no danger of freezing, but are harder to make live, and need to have the foliage removed to save the sap of the tree for recuperating purposes.

On the whole, it is best to plant trees in December with all the foliage on the trees. Use plenty of water in setting and be sure to tramp the ground well around the trees.

Thorough cultivation is absolutely necessary to secure good results. An orchard that is thoroughly cultivated will grow off well in the spring, summer and early autumn, and will then take its natural rest in the winter, but if the trees have failed to make a good healthy growth at the proper season through lack of moisture, they are in great danger of making a late fall and winter growth, being full of sap and easily killed by freeze. We have seen this demonstrated at many different times and places.

Very little pruning is necessary.

A good Satsuma orange orchard should produce a revenue of \$300.00 to \$800.00 per acre after the fourth year of age.

An orchard should live to be 100 years old.

The best varieties to plant on the Texas Coast are: Satsumas, 75 per cent; Grapefruit, 10 per cent; Dugats, 10 per cent, and other varieties, 5 per cent.

HOW TO GROW A FIG ORCHARD FOR PROFIT

Select well drained land of good quality. The richer the better. Put into good state of cultivation before planting. Secure good

trees from a reliable nursery. The Magnolia fig is the only fig adapted to South Texas, with an established commercial value. The trees should be planted about 16 feet each way, 20 feet if very rich land. They should be cut back to 6 or 8 inches above the ground when planted. Allow three or four branches to start; when they have grown about one foot, pinch the terminal bud out and each limb will throw out three or four branches. Continue this system, spreading and thickening your trees as they grow, doing no winter pruning, and in two years you will have a tree that will produce a large crop of early fruit.

Thorough cultivation is absolutely essential to get good results from a fig orchard.

A good fig orchard should produce a revenue of \$25.00 to \$50.00 per acre the second year, and \$50.00 to \$100.00 the third year, and \$100.00 to \$300.00 thereafter.

The life of a Magnolia fig tree is supposed to be 10 to 15 years.

O R A N G E S

We have been growing oranges in Texas for the past sixteen years, and after many experiments and careful observation we have become convinced that oranges can be grown throughout the Coast Country of Texas and inland as far as Nacogdoches, Bryan, San Antonio and Laredo, though along the northern edge of this belt only the Satsumas should be planted.

In years past, when only sweet seedlings were planted in Texas, orange growing was not looked upon with much favor, as it took from seven to ten years for these trees to come into bearing, and a freeze of 20 to 25 degrees would kill them back so far that it would take four or five years for them to recover sufficiently to again bear a crop. Now we have improved hardy varieties that begin to bear at three years old, and being budded on Trifoliata roots they resist greater cold and will recover from the worst freezes in two or three years' time.

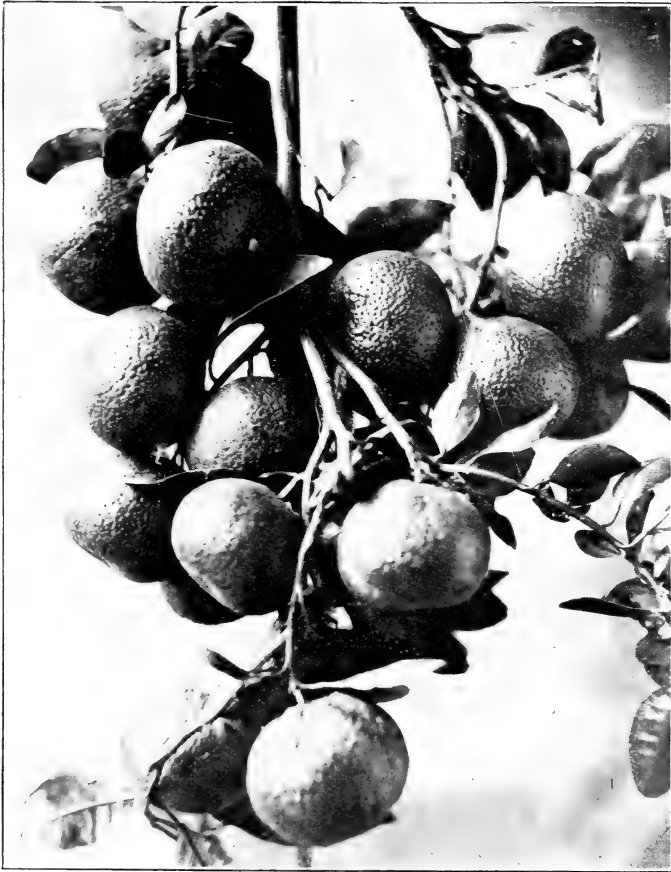
In February, 1899, we had the coldest weather ever experienced in Texas, and the Satsuma oranges recovered from this and were loaded with fruit in the fall of 1901.

During the past ten years we have not had a single failure in the Satsuma orange crop at Alvin, and only twice have our Dugats and Lemons failed. When we consider that orange trees are very thrifty and tenacious of life, like a wild persimmon, live to a great age, and, if banked around the stump, will never be killed in this climate, and they almost never miss a crop, we know of no other orchard tree that will bear as many and profitable crops as the orange in the Coast Belt of Texas.

You will make no mistake if you plant a commercial orchard, principally Satsumas.

We grow extensively on Trifoliata roots for Texas planting, Sour stock for most sections of Mexico and Central America and the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

Have your ground well prepared and secure only first class home-grown trees. Plant about twenty feet each way in the month of December if possible. Open a hole of sufficient size to receive the roots of the tree easily. Place the tree and pull in sufficient mellow soil to nearly fill the hole, then pour in a bucket of water. After the



Satsuma Oranges

water has settled away, finish filling the hole with loose soil and tramp well. Be careful not to get the union of the tree below the surface of the ground. Bank all your trees, old and newly planted, about January 1st, a foot or more high. Pull this bank down about February 20th. If in Dry Belt, it will be necessary to defoliate trees and cut back considerably. If you will follow these directions you will have no failure.

We offer and recommend the following varieties, but advise you to plant 75 per cent in Satsumas:

**Prices of Oranges, Lemons and Grape Fruit on
Citrus Trifoliata Roots**

G'de No.	Caliper	Usual Height	Branches	Age Top	PRICE				5000 to 10,000
					Each	10	100	1000	
1...	1-4 to 5-16	1½ to 2 ft.	1—2	1 yr.	50c	\$4.50	\$ 40	\$350	30c
2...	5-16 to 7-16	2 to 3 ft.	3—4	1 yr.	75c	6.50	50	400	35c
3...	7-16 to 9-16	3 to 4 ft.	5—6	1½ yr.	85c	7.50	60	500	45c
4...	5-8 to 7-8	3 to 4 ft.	8—10	2 yr.	\$1.25	10.00	100	750

SATSUMA—Very sweet, very early, loose rind of medium size; the hardiest edible orange known. Can be grown throughout the Coast Belt for 150 miles inland.

DUGAT—Large, round, early, very fine flavor, ripens in December; originated at Beeville, Texas, and has been extensively planted in South Texas. We recommend it next to the Satsuma for South Texas.

JOPPA—Very late, few seeds, excellent fruit, no thorns.

MEDITERRANEAN—Sweet, large, smooth, late, very fine orange.

INDIAN RIVER—Large, Sweet: a Florida Favorite.

KING—One of the best of loose skinned varieties; large deep red; ripens April and May. Some very fine specimens of this variety are growing on Mr. Stout's place at Friendswood.

TANGERINE—Loose rind like Satsuma, deep red, ripens December and January.

PINEAPPLE—Medium early, very choice fruit, thin tough skin, good shipper; one of the best.

We have some large five and six-year-old bearing Orange trees that were planted too close in orchard that we are going to move. These would make a magnificent tree for exhibition, park, lawn or garden and would give you full bearing trees at once. Moved with large ball of dirt, in clamps. Guaranteed to live. Price on application.

We have on Sour stock—

Standard Grape Fruit.

Florida Common Grape Fruit.

Hart's Late Orange.

Washington Navel Orange.

P O M E L O (Grape Fruit)

(On *Citrus Trifoliata* Roots.)

Pomelos will thrive throughout the Coast Country, but are not as hardy as oranges. They went through the past winter in this section with very little injury. Eight-year-old Duncan trees, near Alvin, were not damaged and are now loaded with fruit. All the following varieties will do well here and bear regularly, except after severe winters:

DUNCAN—Large, best quality, characteristic Grape Fruit flavor, unusually hardy. Trees of this variety passed through last winter at Alvin without injury and are now loaded with fruit.

MARSH SEEDLESS—Large, smooth, very handsome, nearly seedless, excellent quality.

ROYAL—Medium size, round; no bitter taste usual with Grape Fruit.

LEMONS

(On *Trifoliata* Roots.)

Lemons are very prolific and will stand a temperature of 25 degrees without injury. At Alvin we average about four crops in five years without protection. A box turned over your tree and a lighted lantern or oil stove set inside during cold waves will enable you to carry your tree through any winter, and it will pay, as they are enormously productive, and two or three trees will supply a family with all they can use. They begin to bear at two years old and will be loaded continually, if not frozen, as they bloom and bear all the year round.



Ponderosa Lemons

VILLA FRANCA—Medium size, smooth skin, very juicy, high flavor, prolific. Best commercial Lemon.

PONDEROSA—Very large, thick skin; valuable pot plant.

KENEDY—Medium, smooth; originated on ranch of John Kennedy, near Sarita. Very fine.

KUMQUATS

(On *Citrus Trifoliata* Roots)

The Kumquat is a small, beautiful fruit of delicious flavor. It is the most beautiful of all citrus trees, with its dark evergreen foliage and thousands of clusters of bright yellow fruit. It is highly prized



Nagame Kumquat

as a preserve, has a more delightful flavor than either the orange or lemon and as an appetizer is superior to Grape Fruit. Probably its greatest value is as a table decoration for Christmas festivities.

It is as yet comparatively scarce, and fancy prices are obtained for it when gathered in clusters and shipped to Northern markets about Christmas time.

Prices

Three-year-old, bearing, balled and crated, about 3 feet high—\$5.00 each, \$40.00 for 10.

Two-year-old, bearing, balled and crated, about 2 feet high—\$2.50 each, \$20.00 for 10.

One-year-old on two-year-old and three-year-old transplanted Citrus Trifoliata roots:

Best grade, heavy branched—\$1.00 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Medium grade—75 cents each, \$5.00 for 10, \$40.00 per 100.

Small—\$30.00 per 100.

We offer and recommend the following varieties:

NAGAME—Oblong, fine flavor, beautiful foliage, best for decoration.

MARUMI—Round, fine flavor.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

The Citrus Trifoliata is a wild orange from Japan. It is a deciduous tree, shedding its leaves and becoming entirely dormant in the winter. Very thorny and of a dwarf growth. As a stock for budding other oranges it has proven of immense value and has been principally responsible for extending the orange belt from a small district in Southern Florida and California to a broad strip across the entire southern boundary of the United States. It is also the most valuable hedge plant known. It is cheaper and more permanent than barbed wire or any other kind of fence. Does not root sprout and remains confined to a small space. If carefully pruned it is more ornamental than Privett, Box or any other kind of ornamental hedge excepting Kumquat and Magnolia Fuscata. We have an immense stock of these trees and can make very attractive prices for quantities.

Prices

One-year-old, 3/8-inch caliper, budding size—\$7.50 per 100, \$50.00 per 1,000.

Special prices on large lots.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA SEED

Ready for delivery after September 1st.

Prices

\$1.50 per pound, \$10.00 for 10 pounds. Special price on large quantities.

BALLED TREES, ORANGE, LEMON, GRAPE FRUIT AND KUMQUAT

Trees taken up with ball of dirt and set aside in packing shed until thoroughly established. These trees can be planted any time between December 1st and May 1st, but will not be held unless paid for in full.

	Each	10	100	1000
3 to 4 ft., 2-year-old (bearing size) .	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$175.00
3 ft., 1½-year-old (usually bloom) . .	1.50	12.50	100.00	\$850.00
2 ft., 1-year-old., branched.....	1.25	10.00	75.00	600.00

Trees balled as above are certain to live, and will not be set back by the transplanting. Most all of the larger grades will bloom and some will bear the first year. As orange trees have very delicate roots, there is frequently a heavy loss from transplanting, and in nearly all cases it sets the trees back a year in comparison with those that are balled. Many of our customers have reported from one to fifty oranges on two-year-old "balled" trees the first season.

This year we are offering the balled trees at much lower prices than formerly, to induce more extensive planting of this class of trees.

We are also balling the smaller grades to meet the needs of the large planter, and are sure that this is the very best method to use in planting commercial orchards. Our own orchards are planted almost exclusively with balled trees. These balled trees will prove especially valuable for planting in the dry sections of the Orange Belt. They do not need to be cut back, and you have a full sized tree at once.

An orchard planted with our 3-foot one and one-half-year trees will be far ahead of most orchards planted a year previous with the same grade of trees, but without balling. There will be no losses, and your trees will all be uniform in size and growth. They will bloom and bear some the first year, being two years ahead of the orchard planted in the usual way in this particular.

Remember, our trees have all been budded on transplanted Citrus Trifoliata seedlings, and have a perfect root system. The buds were cut from bearing trees in our own orchards, and are true to name, sure to bear early, of best quality fruit.

Velasco, Texas, April 14, 1909.

E. S. Stockwell & Son,

Alvin, Texas.

Gentlemen:—Last winter I purchased from you two 3-year-old balled Satumas and two 3-year-old balled Kumquats. They arrived in splendid condition and were carefully set out and attended to in the interim.

At present the oranges are literally loaded down with blooms, and as these drop off the fruit appears, some small branches not over 12 to 14 inches long having as many as 35 to 40 blooms on them.

Now I take it that the trees, although they are very thrifty, are too young to bear so much fruit; therefore I am writing you to advise me whether or not I shall remove a portion of the buds or will they in course of time fall off.

If each bloom on these trees sets an orange, then the trees will carry over 500 oranges each. Of course, it stands to reason that a tree so young can not mature so much fruit, but I do not know whether it is best to take them off now or wait a while and then take off those which apparently are making no growth.

Yours very truly,

E. P. HOEFFLE,
Velasco, Texas.

FIGS

Figs have been grown throughout South Texas since the earliest settlement, many being planted by the Jesuit priests around the old Missions from 200 to 300 years ago, and in all sections have thrived and borne abundantly. They have also been grown on all the old



Magnolia Fig

Southern plantations, and are the one sure fruit crop for the winter preserves, for no matter what the season, wet or dry, hot or cold, not even storms can prevent this hardy tree from maturing a crop at some season of the year.

They begin to ripen in May and bear continuously until November or December. There are many trees eight to ten years old that bear regularly four to six bushels of fruit each year, and now that preserving plants are being established throughout the Coast Country and paying \$1.50 per bushel for all the fruit they can get, there is a great profit for the man who has a few acres in figs.

In past years we have been dependent for a market on the small cities and towns of Texas, as the fig, when ripe, will keep for only a short time, can not be shipped in fresh state to Northern markets, except under refrigeration, and we have never had them in sufficient quantities for shipping in this manner. However, with the advent of The Carpenter Fig Company and other preserving plants at Alvin, Houston and a few other places, we now have a market for all the figs we can raise at prices that will net us from \$100.00 to \$500.00 per acre, depending on age and quality of orchard. Of the many varieties of figs grown in Louisiana and Texas, we have found the



Two Year Old Magnolia Fig

Magnolia to be the most valuable for preserving, and this variety is the only one that the preserving companies will buy.

We planted the first commercial fig orchard of about five acres at Alvin twenty years ago, and this was probably the most extensive orchard in Texas at that time. This orchard was very profitable, and was our main stay during a number of years. We recommend the planting of figs to all, whether a few trees or a hundred acres.

We planted over 50,000 trees in our own orchards the past two seasons, and will plant about the same amount another year. This is sufficient evidence of our faith in the fig business.

We offer the following varieties:

Prices

- 1 to 2 feet grade—\$12.50 per 100, \$100.00 per 1000.
- 2 to 3 feet grade—15 cents each, \$15.00 per 100, \$125.00 per 1000.
- 3 to 4 feet grade—20 cents each, \$17.50 per 100, \$150.00 per 1000.
- 4 to 5 feet grade—25 cents each, \$20.00 per 100, \$175.00 per 1000.

MAGNOLIA—Large yellow to russet, fine flavor, best for commercial planting.

BRUNSWICK—Violet, very large, too soft for shipping or preserving.

GREEN ISCHIA—Green skin, red pulp, very fine flavor.

LEMON—Medium size, yellow skin, reddish pulp, extra choice flavor, too soft for shipping or preserving, but very fine for home use.

CELESTE (Sugar Fig)—Yellowish to blue, small, very sweet, next to Magnolia for commercial purposes; tree very hardy.

P E C A N S

A native Southern forest tree of great value as a shade tree, for timber, and most of all for its valuable nuts. Plant the improved varieties wherever you can find room for a tree, take care of it for three or four years and you will reap a harvest of gold, you and your heirs for generations yet unborn.

There is more than a THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS invested in life insurance in the United States, and yet not a dollar of all this vast sum is as safe nor as profitable as if invested in a pecan grove in Texas. Insurance premiums must be paid for fifteen to twenty years or for life before you get the benefit, which is only your investment and three or four per cent.

A pecan grove will begin to bring returns at ten to twelve years, and will increase many fold. It will bestow a perpetual and constantly increasing income on yourself and loved ones for a thousand years to come.

Pecan growing in Texas is endorsed by all the leading horticulturists of the South. Luther Burbank indorses it as the most desirable proposition in the South.

Prices

4 to 5 feet—\$1.50 each, \$10.00 for 10.

3 to 4 feet—\$1.00 each, \$8.50 for 10.

We offer and recommend the following varieties:

STUART—Large, soft shell; one of the best.

VAN DEMAN—Large, thin shell, long; a favorite.

FROTCHER—Bears very young; an early favorite.

MONEY MAKER—One of the best from Louisiana.

PABST—A favorite from Georgia.



Two-Year-Old Villa Franca Lemon. This Tree Matured Thirty-six Extra Fine Lemons
When Two Years Old in Nursery Row

PEACHES

Peach growing in the Coast Country will probably never prove very profitable for large commercial orchards, but by a careful selection of varieties we can have an abundance of this delicious fruit from early May until October for home use and home markets. Houston and Galveston consume many carloads of peaches each year at fancy prices, and certainly we can take care of such markets if a fair effort is made.

Any well drained land in the Coast Country will produce good peaches if you make your selection from the following list of trees, which are chosen for their adaptability to the Lower Coast Plains:

Prices

3 to 4 feet—20 cents each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12.50 per 100.

Alexander, freestone	May 20th.
Cabler's Indian	July 10th.
Carpenter, cling	July 8th.
Crawford's Early, freestone	July 1st.
Elberta, freestone	July 10th.
Greensboro, freestone	May 27th.
Honey, freestone	June 15th.
Japan Dwarf, freestone	May 24th.
Imperial, freestone	June 10th.
Mamie Ross, semi-cling	June 25th.
Miss May, freestone	October 1st.
Onderdonk, freestone	July 20th.
Pallas, freestone	June 26th.
Angel, freestone	June 20th to 30th.
Bidwell Early, clingstone	May 20th.
Waldo, freestone	May 20th.

GRAPES

The following list of grapes will succeed throughout the Gulf Coast Country. Perhaps in the Lower Rio Grande Country commercial varieties will prove a success.

Prices

Two-year-old vines—15 cents each, \$1.00 for 10.

Varieties—Niagara, Moore's Early, Diamond, Herbemont, Delaware, Concord.

PLUMS

For the extreme lower Coast Counties we find the Excelsior, El Paso and Terrell are sure and heavy bearers, and they will do best on plum roots. Peach roots are best for the interior.

Prices on Plum Roots.

3 to 4 feet—25 cents each, \$2.00 for 10.

Gonzales.....	June 15th.
El Paso.....	July 10th.
Excelsior.....	July 1st.
Golden Beauty.....	August and September
Terrell.....	
Wooten.....	June.

PEARS

Keiffer and Garber are the only pears that have proven a success in the Coast Country. It will pay to plant these, as they are heavy and sure bearers.

Prices

4 to 5 feet—50 cents each, \$3.00 for 10, \$20.00 for 100.

3 to 4 feet—35 cents each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15.00 for 100.

Varieties—Garber, Keiffer.

POMEGRANATE

Good fruit and an ornamental tree.

Prices

Twenty-five cents each, \$2.00 for 10.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Prices

4 to 5 feet—50 cents each, \$3.00 for 10.

APPLES

It is generally believed that apples will not bear in the Coast Country, but we have some fine summer apples that bear regularly, and sell for \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bushel in Houston markets.

BECKER—Has been growing in South Texas for 30 years, having been brought from Germany and planted in Colorado County. Trees of this variety are bearing well at Alvin. Fruit medium size, reddish blue flecked with white, finest quality, ripens in July.

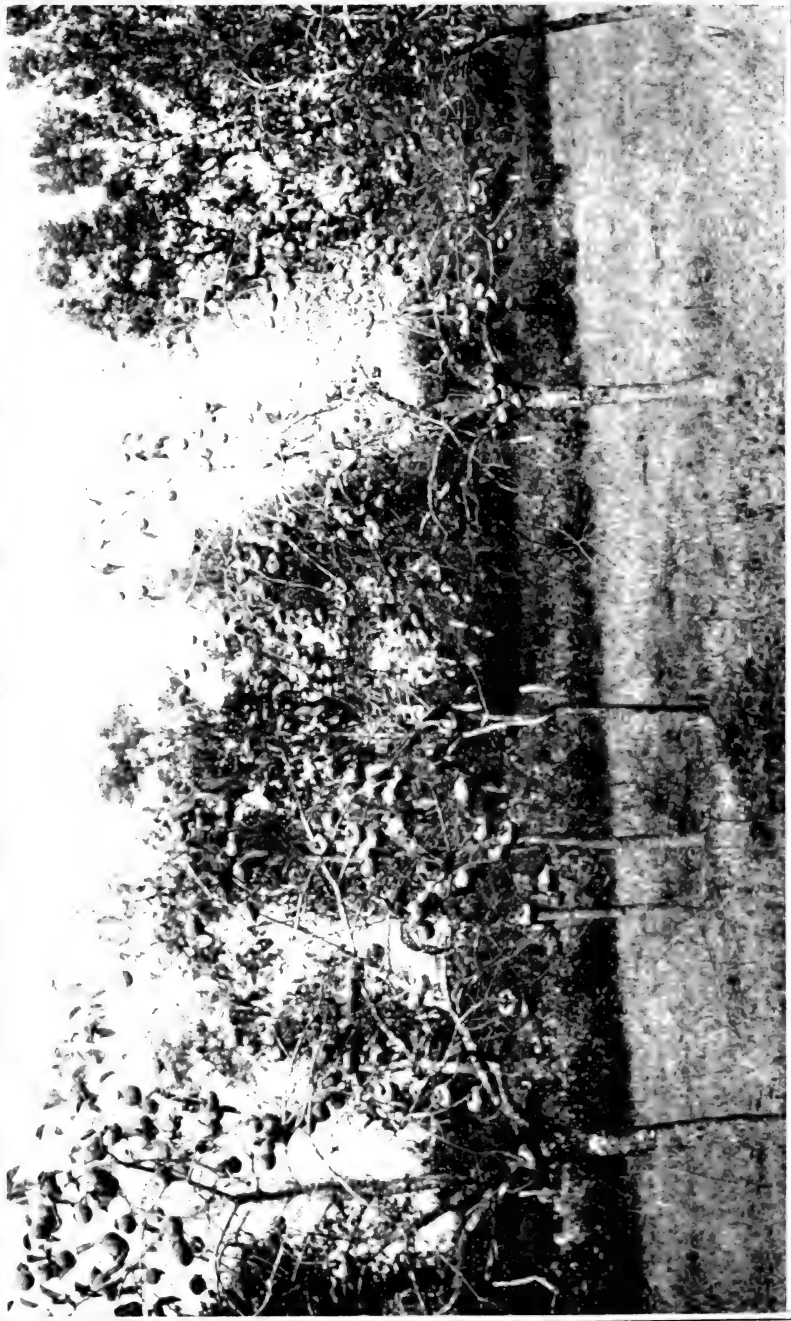
LOCKHART—Many old bearing trees of this variety are found in Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Jefferson and Orange counties, where it is a great favorite, bears well. Fruit of greenish color, medium size, good quality.

JENNINGS—A favorite in Southern Florida and recommended for Coast of Texas.

Prices

3 to 4 feet—35 cents each, \$3.00 for 10, \$25.00 per 100.

Varieties—Ben Davis, Red Astrachan, Red June, Lockhart, Jennings, Becker.



Japanese Persimmons in South Texas

BLACKBERRIES

The Coast Country is the natural home of the blackberry. No fruit has so great a value for home use as a fresh fruit, in jellies, jams and for wines. It also has valuable medicinal properties. It can be grown in fence corners or cultivated in open field. Will bring returns of from \$300.00 to \$500.00 per acre, and at almost no cost for labor after first planting. Thrives best in black or bottom land, highly ridged in rows six to eight feet apart and planted three feet apart in the row. Will thrive nearly as well on sandy land if fertilized. They should be mowed immediately after bearing every year and the land between the rows given a good plowing close up to row. Further work until bearing season is unnecessary.

Prices

Fifty cents per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

We offer and recommend the following varieties:

Dallas, Spalding.

DEWBERRIES

The same can be said of dewberries as has been said for blackberries. They ripen some earlier, are not quite so highly flavored, but are very profitable and easily worked. Planted along ditch banks, fence rows or in open fields they always thrive. Should be mowed and plowed immediately after bearing season. You can use your waste land to no better advantage than by planting blackberries and dewberries.

Prices

Fifty cents per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.

We offer and recommend the following varieties:

Austin, Mayes Rogers.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries have been grown at Alvin for the past twenty years and not once during this time has the crop been a complete failure. Many times it was the only money crop in the vicinity, and even now it is the principal source of cash for this town.

Five acres of strawberries in the Coast Country will, if well cared for, support a family in comfort; \$500.00 to \$800.00 per acre has been made many times by many different growers in this vicinity.

We have found that the Klondyke is the best commercial berry for the Coast Country.

Plants should be set during September and October, if the weather permits. Prepare your land well and fertilize heavily with bone meal

and Strawberry Special about August 1st. Set plants in September and you will get a crop the next spring, or plant any time during the winter and cultivate well and carry through the next summer and you will get excellent results the following spring.

Prices

\$1.00 per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

We offer and recommend the following varieties:

KLONDYKE—Large, firm, acid, good shipper, best for commercial planting.

DUNLAP—Good quality, good shipper.

THOMPSON—Good berry for South Texas; vigorous vines, good shipper, good table berry.

EARLY MITCHEL—Very early, best for home use

SHADE TREES

UMBRELLA CHINA

Most beautiful of quick shade trees. Makes a perfect umbrella with dense shade in three or four years. Should be planted around all prairie homes.

5 to 6 feet—35 cents each, \$2.50 per 10.

3 to 4 feet—25 cents each \$1.50 per 10.



The Umbrella China Grows Prolifically in South Texas

MULBERRY

IRON CLAD—Originated in our own nursery. For South Texas it is the best of all Mulberries. We have quit propagating all other varieties. Leaves broad and glossy, very vigorous, is never frozen back by late freezes; berries black and abundant, bearing about two months each year. Magnificent tree for walks, lawns, poultry yards. Have had trees to grow sixteen feet high in one season.

8 to 10 feet—50 cents each, \$3.00 for 10.

6 to 8 feet—25 cents each, \$2.00 for 10.

SYCAMORES

Grows nearer the salt water than any other large tree; very tough and storm proof and of a rapid growth. Fine for pastures, wind breaks and firewood lots.

8 to 10 feet—50 cents each, \$3.00 for 10.

6 to 8 feet—25 cents each, \$2.00 for 10.

COTTONWOOD

Should be planted on all Southern farms. Makes quick growth and fire wood.

8 to 10 feet—50 cents each, \$3.00 for 10.

6 to 8 feet—25 cents each, \$2.00 for 10.

CAROLINA POPLAR

Quick growth, valuable timber, good shade.

Prices

6 to 8 feet—25 cents each, \$1.50 for 10.

LOMBARDY POPLAR

Quick growth, tall and slender, picturesque.

Prices

8 to 10 feet—35 cents each, \$2.50 for 10.

6 to 8 feet—25 cents each, \$1.50 for 10.

ELMS

Fine shade trees for lawns, parks or walks. Live to a great age; very attractive.

Prices

8 to 10 feet—50 cents each, \$3.50 for 10.

LIVE OAK

The grandest of all Southern oaks. The trunks of these trees often attain twenty to twenty-five feet in circumference, with a top spread of sixty to seventy feet. Broad spreading in growth, dark evergreen foliage. Lives to be a thousand years old. Though slower in growth than some other trees, still they grow quite rapidly if given good care and cultivation for three or four years. We have had them attain a height of twenty feet with a top spread of twenty feet in ten years, and their growth from now will be much faster.



Fifteen Year Old Live Oak Tree at Alvin, Texas. The Finest Shade Tree in the South

Prices

- 8 to 10 feet, balled—\$2.50 each, \$20.00 for 10.
- 6 to 8 feet, balled—\$2.00 each, \$15.00 for 10.
- 4 to 5 feet, not balled—50 cents each, \$2.50 for 10.

PIN OAK

Beautiful, quick-growing oak, nearly evergreen.

Prices

8 to 10 feet, balled—\$2.00 each, \$15.00 for 10.

WATER OAK

Another beautiful Southern oak, quick growth, evergreen.

Prices

8 to 10 feet, balled—\$2.00 each, \$15.00 for 10.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

The most beautiful of all Southern evergreen forest trees. Grows to immense height, with broad, glossy leaves, and all through the summer months is covered with snow-white blooms as large as a saucer and of the most delightful odor; begins to bloom at three years old.

Prices

6 to 8 feet, balled—\$2.00 each, \$17.50 for 10.

5 to 6 feet, balled—\$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

2 to 3 feet, balled—\$1.00 each, \$ 7.50 for 10.

CAMPHOR

Beautiful evergreen tree; grows well on moist soils. Hardy near the coast as far north as Navasota. Produces valuable gum; makes a fine windbreak.

Prices

2 to 3 feet—50 cents each, \$3.50 for 10.

RED CEDAR

Native to the South. Grows best in clay and black waxy land. With its dense growth it makes an ideal windbreak, and being evergreen it is almost as warm as a house for your stock in the pasture. It will make the best possible windbreak for orange groves.

Prices

5 to 6 feet, balled—\$1.00 each, \$7.50 for 10.

1 to 2 feet—25 cents each, \$2.00 for 10.

SHORT LEAF PINE

A beautiful Southern evergreen, very tough, makes a beautiful effect when mixed in the woods with red cedar. Also valuable to mix with other trees in windbreaks. Rapid growth.

Prices

5 to 6 feet, balled—\$1.00 each, \$7.50 for 10.

1 to 2 feet—25 cents each, \$2.00 for 10.

ORNAMENTALS

GRAPE MYRTLE

Small, bushy tree with great masses of feathery flowers for three months in the year.

We have White, Pink and Purple.

Prices

Nice 1-year-old plants—50 cents each, \$3.50 for 10.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

White (Bridal Wreath) evergreen shrub with long spirals of snow white clusters of flowers. Plant resembles a great ball of snow when in bloom.

Prices

Fifty cents each, \$3.50 for 10.

HONEY-SUCKLE

White flower, turning to yellow, evergreen vine. Fine for arbors, summer houses and porches. Very fragrant. Price 25 cents each.

WISTARIAS

White and purple; beautiful vines for porches, fences or arbors.

ENGLISH IVY

Beautiful evergreen vine, clings to stone or brick walls, tree trunks or stumps, barns and buildings.

Price

Twenty-five cents each.

TEXAS STAR

Beautiful evergreen foliage, small white star-shape flower.

Price

Twenty-five cents each.

CLEMATIS

White; a beautiful evergreen vine that becomes as white as a snow bank in blooming season. Very desirable for fence arbor or summer house.

Price

Twenty-five cents each.

KUDZU

The Chinese wonder vine. Nothing else in the world will equal it for growing.

Price

Twenty-five cents each.

HYBISCUS

Red and Pink, Double and Single.

Price

Two-year-old fine plants—50 cents each.

ALTHEA (ROSE OF SHARON)

Red, White and Purple. A small growing tree completely covered with large rose-shaped blooms the entire summer.

Prices

Fifty cents each, \$3.50 for 10.

CACTI

We have a beautiful collection of Cacti. Among them the famous Spineless Cactus. One dozen varieties, single plants, \$1.00. A complete assortment of cuttings will be sent for \$2.50.

FERNS

We have a beautiful collection of Ferns in six-inch pots at \$1.00 each.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA (BANANA SHRUB)

Small shrub growth, beautiful dark evergreen foliage, sometimes called banana shrub from the delightful banana-like odor of its flowers. Makes one of the rarest and most beautiful hedges in the world.

Prices

1-foot, balled—\$1.00 each, \$7.50 for 10.

BOXUS (TREE BOX)

A small evergreen shrub, suitable for ornamental hedges and borders.

Prices

One-foot—25 cents each, \$1.50 for 10.

EUONMOUS JAPONICUS

Beautiful dark evergreen foliage, suitable for hedges, windbreak and shade tree.

Prices

Two feet—50 cents each, \$3.50 for 10.

CALIFORNIA PRIVETT

Extensively used for ornamental hedges.

Prices

Two-feet—25 cents each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10.00 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM

Dark evergreen foliage, very desirable for parks, walks and lawns. Has been extensively planted in the Plazas of San Antonio. Grows to immense size and attains great age.

Prices

Three-feet, balled—\$1.00 each, \$7.50 for 10.

OLEANDER

Bright evergreen foliage, leaves long, narrow and pointed; immense clusters of flowers the entire year. Will grow anywhere along the Coast. We offer three varieties—Red, White and Cream.

Prices

2-year-old, 4 to 6 feet, balled—\$1.00 each, \$7.50 for 10.

1-year-old, 2 to 3 feet—50 cents each, \$3.50 for 10.

ARBOR VITAE

Prices

4 to 5 feet, balled, very fine—\$5.00 each.

2½ to 3 feet, balled—\$2.00 each, \$15.00 for 10.

1 to 2 feet—\$1.00 each, \$5.00 for 10.

We offer and recommend the following varieties:

ROSEDALE—Blue-gray, feathery, symmetrical, dense growth, very handsome border for drives, walks or lawns.

AURA NANA (Berkaman's Golden)—The choicest of all Arbor Vitae, especially adapted to cemetery planting.

GOLDEN—Compact, pyramidal, large, handsome.

PYRIMIDALIS—Tall, conical, slender, compact, very fine for contrasting with other trees and evergreens.

RETINSPORA

SUAROSA—Dense growth, soft, beautiful silver-blue foliage arranged in spirals.

PLUMOSA—Small evergreen from Japan; feathery, light green.

Prices

2 to 3 feet, balled—\$2.00 each.

CHERRY LAUREL (WILD PEACH)

A beautiful, native, evergreen tree. Very attractive for cemeteries, borders for driveways and windbreaks. Also handsome shade tree.

Prices

2 to 3 feet, balled—\$1.00 each, \$7.50 for 10.

PAMPAS GRASS

A native to South America plains; grows eight to ten feet high; beautiful, snow-white plumes.

Prices

Twenty-five cents each, \$2.00 for 10.

FICUS ELASTICA

The Rubber tree of commerce.

Price

Fifty cents each.

GARDENIA (CAPE JESSAMINES)

The Cape Jessamine is being very extensively grown about Alvin for buds to ship to Northern markets; \$500 to \$1,000 is frequently made in a single season from one acre of Cape Jessamines. Beautiful, snow-white flowers, dark green foliage.



Cape Jessamine, a South Texas Beauty

Prices

3-year-old plants, in 10-inch pots—\$1.50 each.

2-year-old plants, balled—75 cents each.

1-year-old plants, large—35 cents each, \$2.50 for 10.

1-year-old plants, small—\$10.00 per 100.



A Palm in South Texas

P A L M S

Palms are the handsomest of all decorative plants, and no house is complete without some choice specimens. Along the Coast all varieties thrive in the open, and with their tropical growth make the grandest and most attractive appearance for lawn and park that is possible in this climate. Planted in the open air they should be given some protection during very cold weather until they are three or four years old. From past experience we find that palms do not live well when taken from the open field, and we are now growing all of our plants in pots and buckets, and in this way there is no chance of failure to live and grow off well.

Prices

Large size, 6 feet high.....	\$10.00 each.
Large size, 4 feet high.....	2.00 “
Plants in 10-inch pots.....	2.00 ”
Smaller.....	1.00 “

We offer and recommend the following varieties:

Outdoor Planting

PHENIX CANARIENCIS (Canary Island Palm)—Has long, drooping leaves, often reaching a length of fifteen feet. Trees attain great height and age.

PHENIX DACTYLIFERA (Date Palm of Commerce)—Very similar to Canariencis, but leaves are more upright in growth. There is one of these trees near Brownsville over seventy feet high.

WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA (California Fan Palm)—Has immense, broad, fan-shaped leaves, marked by long, hairy filaments; attains great size and is very hardy.

WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA—Same as Filifera, except for the filaments.

CYCUS REVOLUTA (Sago Palm)—Dwarf, hardy and very beautiful.

Indoor Planting

LATANIA BORBONICA—Beautiful fan-shaped leaves; is the most attractive of indoor palms.

ROYAL.

PHENIX CANARIENCIS.

CYCUS REVOLUTA.

ROSES

We have tried and proven all the following list of roses in the Gulf Coast Country. There are no better. With a little care you need never be without a great profusion of beautiful roses if you choose from this list. Roses thrive best in heavy soil, but if properly fertilized and cultivated will grow most anywhere.

Prices

Fine 2-year-old plants—50 cents each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20.00 for 100.

WHITE—Cornelia Cook, The Bride, White Cochet, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Snowflake, The Queen, Ruth Vestal (climber), Climbing Kaiserin, White La France, Bessie Brown.

RED—Admiral Schley, Cardinal, American Beauty, Climbing Wooten, Climbing Meteor, Etoile de France, Red Mamon Cochet.

PINK—Climbing Bridesmaid, Helen Gould, Pink La France, Bridesmaid, Paul Neyron, Winnie Davis, Pink Mamon Cochet.

YELLOW—Etoile de Lyon, Pearle de Jardins, Cecil Berthod, Yellow Mamon Cochet, Marechal Niel (climber), Pillar of Gold (climber).



Shipping Orange Trees in Car Lots from Alvin, Texas

SPRAYING

There are only two serious enemies to the orchards in the Coast Country. The Citrus White Fly, which attacks all Citrus trees, Cape Jessamines, Umbrella China and some other trees and plants, has proven a serious problem in Florida, California, Louisiana and portions of Texas.

White Fly can be absolutely exterminated by one or two thorough sprayings with the following formula, No. 1, applied as directed:

San Jose Scale is the only serious enemy to deciduous fruit trees in the Coast Country, and can be kept in check or exterminated if thoroughly sprayed with lime, sulphur and salt spray as given in the following formula, No. 2:

RESIN WASH FORMULA NO. 1

For spraying for White Fly on Citrus trees, Cape Jessamines and Evergreens.

Resin.....	30 pounds.
Caustic Soda (98 per cent)....	8 pounds.
Fish Oil.....	4 1-2 pints.
Water to make.....	100 gallons.

Place the resin (well broken up), caustic soda and fish oil in a large iron kettle; pour over that twenty gallons of water and cook well over a good fire for not less than three hours; then add hot water, a little at a time, and stir thoroughly until there is at least fifty gallons of the hot solution. Place this in a spray pump and add cold water to make up 100 gallons, or keep the mixture of fifty gallons as a stock solution and dilute with an equal amount of water as desired for use. Cold water should not be added during the cooking process, but a sufficient quantity of hot water should be provided for that purpose. This spray should be applied thoroughly on the under side of the leaves, and in the winter time only.

FORMULA NO. 2

Lime, sulphur and salt wash for San Jose Scale on deciduous trees, to be applied only in the winter time.

To prepare this wash, use twenty-five pounds of unslaked lime, twenty pounds of flower of sulphur, ten pounds of salt, and enough water to make sixty gallons. Place eight to ten gallons of water in an iron kettle on the fire, when it reaches boiling point add the sulphur and mix thoroughly. Add the lime, which will cause violent boiling; add small amounts of cold water to prevent boiling over or burning. After one hour's boiling, add the salt, when the sulphur should become dissolved. Add water to make the required sixty gallons, when it is ready for use.

GULF COAST NURSERY : E. S. STOCKWELL & SON, Proprietors : ALVIN, TEXAS



A Five-Year-Old Satsuma Orange Grove at Alvin, Texas