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THE DENSON NURSERIES

J. H. DENSON, OWNER AND PROPRIETOR

FINEST VARIETIES OF PAPER SHELL PECANS

DRY BRANCH, GA.

PLANTING PAPER-SHELL PECAN TREES

VARIETIES—A commercial orchard should preferably contain from two to four varieties. The choosing of these is sometimes a rather hard task. Especially since a variety that sometimes does exceedingly well in one place is considered not so profitable in another probably only a few miles distant. One of the main factors to be considered is its susceptibility to insect and fungus diseases. Scab is so far considered the worst enemy with which we have had to contend, some varieties seeming especially subject to the disease and others considered practically immune. Consequently we do not propagate or offer for sale any varieties which are most susceptible to this disease.

SELECTING THE LAND—Generally speaking, any good corn and cotton land will make an ideal home for the pecan. It is not considered best however to plant in extremely deep sand or in stiff, wet bottomsoil unless well drained. A loose, loamy topsoil with a clay foundation within two or three feet is ideal, although in some parts of Florida pecans are doing exceedingly well in sand ten to fifteen feet deep.

GOOD TREES—This is certainly one of the most important points to be considered. Dwarfish, runty and inferior trees as a gift would prove a very costly investment, and practically insure failure from the beginning. In buying trees as in anything else you seldom get more than you pay for. It is impossible to build securely without a good foundation. At ten years of age many orchards are paying a good rate of interest on one thousand dollars per acre, but not one of them was planted with runty nursery stock. We grow and offer for sale only the very highest class stock, consequently cannot attempt to compete with lower prices.

It is our aim to furnish you with the most vigorous and healthy stock that cultivation, fertilization and care can produce, and incidentally the best that money can buy. Only strong and vigorous stocks are used for propagating purposes, and with a sacrifice of one year's time on our part every tree is budded instead of grafted.

TIME TO SET—There can be no exact dates specified. The trees should be planted as soon in the fall or winter as all foliage has been shed naturally. We do not strip the foliage for early shipping. The beginning of planting is usually between November 15th and December 1st, but varies according to the weather. It is best to plant as early as possible after this time, but better still to plant them when you have the time to put them in properly. It is not recommended to plant later than about the first week in March.

TIME OF BEARING—There is of course no certain set time at which our trees have to produce their first crop. In fact this is governed very largely by the care and attention given them after transplanting. Some of them put on and mature nuts standing in the nursery row before they are old enough to sell. Quite frequently after transplanting they bloom the first year and carry nuts to maturity the second year.

ORDERING TREES—Always order early to insure your receiving the choicest stock and the sizes wanted. All Nursery stock carries cash terms. It is cheaper for you to send the full amount in cash with the order, but equally satisfactory with us to send twenty-five per cent of the amount with the balance to be shipped C. O. D. This as an assurance of good faith on the part of the purchaser. No trees are held later than December 15th, unless one-fourth of the purchase price is paid by that date. If trees are to be held later than January 15th payment in full is necessary.

Unless otherwise instructed orders received during the shipping season will be filled as soon as possible after receipt of the order. We do not substitute varieties, if out of any of the varieties ordered you will be notified before shipment is made and you can make your own substitution.

FREE OF DISEASE—Our stock is all inspected by the State Board of Entomology and a certificate of inspection by them guaranteeing our trees free of disease accompanies each and every bundle of trees.

OUR GUARANTEE—We guarantee every tree sent out to be well grown, properly handled and packed, and true to variety. We take great interest in our work and try to make no mistakes, yet we do not claim to be infallible and stand ready at any and all times to correct any mistakes as far as possible, should any occur. If any trees shipped should not prove true to variety labeled we will either replace same free of charge or refund the purchase price, but are not liable for further damages. Our aim is to give you the best of service and want you to know that you are getting it.

PRICE LIST—Stuart, Schley, Success and Moneymaker.

Height	Each	Ten	100	1000
1 to 2 feet.....	\$.70	\$ 6.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 400.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.90	8.00	70.00	650.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	9.00	80.00	750.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.15	10.00	90.00	850.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.30	11.50	100.00	950.00
6 to 7 feet.....	1.50	13.00	120.00	1150.00
7 to 8 feet.....	1.70	14.00	130.00	1250.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.90	16.50	150.00	

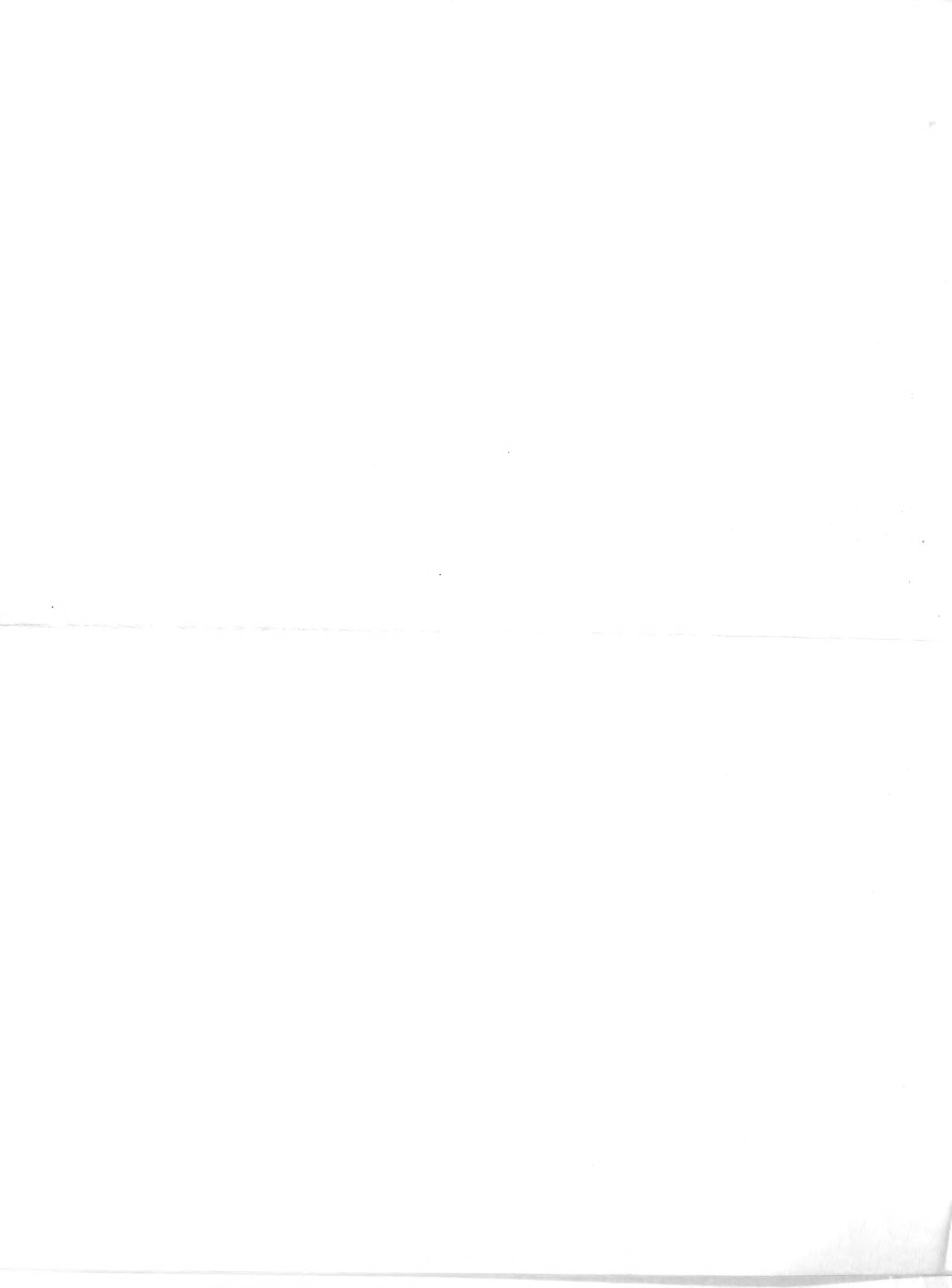
Five trees take rate of ten, 50 at 100 rate, etc. Height measured only from ground up.
Above prices, F. O. B. Macon, Ga.

All orders accepted subject to weather and other conditions beyond our control. We cannot ship trees by mail. Our trees are always freshly dug and we make no charge for packing or drayage.

Our nurseries are located fifteen miles from Macon on the Cochran Road and we will appreciate your visit and inspection.

We shall be happy to serve you at any and all times.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING PECAN TREES

These few lines are intended primarily for people who want to plant their trees properly. If you are a confirmed post-hole planter it will be a waste of time to read them unless you are converted to wanting to plant them right.

Trees should be planted as soon as possible after you receive them. Should the ground be too wet for planting, or if frozen unwrap the trees and heel them in until conditions are better. Never allow the roots to be exposed to a freezing temperature for any length of time. In heeling in, select a loose moist soil, place enough dirt over the roots so they cannot freeze in cold weather and press down firmly over them. Never allow the roots of the tree to become dry or exposed to the atmosphere for any length of time.

Have a large hole for your tree. Three feet across and three feet deep will suffice. When properly planted there will have to be sufficient room in the hole for one man to encircle the tree, placing the dirt and packing it firmly with the foot as it is thrown into the hole. The dirt should never be thrown against the tree. With a sharp knife cut off the lacerated ends of all the roots, that they may heal over instead of rotting off. Set the tree about the same depth or a little deeper than it stood in the nursery, and use only the richest obtainable top soil in filling the hole.

Especially care should be taken with the lateral roots, pulling the dirt in beneath them with the foot so as not to leave any air pockets and packing the dirt around them in such a way as not to bruise them. Your tree will not make any appreciable growth until it is in close contact with the surrounding soil. This is one advantage in early planting.

Should any fertilizer be used in planting the tree, be sure that it does not come in direct contact with the roots, in which case it would do more harm than good, probably killing the tree.

If the soil is very dry when the trees are set it is advisable to use some water in the hole but not enough to mush the dirt, which interferes with packing. Trees should also be watered during dry spells in the Summer until they have reestablished themselves in their new home.

After the tree has become established in the soil and started growing, this is especially the second year and after, be liberal with your fertilizer and cultivation. A fast growing tree is practically immune from most pests.

Cultivate five feet or more around each tree thoroughly all summer. Never allow weeds or anything else to grow in this area. Our trees properly set seldom die, and frequently bear the second or third year.

Do not plant pecan trees unless you are going to take care of them after they are planted. You will have to care for them if you expect them to take care of you in after years. They are worth all the attention that you can give them.

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