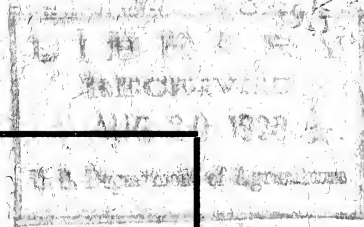


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

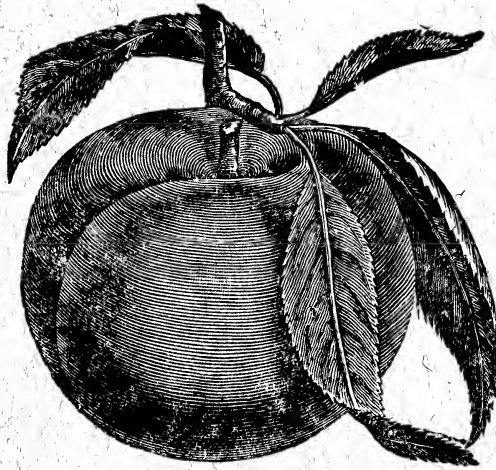
Wehr



CATALOGUE
OF
Fruits, Shrubbery, Etc.

GROWN BY
WESTERN HOME NURSERY
WEATHERFORD, TEXAS

1915



Containing Information and Directions for the Proper
Planting and Care of Trees, Best Varieties
to Plant, Etc.

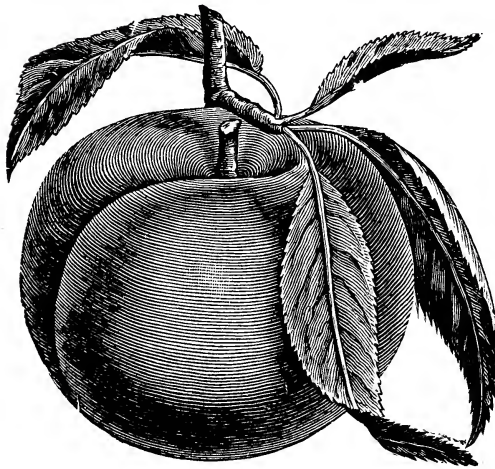
B. C. ...

1915

CATALOGUE
OF
Fruits, Shrubbery, Etc.

GROWN BY
WESTERN HOME NURSERY
WEATHERFORD, TEXAS

1915



INTRODUCTION

In the preparation of this catalog we have considered it of the greatest importance to give careful, truthful and impartial descriptions of varieties of fruits herein listed. It is our foremost intention at all times to furnish our customers with those varieties of fruits with which they will have success. In our experimenting with the many varieties of fruits we have spared no time, energy or means in securing all the new kinds of late introduction and have offered them to our customers accordingly as they have proven successful. During the past few seasons we have been experimenting with new varieties of fruit far more extensively than ever before, and we feel safe in saying that we are, with this catalog, offering one of the best, if not the most valuable and most complete line of well selected varieties of nursery stock ever offered to the public. We have been experimenting in the fruit business in this country for twenty-eight years, and offer the varieties mentioned in this catalog as absolutely the most valuable for both hardiness and productiveness in the soil and climate of the Southwest of any varieties of fruits to be obtained anywhere. Our methods of propagating are those practiced by the larger, most intelligent and most successful nurserymen in the United States. We also use careful means in classing and grading our nursery stock, so that our customers will get exactly the grade of tree they order. We would advise you, therefore, to study the descriptions and preserve this catalog, and it will prove a most valuable reference for horticultural work. Read carefully the instructions under the heads of "PLANTING" and "CARING FOR TREES," and follow our advice as to the best varieties, and there will be no legitimate excuse for your failing to grow plenty of fruit. If at any time you should desire any information concerning any kind of fruit, not mentioned in this catalog, write to us and we will gladly answer you.

We thank our customers for their patronage and favors, and hope to have a continuance of their business.

WESTERN HOME NURSERY.

ANNOUNCEMENT

(Please Read Before Making Out Order.)

In issuing a new catalog we desire to thank sincerely all our patrons who have favored us with orders during the past and to solicit a continuance of their business. We are growing trees and plants by the hundreds of thousands, as good as can be produced and at prices consistent with first class service. It has not been our aim in the past, nor will it be our aim in the future, to produce cheap stock, but on the contrary, we shall strive to produce the best under the most approved methods at prices that are fair and just to both our patrons and ourselves.

Cash With Order is required when parties are unknown. Other wise goods will be shipped C. O. D. when one-fourth of the amount is sent with order, unless other special arrangements are made.

Remittance should be made by postoffice money order, express money order, registered letter, or bank draft.

Our Guarantee—We guarantee our trees, plants, etc., to be first class in quality, health and condition, and true to name. If proven otherwise we will refund the cost of stock, or replace the same free. Complaints, if any, must be made promptly upon the receipt of goods.

Packing—We use the latest and best methods of packing and guarantee our goods to reach the purchaser's nearest shipping station in first class condition.

Errors—We are liable to make mistakes, as everyone is, and we are anxious to have the opportunity to correct them. If, when you receive your stock, any of it is not satisfactory, write us at once and we will make it right. Don't talk about the mistakes to your neighbor before you give us the opportunity of correcting them. We employ a double method of counting, to enable us to make no mistake in the number when packing. However, when so many hands are engaged, mistakes in the number do sometimes occur, but we always stand ready to correct such mistakes.

We Pay the Freight or Express Charges on all orders amounting to \$4.00 and over to any express office. We arrange prices "charges prepaid" because our trade covers a very wide area and it is the only equitable way to figure the matter of transportation. Please bear in mind that under the "charges prepaid" orders must total \$4.00 or more.

Shipping—Nursery stock should be shipped by express. The express rate is comparatively low on nursery stock and the goods will reach you without delay. Large amounts may be shipped by freight.

Replacing Trees That Die—Our guarantee is to deliver goods into customer's hands in first class condition. No tree or plant is guaranteed to live. If others agree to replace at one-half price or otherwise, ask yourself how they can afford to insure against unfavorable weather conditions and careless handling of the stock by parties who know but little about handling them. Your reflection will prove the fact that the only way it would be possible would be to charge one man for the carelessness of another. The man who takes care of his trees needs no guarantee.

Prices Net Cash—Our prices are net cash. What others offer in discounts we guarantee in class of stock and superiority of service. We know of a fact that the net prices named in this catalog are as cheap as first class stock can be bought in the United States, and we know further that agent's commissions are figured out of these prices rather than in them. We have eliminated the cost of the "middle man" in preparing these prices, a thing not heretofore done in the nursery trade.

Conclusion—We want your business because we know our ability to take care of it in a satisfactory way. We can guarantee absolutely that every tree or plant will be up to grade ordered. **We want your influence.** If we build a catalog trade in the nursery business that we desire, our friends must help us. If we please you, you will tell your neighbors. This is just what we mean when we say we want your influence. We want such a business that when our name is mentioned it will suggest **honest service.** To this end we continue to strive and ask the co-operation of our friends and patrons everywhere. We are offering the home builders of the country generally, and of the Southwest particularly, as fine assortment of nursery stock as can be had anywhere. We have a test orchard where we test our varieties and know them to be good. We commend this catalogue to buyers of nursery stock as being worthy of fair consideration, and if an order is the result of such consideration we guarantee satisfaction. If we have served you in the past we have little doubt but that we will serve you in the future. If we have not served you heretofore, give us a trial order. Let us have your order.

WESTERN HOME NURSERY,
Weatherford, Texas.

FRUIT GROWING IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Many people have deluded themselves by believing that the Southwest is not a place for fruit growing. They have become of this opinion because some have planted trees and have had "poor luck" although their failures were legitimate and due to other causes than the demerits of our climate and soils. In many cases people have purchased their trees from distant states, thus, many times buying and planting varieties that are wholly of no value in this locality, and in other cases, even where they have planted good varieties, they gave their trees no care, and for these reasons their efforts failed; yet, under many such cases the parties blame the nurserymen or say that the climate and soil will not permit successful fruit growing. Still, under these seeming disadvantages, energetic planters have clearly demonstrated the fact that this section is second to no other in the Union for the producing of many of the very finest and best varieties of fruits. It will probably be a surprise to some of the best citizens of this country to learn that Texas fruit has gained favor in the northern markets over the highly praised fruits of California and Georgia. The very great profits that have been derived from the wonderful crops of fruits during the past few seasons has been such an "eye-opener" to the agricultural classes of this section that it is destined to be the leading fruit growing country of the United States. There are many fortunes for the agricultural people of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona to be found by the cultivation of well classified orchards. No farmer or fruit grower should become uneasy about an overproduction of fruit. The great masses of people in the northern cities who never have the opportunity of buying such luscious fruits as we produce, will if the opportunity is offered them, pay such handsome prices for our fine fruits that the profits will be so great that no farmer in the Southwest who has suitable land, can afford to not grow fruit extensively.

Indeed, fruit trees do well in almost all localities in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, if only proper varieties are selected, planted properly, and afterwards cultivated and properly cared for. The dry climate of west Texas, New Mexico and Arizona has heretofore caused those sections to be classed as poor countries for fruit growing, but late experiments have proven differently.

We have for several years been experimenting with many and various kinds and varieties of fruits in order to select a

line of varieties that would, without a doubt, succeed, and therefore give satisfaction in these localities; and after thus testing many varieties, we confidently offer those listed in this catalog as absolutely the best selection extant.

WHEN TO PLANT.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our customers the importance of planting early in the winter. When you receive notice of the shipment of your trees, prepare your ground at once, if you have not prepared it, and when you receive them, set them out at once. Then wrap them with something immediately to keep the rabbits from injuring them. Tree roots grow all winter, so early planting enables the tree to become well established before growing season, thus enabling the tree to stand the dry, hot summer far better than if planted in the spring. Much harm has been done to the fruit-growing industry by planters waiting till spring to set their trees. We would, however, advise planting in the late winter and early spring rather than to fail planting at all. You can, with some safety, plant as late as March 1, and in some late springs, as late as March 15. However, we urge our customers to plant before Christmas if possible. November is by far the best month to plant.

HOW TO PLANT.

When you have prepared your ground well by breaking deep with a turning plow, and have laid off the rows with a small shovel plow the proper width, and have received your trees, dig a deep and wide hole at the proper place of setting tree, so that all the roots can stand out straight. Just before placing the tree in the hole take a sharp knife and trim the end of each root, then cut the top of one-year-old trees back from one-third to one-half, taking care to cut the tree off just above and very close to some good, strong bud on the main stock of the tree, making a sloping cut from the opposite side to the top bud, and set the tree so the top bud will be on the southwest side of the tree. Two-year-old trees, that have no good, strong, fresh young buds on the main stock of the tree, should be cut off at two to three buds out on each branch, thus leaving short, stubby branches. By all means

never set a tree without trimming both the roots and the top, as herein directed. Set the tree or plant the same depth it stood in the nursery row; fill the hole with loose top soil, placing the dirt closely under the roots so as not to cram them together, but do not put any rich manure around the roots. Then pour in enough water to wet thoroughly all the dirt stirred in setting the plant, then pull in loose dirt around the tree to finish filling the hole and to keep the ground from baking around the tree. Leave the tree leaning slightly toward the southwest. After you have finished setting the tree, you should haul manure and throw around on top of the ground about two or three inches deep for a radius of four feet around the tree, but do not place the manure touching the body of the tree. It is also of much importance to mulch the ground around the tree during the summer.

CARE OF TREES.

One thing we wish to impress upon our customers is to cultivate your orchard land. You may just as well expect to grow a good crop of corn, cotton or vegetables without cultivating as a crop of fruit. Plowing, hoeing and enriching are what your orchard needs and not so much rain. It is well to cultivate some small crop in your orchard; vegetables, potatoes or even cotton when the trees are young, but not corn; and by all means do not sow small grain of any kind among your trees, as is done by planters who are anxious to utilize every inch of land. Prune peach and plum trees back every winter, cutting off one-third of the strong and one-half of the weak shoots of the last year's growth. Keep all the sickly drooping, injured limbs, and all limbs that tend to rub cut off entirely. Cut back and trim out regularly, and annually, so as not to let the limbs get too long, nor the tops too thick, so as to keep the trees from breaking down or rotting the fruit. Keep the tops headed close to the ground and well balanced so as to shade the body of the tree. You should guard against the body of your trees being exposed to the hot summer sun on the southwest side, which kills so many trees in this country. Do not plow close enough to your trees to skin the limbs or tear up the small roots. Keep the weeds and grass **hoed** from under them. Keep your orchard land rich by spreading barn-yard manure broadcast over the land and plowing it in with a turning plow, but plow

shallow. More orchards die out from the lack of cultivation and fertilization, and on account of the bodies of the trees being exposed to the hot summer sun than all the other causes combined. In fact these are the principal causes. It would be hard to make your orchard land too rich or to cultivate it too well for good results. Pear trees and apple trees should not be pruned until they get to bearing well, except to cut the top limbs back to keep them from growing too high or to trim out where limbs cross and rub together. It is of utmost importance that you follow these instructions if you wish to succeed in fruit growing. If you grow fine fruit you must take care of the orchard. If you neglect the care of your orchard poor fruit will be the result.

We give some recipes for wash, etc., in the back of this catalogue which you should read.

PEACHES

In every list of fruit for most sections, peaches naturally come first. We have made a close study of peaches for many years, and for this reason we feel confident in offering the following list as the best varieties for hardiness and productiveness in the Southwest, and which are our favorite selections out of many varieties we have grown. Many varieties we have tried have proved to be unsatisfactory, and we have accordingly discarded them and have inserted into our list only such varieties as have proven to be sure and profitable bearers. We sell as many peach trees as all other trees combined. This is due to the productiveness and extra value of this article of fruit above other fruits for our climate and soil.

MARKET VARIETIES

We have for several years made a specialty of selecting and recommending those varieties of fruits most valuable for market. To supply the demand we propagate such varieties of peaches as Victor, Sneed, Needham's Early, Arp Beauty, Slappy, Jackson, Elberta, Mamie Ross, Salway and Heath Cling in large quantities, these being the leading market varieties. The Elberta is, however, the most popular peach grown because of its being so highly favored in the Northern Markets. We grow as many Elberta trees, as any

over three varieties together. For family use a large number of varieties should be planted. Peach trees will grow and bear well in almost all kinds of soil that will produce a crop of corn or cotton, so by careful selection of varieties from early to late, we may have fruit from May to November. Plant peach trees 20 to 25 feet apart each way, so as to give room to cultivate both ways. Planters are many times too sparing with their land to get good results. Fruit, to do well, must have good distance.

PRICES

	Each.	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, Grade AA	15c	\$12.00
4 to 5 feet, Grade A.....	12 1-2c	10.00
3 to 4 feet, Grade B	10c	8.00
2 to 3 feet, Grade C	8c	6.00

MAY FLOWER—Large, well colored, of fine quality. Its earliness, high color, and excellent quality are strong points in its favor. Ripens four or five days earlier than Sneed. Cling,

VICTOR—Is especially adapted to Texas climate. The tree fruits full, fruit medium, light cream color, streaked with red, semi-cling, flavor very fine, sub-acid, ripens well to the seed, tree very vigorous in growth, compact and well balanced. May 20 to 25.

SNEED—The fruit is of medium size, red one side and greenish white on the other, semi-cling, ripens ten days earlier than Alexander and better flavored, a shy bearer, less inclined to rot, the best market sort of its season. May 20 to 30.

ALEXANDER JUNE—Well known old standard, early peach, highly colored, deep red on one side, very juicy, tree of vigorous growth. Ripens from June 10 to 20.

NEEDHAM'S EARLY—Large greenish white, red cheek, good flavor, good shipper, a valuable new peach, identical with Wheeler; cling. June 10 to 20.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—A new peach, having all the good qualities of the Triumph. Flesh uniformly yellow to the stone from which it parts perfectly free, bright yellow color with lively red blush. June 1 to 15.

TRIUMPH—A large yellow free stone, mostly covered with dark red, ripens with Alexander, good flavor, blooms late, sure and abundant bearer, strong, vigorous growers, bears very young, sometimes at one year old. June 10 to 20.

MAMIE ROSS—Large, blush, white flesh, semi-cling, prolific and one of the best for family or market use. Ripens from June 25 to July 15.

GOVERNOR HOGG—One of the very largest peaches grown, white, nearly covered with red, a semi-cling of excellent quality. The original tree bore its first crop in 1893, and since that time has not failed to bear full crops annually. Ripens June 25 to July 15.

SLAPPY—One of the finest early freestone peaches; a thrifty grower, very hardy and prolific, excellent flavor, yellow flesh, color a clear golden yellow with dark shades, a beauty. Ripens from June 15 to July 1.

GREENSBORO—Very large, white, pale red cheek, a fine, showy peach (nearly twice as large as Alexander), good quality, juicy, fine market variety. Ripens with Alexander.

CARMEN—Originated in Limestone county, Texas; of fine appearance, good quality, firm, free from rot, creamy or light yellow color, almost covered with a deep blush, juicy, semi-cling, hardy in bloom. Ripens June 20 to 30.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—Where it succeeds well it is exceedingly profitable; tender in bud, like the Crawford varieties; large yellow freestone. Ripens July 1 to 10.

GUINN—A native seedling of East Texas. Is of large size, and becomes a very bright red color long before it is ripe, putting it in condition for shipping before it is soft. It ripens between Alexander and Elberta.

FOSTER—Large, yellow, clear seed; very handsome; good bearer. This variety supersedes the early Crawford, as it is much finer and more nearly certain to crop well. Ripens July 1 to 15.

ARP BEAUTY—The same size, color, quality and character of Elberta and one or two weeks earlier.

HONEY—Fruit of medium size, oblong, very sweet. Color creamy white with red cheek. Tree a vigorous grower and one of the surest bearers. Ripens June 10-15. Free.

PALLAS—A seedling of Honey, but larger in size. Flesh white and fine grained with rich aroma. Flavor sweet and excellent. June 20th to July 10th. Free.

PHILIP HORTON—Another East Texas peach that is being planted extensively and is one of the best cling peaches grown. Very large, some specimens weighing nearly a pound;

yellow, fine flavor, and the tree is enormously productive. Col. Bonner, the introducer, says the parent tree has borne as many as eight bushels of fruit in one season. Ripens in July.

FAMILY FAVORITE—Large, white, clear seed; red cheek; flesh white, sure bearer, seedling of the Chinese Cling. Ripens July 1 to 10.

GEN. R. E. LEE—Above medium; oblong, creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very finely grained; melting; very juicy and of high flavor; quality the best; cling. July 20 to 30.

ELBERTA—Very large, yellow, clear seed, with red cheek, juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow, free from rot; an excellent shipper, as it is firm for a clear seed. In the market Elberta is the most highly prized of all peaches now in cultivation. This peach has become so popular as a market peach that it needs very little recommendation. It is without a doubt considered the most valuable peach grown. July 20 to August 1.

AUGUST.

STONEWALL JACKSON—Seedling of the Chinese Cling, but a better bearer; very large, white, red-sided; fine for the market and canning; tree is a very compact growth, cling. August 1 to 10.

GOVERNOR LANHAM—Introduced by F. T. Ramsey, who says of it: "This is one of the most beautiful and one of the very largest peaches I have ever seen. The tree bears full of extra large peaches when only two years old. They are as large as the very largest Elberta and the yellow and red is even brighter than the shadings on the Elberta. It ripens with Elberta but is a cling, and the yellow flesh is very firm and will ship to any market."

AUGBURT—Identical with the famous Elberta, except it ripens about 15 days later.

DALLAS—Large white cling, fine for canning or preserving. August.

ALMENA HART CLING—Tackett's No. 2—A new and valuable peach originating in the yard of Mr. D. M. Hart Jr., of Weatherford, and is named after his daughter, Miss Almena. Ripens about August 15. Is a cling, highly colored, being a pinkish white. Its flesh is creamy white, red next to seed. "Almena Hart Cling" is a strong competitor for the mid-summer trade.

MCKINNEY—Tackett's No. 3—A large red cling, heart shape, fine flavor, tree strong grower, good bearer, hardy, seedling of Mixon Cling, bore a good crop in 1914 when most varieties were killed. August 15 to 25.

MIXON FREE—Medium size, red with white in the shade, fine flavor, an abundant bearer; bore heavy crop in 1914; clear seed. August 20.

FROST PROOF—Tackett's No. 4—A large yellow, clear seed, fine flavor, bore an abundant crop in 1914, which insures it to be a very valuable peach.

EARLY HEATH—Tackett's No. 5.—A seedling from White English, ripens about ten days ahead of that famous old variety; has all the good qualities of the White English.

LATE HEATH—A large white cling, a seedling from Heath Cling, about ten days later, September 20.

ORANGE CLING—Large yellow cling, with extra fine flavor. August 15.

ORANGE FREE—A large yellow clear seed, flesh pale yellow, with a very sweet high flavor, one of the best. Ripens August 15.

OLD MIXON CLING—Large, oblong; white, with pink cheek, a very pretty peach, highly flavored; cling. August 10 to 15.

CHILOW—(Elberta Cling). A seedling of Chinese Cling, but is firm, yellow cling, resembling Elberta. The fruit is as large as Elberta, of an enticing rich yellow color, shaded on one side with soft red, and is remarkable for its uniformity of size. The tree is strong, healthy grower. Ripens July 25 to August 10.

CHINESE CLING—Very large, greenish white, with pale red cheeks, fine quality, specimens of them measuring 11 inches in circumference; usually a shy bearer. August 15 to 20.

WHITE ENGLISH—Large, white; fine flavor, small seed; one of the finest preserving canning peaches grown; very firm and sweet; cling. August 20 to September 10.

SEPTEMBER

HEATH CLING—(NEW)—The old standard Heath Cling and White English are known as one and the same peach, but we have introduced a new peach of White English type, which ripens 10 days later than the old White English. For conve-

nience we have given it the name of Heath Cling and consider it one of the most valuable peaches grown. Specially for market. In general character it is similar to White English, of which it is a seedling, but larger and of finer appearance; firm, flesh white, with red cheeks; small seed. September 10 to 20.

WEAVER—Another native peach introduced by Mr. Ramsey, who says that during the nine years he has known it, it has not failed to bear. A yellow cling overspread with red, often measuring nine or ten inches; flesh very yellow and very firm; of very best quality. September 1 to 15.

WONDERFUL—This is indeed a wonderful peach. Large, yellow, clear seed, fine quality; very hardy in bud, making a full crop nearly every year; one of the finest market peaches; firm and free from rot. September 10 to 15.

SALWAY—Large, round, dark yellow, of the Indian type; fine quality, clear seed. September 15 to 25.

HENRIETTA—Large, yellow, crimson cheek, showy. Very productive, cling stone. September 15 to 25.

OCTOBER.

STINSON'S OCTOBER—Medium, white with red cheek, and of excellent flavor. A profitable peach for late market. Cling.

BLACK'S OCTOBER—Medium, white, of excellent texture and quality. One of the best late peaches. Cling.

BELL'S OCTOBER—Large, rich yellow, red cheek, free-stone, of finest quality. Originated in Denton county, Texas.

APPLES.

Many people have believed that this fruit is a failure in the Southwest, but late examples have proven that such is not true. However, apples will not grow on all the different kinds of soil in this country. More judgment is required in apple culture than any other fruit. In apple culture two things are indispensably necessary, viz: First, selecting the correct varieties, and secondly, you must plant these varieties on suitable soil. More failures have occurred to apple culture by planting this fruit on the wrong kind of soil than from all other causes, combined. Apples must be planted on deep sandy loam, or black

sticky creek land. Moisture is what they need, without which they will not grow. Apples are like other fruits, some varieties that do well in other states are of no value in this section. Hence, we have taken great care in selecting those varieties that have been tried and we know to do well here. We guarantee the following list of varieties to be the best for the Southwest. We wish to impress upon our customers the importance of planting apples. Much money can be made growing them in this section. We bud our trees on the whole root.

PRICES.

	Each.	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, Grade AA.....	15c	\$12.00
4 to 5 feet, Grade A	12 1-2c	10.00
3 to 4 feet, Grade B	10c	8.00
2 to 3 feet, Grade C	8c	6.00

RED JUNE—Small, red, oblong, good for market and table use; one of the most valuable for planting in the South. June 15 to 25.

EARLY HARVEST—Vigorous, abundant bearer, large, yellow, good for table use. June 20.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, red, sub-acid, productive in Texas; fine for home and market. July 15.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Medium, yellow, with red cheek; good for cooking and market. July 10 to 20.

SUMMER QUEEN—Good bearer, a fine market apple, large, yellow, juicy. July 20 to 30.

BUCKINGHAM—Very large, flat, yellow, with red side; fine flavor, fine for market, good bearer, one of the finest apples grown in Texas. August 25.

BELL FLOWER—Very large, yellow, juicy, fine flavor; tree a thrifty grower. September 10 to 15.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—Red striped, fine bearer, large, good quality, fruits young. September 10.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—One of the Russian varieties, bears very young, sometimes at two years old; large, clear, pale yellow, fine quality. July 25 to August 10.

RED ROMANITE—Medium size, red, good quality, bears well. October 10.

BEN DAVIS—Large, showy, hardy, vigorous, fine bearer, red striped, good keeper, good market. October.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Improved Wine Sap, vigorous grower, abundant bearer, medium, dark red, excellent for market. Late.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Large, dark red, of fine quality, good keeper. Late.

WINE SAP—Medium, fine quality, bright red, will keep till March. October.

SHOCKLEY—Small, light red, fine for cooking, a sure bearer, excellent for winter keeping.

GRAVENSTONE—Large, striped, handsome, tender, firm and highly flavored, tree very productive, good grower. August 1.

JONATHAN—Beautiful bright red, fine for market, good grower, very prolific. A fine late apple.

HUBBARD—This remarkable apple originated in Van Zandt county, and is considered the finest apple so far grown in Texas. The apples are large, rich, yellow, and look like large oranges hanging on a tree. One of the finest for the market. Good quality, prolific, hardy. Should be planted by every apple grower. August.

TEXAS RED—A native of East Texas, and is the most highly esteemed fall and winter apple grown in this section. Large, striped fine, excellent keeper.

SAN JACINTO—Large red. Tree very vigorous and productive, fruit hangs to the tree remarkably well, a fine keeper for an early apple. A variety of the highest merit for both market and table. Summer.

BANANA PIPPIN—This is an apple of unusual value. Ripens early, July 10, and is the most prolific bearer of any apple we know. The tree from which we propagate these trees has been bearing in our test orchard for ten years, and has never failed to yield an abundant crop of fine apples. The fruit is of greenish-yellow when ripe.

GANO—(Re-named by some, Black Ben Davis.)—This apple is becoming very popular and is a great improvement on the old Ben Davis. For hardiness and productiveness it possesses all the rare merits of Ben Davis, and for market it is much finer on account of its rich dark color. Praised very highly by extensive apple growers.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—A seedling of winesap, large and more prolific, but very much like its parent in many respects.

CRAB APPLES.

Crab Apples begin bearing while trees are very young and produce large crops almost every year. They are excellent for jellies and preserves. When in bloom they are quite ornamental. Few fruits combine beauty and utility to the same extent as the crab apple does. Price same as apples.

RED SIBERIAN—Small, yellowish speckled and striped with red. Ripens in July.

WHITNEY—Very large, fine flavor, yellowish, striped with red, good flavor, tree upright, vigorous and very productive. Ripens in August.

TRANSCENDENT—Fruit large, tree productive, excellent for sauce and pies, also good for eating out of hand when well ripe, flesh creamy yellow. Ripens August 25 to September 10.

PEARS.

Pears are among the most valuable fruits grown. Valuable for both family and market. The Kieffer should be planted more extensively than others, being by far the most valuable pear grown in the Southwest. Pears grow well on any land that will make good corn and cotton. Plant pears 20 feet each way.

PRICES EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

	Each.	Per 100
5 to 6 feet	25c	\$20.00
4 to 5 feet	20c	15.00
3 to 4 feet	15c	10.00
2 to 3 feet	10c	8.00

WILDER—Small, light red, fine quality, bears young, very poor success in this section. July.

BARTLETT—An old standard pear, large, bell shaped, very prolific when not killed by frost, rather tender, too much so to be successful in this country, very bad to blight. August.

GARBER—Large, dark yellow, good quality, tree healthy, one of the best pears for this country. September.

KIEFFER—A very fine large yellow pear, firm flesh, very abundant bearer, most suitable for preserving, excellent market variety. Must be gathered and stored away in dark, dry place ten or fifteen days to mellow before good to eat “out of hand.” Keeps exceedingly well. October.

SECKEL—Tree a moderate grower and less subject to blight than most varieties. Fruit small, rich, yellowish brown and red; rich, fine flavored. August.

SUWANEE—A new pear from Florida, said to be fully as hardy and productive as Kieffer, and better quality, fruit large dark golden yellow, slightly tinged with red. September.

In addition to the above varieties we can furnish Howell, Duches, Claps Favorite, Lecont, Blood Good; but we find that all of these varieties are more or less failures in Texas, on account of their blighting.



PLUMS.

Plums are among the most successful fruits in this country, that is, if the proper varieties are planted. In fact, the largest per cent of the varieties of fruits that we term “frost proof” to be found among the plums. We have succeeded in discovering several varieties of this fruit which bear regular and abundant crops of fruit every year, seldom ever effected

by the late spring frosts so common to this locality. Our Eagle, Golden Beauty and Irby September bore heavy crops of fruit in 1915 when all other varieties were killed. Plant plums 15 feet each way. Plums do well in any kind of soil that will make good corn and cotton.

PRICE OF STANDARD LIST.

	Each	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, Grade AA.....	25c	\$20.00
4 to 5 feet, Grade A.....	20c	15.00
3 to 4 feet, Grade B.....	15c	12.00
2 to 3 feet, Grade C.....	10c	8.00

WILD GOOSE—Above medium, somewhat oblong, bright vermilion red, juicy, sweet, good quality, cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and profitable fruit. Shy bearer unless fertilized by Eagle.

ABUNDANCE—(Botan.)—Flesh yellow, very juicy, sweet apricot flavor, quite firm, skin tough, cling stone, quality best, seed large, carries well to distant market. Maturity, July 5.

BURBANK—In general characteristics resembles the Abundance. Color cherry red, mottled yellow, shape more nearly round. July 10.

WICKSON—Of all plums fruited with us the Wickson is one of the finest. It is a Japan cross between the Kelsey and Burbank. Some of the plums measure six inches in circumference. Five choice specimens fill a quart jar. It is productive almost to a fault; rather tender. The fruit is obconical in shape, of rare beauty, color, glowing carmine; firm, sugary and delicious. Will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree. Ripens July 15.

IRBY—Prized very highly in Eastern Texas. Medium, round, red. September. It seldom fails to bear. Frost-resisting.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Medium, yellow, round, flesh firm, flavor good, when ripe must be gathered and stored away in dark, dry place two or three days to mellow, to be good to eat when the quality is exceedingly fine. A fine plum for canning and preserving, a late bloomer and sure bearer. Should be in every collection. September 1. Frost-resisting.

EAGLE—(The ever-bearing plum.)—The fruit is medium and perfectly round, flesh yellow, skin at first yellow, changing as it ripens into a beautiful pale red, making altogether a strikingly handsome fruit. In flavor it is entirely distinct, being sweet, juicy and unusually pleasing. The tree is a strong, handsome grower, begins to bear second season after planting, and will probably bear a crop every year as long as it lives. The Eagle is a fine fertilizer for other varieties of plums. We notice that our Wild Goose plums growing near the Eagle produce finer and heavier crops of fruit than they do anywhere else in the orchard. Ripens July 15 to August 25.

GONZALES—This is a plum introduced by Mr. F. T. Ramsey. Fruit is large as a large Botan or Abundance, and of nearly the same shape. Color a brilliant red. It combines the pleasant sweetness and juiciness of a real good Wild Goose, with firmness and flavor of a Japan plum, and yet has a distinct flavor which those who have tasted it say reminds them of nutmeg and vanilla. It is unsurpassed and hard to describe. It ripens June 15 to 20.

HAPPINESS—Extremely large, dark, red, quality good. Probably a better plum than Gonzales. Tree a good grower and very productive. June.

McCARTNEY—Very valuable because it is large, very early, a native of Texas and well suited to this climate. Fruit large, oblong, pure yellow, ripens the latter part of May or early June, according to location. Tree is strong, shapely grower, and bears enormous crops when very young.

BARTLETT—A cross between Simoni and Delaware. Slight flavor of the Bartlett pear. Fruit turns to deep crimson when fully ripe. Light salmon colored flesh, very poor quality. June 25 to July 5.

AMERICA—The fruit of the America is larger than the Wild Goose. The light yellow flesh is moderately firm; pale red. It bore a heavy crop in 1914. It ripens July 1.

GOLDEN—A very highly prized plum. Large, yellow, productive, of the Japan type. Has created much attention where it has been fruited; most too much inclined to rot. July.

SHIRO—The tree resembles Doris in growth, both being the most thrifty growers in nursery or orchard. The fruit is as large as an egg and similar in shape. The color is a

pure yellow which color they assume two weeks before they are ripe. The quality is scarcely above the ordinary.

NORMAND—Considered among the best Japan plums, tree stocky, vase shaped in growth, exceedingly prolific, fruit large, golden, broad heart shaped, meaty, firm, sweet, rich flavor, stone small, nearly free. July.

MILTON—One of the earliest varieties to ripen for a good size plum. Large dark red, rather poor quality, tree healthy, spreading growth. Ripens a few days before Wild Goose.

WEAVER—Medium, round, dark, red, poor quality. August.

APRICOTS.

The apricot has long been classed as one of the unprofitable fruits for the Southwest. Many varieties are unsuccessful here because of their blooming so early and getting killed by freezes. However, if the proper varieties are selected, they can be grown very successfully. They should be planted on upland or where they have good winter protection. Treat apricots same as peaches; should not be cultivated after beginning to fruit.

PRICES.

	Each	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, Grade AA.....	25c	\$20.00
4 to 5 feet, Grade A.....	20c	15.00
3 to 4 feet, Grade B.....	15c	12.00
2 to 3 feet, Grade C.....	10c	8.00

MOOREPARK—One of the largest, yellow with red cheek, firm and juicy with a rich flavor, grows well, very productive. June.

CLUSTER—Introduced by Mr. F. T. Ramsey who describes it as follows: Original tree has never failed to bear since it was three years old, of beautiful symmetrical growth, very vigorous and hardy, an enormous bearer. Fruit medium sized, almost transparent yellow, with occasional fleck of red, and of excellent quality. Blooms late, has passed three freezes in one season after blooming and still produced a heavy crop of fruit. June 15 to 30.

EARLY ROYAL—Large, excellent, one of the best, is grown extensively in California, fine quality. June 1.

ALEXIS—Large, yellow, one of the best, good grower, good bearer, early. May 20.

CHERRIES.

While cherries are generally considered as being rather uncertain fruit we offer two varieties which are very successful. We propagate them on the French Me haleb cherry root, which makes them more successful than they used to be. Should be planted on deep moist soil.

PRICES.

	Each	Per 100
4 to 5 feet, Grade A.....	25c	\$20.00
3 to 4 feet, Grade B.....	20c	15.00
2 to 3 feet,	15c	12.00

EARLY RICHMOND—An old, popular, reliable variety, medium, dark red, very productive. June 1.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Similar to Early Richmond, larger, bright red, later.

FIGS.

The fig has been considered of but little value except in those sections where the climate is warm enough that the tops will not be winter killed, but we have two varieties that bear good crops each year even if the tops should be killed during the winter. Plant them in good, rich moist soil six feet apart each way, cover the ground around them with straw in the summer. While it is not absolutely necessary to protect the tops from being killed in winter to insure a crop, it would greatly increase the result to do so. Follow these directions and it will be agreeably surprising at the amount of figs that can be grown.

PRICES.

	Each
1 to 2 feet.....	15c
2 to 3 feet	20c
3 to 4 feet	25c
4 to 5 feet	30c

MAGNOLIA—Large, yellowish, beautiful, very productive, fine flavor.

CELESTIAL—Small, very fine quality, sweet, very hardy, grown extensively in South Texas.

QUINCES

Quinces have never been extensively planted in Texas, yet the finest, probably in the world, are raised at El Paso and along the Rio Grande. They should be planted on deep, strong, moist soil, and need thorough culture, vigorous pruning and a free use of fertilizers. Price 30c each.,

ORANGE—Large, yellow.

MEECH—Vigorous grower, large, orange yellow.

MULBERRIES

The mulberry tree is very profitable, both for shade and for fruiting. The fruit is highly prized by many people for pies, etc., as well as for eating "out of hand." It is very profitable as poultry and hog feed. Also for fence posts, etc. It would be well to plant this tree quite extensively. Every fruit grower should have at least a few trees on his place.

PRICES.

6 to 8 feet	25c
4 to 6 feet	20c
3 to 4 feet	15c

HICKS' EVERBEARING—A handsome, upright and rapid grower, very abundant and continuous bearer, furnishes fruit for three months, the best of all varieties for the fowl yard, as the fowl greedily eat the berries.

TRAVIS—(Everbearing). Tree symmetrical and compact, making it a very fine tree for shade, one of the best for fruit, very large and sweet. The original tree stands in Travis county, Texas.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

The fruit is of a bright orange red or light vermillion color in shape and general appearance resembling a large smooth tomato. It begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree till just before a frost is expected. The fruit is soft, rich and sweet, with a slight apricot flavor, and is certain far richer than the American persimmon. 3 to 4 feet, 35c each, \$3.00 per dozen; 2 to 3 feet, 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

PECANS

The pecan is one of the most valuable fruits that the people of the Southwest can plant. It possesses all of the qualities that go to make up a valuable tree. Many of the native pecans of Texas have for many years been recognized as being very valuable, but they are not to be compared with the profitability of the large soft shell varieties that we offer in this catalogue. Many people hesitate to plant the budded and grafted pecans because of the cost of the trees. The first cost of these trees is more than the seedling pecans, but the results to be had from the budded and grafted trees are so much greater that you should not for one moment consider planting seedlings instead of budded and grafted trees.

PRICES.

	Each.	Per Doz.
3 to 4 feet	\$1.25	\$14.00
2 to 3 feet	1.00	11.00
1 to 2 feet .....	.75	8.00

STEWART—One of the largest and best pecans grown. It is being grown over a wider range of territory than any other one variety. Nuts large, meaty, thin shelled, fine flavor. Forty to fifty nuts usually make a pound.

VAN DEMAN—Large, oblong shell, thin, cracks and separates well, good quality.

We can supply other leading varieties, but we list the above two only, as we consider them the best.

GRAPES

Grape culture in the Southwest is receiving more attention every year. Grapes are very profitable and should be grown by every one who has even a small amount of land. Many varieties do well here, while there are many that are failures; therefore much caution should be used in selection of varieties. Plant grapes eight feet apart. Cut the tops back nearly to the ground, letting only one or two branches grow the first year. When the length of the vine desired for fruiting is grown, cut back in the winter all the new growth to within two or three buds of the last year's growth. A post may be set by each vine, and the vine tied up to the post, but the best method is to grow them on a trellis. A good trellis may be arranged by setting a row of posts with the grape row and stretching two or three wires on the row of posts. Let only one or two vines grow, keeping all suckers and sprouts pulled off for about three feet high, then let the branches run each way on the wire.

The following are the most valuable varieties for Texas:

PRICES EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
No. 1, strong, 1-2 year vines.....	10c	\$1.00	\$6.00

DELAWARE—Bunch small, compact, berry small, round, light red, very sweet, one of the very best eating and market grapes, and generally esteemed as the standard of quality among native grapes. Should be planted very extensively. July.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch medium, berry large, round, black, flesh pulpy and of medium quality, vine hardy and moderately prolific, on account of its size and earliness it is a very desirable grape. July 1.

IVES SEEDLING—Bunches and berries medium, black, good flavor, good grower. July 1.

CONCORD—Old standard, has long been valued on account of its extreme hardiness, productiveness and adaptability to almost any soil, climate and condition. Berry large, good quality, July 25.

GOETHE—Bunches medium to large, berries large, pinkish green, fine quality, very sweet, a good arbor grape. One of the most valuable grapes grown. August.

HERBEMONT—Bunches large, compact, berries small, black, very juicy, highly flavored, fine for wine, one of the most hardy grapes grown, strong grower, very fine for arbor, does well on most any class of soil. September 1.

NIAGARA—White, bunch and berry large, fine flavor, very showy, as hardy and productive as Herbemont. One of the most profitable grapes grown. Fine for market; should be in every vineyard. July.

BRIGHTON—Bunches medium, berries large, reddish, skin thin, quality good, an excellent early table or market grape. Vigorous grower.

BLACK SPANISH—Bunch large, berry of medium size, black, round, with but little or no pulp, productive, vigorous grower, fine arbor grape. Little inclined to rot. September 1.

LINDLEY—Fine large red grape, bunches large, good grower, fine quality. August.

NEW GRAPE

TEXAS QUEEN—This grape is thoroughly adapted to the climate of West Texas and will prove a wonderful success in this section, being well suited to our dry, hot climate and at the same time possesses the rare merits of the more delicate varieties in more moist climates. This is a remarkable grape and should be planted by every grower. Bunches large and compact, and ripens evenly over the bunch. The skin is thin, yet tough enough to stand shipping well. The seeds are very small and few in number. The berries are almost seedless. The flavor is fine, and the vine very productive. The grape when eaten, does not leave the burning effect in the mouth so commonly left by other grapes.

The Weatherford Daily Herald of August 1, 1907, contained the following: "The Herald was permitted to sample the famous grapes grown by The Western Home Nursery Co., known as 'Texas Queen.' This grape is of a most luscious, fleshy kind, bursting with delicious juice, and almost seedless. It is a dark purple grape, and hangs in bunches that weigh from a pound to three pounds to the bunch and lots of bunches to the vine. By actually sampling several bunches, it can be stated that this Texas grape ripened on the stem, kissed by the mellowing Texas sun, and sweetened by the Texas dew and

Texas fertile sandy soil, cannot be excelled or even equaled by anything grown in California. The California grape leaves a puckering taste in the mouth and bites the tongue, but the Texas Queen is so sweet and mellow that one is liable to eat too many of them. They leave no unpleasant soreness in the mouth after eating."

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

The Blackberry is one of the most successful fruits grown in the Southwest. They have a good crop every year, matters not how cold the weather or how late the frost. For commercial orchards the blackberry is one of the most paying fruits. On account of the vines occupying such a small amount of ground they can be easily and profitably grown in small orchards and gardens. Plant blackberries in rows 8 feet apart and three feet in the row. After setting, cut the vines off even with the top of the ground. Cultivate in spring and summer. Top them in the summer to make them bunch. Pull out all of the old last year's growth each winter. Price 20c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.

DALLAS—One of the best and most prolific blackberries grown in the South. Very hardy and thrifty, berry large, and fine flavor. A native of Texas. Well adapted for the dry climate of the Southwest. Should be in every selection. June 1 to 15.

McDONALD—This berry was originated in Collin county. It has proven to be a very valuable berry in this section. Its shipping qualities are good, having been shipped as far north as Kansas City, arriving in good marketable condition. We do not hesitate to say the McDonald and Chesnut berries are the most valuable shipping berries ever introduced. The introducer says of it: "This is a new berry, a cross between the blackberry and dewberry. It stands up like a blackberry and 'tips' like a dewberry. Twenty quarts of fruit have been gathered from a single plant. Its bright green foliage is held through the hottest summer and is nearly or quite evergreen. Among its admirable qualities is its earliness; the fruit is ripe one week earlier than the Austin or any other good blackberry." The yield may be greatly increased by planting among them other blackberries or dewberries that bloom at the same time, in this way the McDonald will be pollenized and cause the berries to fill out better."

DEWBERRIES

The dewberry is a native of most parts of Texas and is well known. It is greatly improved in size and quality by cultivation. On account of its earliness it is a very valuable fruit. Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 3 feet in the row. As they are inclined to run on the ground, be sure to keep the vines laid back in the row, so that they will not be broken in cultivating them.

AUSTIN (or Mayes)—Very large, prolific, late introduction, fine quality, good grower, very valuable.

THE CHESNUT DEWBERRY

This berry was originated on the farm of Mr. J. T. Chesnut, of Johnson county, Texas, and possesses the most wonderful combinations of merits of any berry we know. It is extremely hardy, exceedingly productive, ripens earlier than any other dewberry and has a better flavor than any other berry of its nature. It ripens two to four weeks ahead of Dallas, ten days ahead of the Austin dewberry and three to five days ahead of the McDonald. We have gathered ripe berries off the Chesnut vines as early as April 13. In 1910 we gathered 93 berries off of one year old vine that filled a quart box.

RASPBERRIES

As a rule this berry has not been very successful in this locality. However, we have succeeded in securing two varieties we can safely recommend. They should be planted on good, rich land where there is quite a lot of moisture. Plant rows 6 feet apart, 4 feet in rows. Price 75¢ per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

BLACK CAP—Medium size berries, good quality.

NEW CARDINAL—Berries large, color red, fine quality. On account of its extreme hardiness and attractiveness, it is greatly adapted to the South.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries are very profitable fruit and can be successfully grown where the proper attention is given them. They should be planted in good moist soil, mulched in the summer, and should be irrigated in dry weather. They should be planted in rows 3 feet apart, 1 1-2 feet in the row. They are very valuable as a market fruit. Prices, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1000.

KLONDYKE—This is the standard shipping berry of the South. A favorite of all growers. Early.

LADY THOMPSON—Large, uniform, hardy, good color. Planted very extensively. Mid-season.

AROMA—Of all the late varieties grown this one seems to stand at the head. A money maker for the fruit grower. Very large, firm, fine flavor.

GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS

These are among the uncertain fruits of the Southwest. They can be grown with limited success in good moist soil and partially shady places. Prices, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

SHADE TREES

Every home should have shade trees about it. They add to the pleasantness of a home as well as to make it beautiful and attractive. Plant good varieties and care for them well and plenty of shade will be the result. Plant trees 15 to 25 feet apart on the sidewalk; 25 to 30 feet apart in yard or park. When the land is not very rich, dig a large and deep hole and fill with good rich soil.

PRICES.

	Each.	Per Doz.
10 to 12 feet .....	.75c	\$8.00
8 to 10 feet .....	.50c	5.00
6 to 8 feet .....	.35c	3.00
4 to 6 feet .....	.25c	2.50

ELM—(White). "You can love an Elm Tree." Healthy, quick grower, long lived, leaf large. A desirable shade tree in every way.

MAPLE—(Soft or Silver)—One of the best, a favorite, a very rapid grower, makes well formed tree and plenty of shade, limbs beautiful scarlet in winter.

SYCAMORE—One of the most popular shade trees grown. Tree vigorous, quick grower, long lived, large leaves, very hardy, free from disease, very handsome, is planted extensively in large cities.

BLACK LOCUST—Splendid tree for dry climate. On account of its growing so rapidly, it should be grown very extensively in prairie countries for fence posts, etc. For the benefit of those who wish to plant the Black Locust in large quantities around their farms and plantations, we will furnish stock well suited for that purpose, as follows: 1 to 2 feet, \$10 per thousand; 2 to 4 feet, \$15 per thousand.

LOMBARDY POPLAR—Hardy, upright grower, ornamental, easy to transplant, a handsome avenue tree.

BOX ELDER—Very hardy, rapid grower, good shade, good for park.

UMBRELLA CHINA—A handsome, uniform top round, umbrella shape, a very pretty yard tree, a little delicate. Largest size 6 to 8 feet.

COTTONWOOD—A well known forest tree, very rapid grower, very hardy, does best on moist land.

CAROLINA POPLAR—Very hardy, good grower, leaves large, fine shade, greatly resembles the Cottonwood, but is a more desirable tree, one of the best trees for this climate.

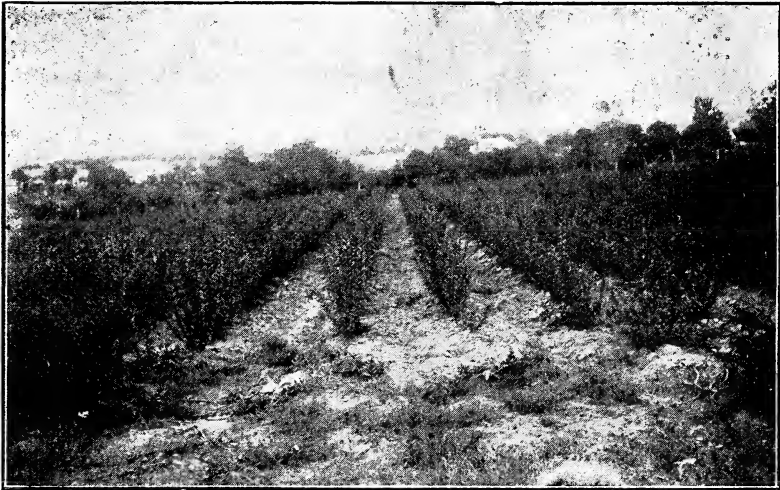
CATALPA—A fine tree for sidewalks, leaves very large, heart shaped, long lived, very beautiful when covered with its beautiful white blossoms. Very valuable for fence posts.

HACKBERRY—One of the most hardy trees known. Does well in most any section and classes of soil, long lived, fine shade.

HEDGE PLANTS

	Per 100
12 to 18 inches	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches	2.25
2 to 3 feet	3.00
Prices on large sizes made known on application.	

CALIFORNIA PRIVIT—The most popular hedge plant grown. It is used very extensively for screening and hedging purposes around the yards and lawns. It is fine, however, for single specimens. An evergreen. For hedges plant 12 to 18 inches apart.



EVERGREENS

	Each.	Per Doz.
6 to 12 inches	25c	\$3.00
12 to 18 inches	50c	5.00
18 to 24 inches	75c	6.50

Prices on large sizes made on application.

ARBOR VITAE, CHINESE—Dark green, vigorous, hardy, desirable.

RED CEDAR—One of the best evergreens, hardy, good grower.

ARBOR VITAE, COMPACT—Resembles Chinese, very compact.

ROSEDALE HYBRID—A true hybrid of the Golden Arbor Vitae and the Retinospora. Resembles the Golden Arbor Vitae in shape and the Retinospora in texture and color, except it has a soft touch. Well adapted to the Texas climate.

TREE BOX—A splendid, perfectly hardy evergreen shrub, excellent for cemetery planting and for ornamental screen and hedging.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Price 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

ALTHEA—Upright, double flowers, blooms mid-summer, a beautiful yard shrub, hardy, pink, white, red and purple.

CRAPE MYRTLE—Splendid summer bloomer, grows to be large shrubs, hardy. Have crimson, imperial, pink and white.

LILAC—A large cluster of small flowers, quite fragrant. We have both purple and white.

PYRUS JAPONICA—A gorgeous sight of fiery red flowers, very early in the spring. In full bloom before the leaves come out. Splendid for specimen.

POMEGRANITE—Double scarlet and double white, large, wax-like, beautiful flowers, half hardy in North Texas, hardy in South Texas.

MOCK ORANGE—Blooms early, very pretty white flower, profuse, sweet, hardy.

BRIDAL WREATH—Large, round cluster of pure white, double flowers that nearly cover the plant, blooms in very early spring. A most desirable yard shrub.

SNOWBALL—Large white bloom, early, a little delicate. A favorite where it succeeds well.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES.

In many instances hardy climbing vines add as much to the beauty of a home as do shade trees and other ornamentals, by letting them cover old fences, stumps, etc., about the home, to make them objects of living beauty. Price 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

AMPELOPIS—A rapid grower and good climber, with beautiful green foliage. When trained on a building it should be fastened to the wall to keep the wind from tearing the vines down.

HONEYSUCKLE—The best and most popular of all running vines. It has all the qualities to recommend it. Beautiful

foliage, beautiful, lovely flowers, ever-blooming habit and ever-green leaves. A good grower, covers porch or trellis very rapidly.

WISTERIA—Very handsome, rapid grower, produces an abundance of large clusters of beautiful flowers, very hardy.

ROSES

Set roses in good, rich soil; cut back all the top, leaving only three or four inches above the ground; keep all bloom buds pulled off the first year, by so doing much better growth will be made; much in early winter with thoroughly decomposed stable manure. Keep well cultivated in the summer. Prices: No. 1 and 2 year plants, 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

WHITE AND BLUSH

BRIDE—Strong, healthy, large, double, fine bud, delicate carmine blush.

THE QUEEN—Pure white, sweet and fragrant, petals are thick, make fine buds on long stems, good grower.

AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Pure snow white, fragrant, fine buds, flowers on long stems, profuse, strong grower, the finest of all white roses.

WHITE COCHET—Identical in shape and habit with that splendid pink rose, Mamon Cochet, except the color is white to blush.

WHITE LA FRANCE—Identical with La France except in color. It is pearly white, sometimes tinted with fawn.

IVORY—This beautiful soft white rose is a sport from Golden Gate, which has attained such popularity the past few years as a first class sort for winter blooming. Ivory has the same strong, sturdy habit as the parent, the same large fragrant flowers, the same long heavy flowering stems, the fine buds and elegant form as the parent; but is a soft white in color.

BUFF AND YELLOW

PERLE DES JARDINS—A fine, rich yellow, flowers very durable and fragrant; pretty bud.

ETOINE— DE LION—Rich yellow, full fragrant, pretty, profuse all summer during hottest weather, good grower.

GOLDEN GATE—Flower large, finely formed, rich creamy white, tinged with fine golden yellow.

SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING—Strong, bushy with splendid deep green foliage, strong and healthy. The color is yellow with very delicate Chinese pink and saffron yellow shadings; the center of the flower is a very rich golden yellow.

PINK

CATHERINE MERMONT—Vigorous, large, full, bright, flesh color, very sweet, long, handsome buds.

LA FRANCE—Strong, upright, very large, full, delicate pink, sweet, profuse, among the prettiest pink roses.

FRANCESKA KRUGER—Fine, rich pink, cream towards center, slightly penciled with deep pink on outer petals, hardy plant.

HERMOSA—Clear, handsome, pink, profuse, double cupped.

MAMON COCHET—Pink, shaded with salmon, profuse, fine bud and flowers, strong grower, a very superior rose, one of the best for outdoor planting.

SCARLET AND CRIMSON

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Rich crimson, one of the very finest roses grown.

METEOR—Large, clear, rich crimson, profuse, strong grower, full.

LOUIS PHILIPPE—Rich red, velvety crimson, free and beautiful, hardy grower.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY—(Red La France)—Habit of plant, shape and habit of flower similar to that of La France, but more profuse, bright red.

HELEN GOULD—(Red Kaiserin)—Color soft red, good bloomer, long stems.

CLIMBING ROSES

CRIMSON RAMBLER—One of the finest climbers, magnificent tresses of deep crimson flowers, makes a fine show as a climber and profuse bloomer, the most hardy rose grown in Texas, blooms in late spring and early summer. Not an ever-bloomer.

CLIMBING METEOR—A deep crimson climber, constant in flower, hardy.

CLIMBING WOOTEN—Strong grower, bright red, a fine climbing rose.

RED MARCHIEL NEIL—Soft red, good bloomer, resembles the yellow.

MARCHEIL NEIL—Most popular of all climbers, rich deep yellow.

MISS RUTH VESTAL—White, sport from the Bride, very rapid grower, large double.

CLIMBING BRIDESMAID—Pink, very beautiful, good bloomer, should be protected from extremely cold weather.

MRS. ROBERT PEARY—(Climbing K. A. Victoria)—Beautiful white, offspring of Kaiserine Augusta Victoria, buds long and pointed, very fragrant, hardy, quick grower.

This is only a partial list of our roses and should you not find the roses you want, write us and state variety you want.

Table of the Number of Trees, Plants, Etc., Required to Set An Acre at the Different Distances.

	NO. OF FEET FACH WAY	NO. OF ROWS REQUIRED	NO. OF TREES OR PLANTS REQUIRED
FOR TREES - - -	15	15	225
	18	12	144
	20	11	121
	24	9	81
	25	9	81
	30	8	64
FOR PLANTS VINES, ETC.	2x3	106-71	7526
	3x3	71-71	5061
	4x4	53-53	2809
	4x6	53-36	1908
	4x8	53-27	1431
	6x8	36-27	972
	8x8	27-27	629
	8x10	27-22	594
	8x12	27-18	486
	10x10	22-22	484
	10x12	22-18	396
	12x12	18-18	325
12x15	18-15	270	

NOTICE—As the basis for the above calculations we consider 70 yards square as an acre, which exceeds an acre just a little. The calculations are made leaving no margin around the sides for fence, except where the rows fail to come out evenly. If you have only one acre of land and expect to fence it you will have to reduce the number one row on each of two sides, except where they are set 25x24.

A GOOD WASH.

Where it is at all convenient a good wash may be prepared for the protection of trees from insects and rabbits by boiling tobacco to a strong ooze, add one-fourth pound of ground sulphur, a tablespoonful of crude carbolie acid and one-half pound of lye soap to a gallon of ooze. Add lime until it becomes the thickness of buttermilk. Apply with brush in November and January to prevent destruction by the rabbits, and in March to protect them from worms.

