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Eagle Lake Nurseries

KOLBERG & ANDERSON
PROPRIETORS



"The Dependable Nurseries"

Catalogue
1916-1917

EAGLE LAKE, TEXAS

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"The Dependable Nurseries"

Catalog
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EAGLE LAKE, TEXAS

THE EAGLE LAKE NURSERIES have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and employ no agents. Our entire business is transacted direct from our office at Eagle Lake, Texas.

Location—Our Nursery grounds are three miles north-west of Eagle Lake, on the Eagle Lake-Columbus Road. We are located in the heart of the mid-coast country of Texas, making our trees adapted to planting throughout the coast section.

Our Shipping Facilities are the very best. We have the advantage of three main lines of railroads entering Eagle Lake.

You Are Invited to Visit
Our Nurseries

TO OUR FRIENDS

WE take great pleasure in presenting to you this, our new catalogue for the season of 1916-1917. We also wish to thank our many friends and patrons for the liberal patronage which they have favored us with in the past, and we assure you that our constant aim will be to so carefully fill your orders that we shall continue to merit your confidence in the future.

Our shipping season commences about November 15, and extends to about March 15.

We guarantee the safe arrival of our trees and plants. Complaint, if any, should be made at once upon receipt of goods.

All our trees and plants, purchased at prices herein quoted, are guaranteed healthy and true to name; if any should prove not to be, we will refund amount paid for such or furnish other trees; but we will not be responsible for any other claims or damages.

We pay express charges on orders amounting to \$10 or more.

Each shipment sent out by us will bear a Certificate of Inspection from the State Nursery and Orchard Inspector.

Plants and small sized trees can be shipped by parcel post, but extra for postage must be included with remittance.

Our facilities for shipping are the best, and we can fill your orders promptly.

Always give name and address and shipping directions plainly.

Order early while our stock is complete.

Terms cash with orders, unless otherwise agreed upon.

We will cheerfully order for our customers and friends, without extra charge, any trees, vines or shrubs not described in this catalogue, if to be had, and ordered in time.

Prices here quoted are subject to change at any time.

EAGLE LAKE NURSERIES,
Kolberg & Anderson, Proprietors,
EAGLE LAKE, TEXAS

Fruit Department

Citrus Fruits

All of our Citrus trees are budded on Citrus trifoliata stock, two to three years old, and transplanted at least twice in the nursery before budding. Citrus trifoliata is the hardiest of the Citrus family, and will stand as low a temperature as 15 degrees below zero. This hardiness is imparted to the orange or other Citrus fruits which are budded on this stock, enabling the trees to withstand very low temperatures without injury. We recommend the use of fire-pots for protection to orange orchards during our occasional bad freezes, and if the necessary protection will be given the trees, orange-growing can be made a success over the territory extending 200 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico.

Our Orange trees are budded from 4 to 8 inches above the ground, using buds taken from bearing trees of proved productiveness and quality of fruit; perfectly grown and handled to produce first-class trees.

Orange

Satsuma. The queen of Oranges; bears in three years from planting. The flesh is fine-grained, juicy and delicious, with a flavor all its own. Sweetest of Oranges. The rind adheres loosely and can be peeled very easily. Fruit a deep yellow, slightly flattened; ripens in October. The hardiest of edible Oranges and the best for Texas planting.

	Each	10	100
1 year old on 2 and 3-year roots, 1 to 2 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.50	\$30.00
1 year old on 2 and 3-year roots, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00
2 years old on 3 and 4-year roots, 3 to 4 ft.....	.60	6.00	50.00

Two heavier grades are well branched and stocky.

Pomelo (Grapefruit)

The Pomelo, or Grapefruit as it is popularly called, is not so hardy as the orange, but with proper protection we believe it can be grown almost as far north as the Satsuma.

Marsh Seedless. The hardiest of the Pomeles, and can be recommended for south Texas. Fruit large; fine quality; practically seedless.

Duncan. One of the best and most vigorous of the Pomeles. Hardy, and bearer of extra large fruit of good quality.

	Each	10
1-year tops on 2 and 3-year roots, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.50
2-year tops on 3 and 4-year roots, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	8.50

Kumquat

A small shrub-like member of the Citrus family, producing beautiful clusters of yellow fruit, which can be eaten rind and all, and are also used for preserves, marmalades and jellies. The Kumquat is almost as hardy as the Satsuma orange. They make very ornamental trees for the lawn or home fruit planting.

Nagami. Fruit oblong, 1½ to 2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter; golden yellow; rind sweet; pulp juicy and of fine flavor.

Marumi. Small, round fruit, 1 inch in diameter; beautiful yellow; rind sweet; pulp juicy and of sprightly flavor.

	Each	10
1-year old on 2 and 3-year roots, 18 to 24 in.....	\$0.75	\$6.50
2-year old on 3 and 4-year roots, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	8.50

Citrus Trifoliata

The Citrus trifoliata is a deciduous, shrub-like tree of the Citrus family. Makes an excellent hedge plant, and is also very ornamental as a specimen tree for lawn planting. Very valuable as a stock for oranges and other Citrus fruits.

	Each	10	100
1-year old, 1½ to 2 ft. (budding size).....	\$0.50	\$4.00	
2-year old, 2 to 3 ft. (for hedge planting).....	\$0.15	\$1.00	7.50
3 to 4 years old, tree-shaped, 3 to 5 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....

Figs

The growing of Figs has, in the last half-dozen years, become of great importance to south Texas, and there are now thousands of acres of this fine fruit planted and bearing good, profitable crops. Preserving and canning plants are being built wherever the acreage warrants it, and there is a good market for all the fresh fruit that can be produced, and it sells at a good price to these preserving plants. The Fig begins to bear early, and if cut down by frost will come up and bear nearly a full crop the same year. Figs are very easily grown and will supply fine fruit all through the summer. The Magnolia variety bears until frost.

Figs should be planted 15 by 15 feet apart in orchards. For home planting they may be set closer.

Magnolia. This is the great commercial Fig of south Texas. For preserving, this Fig is unexcelled. Fruit is large, yellow or amber colored, slightly flattened at blossom end. The Magnolia bears earliest of any Fig and ripens fruit until frost.

Green Ischia. Medium sized Fig; bright green, with deep red meat; fine for home use. The tree is a very vigorous grower, and produces large and regular crops.

Celeste. The well known little "Blue Fig." Fruit is of bluish or violet color; very sweet. Unexcelled for home use and eating fresh. One of the most profitable market varieties, as it is always in demand.

	Each	10	100
1-year old, 1 to 2 ft.....	\$0.10	.....	\$ 8.00
1-year old, 2 to 3 ft.....	.15	\$1.40	12.50
1-year old, 3 to 4 ft.....	.20	1.75	15.00

Special wholesale prices on 1,000 lots to nurserymen and commercial planters.



Magnolia Fig.



Success

Moneymaker.

Van Deman

Schley

Pecans

The paper-shell Pecans are rapidly gaining in favor throughout the South. They are being planted very extensively in some sections, and are now considered a most desirable and safe investment commercially. The owners of Pecan orchards of the improved paper-shell varieties are receiving from 50 cents to \$1.00 per pound for the nuts. Those who have sampled these nuts will agree with us that they are the finest in the world.

The Pecan makes a beautiful shade tree, and can be used to excellent advantage in avenue planting. It is worthy of a place in every fruit garden in the South. As an orchard tree it is one of the most important to the South.

It can be planted on the ordinary cotton and corn farm, and crops grown between the rows for a number of years, to good advantage to the trees. A space of 6 to 8 feet should be left in the tree row, and this given the same cultivation as the general farm crop. The idea that, because Pecans grow wild in our river bottoms, they need no cultivation, is erroneous. The Pecan needs just as good care and cultivation as any successful fruit crop.

The Pecan tree is admirably adapted to planting among other orchard trees, using figs, peaches, pears, etc., as fillers. Plant 45 by 45 feet apart, which is about the right distance on all land except rich bottom land, where the distance should be increased to 50 or 60 feet.

Contrary to prevailing notions, Pecans will do as well on our uplands as in their native habitat on river bottom lands, will come into bearing earlier and, with care and fertilizing, produce regular, fine crops.

We are making a specialty of growing Pecan trees, and can supply the best of the standard varieties, budded in our nursery by expert budders, from buds taken from trees of known bearing qualities.

Stuart. Originated at Ocean Springs, Mississippi. Has proved to be one of the best of the paper-shells, and does well over a wide range of the South. One of the standard va-



Delmas.

rieties for commercial orchards, there being more orchards of this variety in bearing than any other Pecan. Nut is large; shell thin; kernel smooth and plump.

Halbert. Originated and introduced by H. A. Halbert of Coleman, Texas. Nut is of medium size, very thin shell, kernel of best quality. Tree bears early, sometimes second year from bud. Specially adapted to north and west Texas; susceptible to scab in the humid sections.

Delmas. This is one of the best growing varieties in our nursery. Size large, shell thin, kernel plump and of excellent flavor. The Delmas makes a beautiful shade tree.

Moneymaker. Comes into bearing very early and is one of the most prolific varieties. Nuts are round in shape, large, and well filled. Good quality.

Daisy. Originated at New Braunfels, Texas. Nut large, shell very thin, cracking quality good, and kernel of very good flavor. Our supply of trees of this variety is limited.

Schley. One of the best-flavored Pecans. Nuts long, pointed, thin-shelled. Tree a fine grower, and bears regular, full crops.

Van Deman. Large, oblong; shell moderately thin; meat plump, excellent quality. A good variety to plant with the Stuart.

Success. One of the very best nuts of recent introduction. Of large size, cylindrical and tapering at the apex; very thin shell; kernel plump and of



Pecan Tree.

very best flavor. The tree is vigorous and an abundant bearer.

1-year old, budded, stake trained:

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0.65	\$6.00	\$55.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	7.00	65.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.90	8.50	.....

Let us quote you on 100 to 1,000 lots.

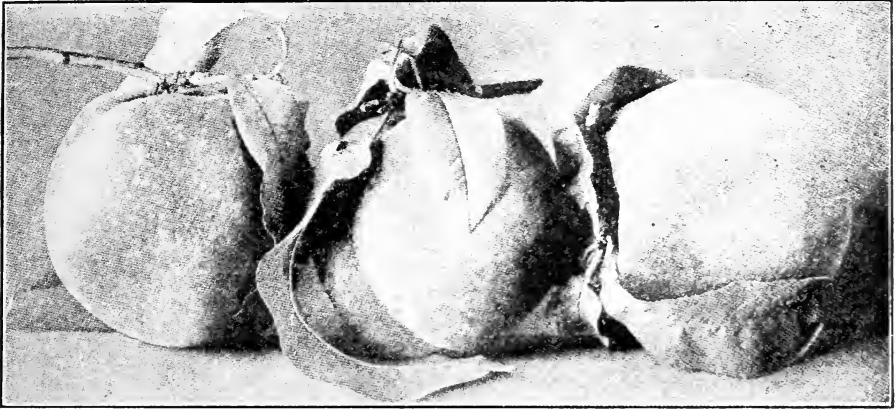
Topworking and budding done on contract at reasonable prices. Have your native trees topworked, from March to August, but write us in ample time so we can take care of the work at the best time. We have made a special study of Pecan propagation, using best improved methods and can guarantee results.



Stuart.



Halbert



Carman.

Peaches

Contrary to the general belief that south Texas is not a good Peach country, we have several fine Peaches that will do well here, and we are sure that, if the varieties that are adapted to this section are planted, as good Peaches can be raised here as anywhere in the Peach belt. Plant Peaches and enjoy this luscious fruit fresh from the trees during our warm summer months. There is also a ready home market for all the Peaches that can be raised.

They should be planted from 15 to 20 feet apart on well-drained land. Plant one-year-old trees, cutting off all the branches and cutting the main stem back to 24 to 30 inches. This will produce a low-headed tree, which will facilitate picking, spraying, etc.

We list the following varieties, in the order of ripening.

Victor. The earliest of all Peaches, ripening about May 15. Fruit of medium size, white with blush; very good quality and a better bearer than most early Peaches.

Alexander. One of the old, standard varieties of early Peaches. Ripens about May 20. Fruit large; light color with red cheek. Freestone.

Arp Beauty. Fruit medium size, yellow with bluish red cheek. Flesh yellow; good quality. Freestone. Good commercial variety. Ripe June 1st to 10th.

Honey. A medium-sized, white Peach, of sweet, honey-like flavor; ripens about June



Mamie Ross.

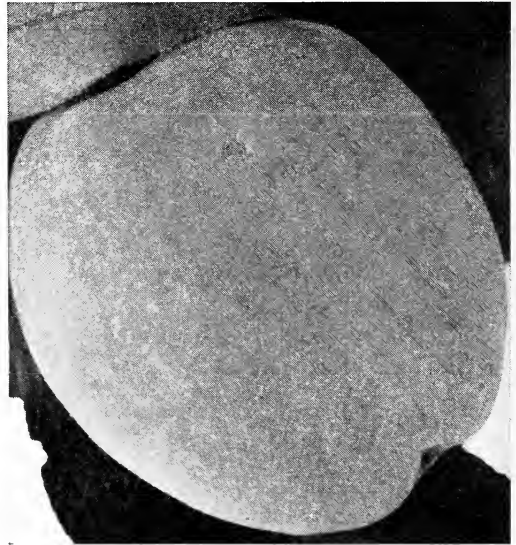
15. One of the very best and most prolific Peaches for this section and the extreme southern part of the Peach belt. Freestone.

Mamie Ross. The Mamie Ross and Carman have proved to be our best Peaches in this section. Mamie Ross is semi-cling; large, white, with red cheek; best quality. A good, thrifty grower and a regular bearer of remarkably heavy crops of fine fruit. Ripens about June 15 to 20.

Pallas. White peach of medium size, nearly round; greenish red in color. Flesh fine grained; excellent quality. A good variety for the Southern Peach belt. Ripe June 20 to 30.

Carman. Creamy white Peach with beautiful red cheek. Freestone; fine flavor; originated in Limestone County, and has proved specially adapted to middle south Texas. One of our best varieties both for home use and market.

Gen. Lee. Large white peach with slight blush. Good quality; a fine bearer. Clingstone. Ripens about July 15th.



Elberta.

Early Crawford. A large, yellow-fleshed, freestone Peach, highly colored and of excellent quality. It is one of the finest for canning and preserving. Ripens July 5.

Elberta. The standard commercial Peach. Does well over a wide range of territory. Fruit yellow, with red cheek; yellow fleshed; freestone; excellent quality. Ripe July 10.

	Each	10	100
1-year-old, 2 to 3 ft., slightly branched.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
1-year-old, 3 to 4 ft., well branched, stocky.....	.20	1.75	15.00



Peaches ready for market

Plums

Of all the fruits that are adapted to the Gulf Coast country the Plum is one of the most generally successful. A home orchard is not complete without several varieties of this fine fruit. Plums should be planted 15 to 20 feet apart in the orchard. We recommend the following varieties for south Texas planting.

	Each	10	100
Strong, 1-year-old trees, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00
Strong, 1-year-old trees, 3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.25	30.00

Gonzales. We consider this one of the best plums that we have. An early, prolific bearer of beautiful, bright red fruit of fine quality; has a delicious flavor; small pit. Ripens about June 15.

Burbank. A red plum of excellent quality. Tree bears young and is very prolific. One of the most valuable plums for this section.

Nona. Bright red plum; large, somewhat pointed; yellow flesh; very high quality. Is a regular bearer and one of our best varieties. Ripens last of June.

Wickson. A very vigorous grower. Produces large, somewhat heart-shaped fruit, red; flesh yellow. An excellent variety. Ripens in July.

America. An enormous producer of large, yellowish red plums of good quality. Ripens about July 1.



Gonzales.

Excelsior. Succeeds farther south than any other variety. The fruit is medium size, purple, with yellow flesh; good variety for commercial planting. Ripens July 1st.

Kelsey. This is a yellow plum of fine quality. Fruit large, heart-shaped. Ripens about August 1st.

Happiness. One of the finest plums in our orchard. Bears full crops when others fail. Fruit very large, red, of fine quality and flavor. One of the best for home use or market. Ripe July 1st.

Note. Our plums are budded on Marianna plum stocks. This stock has given us the best root system and the least susceptible to disease here in the Coast country. Our plum trees are the best to be had at any price.



Burbank.

Pears

There are only a few varieties of Pears that are not subject to blight in the Coast country. The Kieffer and Garber Pears are not affected to any extent, but Le Conte is somewhat susceptible, especially near the Coast.

Pears do best on a heavy soil of clay mixture, with a clay subsoil within reach of the roots. They should be planted 20 feet apart and, at planting, should be headed back to 18 to 24 inches. In fact all fruit trees should be headed low in this section, to protect the trunks as much as possible from the hot sun.

Kieffer. Very valuable for commercial planting. Vigorous grower; fruit large and of good quality when fully ripe. One of the best of all Pears for canning and preserving. Ripens last of September and October.

Garber. A vigorous, upright grower, with large, round fruit of greenish yellow; flesh white, juicy and of good flavor. Ripens from the latter part of August to October. A valuable market variety, and always brings the best prices.

Le Conte. A good Pear for eating; fruit large, pale yellow, of fine quality. Tree a vigorous grower, but more susceptible to blight, especially near the coast, than Kieffer or Garber.

	Each	10	100
1-year-old, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
1-year-old, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.25	20.00
2-year-old, 4 to 5 ft., well headed.....	.30	2.75	25.00

Apples

Of the many varieties of Apples, there are only a few native varieties that will do well in the Coast country. These are all early summer Apples, ripening from June to August. The later varieties will not do well, except in the northern part of the state. We list the following varieties that are adapted to the South. They are regular bearers of good quality fruit, and should not be left out of the home fruit garden.

Becker. Originated in Colorado County, and has proved one of the most valuable for this section. Fruit light red, with white flecks; of excellent quality. The tree very hardy, rapid in growth and a prolific bearer. The best apple for the South.

Red June. One of the most reliable; medium-sized, bright red fruit, growing in clusters. Ripe in July.

Early Harvest. A large apple of good quality; yellow, tender and juicy. Ripe about July 1.

Summer Queen. A good apple for south Texas. Large, yellow, with slight blush. Ripe in July.

	Each	10	100
1-year-old 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
1-year-old, 3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.00	25.00

Grapes

We are fully convinced that Grapes can be raised, and will prove commercially successful, in the coast country. In this section vineyards are rapidly developing and proving very profitable for the growers. Wine-making is becoming an important industry, as is also the manufacturing of grape-juice for commercial purposes. Our friends living on the sandy and post oak lands should plant Grapes extensively, as these soils are well adapted to their culture. The following varieties will be profitable in south Texas.

Grapes are so easily grown, come into bearing so quickly and are so delicious, healthful and refreshing, that at least a few vines should be on every home lot.

We are unusually strong on grapes this season, having succeeded in growing a large quantity of extra nice plants. We are listing several new varieties besides the old standard sorts. These varieties are splendid grapes for the South, being hybrids produced by crossing the best cultivated grapes with our native wild grapes.

Herbemont. One of the most satisfactory grapes for Texas. Fruit medium sized, compact clusters; shouldered. Berry dark red or purplish-black; sweet, fine quality.

Black Spanish. Strong growing vine. Clusters large, compact; berry medium; black; very productive. Splendid wine grape.



Niagara.

Niagara. One of the most popular varieties. Large, handsome bunches, white grape; skin thin but tough. Very fine table and market grape.

Brighton. Medium size, red grape. Skin thin. Very good quality.

Moore's Early. Medium to large, black; better for the South than Concord.

	Each	10	100
Strong 1-yr. vines.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
Strong 2-yr. vines.....	.20	1.75	15.00

Hybrid Grapes

Some of these varieties are imperfect flowered and must be planted with perfect flowered varieties to fruit well.

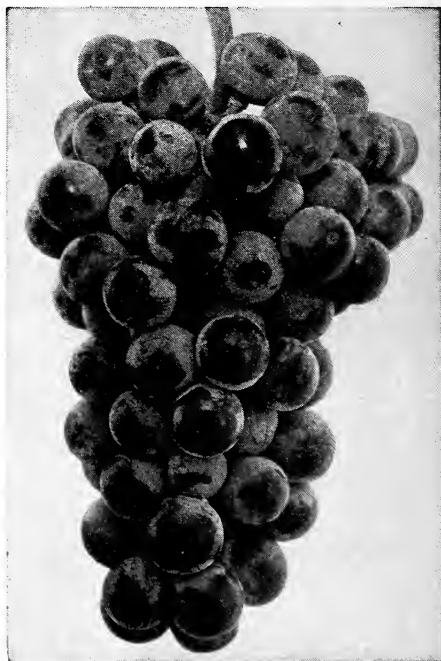
Cloeta. We consider this one of the best grapes for South Texas. Large cluster, black berry; very handsome; skin thin, pulp tender and juicy. Vine very vigorous and prolific. Good table grape. Perfect flowered.

R. W. Munson. A very strong grower. Clusters medium to large, shouldered. Berry black; skin never cracks; pulp tender and of sprightly flavor. Imperfect flowered; plant with Niagara.

Lukfata. Very vigorous. Succeeds in black heavy soils and withstands adverse weather conditions remarkably well. Clusters medium, berry large; black; very good quality. Imperfect flowered; plant with Niagara.

Fern Munson. Very hardy vine; free from black rot. Berry medium to large, dark purplish-red to black; pulp very firm, juicy, with a distinct Catawba flavor. Imperfect flowered; plant with Herbemont.

Elvicand. A hybrid of Elvira with our native Mustang. Vine is very strong; especially good for arbors. Fruits in medium to small compact clusters; berry dark red. Free from rot.



Bock's Beauty.



Cloeta

Prices of Hybrid Grapes:

	Each	10	100
Strong 1-yr. vines.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Strong 2-yr. vines.	.35	3.00	25.00

New Special Grapes

Bock's Beauty. This is a new variety introduced by us last season. Probably a seedling of Herbemont. Similar to Herbemont, but slightly larger cluster and berry; skin thin but tough; black, pulp juicy and melting. Clusters will remain on the vines until frost. Absolutely rot-proof and will require no spraying. This grape originated with Captain Siegfried Bock at Mentz, Colorado County, Texas, and Mr. Bock recommends this variety as the best grape for the South. We have only a limited supply of vines this season.

	Each	10
Strong 1-year vines	.....\$0.35	\$3.00
Strong 2-year vines	..... .50	4.00

Blackberries—Dewberries

Blackberries and dewberries are great profit producers and should be found in every farm and city garden in Texas.

Dallas. Standard blackberry for Texas. Very productive.

McDonald. A cross between the blackberry and dewberry. Very prolific; firm black berries; good shipper.

Rogers Dewberry. True dewberry. Good quality; bears early; prolific.

Well rooted plants, 50c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Haupt Berry. This has become very popular. Strong growing vines, producing large luscious berries of finest flavor. Last season we sold ten Haupt vines to one of the other varieties of blackberries and dewberries.

Well rooted plants, 75c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.



Dallas Blackberry.

Strawberries

We can supply young, well rooted strawberry plants in any quantity. Plant in November and December. The **Klondike** is the leading berry for the South; we can also supply **Excelsior**, **Lady Thompson**, **Missionary**, etc.

Prices: 50c per 100, \$2.00 per 500, \$3.50 per 1000. If by parcel post, add 5c per 100 to these prices; 500 or more should go by express.

Mulberries

Hicks' Everbearing Mulberry. Popular for home grounds, poultry lots, etc. Very prolific; bears continuously through the summer.

Black English. Very hardy tree; bears early; prolific. Berries of medium size.

	Each	10	100
Grafted trees, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00

Japan Persimmons

This is a delightful fruit, introduced from Japan, and should be raised more throughout the South. The new varieties, which lose their astringency while still hard and in good market condition, are proving commercially profitable for orchard planting. The trees are very ornamental and can be used with good effect in lawn planting. Following are best Japanese sorts.

Hyakume. Large, oblong fruit; red, with yellow flesh; sweet. Loses its astringency before ripening.

Tane-Nashi. Very large, red fruit, almost seedless. Astringent until fully ripe. One of the best market varieties.

Zenji. Small, round fruit; skin yellowish-red; flesh dark and of fine flavor. Can be eaten while still hard.

Grafted trees, 3 to 4 ft., 35c each, \$3 for 10.



Ornamental Department

Shade Trees

In the big rush of south Texas development, there has not been enough attention paid to the planting of shade trees. But our good people are generally waking up to the fact that shade trees, planted on our extensive coast prairies especially, will be of great benefit to man and beast, and will enhance the value of our lands and beauty of our homes more than anything.

We pay especial attention to our shade tree growing, being just as careful in planting, cultivating and training to grow good, shapely trees as we are in producing fruit trees.

We are listing all the varieties suited to the many different soils, and recommend these for Texas planting.

Elm, American or White. Rapid-growing, large-leaved variety. One of the quickest growing of the long-lived trees, and suited to all locations and soils. Attains great size and age. Small trees, 3 to 4 ft., 25c each; 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; 6 to 8 ft., 50c each.

Black Locust. Very hardy; quick grower. Best tree for rapid growth on our south Texas prairies; not bothered by cattle. 3 to 4 ft., 20c each; 4 to 6 ft., 30c each; 6 to 8 ft., 40c each.

Catalpa speciosa. Quick grower and suited for lawn and street planting. Large, bright green, heart-shaped leaves. Produces panicles of fragrant, white blossoms in spring. This is the tree that is planted commercially for posts, telegraph poles and lumber, etc. 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; 6 to 8 ft., 50c each.

Texas Umbrella. Beautiful, rounded, canopy-shape top. Makes dense shade; quick grower. Most popular shade tree in south Texas, and grows with remarkable vigor if given good soil. 3 to 4 ft., 25c each; 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; 6 to 8 ft., 50c each.

Sycamore. One of our best trees for street planting. Fairly rapid grower, symmetrical top; satisfactory, all-round shade tree. 3 to 4 ft., 25c each; 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; 6 to 8 ft., 50c each.

Russian Mulberry. Non-bearing, handsome tree; very quick grower and durable. Recommended for south and west Texas. 3 to 4 ft., 25c each; 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; 6 to 8 ft., 50c each.

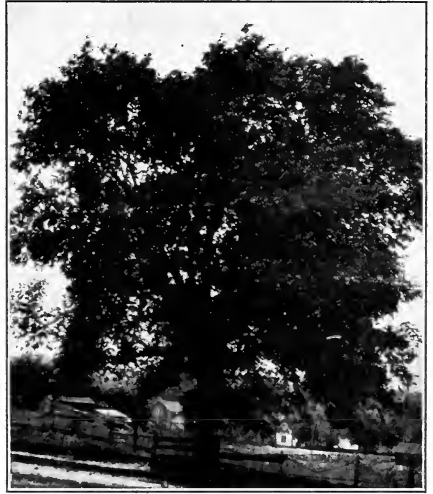
White or Paper Mulberry. Spreading top; olive green, velvety foliage. Grows well on very poor soil. Very desirable shade tree. 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; 6 to 8 ft., 50c each.

Carolina Poplar. Resembles cottonwood; upright, fast grower. Good tree for dry sections. 4 to 6 ft., 25c each; 6 to 8 ft., 35c each.

Japanese Varnish.. Large leaves; smooth, green body and branches; very ornamental. 3 to 4 ft., 30c each.

Willow. Well-known, rapid-growing tree, thriving best in moist soils. 4 to 6 ft., 25c each.

Pin Oak. Large-leaved; foliage deep green; is a very symmetrical



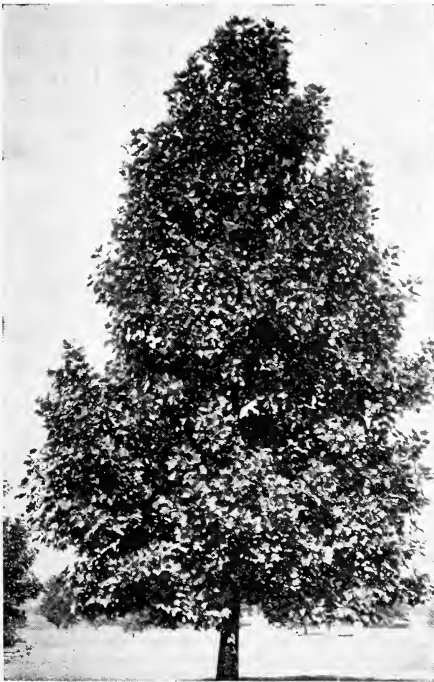
American Elm.

grower. Is the fastest growing and the most graceful of all the Oaks. 2 to 3 ft., 25c each.

Live Oak. Our native evergreen Oak. Though slower in growth than some other trees, will grow quite rapidly if given good care and cultivation. Live Oaks should be transplanted with a ball of earth on the roots for best results. 2 to 3 ft., balled, 35c each; 3 to 4 ft., balled, 50c each; 4 to 6 ft., balled, 75c each.

Black Walnut. The common, well-known Walnut. Very valuable as a shade tree and for timber. The foliage is handsome and the tree very shapely. Black Walnut has become one of the most valuable furniture woods, and the growing of the trees for that purpose is exceedingly profitable. The nuts also form a most important article of commerce, and are always in demand. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each.

Japan Walnut. Makes a fine shade tree; produces heart-shaped nuts about the size of hickory nuts, thin-shelled. Very prolific. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each.



Pin Oak.

Ornamental Shrubs and Vines

Nothing enhances the beauty and value of a city or farm home more than the well-arranged planting of shrubs, evergreens, ornamental trees and vines. Even on the small city lot there is room for at least a few ornamental shrubs and climbing vines.

Plant the shrubs in groups in the corners and in the foreground of larger trees, leaving smooth lawn spaces in front.

Conifers and Broad-Leaved Evergreens

Arborvitae. These small, compact-growing evergreens are very ornamental and can be used to splendid advantage in beautifying home grounds.

Golden. Compact, pyramidal; bright golden green. Easily transplanted and hardy. 1 to 2 ft., balled, 75c each; 2 to 3 ft., balled, \$1 each.

Rosedale. Blue-gray, feathery foliage; dense grower. 1 to 2 ft., balled, 75c each; 2 to 3 ft., balled, \$1 each.

Chinese. Rapid-growing, tall; fine for screens or windbreak. 2 to 3 ft., balled, 75c each; 3 to 4 ft., balled, \$1 each.

Tamarix or Salt Cedar. Not fully evergreen here but nearly so near the coast. Pale green, feathery; red body and branches. Fine for screens. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.



Rosedale Arborvitae.

Tamarix Cuttings. Tamarix grows so readily from cuttings that we believe this is the best method of growing them for hedges, screens, etc. Good 10-inch cuttings, \$3 per 100.

Ligustrum Japonica (Japan Privet). Broad-leaved evergreen, does well in middle and west Texas. Can be trained to shrub or shade tree. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; 3 to 4 ft., 40c each; 4 to 5 ft., 50c each.

Cape Jessamine. Dark, glossy, evergreen foliage; beautiful white flowers, very fragrant. Most popular evergreen shrub. 1 year old, branched, 25c each; 2 years old, branched, 50c each.

Magnolia grandiflora. Well-known, broad-leaved evergreen; leaves large, thick and glossy; large, waxy white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

Flowering Shrubs and Hedge Plants

Althea. One of the best of our flowering shrubs. Hardy, steady bloomer; rose-like flowers. White, pink and purple. 1 to 2 ft., branched, 25c each; 2 years, 3 to 4 ft., branched, 50c each.

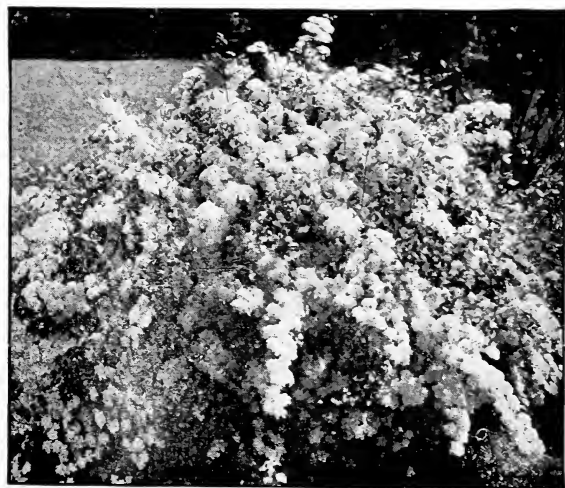
Crape Myrtle. Grows well on any kind of soil; blooms continuously from June to November, producing beautiful, feathery flowers. Pink, white, purple and red. 1 to 2 ft., 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Spirea (Bridal Wreath). One of the most satisfactory shrubs for the South; free bloomer; double white flowers. 1 to 2 ft., 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Pomegranate. Easily grown shrub. very ornamental; fruit used for jellies. Very beautiful when in bloom with its red flowers and shining green foliage. Strong plants, 25c each.

Malvaviscus. Hardy flowering shrub, with heavy green leaves, scarlet flowers all summer. Fine for borders or backgrounds. Heavy plants, 25c each.

Oleander. Evergreen flowering shrub. Very attractive for lawn or boulevard planting. Red and white flowers. Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; large bushy plants, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.



Spirea.



California Privet.

California Privet. Well-known hedge plant, nearly evergreen; strong grower. 1 to 2 ft. plants, \$5 per 100. 2-year, branched, 2 to 3 ft., \$7.50 per 100; 2-year, heavy, 3 to 4 ft., \$10 per 100.

Ligustrum Japonica. Valuable for tall hedge or windbreak. For prices, see under Evergreens, page 16.

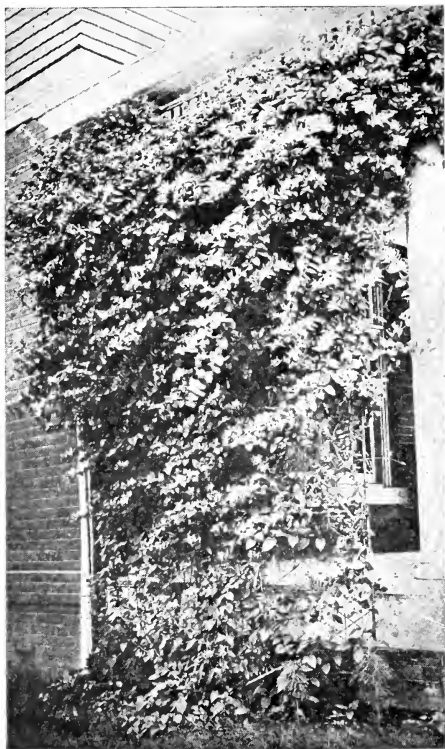
Citrus trifoliata. Very desirable hedge plant. Will turn stock at three years. For prices, see under Citrus Fruits, page 4.



Clematis Paniculata.

Climbing Vines

Honeysuckle. Dense, evergreen foliage; white and yellow flowers, very fragrant. Fine for shading galleries or for screens. Strong plants, 25c each.



Honeysuckle.

Wistaria. Purple and White. Very strong, rapid-growing, woody vine; fragrant flowers in spring. Desirable for arbors. Strong vines, 35c each.

Trumpet Creeper. Ivy-like vine; large, trumpet-shaped flowers; crimson; strong grower. Strong vines, 35c each.

Matrimony Vine. Rapid-growing, clinging vine, covered with bright red berries in the fall. Strong vines, 25c each.

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). Very rapid-growing vine; large, green leaves, which turn beautiful red and varied hues in autumn. Fine for covering stone or brick walls. Strong vines, 35c each.

Clematis. Well-known climbing vine, covered with flowers all spring and summer. **C. paniculata**, white, star-shaped flowers. **C. Jackmanii**, dark red or blue flowers. Good plants, 35c each.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

Roses

Texas surely is the land of Roses. Roses bloom the year round in south Texas, and no home is complete without several varieties of this queen of flowers. We list below a varied collection of roses to suit the tastes of everybody. We have selected these as giving best satisfaction under ordinary care. Our roses are all budded, field-grown, 1 and 2-year strong plants.

Rose Culture—Trim the bushes to two or three strong stems, and cut these back to 4 or 5 inches in transplanting. Any well-prepared soil, made rich with well-rotted stable manure will be sufficient. Be careful not to get any manure near the roots. If not thoroughly decomposed, it is best to work it into the top-soil after the plants are thoroughly established. In early spring rose bushes should be cut back from one-half to two-thirds each year. They will then bloom much better, and produce perfect flowers.

White Roses

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. The best white rose in cultivation. Beautifully formed buds, opening up full; creamy white in color.

White Cochet. Large sized, white, double rose, slightly tinged with pink; on long stems; vigorous grower.

Bride. A beautiful rose, pure white with outer petals slightly tinged with pink on outside. Very fine buds; long stems; fragrant.

White La France. Almost identical with La France except in color, which is pearly white, with a slight tinge of pink or fawn color. You will be pleased with this beautiful rose.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure white with large blooms; a strong grower. Also known as White American Beauty.

Pink Roses

Caroline Testout. Large, with perfect flowers of bright rose-pink; very good grower and free bloomer.

Duchess de Brabant. Delicate shell pink rose. A heavy and continuous bloomer. Fine for bedding.

F. R. Patzer. One of the latest introductions. A very distinctive rose; color creamy buff to orange pink. Large, full blooms.

Helen Gould. Large, double, deep pink rose; very hardy and free bloomer.

Killarney. One of the most popular sellers in our list. A large, shell pink rose, of beautiful texture.

La Detroit. Beautiful, cup-shaped rose; flowers shell pink; soft, delightful fragrance.

La France. A most popular rose; vigorous grower; flowers large, dou-



Helen Gould

ble, silvery pink; of delightful fragrance. One of our best sellers.

Pink Maman Cochet. A perfectly shaped, medium-sized rose of a beautiful pink shade; fine buds.

Paul Neyron. Vigorous grower; full double rose; pink. One of the largest of all roses.

Wm. R. Smith. A new rose of high merit. Is a very vigorous grower and it produces full, well-formed blooms of a creamy pink shade.

Crimson and Red Roses

American Beauty. Our most popular rose. Large, double, rich crimson flowers on long stems; foliage rich, dark green; very vigorous; persistent bloomer.

Etoile de France. A deep crimson rose; large buds on long, stiff stems; very fragrant.

Gruss an Teplitz. Medium sized, rich velvety red rose. The most profuse bloomer of any rose we have ever seen.

Laurent Carle. A new red rose of brilliant velvety carmine. It is very striking.



American Beauty.

Meteor. Deep velvety red; a most vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer; the old standby.

Richmond. Long pointed buds of scarlet crimson. Foliage of dark green, making a very striking display.

Yellow Roses

Etoile de Lyon. A pure yellow rose, with slightly darker center; beautifully shaped buds and flowers. One of the best of yellow roses.

Marechal Niel. Climber. The most popular yellow rose. Flowers of deep yellow; very free, continuous bloomer.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. This beautiful new rose has made a decided hit. Deep salmon color in the bud, shading to golden orange when open.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. A very free bloomer, apricot to light salmon colored blooms. Very showy.

Perle des Jardins. Truly the pearl of the rose garden. Flowers of beautiful golden yellow; large, perfectly formed.



Etoile de Lyon.

Climbing Roses

Climbing American Beauty. This is a new running rose of vigorous growth. Blooms similar to American Beauty. Very free bloomer.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A sport of that finest of white roses, the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A pure white climbing rose.

Climbing Meteor. One of the strongest-growing of the climbers, and a free bloomer. Flowers dark, velvety crimson.

Dorothy Perkins. Of Rambler type. Strong climber, blooms in clusters of small double pink roses.

Reine Marie Henriette. Extra large rose; flowers well formed, growing in clusters; bright red. A most desirable climber.

Veilchenblau. Blue Rambler. Good climbing rose, with blooms of purplish-red or blue.

Prices on Roses:	Each	10
Strong, field-grown plants, 1-year-old	\$0.25	\$2.00
Strong, field-grown plants, 2-year-old .....	.35	3.00

Roses may be sent by parcel post, but if more than six are ordered it will be usually cheaper to ship by express. We do not charge extra for packing parcel post packages, but enough should be added to the order to cover the mailing charges.

Flowering Plants

We can supply Geranium, Violet, Pansy and other plants; Caladium, Canna and Banana plants and bulbs. Cabbage, Pepper, Egg Plant and Onion Sets, Sweet Potato slips in season. Prices quoted on application.

General Directions for Planting, Etc.

As soon as your trees arrive, unpack them and "heel-in" in a shallow trench, covering the roots with moist dirt, and pack firmly.

If trees are frozen, or freezing weather prevails, cover the bundle completely with earth until the weather moderates.

The ground should, of course, be thoroughly prepared in advance of planting, by plowing, disking and harrowing until the soil is in good tilth. If the land cannot be plowed, dig large holes, say 12 to 18 inches deep and 2 feet across.

Set the trees the same depth that they stood in the nursery. If the trees are received with broken or mutilated roots, trim these off with a sharp knife or pruning shears, making a clean cut. Place the roots in the hole in a natural position, without cramping or bending. Put in a spadeful of loose, mellow soil, and gently shake the tree to settle the dirt around the roots. Cover the roots with moist dirt and pack thoroughly with foot or tamper. You cannot pack the dirt too hard on the roots. If the soil is dry, pour in a half-bucket of water when the hole is two-thirds full; let this settle away, and then fill in with loose dirt and **do not pack**. This loose soil will serve as a mulch to retain the moisture.

After planting, cut the tree back; for fruit trees, cut off all the branches, and the main stem back to 18 to 24 inches; for shade trees or trees that are already headed, cut back about one-third or one-half of the top. The more the trees are cut back, the more apt they are to live. Roses, climbing vines, etc., should be cut back to within 4 or 5 inches of the ground, leaving three or four good buds. The loss in roses is generally due to not cutting back enough at planting.

Evergreens should not be cut back, as a rule, but the broad-leaved sorts should all be defoliated, and the cedars, arborvitae, etc., should be shaded for a while after planting. They should be tied to stakes to keep the wind from whipping them around until the roots have taken hold. An empty nail-keg or barrel, with the bottom knocked out, is a convenient article to place over the bushy evergreens until they are established.

In watering trees and plants, do not sprinkle on the surface, where it will rapidly evaporate and do more damage to the plant than good, but dig a shallow trough with a hoe, by the side of the tree or plant, and fill this with water. When soaked away, fill up with loose, dry dirt. Trees, as a rule, should not be watered more than once a week; but water thoroughly when you do.

Keep Your Trees and Plants Cultivated

More failures occur from a lack of cultivation than from all other causes put together. You may just as well expect to raise good corn or cotton without cultivation, as fruit. It is plowing and hoeing your trees need and not so much rain. Keep a dirt-mulch around your trees during the entire growing season, either with a hoe or cultivator.

A good plan in the management of the orchard is to grow a cover crop of oats and vetch, crimson or bur-clover, in fall and winter, to be plowed under in the spring.

What Some of Our Customers Say

I was so well pleased with your strawberry plants, that I want 200 more.—W. K. Sullivan, Flatonia, Tex., Nov. 23, 1915.

Please send me one of your new catalogs and quote your price on $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. pecan bud-wood to be delivered in February. Everything I have ordered from you is doing fine.—J. W. Loessin, La Grange, Tex., Oct. 20, 1915.

The trees are certainly fine and large, and if they do not grow it surely is not your fault. Just as soon as I will need any more trees, you may expect my order. I herewith extend a thousand thanks to you for your prompt and honest dealings.—H. F. Luedeke, Cat Springs, Tex., Dec. 4, 1915.

The tree order has reached me and I wish to express my entire satisfaction for such beautiful nursery stock. The pecans and fig trees you furnished me last season grew up fine, and many people have admired them and say, "What nice pecan trees." I shall recommend your nursery at every occasion.—Thos. Foegelle, Yorktown, Tex., Dec. 13, 1915.

The Haupt berry plants were received this morning. Please send me another three dozen plants as soon as you can possibly do so and I hope you can send me as nice plants as this first shipment.—Mrs. Emma A. Dailey, Waelder, Tex., Feb. 8, 1916.

I received my vines and trees and was delighted with them. I thank you for the extra plants and trees you sent. If you have the Brown Turkey fig, please send me four; also I want 100 vines of Haupt berry.—Miss Emma Cove, Independence, Tex., Feb. 28, 1914.

My rose bushes arrived on the 24th in fine shape. Am well pleased.—T. J. Flowers, Yorktown, Tex., Nov. 28, 1914.

Please give me your best prices on pecan trees and Satsuma orange. If you can send as good trees as you did last year I will give you an order.—F. W. Meier, Prichard, Ala., Aug. 28, 1916.

From your nursery I ordered three dozen Haupt berries and the only trouble I have with my thirty-five growing plants is to know how to keep them within bounds. I never saw such plants. I have them on a four-foot trellis and they are over-running the yard. The three citrus trees I ordered of you are all growing fine and there are blooms now on the Kumquat.—Victor V. Vinson, Big Wells, Texas, July 20, 1916.

The package of vines arrived. We are very much pleased with them.—C. E. Pleas, Chipley, Fla., Feb. 22, 1916.

The trees came all right. Am very much pleased with them. Will be glad to deal with you again.—J. C. Kelso, Palacios, Tex., Feb. 23, 1916.

I was very much pleased with the grape vines you sent me.—H. J. Bissell, Tanglewood, Tex., Feb. 19, 1916.



“The Fairest Flower that Blows”