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U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

The
McCoy Nut
Nurseries
Evansville, Ind.

PROPAGATORS of HIGH GRADE
NUT TREES



*From McCoy Nut Nurseries
Address 711 W. Col. State Bldg.*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Official Business.

Penalty for private use to avoid the
payment of postage, \$300.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
Horticultural and Pomological Investigations.

NUT CRACKS.

The famous Butterick Pecan Tree is known to have been bearing for 119 years.

The demand for Pecans, Walnuts and Chestnuts always exceeds the supply. These trees have no superior for shade.

All the Northern Mother Trees are very old and prolific. In 10 to 12 years your Pecan tree should yield about five bushels, 27 trees to the acre—figure for yourself what your income will be. It is better than an insurance policy—the older the tree, the larger the crop.

465 lbs of Pecans were gathered from one tree in its 22nd year.

The Country Gentleman tells of one budded pecan tree which up to and including its 20th year had produced 7,792 lbs. of nuts.

In Bulletin No. 30, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, we read regarding Pecans, "In the course of time, however, as they are more widely grown they will become the most prized of all nuts for domestic use, and it is probable that when the supply is large, they will be preferred abroad to the best Persian nuts."

The Rural New York says, "Nut growing is a business which is to be a great feature in future farming * * * A few men realize what is coming and are interesting themselves in the improved varieties of nuts—such as Hickories, Chestnuts and Pecans."

The American Cultivator says, "Fortunes are sure to be accumulated by growers of nut trees, who engage largely and intelligently in the business. * * * No industry embodies to a greater degree the elements of safety, profit and permanence as an investment."

In the animal world, pedigreed stock does not necessarily produce true, but in the vegetable world it produces exactly as the mother tree. Our grafted and budded stock is guaranteed absolutely true to name and variety.

Dr. Kellogg is growing Pecan Trees upon his grounds in Battle Creek, Michigan.

We have sold hardy Northern trees from Maine to Texas and California, and from South Carolina to Minnesota and Washington.

NUT TREES FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

So many people of late years have turned to growing nut trees for profit, as well as for pleasure, beauty and shade, that we have restricted our energies solely to the propagation and improvement of nut trees. What this means is perhaps best shown by the fact that in our nurseries we have 200,000 seedling pecan trees alone. These ultimately will be sufficient to plant upwards of 10,000 acres in nuts. In addition to these we now have growing over fifty thousand black walnut seedlings, as well as grafted and budded Pecans, Black Walnuts, English and Persian Walnuts, Shellbark Hickory, Chestnuts, Chinquapins, Almonds and White (Rutternut) Walnuts. Operating the largest hardy nut tree nurseries in America, we are able to meet any demand placed upon us.

The demand for nuts was never as great as today, and is far in excess of the supply. This is especially true of Pecans and Black Walnuts. They have a recognized place in thousands of homes, not only as a dessert, but as part of the meal, taking the place of high priced meats and other foods. The man who is fortunate enough to own a producing Pecan and Walnut Grove is assured of an income of \$100 to \$300 an acre—an income that comes to him without care or worry and with the assurance of a Government bond coupon. Thus there is a financial as well as an artistic reason for planting nut trees.

Even to those whose only ground is a small back yard, we suggest planting at least one nut tree, as in a few years it will shade as well as feed you. If you are blessed with an acre or more of ground you can plant about twenty-seven trees to the acre and use the land between the trees for other crops, while the trees are growing.

It is a part of our service to advise our customers on all questions concerning the culture of nut trees, and this we are constantly doing.

We want you to understand that our trees are guaranteed to be true to name and variety and that they are of strong, vigorous and fresh stock, and we stand ready at any time to adjust differences in a spirit of fair dealing and sound friendship.

Varieties of Pecans, Black Walnuts, English Walnuts, Chestnuts, Hickories and Almonds not listed in this booklet, you may be sure have been omitted for good reasons—either we would not recommend them, or they are inferior, or not sufficiently hardy or productive.

PECANS.

The Money Making Nut.

The Hardy Northern Pecan, the aristocrat of the Nut World, and of which we are the largest growers in the country, is a native of the river valleys tributary to the Ohio River, in the neighborhood of Evansville, Indiana. Here are to be found more native orchards than elsewhere and all of the nine parent trees are growing in this district. The cutting of the bud-wood from these parent trees was all done under the personal supervision of Robt. L. McCoy, who has become universally recognized as one of the leading experts and authorities on hardy pecan trees and their culture. While the southern pecan is not hardy north of the southern boundary of Tennessee, the northern Hardy Pecan is, each year being planted in increasing numbers in the south, as the nut is considered sweeter and richer than the southern nut.

Pecans will do well on almost any soil and can be grown successfully on land containing underlying rock, especially limestone. There should, however, be eight to ten feet of soil above the rock. It was at one time believed that Pecan trees would succeed only in river bottoms, but upland planting has disproved this theory, in fact some of the finest pecan trees we have seen are on hill-land.

The celebrated Wabash, Green and Ohio valleys, with their hot summers and cold winters, have seemed to harden these trees, so that they will stand all extremes of weather.

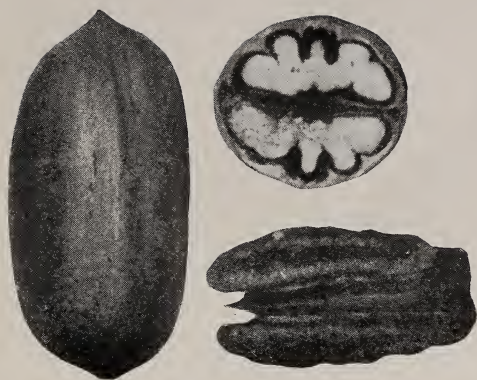


BUTTERICK.

BUSSERON

Large, northern Pecan, shell medium, quality excellent, flavor sweet and rich. Parent tree has record of over one hundred years of prolific bearing. Discovered, introduced and named by Mr. McCoy.

Parent tree, Knox County, Indiana, nut medium size, especially promising for northern range. Thin shell. Kernel very sweet and rich.



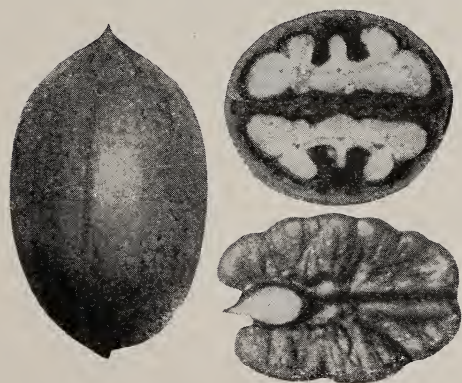
INDIANA.

Parent tree, Knox County, Indiana. Highly promising for planting in northern range. Size of nut medium, shell of average thickness, quality good, very prolific. Parent tree 1914 crop, 300 pounds.



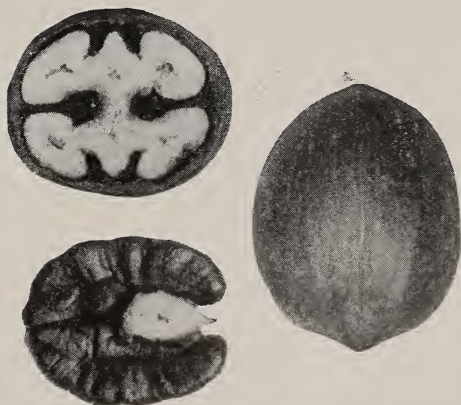
NIBLACK.

From Knox County, Indiana. Size of nut slightly below medium, shell thin and an excellent cracker, flavor excellent.



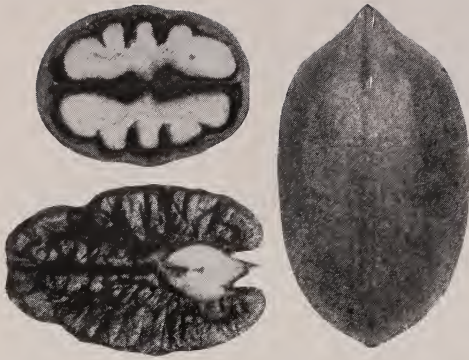
GREENRIVER.

Parent tree, Henderson County, Kentucky, size of nut medium, excellent cracker, quality rich, flavor excellent. Named by Mr. Littlepage and Mr. McCoy.



MAJOR.

Parent tree from Henderson County, Kentucky. Size of nut slightly below medium, shell thin, kernel unusually plump, flavor and quality good, very productive. The leader of the round nuts.



POSEY

From Gibson County, Indiana. Largest of the northern nuts, thin shell, excellent cracker, flavor rich and sweet. Discovered, introduced and named by Mr. McCoy.



KENTUCKY.

Parent tree near our nurseries. Size of nut medium, thin shell, quality excellent, good cracker, parent tree very prolific. Discovered, introduced and named by Mr. McCoy.



WARRICK.

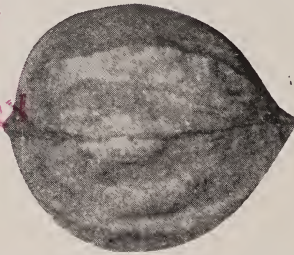
From Warrick County, Indiana, size of nut medium, shell moderately thin. Quality rich, flavor excellent. Parent tree very prolific. Discovered, introduced and named by Mr. McCoy.



McALLISTER.

It is in truth a hybrid, having quite a little hickory blood. It resembles in appearance the Pecan, as does the foliage, excepting the terminal bud in winter. Partakes of the flavor of both the Hickory and Pecan tree; a rapid grower.

**SUPPLY EXHAUSTED
FOR
1919 FALL DELIVERY**

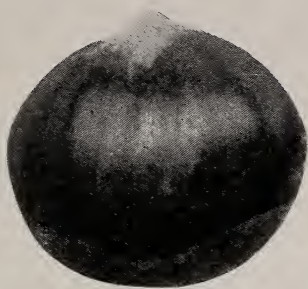


KENTUCKY SHELLBARK HICKORY.

Grafted or budded, kernel very rich and sweet, nut above average in size, very white and good cracker.

CHESTNUT.

Chestnut culture in the United States, is older than that of the Pecan but notwithstanding that fact the supply does not approach the demand. These trees are among the most delightful shade trees in the world, will grow upon almost any soil and to those who have exhausted or rocky hills, we strongly recommend planting chestnut trees. Our chestnuts are as carefully propagated as the Pecans, and are guaranteed absolutely free of blight. All these chestnuts bear very early.



PARAGON.

These nuts are very large, rarely measuring less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The kernel is mild and sweet and does not have the astringent, puckery flavor common to most large Chestnuts. The



BOONE.

Contains Japanese strain and has a beautiful foliage. Nut rich and sweet.

For this season we are entirely exhausted on regular size chestnuts. We have however, a limited assortment of choice BEARING, grafted chestnuts in Paragon, Rochester and McFarland, which we will sell at ten dollars and fifteen dollars each while they last.



McFARLAND

Contains crossed American strain. Nut sweet and tender.



COOPER.

A very fine tree. Nut plump and sweet.



ROCHESTER

Probably originated in America and first offered by E. A. Riehl. Quality sweet and excellent.

RUSH HYBRID CHINQUAPIN.

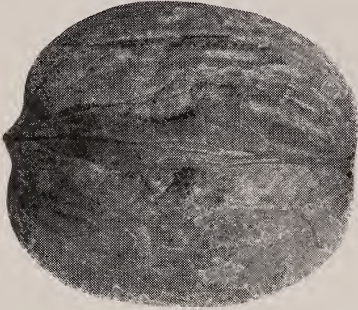
Originated in America and thought to be a Hybrid of the Bush Chinquapin and the American Sweet Chestnut. The nut is smaller than the Chestnut, but of better quality, in fact, many people claim it to be the sweetest and daintiest of all nuts. The nut is borne in large clusters. The tree is very productive, the foliage very dense and the tree makes a symmetrical and beautiful appearance upon the lawn.

For your large lawn, driveway or park, plant some of these chestnuts and lend a stateliness, dignity and beauty thereto that cannot be surpassed.

ENGLISH (PERSIAN) WALNUTS.

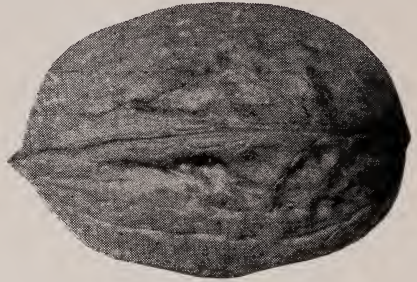
Originally imported, but now grown extensively in this country—California leading in grafted and Budded Trees and New York leading with seedlings, where several large orchards are producing immense crops.

We have given much attention to these nuts and are now also grafting the English Walnut scion or bud-wood onto the black walnut stock, thus producing a stocky and hardy tree. We have propagated eight or more varieties of these nuts and after careful consideration are offering only the two varieties shown, as they seem to contain all the good qualities and are generally free of the faults of those we have eliminated.



MAYETTE.

Originated in France. The nut is large, smooth and of very fine appearance. Probably the finest nut for market and invariably brings a good price.



FRANQUETTE.

One of the best of the French strain. The nut is large and smooth brings a good price and is very hardy.

for this season we are exhausted on
franquette and can furnish mayette only
in sizes 1 to 2 ft. and 2 to 3 ft.

Once neglected, now rapidly coming into its own and assuming its rightful place at the head, as a timber proposition and for shade, beauty and fruit. Probably the very richest of all the nuts—the tree the most prolific, frequently yielding from ten to thirty bushels of nuts to the tree. The nut, rich as the richest, and in constantly increasing demand for culinary and confection purposes. The tree of many advantages and no disadvantages—you cannot lose by planting it, as it is extremely hardy and a rapid and prolific producer. Do not judge our grafted stock by the ordinary black walnut with which you are familiar. Our strains are carefully bred from the parent trees and we thoroughly recommend the following:



THE McCOY.

Such a superior nut that we have given it our name. Nut is above medium size, cracks out a large percentage in halves, fills the shell well, has the whitest and clearest pellicle of any walnut now being propagated and is very rich and sweet.

THE KINDER.

Another of our discoveries and considered by us as a strong favorite for second place. Cracks out well and is of a rich flavor.

THE STABLER.

One of the best known varieties. Cracks out a large percentage in halves.

The Ohio, The Miller, The Thomas and the Ten-Eyck, all extra good nuts, hardy, prolific and good crackers.

JAPANESE WALNUT.

Juglan's Cordiformis—Juglan's Seiboldina.

These are choice varieties imported by us direct from Japan. Will withstand a very low temperature. Shell thicker than the English Walnut and the kernel usually comes out whole and is of excellent quality. Vigorous growers and usually bear when two or three years old.

ALMOND.

Hard Shell. Tree extremely hardy and very showy when in bloom. Will grow and bear very far north. The kernel is large and very sweet. Will produce in from three to four years.

THE BUTTERNUT.

(White Walnut)

This lofty, magnificent tree is one of our finest native trees. It grows rapidly and produces large, elongated nuts, with a rich, sweet, oily kernel which is very nutritious. Shell hard and brittle and the nut usually cracks out whole.

We have the pure strain and guarantee it true to name.

THE PERSIMMON.

A fruit of great value, not only to the human, but especially for sheep. One of the richest fruits in sugar. The tree an early and prolific bearer. Sheep men are rapidly awakening to their immense value.

In grafted and budded stock we can furnish varieties which will produce a success of crops for several months.

SEEDLINGS.

We advise against planting seedlings unless you are planting for reforestry purposes. Seedlings very seldom come true, in fact only about 60% of seedling pecans ever bear, and then probably only after the 15th year. The budding and grafting process produces a tree which will bear, and usually they will commence to bear in the third or fourth year after the graft, and the nuts are about one-fifth larger than the seedling nuts.

Some Nurseries will offer to sell you Pecan, Chestnut and English Walnut seedlings at much less than the budded or grafted stock. We have over 200,000 seedlings in our Nurseries, but do not recommend them for production of high grade nuts.

Shipping season on nut trees, fall, winter and early spring.

Average fuel value of English Walnuts and Pecans in comparison with other food products.

FUEL VALUE OF EDIBLE PORTION.

	Calories per pound.
Round Steak.....	950
Wheat flour.....	1650
White bread.....	1215
Dried beans.....	1605
Raisins.....	1605
English Walnuts.....	3075
Pecans.....	3445

TO PATRONS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Address all communications to our office in the Old State National Bank Building, Evansville, Indiana, where they will receive prompt and intelligent attention.

PLANTING.

We gladly give all information required for the planting of any tree found listed in our catalogue, and desire to suggest that the profits in large nut orchards are immense. Not only this, but it is astonishing what profits can be obtained from the crops of one, two or three trees planted upon the lawn. For large plantings, we send an expert to look the place over, to recommend the location of the trees and to supervise the actual planting thereof, if desired.

PRICES.

The prices quoted in our price list, unless otherwise stated, are f. o. b. our Nurseries. We make no charges for packing or boxing and all goods are delivered at freight and express offices free of charge.

DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPPING.

In ordering goods please state whether by freight or express. Nursery stock is carried by the express companies at about 20% less than regular merchandise. We prefer to ship by express and will do so unless instructed otherwise. Freight shipments go at risk of purchaser.

TERMS.

Cash on or before delivery to transportation companies, excepting where we open accounts with patrons by previous arrangement.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

We refer you to the Old State National Bank of Evansville, Indiana, or any mercantile agency.

GUARANTY.

We guarantee every tree listed in this catalogue as fresh stock when shipped and absolutely true to name. When shown to our satisfaction that any nut tree sold by us is untrue to name or otherwise not as represented, we not only cheerfully agree to replace same, but insist that we be allowed to do so.

SEASON FOR PLANTING.

Opens about November first and closes about May first.

HOW TO CARE FOR STOCK WHEN RECEIVED.

Soak the trees with water, and either place them in a cellar and keep wet, or bury them in a trench until the holes are ready for transplanting. If at all dry and shriveled, the best plan is to bury them, root and branch in wet earth. If frozen, they should be buried in earth until the frost is removed. Do not expose the tender roots to the sun or weather.

LILY WHITE!

THE MOST VALUABLE GLADIOLUS EVER SOLD IN AMERICA

PURE AS THE LILY! WHITE AS THE SNOW! The long desired spotless white Gladiolus that will bloom well without special care, vigorous in growth and extremely early (flowering a full week ahead of all other white varieties in our gardens). "Lilywhite" is an ideal forcing variety and sure blooming sort. With a stronger constitution than any other pure white Gladiolus, absolutely healthy, and a profuse yielder of bulblets. "Lilywhite" stands in a class by itself. The blossoms are of lovely form, placed nicely on straight tall spikes, and are of good size and perfect Milk White color, large bulbs opening from six to eight flowers at once. Before the stock of this grand variety was purchased by me it was subjected to two seasons' exhaustive tests on light, medium and heavy soils.

Successive plantings were made up to the 4th of July and in all cases results were most gratifying. Bulblets planted in a dry state germinated as freely as those soaked in lukewarm water.

Flowerspikes were uniformly straight, and held their shape and color through a spell of dry, hot weather with burning southerly breeze, that wilted and streaked other varieties badly.

A well known nurseryman writes of his trial lot: "Lilywhite is blooming and I feel like throwing out my other whites."

Awarded First Prize, New York Horticultural Society, 1918; First Class Certificate of Merit, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1917.

Extract Florists' Review, Aug. 16, 1917—A. E. Kunderd showed the fine white Gladiolus Lilywhite grown by H. E. Meader, which received an award of merit.

Horticulture, Aug. 18, 1917—Lilywhite made a very favorable impression, a very good spike and flower showing much commercial promise.

Boston Transcript—Lilywhite is probably the clearest variety of its kind ever shown.

Growers of experience say that "Lilywhite" will eventually take its place as the standard white Gladiolus. It has no rival.

Read the following unsolicited testimonials selected from the many received from those who have grown trial lots or inspected "Lilywhite" growing in the field, also from up-to-date florists who find the blooms popular.

George Wolfrum, "Sunnyside Floral Gardens" Berlin, N.Y.: "Lilywhite" is very handsome; it is a fine gladiolus in every way.

E. M. Sanford, Gladiolus Grower, Madison, N. J.: "Lilywhite" is certainly a wonderful flower. The bulblets look as if every one had sprouted.

J. K. Alexander, "The Dahlia King," the largest grower of dahlias in the world: "Lilywhite" is the best florists' white, it is simply great.

Homer F. Chase, Gladiolus Specialist, Wilton, N. H.: "Lilywhite" looks wonderfully healthy in growth and the bulblets all seem to have germinated.

Huff, the Florist, Inc., Sanford, Me.: "Lilywhite" suits me. It is a fine florist variety.

J. O. Elwell, "Florist," Kennebunk, Me.: The "Lilywhite" blooms are elegant. Send more of that kind.

A. E. Kunderd, the originator of "Lilywhite" and of many other world-famous gladioli, the new race of ruffled sorts, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Myrtle, Glory, etc., says:

"Lilywhite" is, perhaps, the best florists' variety I ever sent out. An even better forcer than "Myrtle."



"LILYWHITE"

Up-to-date florists will obtain a start in this magnificent gladiolus, which, as Mr. Kunderd says, will be grown by the millions as soon as its possibilities become generally known.

SELECT TRUE TO NAME BULBS

Prices to the trade as follows:

First size, 1 1-2 inch and up,	25.00	\$35.00	per 100 bulbs
Second size, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 inch,	20.00	\$30.00	per 100 bulbs
Third size, 1 to 1 1-4 inch,	15.00	\$25.00	per 100 bulbs
Fourth size, 3-4 to 1 inch,	12.00	\$20.00	per 100 bulbs
Fifth size, 1-2 to 3-4 inch,	10.00	\$15.00	per 100 bulbs
Sixth size, 1-4 to 1-2 inch,	10.00	\$10.00	per 100 bulbs
Bulblets per 1,000,	10.00	\$10.00	

As the amount of stock for sale this year is somewhat limited, early orders are advisable.

H. E. MEADER
Gladiolus Specialist
Dover, New Hampshire

TOP-WORKING.

Briefly—"Top-Working" is the method employed to change the tops of fruit or nut trees, so that they will produce different or better fruit than did the old tree.

The importance to the owner of one or many inferior nut trees, of top-working them, as a means of changing them into speedy and bountiful producers of high-grade nuts, cannot be over-estimated.

Many seedling orchards scattered over the entire nut area, as well as wild trees, are being transformed in this manner.

Top-working, while comparatively new, has come to stay, as its advantages are manifold and its practicability and success are already assured.

Top-working may be done by one of two methods, namely budding or slip-barking and only an expert should attempt it.

If you have any Black Walnut, White Walnut or Japanese Walnut trees, they can be made to produce English Walnuts.

If you have a Hickory or inferior Pecan, a high-grade Pecan may be top-worked thereon.

High-grade Chestnuts may be top-worked onto inferior Chestnut or Chestnut Oak trees, and the celebrated Rush Chinquapin may be top-worked onto an inferior Chestnut or Chestnut Oak.

In top-working, we guarantee our work, and the bud wood or scion top-worked onto the old tree, is guaranteed to be absolutely true to name.

BUD-WOOD.

We are prepared to furnish to selected patrons, bud-wood from any tree mentioned in this catalogue.

If you desire any information or advice in our line, we will be pleased to give you the benefit of our experience.

Address all orders and communications to

THE McCOY NUT NURSERIES,
Old State National Bank Building, Evansville, Indiana.

